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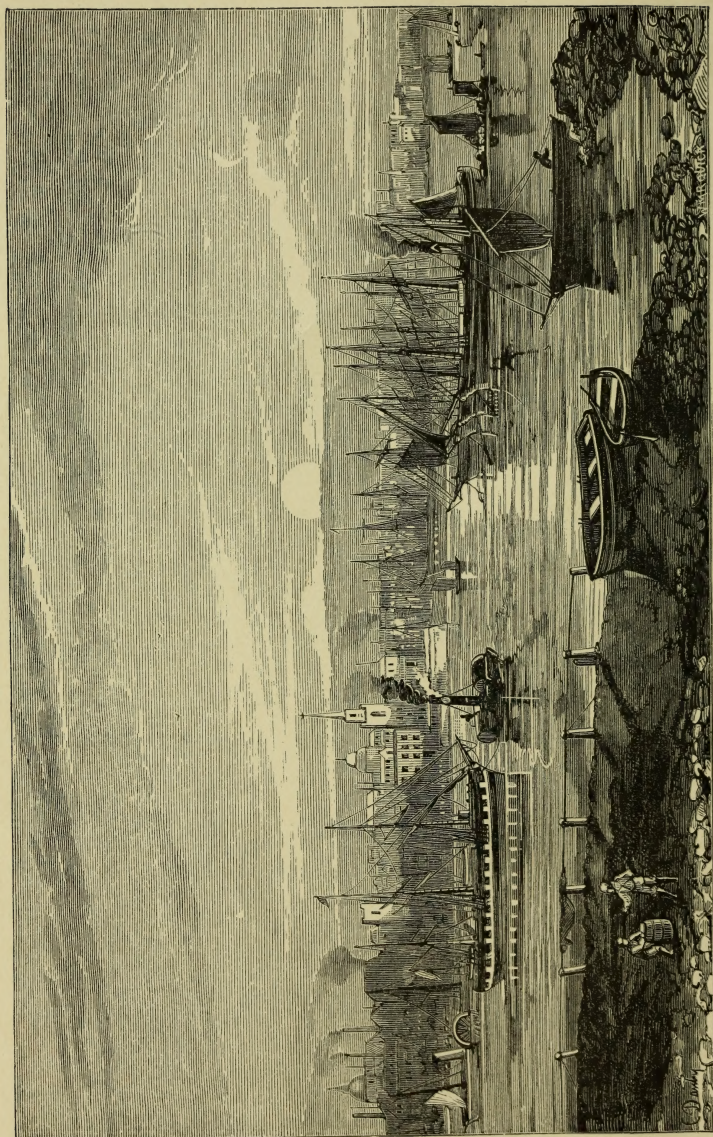


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## Aa

### A

**AA**, *a-a*, is probably derived either from the Celtic *Ach* or the Teutonic *Aa*, signifying water. Hence, there are several small rivers of that name. 1. A river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, which falls into the Little Nethe, near Grobbendonck. 2. A river of Holland, in Groningen, of the name of Westerwolder Aa, which falls into the Dollart. 3. Another in North Brabant, which, after passing Helmont, joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc. 4. Another in Overijssel, which, after uniting its waters with the Vecht, flows into the Zuyder Zee. 5. Another in Brabant, near Buda. 6. Another in Jutland. 7. A river of Russia in Europe, in the province of Livonia, which flows from E. to S.W., into the Bay of Riga. 8. Another in Courland, which flows into the Dwina, near Riga. 9. A river of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, which carries the waters of the Hallwyler Lake into the Aar. 10. Another which carries the waters of the Lake of Sarnen, in the canton of Unterwalden, into the Lake of Lucern. 11. Another which drains the valley of Engelberg, in Unterwalden, and falls into a bay near the middle of the south side of the Lake of Lucern. 12. A river of Hanover, which flows into the Ems, in the province of Lingen. 13. A river of France, which rises in the department of Le Nord, and becomes navigable for barges at St. Omer. After pursuing a course of 49 miles, it falls into the sea at Gravelines.

**AACH**, *aak*, the name of a river in Germany, in Baden.

**AACH**, a little town in Baden, situated near the source of the above river, 19 miles N.W. from Constance. *Pop.* 800. 2. A village not far from Treves in Rhenish Prussia.

**AACHEN**, *aa'ken*. (See **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.)

**AARHUS**, or **AHAUS**, *a-hoos*, a small town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, 27 miles N.W. from Munster. *Pop.* 1800.

**AJIN CHARIN**, *ain kuirin*, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near it is a convent, the altar of which is supposed to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

**AAKIRKE**, *aa'-kirk*, a town on the island of Bornholm, belonging to Denmark. *Pop.* 600.

**AALBORG**, *ol'-borg*, one of the districts into

## Aargau

which Jutland, the N. part of Denmark, is divided.—The chief town of the district is of the same name, and situated on the Liim Fiord, 40 miles N.E. from Viborg. It is tolerably well fortified, and contains a cathedral and several other public buildings. *Manf.* Sugar, soap, snuff, chocolate, and scythes; the town also contains several distilleries. *Exp.* Corn, wool, herrings, hides, tar, tallow, and spirits. *Pop.* 7500. *Lat.* 57° 2' N. *Lon.* 9° 55' E.

**AALLEN**, *aal'-len*, a district in the circle of Jaxt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. *Ext.* 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres. *Desc.* Watered by the river Kocher, abundantly wooded, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Cattle, and a little corn. *Manf.* Chemicals, woollen and cotton goods: some iron-mines are worked in the district, which contains one city, one market town, and 109 smaller towns and villages. *Pop.* 22,000.—The capital of the same name is situated on the Kocher, 41 miles E. from Stuttgart. *Pop.* 2800. *Lat.* 48° 50' N. *Lon.* 10° 7' E.

**AALSMEER**, *aals'-meer*, a village of Holland, in the province of North Holland, situated near some small lakes 10 miles S.W. from Amsterdam. It is famous for its eel fisheries and strawberries. *Pop.* 2000.

**AALTEN**, *aal'-ten*, a town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, situated on the banks of the Aa, 29 miles S.E. from Arnheim. *Pop.* 2500.

**AAMADT**, *aa'-mat*, a town of Norway on the Glommen, 83 miles N.E. from Christiania. *Pop.* 3000.

**AAR**, *a-ar*, 1. A river of Germany, which enters the Diemel, near Warburg. 2. A large river of Switzerland, the most considerable after the Rhine and the Rhone, which falls into the Rhine after a course of 170 miles. It is well supplied with fish. 3. A river of Prussia in the province of the Lower Rhine, rising in the Eifelberg mountains and falling into the Rhine opposite Linz. The name of this river is sometimes spelt *Ahr*.

**AARAU**, *aa'-rou*, a town of Switzerland, the chief town of the canton of Aargau, situated on the right bank of the river Aar, at the south base of the Jura, 43 miles N.E. from Bern. It is well built, paved, and lighted. *Manf.* Cotton goods, ribbons, and cannons. *Pop.* 4800, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* 47° 25' N. *Lon.* 8° 10' E.

**AARGAU**, or **ARGOVIA**, *ar'-gou*, *ar-go'-ve-a* (Fr. **ARGOVIE**, *ar-go'-ve'*), one of the cantons of

## Aarhuus

Switzerland, originally a part of Bern, but erected into an independent canton in 1798. *Ext.* 502 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified by hills, mountains and valleys. *Pro.* Cotton, hemp, flax, corn, the grape, and other fruits. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, hosiery, silk, ribbons, and straw hats. *Pop.* 195,020, comprehending Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

**AARHUUS**, *ar'-hoos*, one of the four "stifts" or districts into which the Danish province of Jutland is divided. It is for the most part level, and has in its coast several indentations, which serve for bays to those who are acquainted with its shores. *Ext.* 1865 square miles. *Pro.* Potatoes, corn and flax. *Pop.* About 140,000, many of whom are occupied in the fisheries, while the females are chiefly engaged in spinning. **AARHUUS**, the chief town, is situated on the Cattegat, 37 miles S.E. from Viborg, and possesses, besides a Gothic cathedral, the largest church in Denmark. It has the best harbour in Jutland, with regular steam communication with Copenhagen and Kallundborg. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 56° N. *Lon.* 10° 10' E.

**AARSEO**, or **ARZEU**, *aar'-se-o*, a seaport town of Algiers, in Africa, 22 miles N.E. from Oran. It is situated on a gulf of the same name, and has an excellent harbour. *Lat.* 35° 50' N. *Lon.* 0° 18' W.

**AARSTAD**, or **ALTIKSTAD**, *aar'-stüd*, a royal seat, in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway.—Here King Harold Haarfager generally resided.

**AASTRUP**, *aas'-troop*, a district of Aalborg, a division of the province of Jutland, in Denmark.

**ABADEH**, *ai-bab'-de*, a tract of country in Upper Egypt, inhabited by a pastoral people, supposed to be the aborigines of the country. A marble called *breccia verde* is found in it, as well as gold and emeralds, and it abounds with ancient Egyptian and Roman remains.

**ABACH**, *a-bak*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Danube, 7 miles S.W. from Ratisbon. It was burnt by the inhabitants of Ratisbon in 1297. Here are some excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. *Pop.* 620.

**ABACO**, **GREAT AND LITTLE**, *a-bak'-o*, two islands of the Bahamas, the larger 80 miles long and 15 miles broad, and the smaller, 28 miles long and about 5 miles broad. *Lat.* between 25° 50', and 27° N. *Lon.* between 77° and 78° W.

**ABAD**, *a'-bad*, a Hindoo word, signifying the city of: as Hyderabad, the city of Hyder.

**ABADAN**, *a-ba-dan'*, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, situated at the mouth of the river Shat-el-Arab, formed by the combined streams of the Tigris and Euphrates. It is about 40 miles from Bussorah, on which it is dependent.

**ABADEH**, *a-ba-de'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 120 miles N. from Shiraz, to which it sends fruits. *Pop.* 5000.

**ABAFEDE**, *ab'-aia-feed*, a mountain in Egypt, said to have been the residence of the Egyptian Magi. It was much revered by the Romans when the country fell into their hands, and it was afterwards inhabited by Christian devotees, who lived in caves cut into the rock.

**ABAINVILLE**, *ab'-ain-veel*, a town of France, situated on the Ormain, in the department of the Meuse, famous for its manufactures in iron.

**ABAITE**, *a-bait'*, a river of S. America, in Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, a tributary of the Rio Francesco. In this river the largest diamond ever found in Brazil was

## Abbeville

picked up by three men who had been banished into the interior, and were wandering about unexplored parts in search of gold. They presented it to the governor of the province, and were pardoned on account of their honesty.

**ABAKANE**, *a-ba'-kain*, a river of Russia in Asia, formed by the confluence of the Great and Little Abakane, which falls into the Yenisei, near Mardachi, and a few miles S. of the town of Abakansk, a Cossack military station in the government of Yeniseisk.

**ABAKANSK**, *a-ba'-kansk'*, a prosperous town of Siberia, in Russia in Asia, situated on the river Yenisei, 320 miles S. from Yeniseisk. It was destroyed in 1707, and rebuilt about eighteen years afterwards. The climate is said to be the mildest in Siberia. *Pop.* 1000. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 91° 30' E.

**ABALAK**, or **ABALAKSK**, *a-ba'-lak*, a town of Siberia, near Tobolsk, situated on the right bank of the river Irtysh.

**ABANCAZ**, *ab'-ban-ke*, a town of Peru, situated on the river Cuzco, 56 miles S.W. from the town of that name. It is famous for its sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 5000.

**ABANO**, *a-ba'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, in the province of Padua, 5 miles S.W. from Padua, celebrated for its warm sulphurous waters, and mud baths, in which, in order to effect a cure, the patient is immersed in warm mud. *Pop.* 3000.

**ABARAN**, *ä-bä-rän*, a town of Russian Armenia, 35 miles N.W. from Erivan.

**ABASSIA**, *ä-bash-e-a*, the name given by the Portuguese to Abyssinia.

**ABATOS**, *a-ba'-tos*, the ancient name of an island in Lake Meris, or Birket-el-Keroun, in Egypt, famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

**ABAUJAR**, *ai-borj'-var*, a district in Upper Hungary, 73 miles N.W. from Debreczin, producing grain, fruit, and grapes, from which the wine known as Tokay is made. *Ext.* 1130 sq. miles. *Pop.* 125,000. Its chief town, Kaschau, is situated on the Hernad. *Lat.* 48° 44' N. *Lon.* 21° 17' E.

**ABAZKAYA**, or **ABATZKAYA**, *a-baz-ka'-ja*, an open town of Siberia, in Russia in Asia, situated on the river Ishim, about 40 miles N.E. from the town bearing that name.

**ABBAS-ABAD**, *ab-bas-a-bad*, a fortified town of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, in Persia, treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

**ABBEFIORD**, *äb-be-fe'-ord*, a seaport town of Norway, situated at the head of a small bay, in which are three islands, 60 miles S.W. from Christiania, in the government of Aggerhuus.

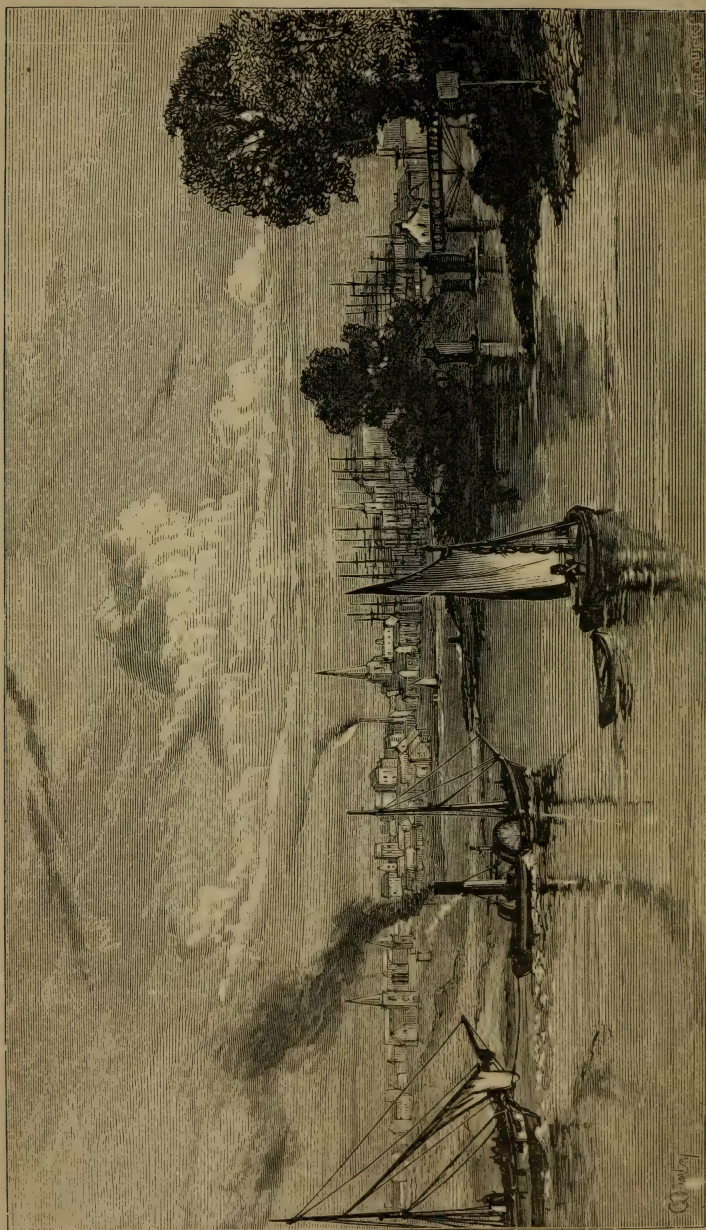
**ABBEKUTA**, *äb-be-o-ku'-ta*, a town of Western Africa, chief town of Egba, a district in the kingdom of Yorriba, or Yariba, 50 miles N.W. from Lagos. The natives of the district are naturally of a kind and humane disposition, and have been greatly civilized by the labours of missionaries. *Pop.* 50,000.

**ABBERLEY**, a parish of England in Worcester-shire, 5 miles S.W. from Bewdley. *Pop.* 692.

**ABBEVILLE**, *äb'-veel*, a fortified city of France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the river Somme, 25 miles N.W. from Amiens. It was formerly a farm belonging to the Abbey of St. Requier, whence its name is derived. This city was considerably damaged by an explosion of gunpowder in November,







## Abbeville

1773, when 150 of its inhabitants perished, and about 100 houses were destroyed. Among its principal buildings the magnificent church of St. Vulfran, with a highly ornamented western façade stands pre-eminent. *Manf.* Woollen goods, canvas, packing and sail-cloths, soap, jewellery, hosiery, and glass. *Pop.* about 20,000.

**ABBEVILLE**, *abb'-vil*, a district in the United States of America, in the W. part of South Carolina. *Pop.* free, 14,000; coloured, 20,000; total 34,000.—The chief town, of the same name, is situated in the centre of the district, 80 miles N.W. from Columbia, with which it is connected by railway.

**ABBEYFEALE**, *äb'-be-feel*, a parish and village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 34 miles S.W. from Limerick. *Ext.* 18,100 acres. *Pop.* of par. and vil. 4709.

**ABBEYLEIX**, *äb'-be-le*, a market town of Ireland, in Queen's County, 9 miles S.W. from Maryborough. *Pop.* of parish 4321.

**ABBITIBBE**, *äb'-be-tib*, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. There is a lake of the same name in the district, and a river which issues from it and joins the Moose river, the united streams falling into the S. part of Hudson's Bay. *Lat.* (of lake), 43° 52' N. *Lon.* 78° 45' W.

**ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE**, in Staffordshire, an ancient fortification near the borders of Shropshire, about 7 miles S.W. from Wolverhampton; supposed to be the work of the ancient Britons.

**ABBOTSBURY**, *äb'-botts-ber'-re*, a market town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S.W. from Dorchester. *Pop.* 1069.

**ABBOTS-BROMLEY**, *äb'-botts-brum'-le*, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 10 miles E. from Stafford. *Pop.* 1538.

**ABBOTSFORD**, *äb'-botts-ford*, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated author of the *Waverley Novels*, situated on the south bank of the Tweed, a few miles above Melrose Abbey. It takes its name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose.

**ABBOTS-LANGLEY**, *äb'-botts-lang'-le*, a village of England, 5 miles S.W. from St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, distinguished as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, or Adrian IV.; the only Englishman who ever rose to the pontificate of Rome. It has extensive paper-mills, and some cottages belonging to the "Booksellers' Provident Society," called the "Booksellers' Retreat," for the reception of aged and decayed booksellers. *Pop.* 2,400.

**ABB'S HEAD**, *St.*, *äb's hed*, a promontory or headland in Berwickshire, Scotland. It forms the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth. *Lat.* 55° 55' N. *Lon.* 2° 86' W. There is a lighthouse on this headland.

**ABCISSIA**, *äb'-käsh'-e-a*, or **ABASSIA**, a district of Georgia, extending W. from Mingrelia along the E. shore of the Black Sea. It is now included in Kutais, one of the Transcaucasian provinces belonging to Russia. The inhabitants live in mean, low huts, and go almost naked; they are idle and lazy, neglecting agriculture and commerce, and resorting to theft and robbery as a means of support. Abcissia was formerly one of the chief sources from which the slave-market at Constantinople was supplied. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* between 42° 30' and 44° N. *Lon.* between 39° 20' and 42° 20' E.

**ABCOUDE**, *äb'-kood*, a village of Holland, in

## Aberdeen

the province of Utrecht, 12 miles N.W. from Utrecht, on the river Vecht. *Pop.* 1000.

**ABBIE**, *äb'-de'*, a parish in the county of Fife, Scotland, in which the battle of Blackearnside was fought in the time of Wallace, between the Scots and English. *Pop.* 1381.

**ABENRADE**, *äb'-en-rad*, or **APENRADE**, the chief town of a district of the same name in the duchy of Schleswig, in Denmark, 38 miles N. from Schleswig. *Pop.* 4250. *Lat.* 55° 3' N. *Lon.* 9° 25' E.

**ABENSBERG**, *äb'-ens-berg*, a town of Bavaria, situated on the river Abens, 18 miles S.W. from Ratisbon. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon I., in April, 1809.

**ABENS**, *äb'-ens*, a river of Bavaria, which enters the Danube near Neustadt.

**ABER**, *äb'-er*, a Celtic word prefixed to the names of many places in England, Wales, and Scotland, and signifying the mouth or embouchure of a river.

**ABERABRON, or ABERAYRON**, *äb'-er-air'-on*, a seaport town of Cardiganshire, Wales, situated at the mouth of the Aeron, 14 miles S.W. from Aberystwith. *Exp.* Lead ore, oats, and butter. *Imp.* Coal and limestone. *Pop.* 534.—There are some remains of an earthwork near the town, called the Castle of Cadwgan, which is supposed to have been built in the 12th century.

**ABER-ARON**, *äb'-er-ar'-von*, a town of Glamorganshire, Wales, situated at the mouth of the river Aron, in Swansea Bay, 7 miles S.E. from Swansea. It imports ore from Cornwall, and exports coal, copper, and tin. *Pop.* 2916.

**ABERBROTHOCK**, *äb'-er-broth'-ok*, or **ARBROATH**, *arbranth*, a royal burgh and seaport town in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, 13 miles S.E. from Forfar. Here was formerly the largest and richest monastery in Scotland, founded about 1178, by William the Lion, in memory of St. Thomas à Becket. Arbroath is a thriving place, and contains several churches and chapels, some schools, and a good library. The harbour is small but safe, being protected by a breakwater. *Manf.* Brown linens, canvas, leather, and cordage. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 17,593. A station on the Scottish North-Eastern and Dundee and Arbroath Railway.

**ABERCONWAY**, *äb'-er-kon'-way*, or **CONWAY**, a small seaport of Wales, in Caernarvon, situated at the mouth of the river Conway, 20 miles N.E. from Caernarvon. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and possesses the remains of a magnificent castle built on a rock projecting into the river by Edward I. in 1283. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 2523.

**ABERCOEN**, *äb'-er-korn*, a town of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. from Linlithgow. *Pop.* 965.

**ABERCOEN**, a small town of Georgia, United States of America, about 13 miles N.W. from Savannah.

**ABERDARE**, *äb'-er-dair*, a town and parish of Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the Cynon, 4 miles S.W. from Merthyr Tydvil. There are coal and iron-mines near the town, which is the terminus of the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway. Its canal is connected with the Glamorganshire or Cardiff canal. *Pop.* of parish, 32,299.

**ABERDEEN**, *äb'-er-deen*, a municipal and parliamentary borough and city of Scotland, returning one member to the imperial parliament, and the chief town of Aberdeenshire, is situated



Aberdeenshire

on the N. bank of the river Dee, about a mile from its entrance into the North Sea, and 92 miles N.E. from Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. The entire city of Aberdeen consists of two parts; the southern portion on the Dee being sometimes distinguished as New Aberdeen, while the northern part, about a mile from the former, on the S. bank of the Don, is called Old Aberdeen. New Aberdeen is regularly built of granite, with wide and spacious streets, remarkable for their beauty and cleanliness. A granite pier of 1500 feet in length, and a breakwater, render the harbour one of the safest in this part of Scotland. A light-house, with two lights, stands at its entrance on Girdle Ness. Aberdeen contains nearly 50 churches and chapels for different denominations of Christians, and amongst these there is a church for the members of the Church of England, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In Old Aberdeen are the remains of a fine old cathedral, the nave of which is still in an excellent state of preservation, and is used as a parish church. Each part of the city possesses a university—King's College and University, in Old Aberdeen, founded by James IV. in 1494, and Marischal College and University in New Aberdeen, founded by George Keith, Earl Marshal of Scotland, in 1593. There is a town house, an endowed grammar school, and a hospital for aged women in Old Aberdeen, but the rest of the public buildings are in the S. part of the city. Amongst these the principal are the county buildings, the royal infirmary, the trades' hall, Gordon's hospital for the maintenance and education of the sons of decayed burgesses of the city, the barracks, military hospital, bridewell, county jail, and a handsome market cross. A bridge of granite crosses the Den burn or brook in the centre of Union-street, and the city also contains a magnificent statue of the late Prince Consort, which was formally uncovered in the presence of Her Majesty and several members of the royal family on October 13th, 1863. The market was built in 1841. Amongst the educational establishments of New Aberdeen are two grammar schools and several public schools. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, combs, carpets, rope, machinery, paper, soap, and sailcloth; there are also several large iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. It has a large export trade in granite. *Pop.* of Old and New Aberdeen, 73,805. *Lat.* 57° 8' N. *Lon.* 2° 5' W.—Aberdeen first rose into notice in the eleventh century. In the fourteenth century it was destroyed by Edward III. of England. It is a terminus of the Scottish North-Eastern, the Great North of Scotland, and Deeside Railways, and is 145 miles from Edinburgh by rail, *via* Perth and Stirling.

**ABERDEENSHIRE**, a maritime county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, Formartin, and Buchan, and bounded on the N. and E. by Banff and the North Sea, on the W. by Banff and Inverness, and on the S. by Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine. It occupies the central portion of an extensive promontory running out into the North Sea, between the friths of Tay and Moray. *Area.* 1970 square miles, being the fifth in size of the Scotch counties. *Desc.* Generally hilly and mountainous in the south-west. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated farms. Its principal rivers are the

Abernethy

Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Deveron, with their respective tributaries. Some of its parishes are almost wholly covered with wood, the natural consisting of alder, poplar, birch, and mountain-ash; and the planted, chiefly of Scotch firs and larch. The fir timber of the forest of Mar for quality and size stands highest in the British isles: oats and turnips are raised in great quantities, and a considerable number of cattle are fed annually for the principal English markets. *Pop.* 221,569.

**ABERDOUR**, *äb'-er-dour*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth. 8 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 1874. Another in Aberdeenshire, 36 miles N. from Aberdeen, where there are some millstone quarries. *Pop.* 1997.

**ABERFORD**, *äb'-er-ford*, or **ABERFORTH**, a market town and parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles S.W. from York. *Manf.* Cordage, baskets, and ironwork. *Pop.* 1009.

**ABERFOYLE**, *äb'-er-foyl*, a village, parish, and defile in the Grampian Hills, in the county of Perth, Scotland, 39 miles S.W. from Perth. *Pop.* 565.—In this parish are Lochs Katrine and Achray, and one of the most interesting scenes in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy" is laid here.

**ABERFRAW**, *äb'-er-fraw*, a village of Anglesey, Wales, 11 miles S.E. from Holyhead. It was formerly famous for its castle, or palace, in which the princes of North Wales sometimes held their courts. *Pop.* 1238.

**ABERGAVENNY**, *äb'-er-ga-ven'-ne*, com. pron. *äb'-er-gen'-ne*, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, situated on the river Gavenny, at its junction with the Usk, 13 miles W. from Monmouth. It has a trade in flannels. *Pop.* 6036.—A station on the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway, 18 miles by rail from Newport.

**ABERGELE**, *äb'-er-gel'-le*, a small watering-town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 10 miles N.W. from Denbigh, a resort for invalids and sea-bathers in the summer. *Pop.* with the parish, 3308.—A station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 34 miles by rail from Chester.

**ABERGWILLIE**, *äb'-er-gwil'-le*, or **ABERGELECH**, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, where there is an episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's. *Pop.* with parish, 2197.

**ABERLADY**, *äb'-er-la'-de*, a village of Scotland, in E. Lothian, or Haddingtonshire, 5 miles N.W. from Haddington. It has a small bay, which forms the port of Haddington. *Pop.* 1019.

**ABERLOUR**, *äb'-er-lour*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, 28 miles S.W. from Banff. *Pop.* of parish, 1665.—A station on the Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, 2 miles by rail from Strathspey.

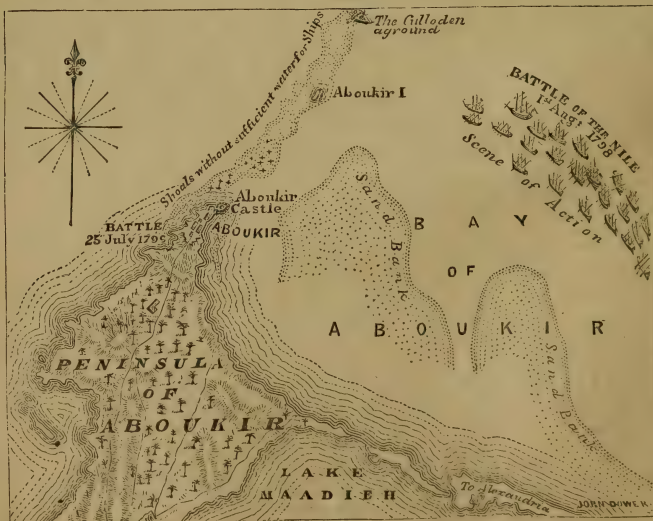
**ABERNETHY**, *äb'-er-né-the*, a village and parish of Scotland, situated on the river Spey, in Elgin or Morayshire, 29 miles S.W. from Elgin. Near this place is erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Cross, where, formerly, if any one within the ninth degree of relationship to the laird Macduff fled for manslaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine. The mountain Cairngorm rises in the S. part of the parish. *Pop.* of parish, 1928.—The terminus of the Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, 28 miles by rail from Strathspey.

**ABERNETHY**, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire,





ABO.



MAP OF ABOUKIR, SHOWING THE BATTLES OF THE NILE AND ABOUKIR.



## Aberystwith

situated on the Tay, 8 miles S.E. from Perth. It is said to have been formerly the residence of the kings of the Picts. *Pop.* of parish, 1960.—A station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, 8 miles from Perth.

**ABERYSTWITH**, *äb'-er-ist'-with*, a town and chapelry of Wales, in Cardiganshire, situated 33 miles N.E. from Cardigan, on the river Rheidiol, near its confluence with the Ystwith, and where they both fall into the sea. It has an export trade in lead, fish, oak-bark, flannel, corn, and butter. It is a fashionable watering-place. *Pop.* of chapelry, 5561.

**ABHA**, *ab-ha*, a village of Abyssinia, in the province of Tigré, on the road from Massowa to Gondar, 80 miles N.E. from Gondar. It has a trade in cattle, iron, and cotton. *Pop.* not known.

**ABIAD**, or **ABIYAD**, *ai'-be-ad*, a town of Abyssinia, in the province of Tigré, situated on a high mountain, 130 miles N.E. from Gondar, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants. *Pop.* not known.

**ABIAD**, **BAHR EL**, *bar-el-ai'-be-ad*, or the **WHITE RIVER**, one of the principal branches of the Nile, which issues from the N. side of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, in Central Africa. (See **AFRICA**, **NILE**, **VICTORIA NYANZA**.)

**ABILA**, or **ABELA**, *a-bi'-la*, the capital of the Roman province of Abilene, in Syria, which stood on the river Barrada, 18 miles N.W. of Damascus. Its site is now occupied by the modern village of Suk Wady Barrada.

**ABINGDON**, *äb'-ing-don*, or **ABINGTON**, a town and borough of England, in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, 21 miles N.W. from Reading. It is the terminus of a branch line of the Great Western Railway. *Pop.* of the municipal borough, 5630. Under the Saxons this town was called Scheovesham.—Another on the Holston river, Virginia, C.S. *Pop.* 1000.

**ABINGTON**, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, and another in the state of Maryland, United States.—Another in Limerick county, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. from Limerick.—Another in Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 13 miles S.E. from Lanark, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, near which gold-mines were worked in the time of James VI.—The name of some small parishes in Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire.

**ABIPONIAN**, *äb'-e-po'-ne-ans*, or **ABIPONES**, an aboriginal tribe of South America, inhabiting the plain of El Gran Chaco, the N.E. part of the Argentine Republic, between the rivers Pilcomayo and Vermejo.

**ABLAIKIT**, *a-bla'-e-kit*, the name of a range of mountains in Siberia, in the Russian province of Semipolatsinsk, and also of some singular ruins discovered at their base, in lat. 49° 20' N., lon. 83° 5' E., about 50 miles S.W. from Ust-Kamenogorskai, on the river Irtysh. They are supposed to have formed part of a Buddhist monastery.

**ABO**, *a'-boo*, a seaport town of Finland, formerly the capital, an archbishop's see, situated 275 miles N.W. from St. Petersburg, at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-joki, which runs through the town. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1827, which caused the removal of the university to Helsingfors, which then became the seat of government. The cathedral has been restored. *Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, and sailcloth;

## Abousambul

the town also possesses an export trade in provisions, pitch, and tar. There are also saw-mills and yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 14,000. Lat. 60° 27' N. Lon. 22° 19' E.

**ABO** (District of), one of the divisions of Finland; a district of greater fertility than any other part of that country. Potatoes, flax, hemp, corn, and cabbage, are the principal crops. The real wealth of the country, however, is in its forests, which extend over a large portion of its surface. *Area.* 10,180 square miles. *Pop.* 212,000.

**ABOMEY**, *ab'-o-mai'*, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 140 miles N.W. from Lagos. It is composed of mean houses and huts of clay, built without order or regularity. *Pop.* 24,000. Lat. 7° 26' N. Lon. 2° 3' E.

**ABOO**, *a'-boo*, a mountain in the territory of Serohee, or Seerooe, in the province of Rajpootana, India, which is said to attain an elevation of 5000 feet. It is considered the highest peak in the Aravulli range. It is celebrated as a place of worship for the Jains, and for its temple, which is constructed in the form of a cross, and which, according to Colonel Tod, is one of the most superb—if not the most superb—temples in India. It is 60 miles N.E. from Deesa. Lat. 24° 48' N. Lon. 72° 46' E.

**ABOOPOR**, *a'-boo-poor*, a village of India, on the route from Meerut to Delhi. Lat. 28° 49' N. Lon. 77° 35' E.

**ABOUKIR**, *a'-boo-kir'*, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situated about 15 miles N.E. from Alexandria, where Sir Ralph Abercrombie disembarked his troops for the invasion of Egypt, on March 8th, 1801.—Also a small island, near the town, and a **BAY**, formed on its west side, in which was fought the famous battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, on August 1st, 1798. On this occasion the French captains, who were assembled on board the ship of their admiral, had scarcely time to take their several posts before the British began the attack. Their fleet formed a curve as near as possible to the small island; but Nelson, with half his force, broke through their line, and with the other half attacked them in front; so that the enemy was assailed on both sides. The battle began about half-past six in the evening, and before an hour had elapsed, five French ships were dismasted and captured. The French Admiral, Brueys, was killed, and at about ten o'clock, his ship, *L'Orient*, 120 guns, blew up. Of 1000 men, only 70 or 80 were saved. By the morning the French fleet was entirely defeated, only two ships of the line and two frigates escaping to Malta and Corfu. When the sun was setting on the previous evening, just before this terrific conflict commenced, no fewer than thirteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and 400 transports belonging to the enemy, extending over six leagues of sea, were assembled in Aboukir Bay, and this mighty armada Nelson entirely annihilated in a few hours. On the shore of the bay Napoleon defeated the Turks with great slaughter, on July 25th, 1799.

**ABOUSAMBUL**, *ai'-bood-sim'-bel*, **IFSAMBUL**, or **EBSAMUL**, in Nubia, situated on the left bank of the Nile, about 250 miles S.W. from Thebes. It is remarkable for containing singular specimens of temples hewn out of the solid sandstone rock. The peculiar formation of the façade of these temples is in complete accordance with the massive doorways adorned

## Aboushehr

with colossal figures, termed *propyla*, which form such a striking feature of Egyptian architecture. These temples, of which there are two, are monuments of that genius which delighted to represent ideal grandeur in material forms of strength and vastness. In front of the temples sit four gigantic figures, supposed to represent Rameses the Great. These enormous statues are 64 feet high, including the cap, and 25 feet across the shoulders. They are boldly executed, and produce a pleasing effect. The temples appear, from inscriptions on various parts of the exterior and interior, to have been excavated about 1500 B.C.

ABOUSHEHR. (See BUSHIRE.)

ABOUSIR, *ab'oo-seer*, a small place on the Egyptian delta, where there are some of the remains of the ancient Busiris.

ABRANTES, *ab-bran'-tez*, a fortified town of Portugal, situated on the Tagus, in the province of Estremadura, 74 miles N.E. from Lisbon. *Exp.* Grain, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* 5000. Another town in Brazil, in the province of Bahia, about 13 miles N.E. from Bahia or St. Salvador. *Pop.* 2000.

ABRIOLA, *a-bre'-o-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 10 miles S. from Potenza. *Pop.* 3000.

ABROLHOS, *a-brol'-os*, four islands, also called the Santa Barbara Islands, near the coast of Brazil, situated on the western side of a dangerous shoal in the Atlantic, 200 miles in extent. Turtles and birds are found on the islands, and fish resembling cod are caught on all parts of the shoal. *Lat.* 17° 58' S. *Lon.* 38° 42' W.

ABRUZZO-BANYA, *ab-roo'-bän'-yá*, a small town of Austria, in Transylvania, 40 miles S.W. from Klausenburg, with gold and silver-mines in its immediate neighbourhood. *Lat.* 46° 15' N. *Lon.* 23° 5' E. *Pop.* 4000.

ABRUZZO, *ab-broo'-zo*, one of the Neapolitan divisions of the kingdom of Italy, bounded on the east by the Adriatic, north and west by the States of the Church, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Capitanata. It is divided into three districts, Abruzzo Citra and Abruzzo Ultra I. and II., so called from their position with regard to Naples. *Area.* 4900 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with beautiful valleys of great fertility. On the slopes of the hills the fir and the oak appear in vast forests; but numerous flocks and herds are fed on the open pasture lands. The mountains yield many valuable medicinal plants: wild boars, bears, and wolves are numerous and dangerous. The shepherds on the heights are clothed in the skins of sheep, and protect their feet with sandals of untanned leather, tied round the legs with small cords. Like all mountaineers, they are a frugal and hardy race; but sullen and revengeful, and addicted to theft. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, tobacco, saffron, oil, almonds, liquorice, silk, and fruits. *Manf.* Silks and woollen goods. *Pop.* about 830,000.

ABU-ARISH, *ab-u-air'-ish*, a walled city of Arabia, in a petty state of the same name on the Red Sea, forming part of Yemen. It is 82 miles N.E. from Loheia. *Lat.* 16° 38' N. *Lon.* 42° 3' E.

ABU-MANDUR, *ab'-u-man'-der*, a village of Egypt, near Rosetta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient Bolbitinum.

ABURY, or AVEBURY, *ai'-ber'-ee*, a village of England, in Wiltshire, nearly 6 miles W. from

## Abyssinia

Marlborough, remarkable for its interesting Druidical remains, which are the largest in Europe, except those of Carnae, in Brittany. *Pop.* 725.

ABYDOS, *ab-bi'-dos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, near two villages, El Kherbeh and Harabat, on the left bank of the Nile. Here, in a temple, was discovered in 1818 the "Tablet of Abydos," which contains a list of the early Egyptian kings. It is supposed to have been the ancient This, and to have been second only to Thebes. Arabat-el-Matfoon is its modern name. *Lat.* 26° 10' N. *Lon.* 31° 59' E.

ABYDOS, *ab-bi'-dos*, a town of Asia Minor, which once stood on the eastern shore of the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles. On its ruins stand the Turkish village and fort of Avido. In its neighbourhood Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats with his immense army. It is memorable also from being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander, and Byron's poem, "The Bride of Abydos."

ABYLA, *ab-bi'-la*, a mountain near Ceuta, in Morocco, also called Ape's Hill. This mountain, and that of Calpe in Spain, on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules.

ABYSSINIA, *ab'-is-sin'-ya*, a kingdom of Africa first made known to Europe by the Portuguese missionaries. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea, S. by the country of the Somaalis, and E. by regions in the interior of Africa, of which little or nothing is known. Its limits cannot be exactly defined. It lies between *lat.* 8° and 16° N., and *lon.* 34° and 43° E. *Area*, about 245,000 square miles. *Principal Divisions.* Adel, Amhara, Dankali, Tigré, and Shoa forming kingdoms nominally subject to an emperor called the Negus, but in reality being independent states. *Rivers*, the Bahr-el-Azrek and its tributary the Abai, the Tecazze, and Hawash. *Lakes*, Tzana or Dembea and Haik. *Chief Towns*, Gondar, the capital, Kiaratza, Antálo, Burie, and Ankobar, the chief town of Shoa. *Desc.* This country may be described as an elevated table-land, divided by two mountain tracts of great extent, into a southern and western region, and a north-eastern. *Climate.* The rainy season continues from April to September, but during the remainder of the year the sky is cloudless, and the heat extremely oppressive. Cold nights succeed these scorching days; yet the earth keeps remarkably cool, partly owing to the six months' rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. *Wild Animals.* There is no country in the world that contains a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and commit dreadful ravages. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous, and the double-horned rhinoceros is sometimes found. Besides these, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, and wild asses are plentiful. Boars, in some of the woods, are common, and the smaller animals, such as porcupines, ferrets, otters, polecats, rabbits, and squirrels, abound in every part. There are several species of the eagle and the vulture, and of insects the bee is so plentiful that their honey supersedes the necessity of importing sugar. Locusts frequently devastate the fields, and the hippopotamus abounds in some of the larger rivers. *Domestic Animals.* These consist of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, mules and horses,



SECTION FROM THE RED SEATO GONDAR & LAKETZANA.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Engl. Miles.

0 10 20

Longitude



# ABYSSINIA.



Acadia

The Sanga ox is found in the countries south of Antálo, with horns sometimes extending to the length of 4 feet. *Pro.* Corn of different kinds, dates, tamarinds, and coffee, which is indigenous, and on long journeys is frequently used as an article of food. *Manf.* Leather, cutlery, pottery, coarse cotton and goat's-hair stuffs. *COMMERCE*—*Imp.* Cotton, raw silk, metals, cutlery, carpets, red cloth, common velvets and morocco leather. *Exp.* Slaves, gold, ivory, musk, wax, butter, honey, leather, and a spice called khele. *Rel.* A mixture of Christianity, Paganism, and Judaism. *Pop.* 3,500,000.

ACADIA, *ä-kai'-de-a* (see NOVA SCOTIA), which was so called by the French when they attempted to settle in it in the early part of the 17th century.—Here Longfellow has laid the scene of his beautiful poem "Evangeline."

ACAPONETA, *ä-kä-po-ne'-ta*, a town of Mexico, situated in a most fertile part of the country, in the province of Jalisco, 185 miles N.W. from Guadalajara. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* 22° 50' N. *Lon.* 105° W.

ACAPULCO, *ä-ka-pul'-to*, a city and seaport town of Mexico, in the province of Guerrero, situated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 190 miles S.W. from Mexico. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle; but the town is mean and unhealthy. On December 4th, 1852, an earthquake destroyed all its principal buildings, besides a great portion of the houses of the inhabitants. *Exp.* Silver, indigo, cochineal, and skins. *Imp.* Cottons, silks, jewellery, porcelain, and spices. *Pop.* about 4000, chiefly people of colour. *Lat.* 16° 50' N. *Lon.* 99° 52' W.

ACARNANIA, *ä-kar-nai'-ne-a*, a division of ancient Greece, which now forms, with Ætolia, a department of the modern kingdom of Greece. *Area.* 1571 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and woody, intersected with fertile valleys, several of which contain beautiful lakes. The Aspropotamo is the principal river, and Ambrakia and Ozero its finest lakes. The chief town of the department is Missolonghi, where Lord Byron died in 1824. *Pro.* Sheep and cattle; the country contains some copper, and abundance of sulphur and coal. *Pop.* with Ætolia, 99,000.

ACCRA, *äk'-kra*, a British settlement and fort on the coast of Guinea, Western Africa, about 78 miles N.E. from Cape Coast Castle. *Lat.* 5° 35' N. *Lon.* 0° 6' W.

ACCRINGTON, *äk'-kring-ton*, a manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire, 19 miles N.W. from Manchester. It is considered the centre of the cotton-printing business. *Pop.* including Old Accrington, 17,710. *Lat.* 53° 45' N. *Lon.* 2° 22' W.—A station on the western division of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 41 miles by rail from Liverpool.

ACEBO, *a-ce'-bo*, the name of many villages in Spain, the largest of which is in the province of Estremadura, 38 miles N.E. from Alcantara. *Pop.* 2500.

ACERENZA, *a-che-ren'-dza*, or CIRENZA, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 12 miles N.E. from Potenza. It is the see of an archbishop, and is situated on the Bradano, at the foot of the Apennines. *Pop.* 3450.

ACERNO, *a-cher'-no*, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 17 miles N.E. from Salerno. *Manf.* Iron and paper. *Pop.* about 3000.

ACERRA, *a-cher'-ra*, an episcopal town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di

Achtyrka

Lavoro, situated on the Lagni, 7 miles N.E. from Naples. *Pop.* about 7500.

ACH. (See AACH.)

ACHAIA, *ä-kai'-ya*, a province of the Peloponnesus, or Morea, running along the southern shore of the gulfs of Patras and Corinth, from the river Larissus or Muna, which separates it from Elis to the Sythas. It forms with Elis a nome or department of modern Greece. Its chief town is Patras. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, inclosing valleys of great fertility. *Agriculture.* Defective. Sheep and goats are numerous. *Pop.* with Elis, 117,000.—From Achaia comes the name of the celebrated Achaean League, which first held its meetings at Helice, and then at Ægium, 373 B.C.

ACHEEN, *a-keen*, a kingdom in the N.W. part of Sumatra, powerful enough, in former times, to expel the Portuguese from the island, and important enough for its sovereigns to receive embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. *Area.* about 1550 square miles. *Desc.* Comparatively healthy, being freer from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. *Rivers.* The Sinkel, Acheen, and Annalaboo. *Pro.* Chiefly fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, sulphur, cattle, horses, and elephants. *COMMERCE*—*Imp.* Salt, soap, opium, wine, arms, gunpowder, and manufactured goods. *Exp.* Mace, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, sugar, coffee, rice, gold, jewels, and sulphur. *Rel.* The people living on the coast are Mahometans.—The Achinese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. *Pop.* about 200,000.

ACHEEN, the capital of the above kingdom, situated near the mouth of a river, on the N.W. point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. *Lat.* 5° 35' N. *Lon.* 95° 34' E.

ACHERN, *a-ker-n*, a town of Baden, Germany, on the Acher, 30 miles S.W. from Karlsruhe, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* 1800.

ACHILL, *ä'-kill*, an island off the west coast of Ireland, belonging to the county of Mayo. *Area.* 35,283 acres. *Pop.* 5776.

ACHMETSCHET, *ack-met'-shet*, a name sometimes applied to Simferopol, the capital of the Russian province and government of Taurida.

ACHMIN, or ACKMIN, *äk'-min*, a town on the right bank of the Nile, in Middle Egypt. *Manf.* Coarse cotton cloth. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 26° 38' N. *Lon.* 31° 55' E.—This is the Chemnis of Herodotus, called Panopolis by later Greek writers; the ruins of the former are still visible in some magnificent granite pillars.

ACHONRY, *äk-on-re*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 miles S.W. from Sligo. *Area.* 60,717 acres. *Pop.* 14,504.

ACHRAY, LOCH, *äk'-ray*, a small but picturesque lake in the county of Perth, Scotland, 13 miles N.W. from Stirling.—It is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

ACHTYRKA, *ak-tir'-ka*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kharkov, situated on a river of the same name, 53 miles N.W. from Kharkov. *Manf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* upwards of 14,000.



## Aci

**ACI**, or **ACI REALÉ**, *a'-che-rail'-a-le*, a seaport town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, 9 miles N.E. from Catania, well built of lava, having a castle and many fine edifices. *Manf.* Silks, linens, cutlery, and filigree-work, in which an extensive trade is carried on. *Pop.* 15,000.—Here was the cave of Polyphemus, and the grotto of Galathea. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

**ACKEN**, *ak'-en*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situated on the Elbe, 9 miles N.W. from Dessau. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, mathematical and optical instruments. *Pop.* 4000.

**ACKWORTH**, *ak'-werth*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Pontefract. *Area.* 2270 acres. *Pop.* 1813.

**ACONCAGUA**, *a-kon-kag'-u-a*, a province of the republic of Chili, which is bounded on the N. by the province of Coquimbo, on the W. by that of Valparaiso and the Pacific Ocean, E. by the Andes, and S. by Santiago. The chief town of the province is San Felipe, formerly Aconcagua, which is the name of the river on which it is situated. It is 50 miles N. from Santiago. *Area.* 12,000 square miles. *Dese.* Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other garden produce; vineyards and orchards are plentiful, and in summer numerous flocks are pastured on the slopes of the Andes; figs, nectarines, peaches, and other fruits, are sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. Gold is found, and copper-mines are worked. *Pop.* 110,000.

**ACOONO-COONO**, or **AKUNO-KUNO**, *a-koo'-no*, a town and district of Western Africa. The town is on the east bank of the Old Calabar River. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.* 5° 45' N. *Lon.* 8° 27' E.

**AQCS**, **AQS**, or **AX**, *aks*, a town of France, in the department of Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S.E. from Foix.—Its vicinity is noted for hot springs. *Pop.* 2000.

**ACQUA**, *ak'-qua*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 2 miles N.W. from Pisa, noted for warm baths. *Lat.* 43° 45' N. *Lon.* 12° 10' E.

**ACQUAFANOUC**, *ak'-qua-kam-ouk'*, a North-American township, in the state of New Jersey. *Pop.* 2500.

**ACQUAPENDENTE**, *ak'-qua-pen'-den-te*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, in the province or delegation of Viterbo, situated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 23 miles N.W. from Viterbo. It takes its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain. *Pop.* 2500.—Here Fabricius ab Acquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born, 1537.

**ACQUARIA**, *ak'-quair'-e-a*, a town of Italy, in Modena, 12 miles S. from Modena, noted for its medicinal waters.

**ACQUAVIVA**, *ak'-qua'-ve-va*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Bari, 17 miles S. from Bari. *Pop.* nearly 6000.

**ACQUI**, *ak'-ke'*, a province of Piedmont, in Italy, on the northern side of the Ligurian Apennines. *Area.* 445 square miles. *Pro.* Corn and fruit. Chestnuts furnish the peasantry with an article of common food, and silkworms are reared as a branch of industry. *Pop.* 102,000.

**ACQUI**, the chief town of the above district. It has commodious baths, and is situated on the Bormida, 46 miles S.E. from Turin. *Pop.* 8000.—Acqui was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746; and afterwards dismantled by the French.

## Adair

**ACRE**, or **ST. JEAN D'ACRE**, *ai'-ker, sä-jadaker*, a seaport of Syria, formerly called Ptolemais, and the name of one of the cyalets or governments into which Syria is divided. In 1799, aided by the British under Sir Sydney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French, under General Bonaparte, who raised the siege after failing in the twelfth assault, which was made over the putrid bodies of the soldiers who had fallen in the previous attempts. In 1832 it was taken from the Sultan for Mehemet Ali, by Ibrahim Pacha. Considerable strength was then given to its defences; in 1840, however, it succumbed to the British and Austrian squadrons. This event compelled Ibrahim Pacha to quit the country, and retire into Egypt. Since then Acre has been restored to the Turks. *Pop.* 15,000 to 20,000. In the time of the crusades it underwent several sieges, and was taken in 1191 by Philip Augustus of France and Richard Cœur-de-Lion of England. It was here that our king Edward I. received a wound from a poisoned dagger, and was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison.

**ACRI**, *a'-kre*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 13 miles N.E. from Cosenza. *Pop.* 8000.

**ACROPOLIS**, *ä-krop'-o-lis*, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. The term is now applied to the rocky height above Athens, on which are the ruins of the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva.

**ACROTIRI**, *a-kro-teer'-e*, a cape and village of the island of Santorin, one of the Cyclades. *Lat.* 36° 25' N. *Lon.* 25° 25' E.

**ACS**, *aks*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 6 miles S.W. from Komorn. A great many sheep are reared in the vicinity of this town. *Pop.* about 5000.

**ACTON**, *äk'-ton*, a small town of England, in Middlesex, 8 miles W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a station on the N. & S. Western Junction Railway; a few years since a rural village, but now a town containing numerous villas inhabited by the merchant princes of the metropolis. *Pop.* 3151.—The name of many parishes and towns in England, some of which are distinguished by affixes.

**ACTON-BURNELL**, a village of England, in Shropshire, 8 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury.—A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I., when the Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons in a barn, which is still standing. A large part of the castle remains, the walls exhibiting great strength, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved. Its remains still bear testimony to the magnificence of the original structure. The church was built by Bishop Burnell in the commencement of the 14th century. *Pop.* of parish, 361.

**ACTOPAN**, *ak'-to-pän*, a town of Mexico, 50 miles N.E. from Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in feeding sheep and goats, for the sake of the skins. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 20° 17' N. *Lon.* 98° 48' W.

**ACWORTH**, *ak'-werth*, a North-American township in New Hampshire, where there are some large woollen manufactures. *Pop.* 1251.

**ADAFOODIA**, *ai-da-foo'-de-a*, a large town of the Fellatahs, in Western Africa. *Lat.* 13° 6' N. *Lon.* 1° 3' E.

**ADAIR**, a county in Kentucky, in the United States of America. *Area.* 440 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom three-fourths are







ADELAIDE.

## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Adal

slaves.—Also a county in Missouri. *Area*. 567 square miles. *Pop.* 2500.—Adair or Adare is the name of a market town of Limerick in Ireland, on the Maigue. *Pop.* 816. It is a station on the Limerick and Foynes Railway, 11 miles by rail from Limerick.

**ADAL**, *ai'-dāl*, a name adopted by European geographers to designate a part of the eastern coast of Africa, inhabited by tribes professing Mahometanism, called by the Arabs Danakil, but who style themselves Affar. The length of this coast along the Red Sea is about 400 miles, and its width 40 miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but, on the whole, barren. A good deal of butter is made and sent to Massowa, and thence to Arabia. It contains plains of salt, which is cut into pieces the size of a whetstone, and used as a currency in Abyssinia. *Wild animals.* Leopards, lynxes, wolves, hyenas, and numerous others, which prey upon the cattle, the antelopes, and the hares, which are likewise numerous. *Domestic animals.* Camels, asses, mules, goats, and sheep are abundant, and in a great measure constitute the riches of the country. *Inhabitants.* The tribes by which this region is traversed, live a nomadic life, and have no commerce save in butter and salt, which they collect on the shores of Lake Assal, and transport along the caravan-road to Shoa. *Lat.* between 11° 30' and 15° 40' N.—An existing tradition says that Adal was once a powerful empire; but when the barbarous state of its inhabitants, and all that is about them, are taken into consideration, this is utterly incredible. Until 1840 the country may be said to have been entirely unknown to Europe. Then the English possessed themselves of Aden, in Arabia, which naturally opened the way to a more intimate connexion with the countries in its neighbourhood.

**ADAM BAY**, a fine bay on the north-west coast of Australia, into which the river Adelaide discharges itself. *Lat.* 12° 10' S. *Lon.* 131° 45' E.

**ADAM'S BRIDGE**, a line of shoals crossing the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and Hindostan.

**ADAM'S PEAK**, a lofty mountain in the centre of the island of Ceylon. *Height.* 7420 feet. It was once supposed to have been the highest in the island, but the peak of Pedrotallagalla, which is 8280 feet above the level of the sea, is now ascertained to be the most elevated point.

**ADAMS**, the name of four different counties and two townships in the United States of America. 1. In Pennsylvania. 2. In Ohio. 3. In Indiana. 4. In Illinois. The townships are in Massachusetts and New York; and many villages and smaller townships of the same name are scattered over the States. There is also a county so called in Mississippi, United States of America.

**ADAMSTOWN**, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 18 miles from Wexford. *Area.* 8134 acres. *Pop.* about 1488.

**ADAMUZ**, *a-da-mooz*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cordova, 21 miles N.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Soap, oil, and linen. *Pop.* nearly 3000.

**ADANA**, *a-da-na*, a pachalic, and a town of Natolia, in Asia Minor, situated on the Sihoon, 18 miles N.E. from Tarsus. It has a trade in wine, fruit, corn, cotton, and wool. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 35° 12' E.—There is a bridge

### Aden

here, which is said to have been erected by Justinian.

**ADDA**, *ād'-da*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valte-line and the Lake of Como, by Lecco, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

**ADEL**, *ai'-del*, a name given to the country of the Somaulis, on the east coast of Africa.

**ADELAIDE**, the capital of South Australia, the seat of the government, and an episcopal city, stands on the river Torrens, which divides it into two parts, the North and the South. These divisions are connected by several wooden bridges, and a belt of park-land, converted into a kind of public garden, runs round the whole of the city, as well as between its two divisions. The south side is the principal place of commerce. The north, standing on a gentle slope, and occupying a much smaller area than the other, is the pleasanter of the two. The streets of both are wide, but indifferently paved, and inadequately lighted. The chief public buildings are the Supreme Court-house, the bishop's palace, barracks, lunatic asylum, jail, post-office, and St. Peter's College—an educational establishment for members of the Church of England. There are several churches and chapels for different denominations of Christians, the chief of which are Trinity Church, which forms a temporary cathedral for the diocese, and the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Xavier. There is also a synagogue for Jews, and the city possesses several banks, a chamber of commerce, a library, and mechanics' institute. Up to 1852 South Adelaide was without drainage; but since then, sanitary arrangements have been made, and public improvements carried on with considerable activity. No burial-ground is permitted to be attached to any church or chapel in the city, and the cattle which are sold in the market lying outside the city are allowed to be slaughtered only in the city slaughter-house, a large building erected on the left bank of the Torrens, about half a mile below the town. At a distance of eight miles, and on the shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is Port Adelaide, where there are wharfs, warehouses, and every convenience for merchants and shippers. Formerly the goods were conveyed from this place to Adelaide by bullocks and horses, but this method of conveyance has since been almost entirely superseded by the laying down of a railway. Albert Town is a small straggling village, at about a mile from the port, and mostly inhabited by persons connected with the shipping. In 1845 the port was made free to all nations. Adelaide was founded in 1836. *Pop.* with Port Adelaide and Albert Town, about 20,000. *Lat.* 34° 56' S. *Lon.* 138° 36' E. (See AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.)

**ADELAIDE ARCHIPELAGO.** (See QUEEN ADELAIDE'S ISLAND.)

**ADELAIDE ISLAND**, the most western of a group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean, called Biscoe's Range, in front of Graham's Land. *Lat.* 67° 15' S. *Lon.* 68° 15' W.

**ADELSBERG**, *ād'-els-berg*, a small market town in the duchy of Carniola, Austria, 24 miles S.W. from Laybach, celebrated for some remarkable caverns found in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1500.

**ADEN**, *ai'-den*, or *a'-den*, a seaport of Arabia, situated on a rocky peninsula on the south-west coast of that country, projecting into the sea, 118 miles S.E. from Mocha. It was formerly strongly fortified, and one of the most opulent



## Adenau

cities of Arabia; but it was nothing more than a miserable village when it was, in 1840, taken possession of by the British, who have converted it into a flourishing place of trade, encompassed by fruitful orchards and blooming gardens. Its harbours are the best on the Arabian coast. Between the mountain-masses which command their entrance there is a space of four miles, and vessels may take up any position in a depth of water of from 5 to 10 fathoms. On account of this, Aden has become one of the principal coaling-stations of the Anglo-Indian mail steamers, and every year it is becoming a place of greater importance. It was celebrated as a military position in the time of Constantine, and as a commercial town in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Under the rule of the English it will rapidly regain its former prestige as a fortified port, which may be made as impregnable as Gibraltar, and as an entrepôt for the trade of the East and Eastern Africa. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 12° 52' N. *Lon.* 45° 5' E.

**ADENAU**, *a'-den-ow*, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Rhine, government of Coblenz, 29 miles N.W. from Coblenz. *Pop.* 1500.

**ADEN KALESSI**, *ai'-den ka-les'-se*, a Turkish fortress on an island in the Danube, where there are bomb-proof casemates for two hundred men.

**ADENORE**, *a'-den-ore*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district of Trichinopoly, 5 miles S. from Volcondahpooran.

**ADERBEITZAN**. (See AZERBIJAN.)

**ADIGE**, *a'-deedje*, a river which rises in the Rhetian Alps, enters the Tyrol, and runs by Trent and Verona into the Gulf of Venice, where it empties itself, about 5 miles south of Chioggia. It is the ancient *Athesis*, and is called by the Germans the *Etsch*, throughout its entire length, which is about 250 miles. Nearly 200 flour and rice-mills are driven by this river, which, with its valleys, has been rendered for ever memorable by the wars of Napoleon I.

**ADINKIRKE**, *ad'-in-kerk*, a village of Belgium, 18 miles S. from Ostend. *Pop.* 1000.

**ADJUNTA**, *ad'-jun-ta*, a town of India, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, 55 miles N.E. from Aurungabad. In its neighbourhood are some remarkable cavern-temples, profusely decorated with Buddhistic paintings and sculptures. *Lat.* 20° 32' N. *Lon.* 75° 50' E.

**ADJYGURH**, *ad'-je-gur'*, a town and district of India, in Bundelcund, 19 miles S. from Banda. In 1809 it was taken by the British. *Area.* 340 square miles. *Pop.* from 40,000 to 50,000. *Lat.* 24° 52' N. *Lon.* 80° 20' E.

**ADLINGFLEET**, *ad'-ling-fleet*, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S.E. from Howden. *Area.* 4580 acres. *Pop.* 430.

**ADLINGTON**, *ad'-ling-ton*, a township of England, in the parish of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk manufacture. *Pop.* 987. It has a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 13 miles by rail from Manchester.—There is another township of the same name near Wigan, in Lancashire, with a station on the Manchester and Fleetwood Railway, 19 miles from Manchester. *Pop.* 1975.

**ADMIRALTY ISLAND**, *ad'-m-ral-te*, an island on the W. coast of North America, between Sitka Island and the mainland, about 80 miles long and 20 wide, belonging to Russia. It is covered with pine forests, and was circumnavi-

## Adria

gated by Vancouver. *Lat.* about 57° 30' N. *Lon.* 134° 30' W.

**ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N.W. of New Ireland. They were visited in 1767 by Captain Carteret, but were discovered by the Dutch in 1616. Some of them are of considerable extent, and the centre one is supposed to be about 45 miles long. None appear to be inhabited but those that are covered with cocoa-trees; and as they are but little raised above the level of the sea, it is believed that water must be scarce. The inhabitants are of a dark colour, with woolly hair, and go naked. *Lat.* between 2° and 3° S. *Lon.* between 146° 18' and 147° 46' E.

**ADONI**, *a-do-ne*, a town of India, situated in the province of Bellary, in the presidency of Madras, on one of the tributaries of the Toongabudra, 39 miles N.E. from Bellary. In 1787 it was reduced to ruins by Tippoo Saib. It is the capital of a district of the same name. *Lat.* 15° 40' N. *Lon.* 77° 20' E.

**ADONY**, *a-do-ne*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, on the W. bank of the Danube, 28 miles S. from Pesth. *Pop.* about 3000.

**ADORF**, *ad-orf*, the most southern town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, situated on the Elster, 28 miles S.W. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods, paper, vinegar, leather, and musical instruments. The surrounding district contains good grazing-land, and cattle are reared to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 3000.

**ADOUE**, *ad'-oer*, a river of France, which rises about 6 miles E. from Barèges, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles below Bayonne, where it joins the Nive. The length of its course, which lies through many fertile valleys, is about 180 miles.

**ADOWA**, *ad'-o-a*, or **ADOUEH**, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia, with houses built in a conical form, and arranged in rows forming streets, 142 miles N.E. from Gondar. It is the great mart between the interior and the coast, and reaps the advantage of a transit trade between Massowa and other ports on the Red Sea, and Gondar. *Pop.* 7000. *Lat.* 14° 12' N. *Lon.* 38° 55' E.

**ADRA**, *a'-dra*, a small and much-exposed seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 miles S.E. from Granada. Its lead-mines are the chief support of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 7500. *Lat.* 36° 44' N. *Lon.* 3° W.

**ADRAPATAM**, *ad-ram'-pa-tam*, a town of India, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles W. of Point Calimere.

**ADRAMYTII**, *a-dra-mé'-te*, a town of Natolia, Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf of the same name, 81 miles N. from Smyrna. Gall-nuts, olives, and wool form its principal exports. *Pop.* 5000.—Its former name was Adramyttium. The first part of St. Paul's voyage to Rome was made in a ship belonging to this port.

**ADRARA**, *a-dra'-ra*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, celebrated in the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, 15 miles N.E. from Bergamo. *Pop.* 2250.

**ADRIA**, *ai'-dre-a*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, 14 miles E. from Rovigo. It is the see of a bishop, who resides at Rovigo. This town gives its name to the Adriatic Sea, on the shores of which it once stood, having been, in former times, a seaport of great note. It is situated on the Castagnaro, a branch of the Adige, and stands 30 miles S.W.

## Adrianople

from Venice. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 45° 3' N. *Lon.* 12° 4' E.

**ADRIANOPLE**, *ād-re-an-o'-pel*, the second city of Turkey in Europe, situated on the Maritza, 130 miles N.W. from Constantinople. It is now about five miles in circumference, surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but adorned with fountains and mosques, of which there are about 40. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Rose-water and other perfumes are made, and dyeing and tanning are carried on to some extent. *Exp.* Wool, opium, leather, and wax. *Pop.* 140,000, of whom about 30,000 are Greeks. *Lat.* 41° 44' N. *Lon.* 26° 35' E.—The bazaar and the mosque of Selim are the chief objects of attraction. The former is a brick building of about 300 paces in length, and offers for sale all the rich commodities of the East; the latter is built like a theatre, of materials brought from the ruins of Famagosta, in Cyprus. Its principal balcony has an ascent of 378 steps. In the adjacent plain, Constantine the Great defeated Licinius in 323, and in 378 the Goths overpowered Valens. In 1360 the sultan Murad I. took the city, when it became the capital of the empire, and the favourite residence of the sultans till the 18th century. On the 20th August, 1829, it was taken by the Russian general Diebitsch, which led to the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople on the following 14th September. The stipulations of this treaty restored to the Porte those parts of Bulgaria and Roumelia which the Russians had conquered, besides Moldavia and Wallachia; it also fixed the Pruth and the right bank of the Danube, from the mouth of the former river, to be the boundary-line between Turkey in Europe and Russia. The limits of the Asiatic territories of the two states were also exactly defined. Sums of indemnification for the expenses of the war were assigned to Russia, and the liberty of trading to all parts of the Turkish dominions conceded, besides the trading navigation of the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The free passage of the Dardanelles was likewise guaranteed. The political independence of Greece was to be recognised by the Porte, while Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, also attained independence, being only nominally subject to the Turkish government, which retained the privilege of appointing their respective hospodars or rulers.

**ADRIATIC SEA**, or Gulf of Venice, *ai-dre-āt'-ik*, that portion of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, Dalmatia, and Albania. Its length from Cape Leuca to Trieste is 450 miles, and its mean breadth is 90 miles. The Po and the Adige are the only rivers of importance it receives, and its greatest depth is not more than 22 fathoms, whilst a great part of it is not 12 fathoms. Its navigation is generally safe in summer, but in winter the violence of the winds from the south-east causes much destruction to shipping. On the Italian side, the shores are low, with few harbours of importance; but on the Dalmatian coast, which is steep and rocky, there are many well-sheltered bays and harbours affording good anchorage to vessels. It runs from the S.E., in *lat.* 40° 8', to N.W., in *lat.* 45° 45'.—The Adriatic takes its name from the city of Adria: its waters are saltier than those of the ocean.

**ADRO**, *a'-dro*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. from Brescia. *Pop.* 2300.

## Æstuary

**ADULE**, *ād'-ool*, the modern Zulla, *zool'-la*, situated in Annesley Bay, on the west coast of the Red Sea, 96 miles N.E. from Axum. *Lat.* 15° 10' N. *Lon.* 39° 40' E.

**ADUMPOOR**, *ad'-um-poor*, a town of India, in the British district of Azimgurh, North-West Provinces, 45 miles N. from Ghazee-poor. *Lat.* 26° 10' N. *Lon.* 83° 41' E.

**ADVENTURE BAY**, *ad'-vent-yur*, a bay on the E. coast of Brune Island, near the southern extremity of Tasmania, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux, its discoverer, sailed. Captain Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Tierra del Fuego. *Lat.* 43° 17' S. *Lon.* 147° 25' E.

**ÆGADES**, *e'-ga-dees*, or **ÆGATES**, five small rocky islands to the west of Sicily, near Marsala: their names are Levanzo, Favignana, Maritimo, and the Formiches. *Lat.* 38° N. *Lon.* 12° 15' E.

**ÆGEAN SEA**, *e'-je'-an*, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean which divides Greece from Asia Minor. It is called the White Sea by the Turks.

**ÆGINA**, an island in that part of the Ægean sea which forms the Saronic gulf, or Gulf of Ægina. It was formerly also called Ænopia, Ænopia, and Myrmidonia, and is about 22½ miles in circumference. A conical hill called Mount Oros, or Mount St. Elias, rises in the S. part of the island, and in the N.E. is a ridge, upon which are still to be seen some remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. Some, however, consider this temple, the oldest in Greece, to be indicated by ruins that are in the N.W. part of the island, while Stackelberg, a German writer, says that it stood on Mount St. Elias. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 37° 43' N. *Lon.* 23° 27' E.

**ÆLIA CAPITOLINA**, *e'-le-a*, a name given to Jerusalem in the time of the emperor Adrian.

**ÆLTERRE**, *al'-tair*, a village in Belgium, 14 miles W. from Ghent. *Pop.* with commune, 6000.

**ÆNG**, *ang*, a village of British Burmah, in the province of Aracan, situated on a river of the same name, 80 miles S.E. from Aracan. Near it is the best pass into the Burmese dominions. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 19° 50' N. *Lon.* 94° 9' E.

**ÆRÖ** or **ÆRÖE**, *e'-ro*, an island of Denmark, formerly part of the duchy of Schleswig, about 14 miles long and 5 broad. It lies about 10 miles S. of Funen, and is possessed of a good soil, which is carefully cultivated. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 54° 50' N. *Lon.* 10° 20' E.

**ÆRÖESKJÖBING**, *e'-ro-es-ke-o'-bang*, the capital of the above island, in which shipbuilding is carried on. It has also a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 2000.

**ÆRSCHOT**, *ar'-shot*, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 23 miles N.E. from Brussels. *Pop.* 4000.

**ÆERTYKE**, *ar'-treck*, a village and commune of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 8 miles S.W. from Bruges. *Pop.* 3000.

**ÆERZEEL**, *ar'-zeel*, a village and commune of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. from Courtrai. *Pop.* 3300.

**ÆERZEN**, *ar'-zen*, a town of Hanover, containing some powder manufactories, 5 miles S.W. from Hameln. *Pop.* 1200.

**ÆSTUARY**, *e'-stū'-a-re*, a term used in geography to signify a wide opening at the mouth of a river.



## Ætna

ÆTNA, *et-na*, a volcano on the E. coast of Sicily, a few miles N. of Catania. Its summit is 10,874 feet above the level of the sea.

ÆTOLIA, *e-to-lia*, a province of Greece, forming, with Acarnania, a department of the modern kingdom of Greece. It is very mountainous; but rye, barley, and olives are cultivated along the side of the Corinthian gulf. Its principal river is the Phidari. In this province is Mount Oxeia, which reaches an elevation of 4636 feet in its highest point. Missolonghi is its capital. *Lat.* between  $38^{\circ} 7'$  and  $38^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.* between  $21^{\circ} 10'$  and  $22^{\circ} 5' E.$

AFFRIQUE, *St., af-freek*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 31 miles S.E. from Rhodéz, which has a trade in Roquefort cheese and wool. *Pop.* with commune, 7000.

AFGHANISTAN, *af-gani-is-tân*, or *af-ga-nis-tân*, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to Beloochistan, which was formerly a part of it, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. On the east it is bounded by the Punjab; on the south by Scinde and Beloochistan; on the north by Turkestan or Independent Tartary; and on the west by Persia. *Area*, estimated at 225,000 square miles. *Desc.* By far the greatest part of this vast region is mountainous. To the west of the Soliman mountains, which may be regarded as its eastern barrier, it assumes the character of an extensive table-land, considerably elevated above the neighbouring countries. The Hindoo Coosh mountains, which form its northern bulwark, are a continuation of the great Himalaya chain, of which they are the rivals in height, massive proportions, and grandeur. Some of their peaks attain an elevation of upwards of 20,000 feet. The inferior mountain-ranges diminish in height in proportion to their distance from the principal chain, and, bosomed amongst them, are to be found some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world. In these, the produce is of the same kind as that of India generally; consisting of cotton, rice, millet, maize, turmeric, and fruits of all kinds. In the higher lands, the various fruits, herbs, and trees of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, and several artificial grasses, are cultivated with success. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cabul, Helmund, Urgundab, Turnak, Urghehan, Gomul, and Lora, all partaking, more or less, of the character of mountain-torrents,—now swelling and rushing rapidly, or becoming all but stagnant in some parts, in accordance with the changes of the seasons. *Climate.* According to its latitude, it should be decidedly hot, but, on account of the inequality and height of its surface, the climate varies. *Inhabitants.* A robust, hardy race, of Circassian origin, generally addicted to predatory warfare, and evincing a decided contempt for the occupations of civil life. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of dark loose cotton trousers, a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg, and a low, and in some parts a high, cap, of broad-cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conical form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. Their language is called Pushtoo, half of the words of which are Persian, but the particles and verbs, for the greater part, are derived from some source unknown. *Gov.* A limited monarchy, before the death of Shah Shoojah, but since then the country has been divided into

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three independent states, Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, each governed by its own chief. *Towns.* The principal are Candahar, Herat, Peshawur, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, carpets, silk, felt, sword-blades, fire-arms, and jewellery. *COMMERCE.*—By caravans: camels in the plains; asses and mules in the mountains. *Exp.* From Peshawur, iron, assa-fetida, madder, tobacco, furs, horses, ponies, which are sent to the Punjab, and fresh and dried fruits; from Candahar and Herat, raw silk, an intoxicating drug called churas, gum, dried fruits, copper and brass vessels, tinsel thread, saffron, antimony, cochineal, and other dyeing materials; from Cabul, white cloth of every description, shawls, turbans, Mooltanee chintzes, spices, and indigo. *Imp.* From the Punjab, silk, cloth, muslins, cottons, ivory, brocade, bamboos, sandal-wood, linen, wax, coral, sugar, musk, and drugs; by the Gomul pass and Dera Ismael Khan, chintzes, cloth of gold, calicoes, salt, and gun-locks; from Shikarpoor, metals of all kinds, manufactured silks and cottons, senna, groceries, spices, opium, horse-cloths, and dried grains, to which may be added British manufactured cottons of almost every description; from Bokhara to Cabul, gold and silver coins and bars, horses, and some Russian articles in cutlery, cast-iron pots, beads, spectacles, and leather; a kind of fine lamb's-wool cloth is also imported from Bokhara, with some lamb-skins. *Rel.* Mahometanism. *Pop.* perhaps about 5,250,000. *Lat.* between  $26^{\circ} 50'$  and  $36^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.* between  $60^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ} E.$ —The Afghans call themselves Pushtaneh, and trace their origin to the son of Saul, king of Israel; but however remote their descent, they seem at all times to have discovered a strong predilection for war. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the Shah Hussein prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Shah, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to, and took, Candahar; but afterwards enlisted in his army a considerable body of the Afghans, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghans, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1773 by his son, Timour Shah, an indolent sovereign, who, dying in 1793, was succeeded by his second son, Zemaun Shah. In 1800 he was deposed, and cruelly deprived of his sight, by his brother Mahmood, who again was expelled, in 1803, by his brother Shoojah, who, in his turn, was dethroned in 1809 by Mahmood, but had a pension assigned him. Shoojah again, however, endeavoured to recover his kingdom, but was unsuccessful in the attempt, and in 1838 Dost Mahomed Khan was reigning, when an expedition was prepared in British India for the purpose of restoring Shoojah to his throne. The force sent to effect this object consisted of about 28,000 men: these men to be assisted by about 20,000 Sikhs, who were to assemble at Peshawur, but failed to do so. On the 7th of August, 1839, Shah Shoojah entered



## Afion Kara Hissar

Cabul in triumph, and the British army, having accomplished its purpose, returned to India, leaving 8000 men to secure the Shah on the throne. In 1840, insurrections broke out, the British troops were reinforced, but inefficiently, and in the close of 1841, Sir William Macnaghten, British envoy at Cabul, having been treacherously assassinated by Ackbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, a retreat was commenced that proved most disastrous to the British forces; but the heroic conduct of Sir Robert and Lady Sale, and their fellow-sufferers, raised the character of the British name. Subsequently, however, the Afghan war was closed by the success of the British arms. The fortifications of the Bala Hissar at Cabul were laid in ruins, and in the middle of December, 1842, the British army arrived in Feropezoor. After they had evacuated the country, Dost Mahomed returned to Cabul, and again assumed the sovereignty of the kingdom. From that period until November, 1856, the political history of Afghanistan, in a great measure, loses its interest. Then, however, war was formally declared at Calcutta, against the Shah of Persia, who had successfully invaded Afghanistan, and laid siege to Herat. This seemed only the prelude to further encroachments, and ultimately, perhaps, to an absolute invasion of our Indian possessions through the mountain-passes of Afghanistan, stimulated and assisted by the gold and physical strength of Russia. Dost Mahomed became alarmed; the independence of his country seemed to be in danger, and, assisted by the British, he determined to repel Persia on the east, whilst, through the Persian Gulf, the British should attack her on the west. A severe contest seemed on the eve of commencement, when the taking of Bushire by the British led to a short armistice, which resulted in a treaty of peace, in February, 1857. (See AFREEDIS.)

AFION KARA HISSAR, *a'-fe-om ka'-ra his'-sar*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, which takes its name from *afion*, which signifies the opium poppy, and *kara hissar*, "the black castle," round which it is built, situated on the southern side of a fertile plain, 180 miles E. from Smyrna. *Manf.* Fire-arms, sabres, and tapestry; but the principal articles of trade are opium and madder, which are raised in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 33° 40' N. *Lon.* 30° 40' E.

AFRAGOLA, *a'-fra-go'-lä*, a town of Italy, in Naples, where great numbers of straw bonnets are made. It is 6 miles N.E. from Naples. *Pop.* 4500.

AFREEDIS, *af-ree'-des*, a clan of Afghans, who inhabit the Khyber hills, on the frontiers of the Punjab and Cabul. Like the Scottish Highlanders of the last century, they command the passes of their hills, and their maliks, or chiefs, hold themselves entitled to levy a toll on those who would pass with safety through their country. They are a warlike, determined race of men. The Khyber pass is memorable in the annals of the last Afghan war, for the vain attempt made in February, 1842, to force it by Colonel Wild, to relieve General Sale in Jellalabad; also for General Pollock's success in getting through it, to relieve the beleaguered city, in the April following.

AFRICA, *af'-re-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and the Libya of the ancients. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean

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Sea, on the south by the Southern Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. This vast peninsula is joined to Asia only by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across. *Ext.* The greatest length of Africa, from Ras-el-Krun, its most northern point, near Bizerta, on the Mediterranean, to Cape Agulhas, or Needles, its most southern, is about 5000 miles; and from its most western point, Cape Verde, to its most eastern, Cape Guardafui, about 4600 miles in a direct line. *Area.* 12,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* The coast of Africa may be regarded as an almost unbroken line of 16,000 miles, for it has no inland opening of any great size. On this account it is less advantageously adapted for commerce than any of the other great divisions of the globe. *Capes.* On the north are Bon and Serra; on the west, Spartel, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, and Verde, which is the most western point of the continent; on the south, Palmas, Formosa, Lopez, Negro, and Good Hope—the most southern is Agulhas; on the east, Corrientes, Delgado, and Guardafui, which is the most eastern point of the continent. *Divisions.* So far as our present knowledge extends, the leading divisions of this continent may be considered to consist of:—1st. NORTHERN AFRICA, which comprehends Egypt and the states of Barbary, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Fezzan, and Morocco. In this division is embraced the great Atlas mountain-system. 2nd. WESTERN AFRICA, which embraces a large extent of coast, including the whole of the country lying between Morocco and Congo. 3rd. SOUTHERN AFRICA, which takes in Cape Colony, and all the country north of the Cape of Good Hope as far as the confines of Congo on the west, and those of Mozambique on the east. In this region lie many of the more recent discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. 4th. EASTERN AFRICA, extending northward from the southern boundaries of Mozambique, to Cape Guardafui, and thence along the shores of the Red Sea to the frontiers of Egypt. Abyssinia, though by some made a division of itself, may be embraced in this general arrangement. 5th. CENTRAL AFRICA. This region comprehends those countries through which the Niger takes its course, and embraces the kingdoms of Houssa, Timbuctoo, Mandara, Begharmi, Bornou, and several others. A great portion of this part still remains unexplored. 6th. ISLANDS. Amongst those with which Africa is in some measure surrounded, may be named the Azores, which, however, some assign to Europe; Madeira with Porto Santo; the Canaries and Cape Verde islands; and the solitary rocks Ascension and St. Helena, the place of the first Napoleon's exile, and lately made a naval depôt for British ships engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade: these are all on the west. On the east is the large island of Madagascar, and the smaller islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, with several groups, as the Comoro islands, Seychelles, Socotra, Abd-el-kouri, besides the rocky island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and of which permanent possession has been taken by the British; thereby exciting the jealousy of other nations. Most of the groups of islands in proximity to this continent are volcanic, although there is not a single volcano known to be on the mainland. *Desc.* The northern part of this continent may

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be regarded as a vast plain, and the southern as an elevated table-land. A great part of it is barren, but where the soil is fertile, vegetation is abundant. The plain which lies between Barbary and Nigritia is so vast that the waters which run down from the Atlas, as well as from the central chains of mountains, are unable to penetrate it: hence about 2500 miles of land in length, and 700 or 800 in breadth, are consigned to irretrievable sterility. Only a few scattered spots, rising like emerald islands amidst the general waste, from being favoured with springs, appear here and there, at wide distances, to relieve the monotonous desolation of this vast ocean of sand, as terrific as it is apparently profitless to every inhabitant of the creation. The soil of which it is composed consists of small particles of gravel commingled with marine shells, which are incrustated with crystallizations of salt. Besides the Sahara, or Great Desert, other patches similar, but smaller in dimensions, occur in other parts of the continent; and even the most prolific regions are disfigured by large tracts of sand lying among them. It would appear that the desert is extending by degrees. Between Egypt and Tripoli it has reached the sea, covering districts that were once fertile; whilst many of the Egyptian ruins have been submerged by its shifting and treacherous sands. *Mountains.* The Atlas, the Abyssinian, the Mountains of Kong, the Mountains of the Moon, those of Lupata, the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass, and the Nieuwveld. The Atlas range, which runs across more than one-half the continent, is the only great chain that has been explored. It extends from Cape Bojador to the Gulf of Sidra: its highest elevation is more than 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Abyssinian mountains include those called the Pass of Lamalmon, which defends the country on the side of the Red Sea; the mountains of Semien, and those of Gogam, among which the Abyssinian Nile has its rise. The Kong mountains, stretching from the meridian of Timbuctoo to Cape Verde. Those of the Moon, by which name they were characterized by the ancients, were formerly supposed to contain the most remote source of the Egyptian Nile. The Lupatas, on the east, are sometimes called the backbone of the world, and the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass at an elevation of 8000 feet, lie in the south. The Nieuwveld, which is the Dutch for *New Forest*, attains an elevation of 10,000 feet, and forms a barrier between the Cape colonists and the independent tribes that stretch into the interior on the north. There are few of the African mountains which reach the snow-line, most of them being more remarkable for their breadth than their height, but two mountains have been discovered in Eastern Africa, to which the names of Kilimandjaro and Kenia have been given, that have their summits covered with perpetual snow. Of these the former is situated between the 3rd and 4th parallels of S. latitude, and is supposed to be 20,000 feet in height. The latter, which is supposed to attain a still greater elevation, has two summits, which are said by Dr. Krapf, the discoverer of the mountain, to resemble two immense horns or towers rising above it like two mighty pillars. Dr. Krapf places this mountain in *lat.* 1° 13' S., *lon.* 36° 13' E.; but according to Lejean it stands in *lat.* 1° S., *lon.* 38° 15' E. *Rivers.* The Nile and its tributaries, the Bahr-el-Azrek, the Bahr-el-Abiad, and the Tacasse;

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the Niger and its tributary the Tchadda, or Benuwe; the Senegal, the Gambia, Rio Grande, Zaire or Congo, Gariep or Great Orange River, and its tributaries, the Hartebest, Vaal, and Great Fish River; Zambesi, Limpopo, and Juba. Notwithstanding the great length of some of these rivers, water is by far more sparingly distributed over Africa than it is over any of the other continents. At stated periods most of the rivers overflow their banks, and inundate the surrounding countries, but many of the smaller streams are lost in their course by evaporation or absorption, or finally empty themselves into some inland lake. The Nile is the longest river of Africa, and the valley through which it runs has an average breadth of 15 miles. Its waters are pleasant; so much so, that the Egyptians say, if Mahomet had tasted them, he would have prayed for immortality, in order to enjoy them for ever. It is to its annual overflow that the great fertility of Egypt is attributable. This rising begins at about Midsummer, and continues till the autumn equinox, when the waters begin to subside, and by Christmas the land may be worked. The Niger is in the upper part of its course the Joliba of the natives, and in the lower, the Quorra. It falls into the Bight of Benin by many mouths: this fact was ascertained by Richard Lander, on the 18th November, 1830. The Gambia is navigable only in the dry season, and the Senegal only in the wet, or rainy season. The velocity of the current of the former prevents its navigation when its waters are swollen by the rains; and rocks, which intercept the course of the latter when it is low, in the dry season, preclude the possibility of vessels ascending it until it is increased by the rains. *Lakes.* Tehad, Tanganyika, Marava, Shirwa, Nyassa, Little Luta Nzige, Victoria Nyanza, and Ngami. This last was discovered by Dr. Livingstone, in 1849, and the Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Captain Speke, in 1858, when he first succeeded in reaching its southern shore, in *lat.* 2° 41' S. *Forests.* If we except Soudan, Upper and Lower Guinea, Senegambia, and the great mountain-ranges, the forests of Africa are not extensive. On the northern shores of the Mediterranean, and along a portion of those that are washed by the Atlantic, the vegetation which is characteristic of the south of Europe still prevails. The woods consist of cork-trees, and other kinds of oaks; scapines, cypresses, and myrtles spring up, and groves of olives and oranges bud, blossom, ripen, and wave before the eye of the delighted traveller. In the Atlas chain grows the famous sandarach-tree, which is so durable as to seem almost to last for ever, and which is supposed to be the shittim-wood of the Bible. It supplies the timber of which most of the ceilings of the mosques are constructed. Passing into the desert, we enter upon a region in which the resources of nature fail to supply the nourishment necessary to a generous vegetation. Here are to be seen vast tracks covered by the prickly kashaia, which gives great annoyance to travellers, and the agoul, which furnishes the camel with food on its long, perilous, and wearisome journeys across the desert. In tropical Africa, we enter upon the grandest features of vegetation: here flourish the families of palms, whose leaves expand into so many verdant awnings, spread out by the beneficent hand of the Creator, to shade from the excessive heat



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the ebon native, whose existence has been cast in such a burning climate; and here the gigantic baobab makes a forest in itself. This tree attains a height of not more than sixty or seventy feet, but its branches are as large as the stems of common trees, and extend horizontally in all directions; whilst its trunk assumes the largest girth of all the known trees; one of its kind has measured in circumference 104 feet, and the ages of some of them have been estimated, by counting their concentric rings, to be not less than 5000 years. Huge cotton-trees encumber the earth; the chandelier-tree adorns the landscape, and flowers of the gayest description wreath themselves around their stems, hang upon their branches, and entwine themselves with their leaves. As we approach the south, the vegetable world again appears in new forms; heaths and geraniums abound, and the hills and rocks are adorned with *cycadaceæ*, a kind of plant which occupies an intermediate place between ferns and palms. The plains are clothed with the rush-like *restio*, and, after the rains, the whole country blooms with the *ixia*, and other kindred species. The witteboom, one of the tribe of *Protea*, supplies the inhabitants of Cape Town with fuel, and the American aloe has been introduced, and is reared in hedges, as the hawthorn is in this country. Stone-pines, and the oaks of Europe will recall to the newly-arrived colonist the land he may have recently left, and help earlier than might otherwise have been the case to familiarize his mind with the features of the country into which he has transported himself.

*Wild animals.* Of these there are many and of peculiar species: of *Carnivora*, the chief are the lion, the panther, the leopard, the hyena, the civet cat, the jackal, and the ichneumon. The first three are not only extremely numerous, but dangerous. They are to be found lurking in the neighbourhood of springs, lakes, and rivers, where they pounce upon the animals that emerge from the deep recesses of the forest to bathe and quench their thirst. In many parts the inhabitants are compelled to quit the locality, in which they may have pitched their habitation, to escape their ravages. Properly speaking, all the animals of the hyena class are African: they live mostly upon offal and carrion, which, in the dead of night, they pick up in the towns and villages, the streets of which are then abandoned to their possession by the inhabitants. The true civet is found spread over the whole of this continent: numbers of the natives cherish it for the sake of its perfume. Of ichneumons, Africa contains several distinct species, which keep up a continual war upon the multitudes of reptiles and serpents that infest the country. There are no bears known to exist in Africa. Rats and mice are abundant. Of the hoofed species of animals, elephants take the foremost place: they are found in large herds in Central and Southern Africa, a herd sometimes numbering as many as 200: they are valuable for their tusks, which weigh from 140 to 180lbs., and which bring destruction upon them for the gratification of human cupidity. The African elephant has long ceased to be the servant of man, although, in the time of the Ptolemies, it was doubtless employed in the Ethiopian wars. The rhinoceros is found in the same localities: its skin is in some places made into shields by the natives; its thickness and durability render

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it well adapted for harness and traces. The hippopotamus inhabits the lakes and rivers to the south of the Sahara; and the zebra, the quagga, and the deer are found in most of the known central and southern parts. Antelopes and gazelles abound in the same regions, and often fall a sacrifice to the ferocity of the feline tribes, which watch from their lurking-places in the thick African jungle these wandering herds as they browse upon the plains. The giraffe and the cameleopard are found from the banks of the Gariep to the southern confines of the Great Desert, and several species of the buffalo have their habitation in the interior. The wild buffalo of the Cape is distinguished by its formidable horns, which extend over the top of its head, imparting to it an appearance at once magnificent and imposing. Hares and rabbits are plentiful. Of cetaceous mammals inhabiting the African coasts and seas, the lamantin is, perhaps, alone worthy of notice; it is mostly found at the mouths of the great rivers falling into the Indian and Atlantic oceans: it suggested to antiquity the fable of the mermaid. The *Quadrumanæ* of Africa are numerous, and among them the gorilla and chimpanzee take precedence. Of all animals, the form of the gorilla bears the nearest resemblance to that of man; and whilst regarded as ranking the highest in the scale of animal existence, its general habit of walking on all-fours is determined by its organization. Baboons, monkeys, apes, and squirrels, in multitudes, enliven the forest by their gambols. The *Cheiroptera*, or winged mammals of Africa, are supposed to be as plentiful as they are in Asia or America; but as yet they have not been proved to be so. The most remarkable of these at present known to us is the rousette, which grows to the size of a fowl, lives upon fruits, and is eaten by the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Mauritius.

*Birds.* The most remarkable birds of Africa are the ostrich, the flamingo, the parrot, the guinea-fowl, and the ibis. The first is peculiar to this continent, although, in the time of Aristotle, it was found in Syria and Mesopotamia in Asia: it often appears in company with the quagga, or wild ass. Numerous species of the bustard, which is similar in its habits to the ostrich, inhabit the plains. The parrot tribes are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and the discordance of their notes. Of gallinaceous fowls, the guinea-hen is the only kind which Africa possesses, and which are found in no other part of the globe: they assemble in vast flocks, and are generally found amongst the underwood that skirts the banks of lakes and rivers. Vultures and falcons are numerous; among which may be noticed the secretary, which preys exclusively upon serpents; of which it destroys vast numbers.

*Reptiles.* The crocodile, serpents, particularly the python, and the chameleon, are the most prominent of these. The first is still abundant below the first cataract of the Nile, and is an inhabitant of all the large rivers in tropical Africa. Serpents of every description abound in the woods, and the python, thirty feet long, lurks in the fens and morasses. The chameleon is so plentiful as to be seen on almost every shrub.

*Insects.* These consist of innumerable species. The locust, from time immemorial, has belonged to Africa; and scorpions, dangerous as the serpents, abound everywhere. The zebubs of Bruce and the tsetses of Livingstone, a species of fly, are the



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greatest pests of the low grounds and cultivated districts. *Domestic animals.* Of these, the camel and the horse are the most valuable as beasts of burden. As we have no reports of the wild horse being found in Africa, the animal is supposed to have been introduced into this continent; but at what time it is impossible to determine. Those of the Bedouins of Egypt are probably of Arabian breed, and the original of those in Barbary were, with asses, introduced from Spain during the period of Moorish ascendancy in that country: they are mostly used in war. The camel is of Arabian origin, and is spread over all the central and northern parts of the continent: it is figuratively called the "Ship of the Desert," from its being habitually employed in traversing those interminable seas of sand which lie between the more thickly-populated regions of Africa. Of horned cattle, there are many different varieties, and some of the ox tribes are used both as animals of draught and burden. Of sheep, there are also many varieties; and goats are, in some parts, extremely numerous. The common cat is scarce, but dogs are plentiful, notwithstanding that, among the Mahometans, they are held as unclean; both in Barbary and Egypt, however, they are cherished for the purpose of cleansing the cities of their offal. From their great usefulness in this respect, Mussulmans frequently bequeath considerable legacies for their support; and notwithstanding their numbers, the intense heat of the climate, and the scarcity of water, no instance of canine madness has yet been known amongst them. The domestic poultry of Africa is almost all of foreign introduction. *Climate.* As more than three-fourths of Africa lie within the tropics, it is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the earth: it has only two seasons—one wet and the other dry. In a large portion of the Sahara no rain whatever falls, and very little in either Arabia or Egypt. Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sahara, are considered to be the hottest countries of the globe. During the rainy season, however, the two former are drenched with water, when there rises from the earth a steam that would rival a vapour-bath; and hence the unhealthiness of these regions to Europeans. The eastern coast, being tempered by the trade-winds coming from the east, is not so hot as the western. The Sahara is often swept by terrific hurricanes and the simoom. Guinea and the west countries generally are afflicted with the harmattan, a dry hot wind, which cracks the lips, but announces the termination of the rainy season. Tornadoes are frequent in Senegambia and Egypt, and the Barbary states are, on account of their climate, still subject to visitations of the plague. *Pro.* Dourra, which is the chief grain, wheat, barley, maize, rice, and pulse; the banana, the yam, the date, the olive, and the grape; oranges, sugar, coffee, tobacco, gum-arabic, indigo, and cotton. These products are determined, in a great measure, by climate and situation. In the northern half of the continent, and in the fertile spots of the desert, the date flourishes, the yam and banana in the western parts; wheat, the olive, and the grape, mostly in Egypt and the Barbary states; gum-arabic, which is the hardened juice of the acacia, is found chiefly between the desert and Senegambia; the cassia, whose leaves supply senna, is found in the regions of the Nile; and the coffee-tree grows wild in Abyssinia. Both

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cotton and dourra are produced in many different parts. *Minerals.* Salt, iron, copper, and gold. In some parts of the desert the natives build their houses with blocks of salt, and gold is obtained by washing in the higher parts of most of the large rivers. The Kong mountains are supposed to be very rich in this metal. The Atlas range is prolific in metals, and the French obtain copper from it in considerable quantities. *Race.* Central Africa is principally peopled by the negro; Northern Africa and the European colonies, by races of Caucasian origin; and Southern Africa by Hottentots, Bosjesmen, and Kafirs; the former of a dirty-yellowish complexion, the latter, varieties of the negro race. *Rel.* Mahometanism in the northern half of the continent, including Soudan or Nigritia, and on the eastern coast; Fetichism among the negroes, and Christianity among the European populations. Generally, however, the people exhibit a low state of civilization. In many parts manufactures are scarcely known, and what are known are of the rudest kind. The exports are principally slaves, ivory, and gold. The slaves are mostly unfortunate prisoners taken in the wars which are constantly being waged by the petty princes against each other. *Pop.* about 60,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 37° 20' N. to 34° 50' S. *Lon.* extending from 17° 32' W. to 51° 22' E.—The name of Africa is supposed to have spread by degrees from a small province in the north, over the rest of the continent; and although we have already indicated its races in the proper place in this article, we may add, that in the northern parts the Egyptians and Abyssinians are of Arabian extract; while further to the west the Carthaginians passed from Syria, and, according to Sallust, who refers to Punic manuscripts, other maritime parts were peopled by the Medes, Persians, and Armenians. The original inhabitants of the northern parts appear to have been in all ages radically distinct from the negro race, from whom they were divided by the Great Desert; and in the eastern parts the latter were yet further repelled by the Arabian colony which settled in Abyssinia. The Romans appear to have explored the north of Africa as far as the river Niger; and they established flourishing colonies in many parts. Upon the fall of their empire, the Vandals of Spain passed into Africa, A.D. 429, and established a kingdom, which lasted till A.D. 535. In the following century the Mahometan Arabs subdued the north of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. Accounts of this country, however, are very imperfect until we arrive at the beginning of the 15th century, when we find that the only portion of the western coast of Africa with which European navigators were acquainted is that which lies between the Strait of Gibraltar and Cape Nun. The line embraced between these points extends to about 600 miles. Then, Prince Henry of Portugal, a younger son of John I. and Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, and sister to Henry IV. of England, conceiving a strong desire to make further discoveries along this coast, had expeditions fitted out for that purpose. Accordingly, Cape Bojador was doubled in 1432, by Gilianez. In 1434 the same navigator advanced 30 leagues further, and in 1443 Cape Blanco was doubled by Nunno Tristan. In 1446 Dinis Fernandez arrived at Cape Verde

N O R T

A T L A N T

O C E A

A T

A F

SYRIA

Tropic of Cancer

Sea of Babel Mandeb

MAGHIDASE

L. Baringa

Mozambique

Port Louis

Bourbon

St. Mary

Scale  
100 200





# AFRICA.

Scale of English Miles.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



## Africa

and in the following year Nunno Tristan discovered the Rio Grande, where he was murdered by the natives, 60 leagues beyond Cape Verde. In 1463 Prince Henry died, after having devoted the greater portion of his life to the promotion of African discovery; but the Portuguese still continued to pursue their explorations, and in 1467 Sierra Leone was reached. The progress of discovery was still unremittingly carried on, when, in 1487, Bartholomew Diaz discovered Cabo Tormentoso (the Cape of Tempests), now called the Cape of Good Hope, the name subsequently given to it by the Portuguese monarch, John II. In 1495 the Portuguese king died, and under his successor, Emanuel the Great, Vasco de Gama set sail on the 8th of July, 1497, to endeavour to find a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. This he accomplished after having first proceeded along the eastern coast as far as Melinda, whence he steered right across the Indian Ocean. Thus, to the Portuguese belongs the merit of having, in a great measure, determined the form of the African continent, and of having been pioneers to show the way for future navigators to visit its shores. Whilst maritime discovery was thus proceeding, the interior of the country was not forgotten; but nothing meriting the character of historical certainty is worthy to be recorded here, until the Portuguese missionary enterprises of the 17th century led to more perfect information regarding the inhabitants of Congo, and the general interior of that part of the continent. By 1505 the Portuguese were enabled to establish themselves on the eastern coast, by the conquests which they had made over the Arabs. At present, they have some settlements on the Zambesi, at Tete, about 300 miles from its mouth, and at Zambo, about 600. French Africa stretched from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leone; but the French were not successful in their commercial enterprises: they still possess a few inconsiderable settlements in this region. The Sieur Brue, a manager of one of their companies, made several important voyages to the Senegal, and succeeded in establishing a factory at Dramanet, and at one or two other places. In 1714, M. Compagnon penetrated the kingdom of Bambouk, and M. Sagnier, in 1785, visited that of Gallam. The kingdom of Hoval, from which gum-senegal is obtained, was likewise explored by the early French settlers. On the west coast the English, as well as the Dutch and Danes, effected early settlements; but the latter have not been so zealous as the former in prosecuting discoveries. In 1588, a patent to carry on the trade of the Senegal and Gambia was granted to some merchants of Exeter by Queen Elizabeth. With a view to the suppression of the slave-trade, an association of English gentlemen was formed in 1783; and it is to their zeal that we are greatly indebted for what we at present know of the interior of several parts of Africa. In 1795 and 1796, Mungo Park, under their direction, proceeded from the west coast until he reached the town of Silla, on the Niger. By this expedition, our geographical knowledge of this part of the interior was greatly extended. In 1805, Park embarked on his second expedition, which was undertaken at the public expense, and in which he perished at Boussa, after having visited the cities Jenné, Timbuctoo, and Yaouri. In 1799, Hornemann reached Mourzouk, in the desert, having started from Cairo; and from

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that period the interior of this great continent has, in various directions, been progressively unfolded to us. In these adventurous enterprises there appear, in succession, the names of Captain Tuckey, who, in the hope of proving that the river Congo was the same as the Niger, ascended it for about 280 miles; Major Peddie, who with another party started from the mouth of the Senegal and reached Kakundy; Mr. Bowditch, who in 1817 explored parts of the territories of the Fantes and the Ashantees, and others, who, up to the expedition of Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton, in 1822, continued to make new discoveries, or to determine, with greater accuracy, the points already made known in these regions. This last expedition was so successful as to induce the government to fit out another, to be conducted by Clapperton. He set out accordingly from Badagry, a place lying a short way to the east of Cape Coast Castle; passed through the kingdom of Nyfi or Nyffe; visited Kano, the commercial capital of Houssa; and went thence to Sockatoo, where he died. In the March of 1830, Richard Lander, the former servant of Clapperton, and his brother, proceeded on an expedition, which had for its aim the discovery of the mouth of the Quorra, Joliba, or Niger; and on the 18th of November of the same year, Richard Lander achieved this object, reaching the sea through the principal mouth of the river, which he found to be called the River Nun or First Brass River at that part, from a Negro town of the same name, situated on its banks, at a short distance inland. Since this period several expeditions have been sent to this region, but they have been attended with indifferent success; indeed, the sickly character of the climate has in general proved fatal to the explorers and adventurers. Whilst these enterprises were being undertaken in Western Africa, the southern portion of the continent was not forgotten. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope was first settled by the Dutch about 1650, and was finally taken possession of by the English in 1806. For upwards of a hundred years little or no attempts were made to penetrate beyond the immediate boundary-lines which the colonists had fixed for themselves; and even up to a very recent period, the progress of discovery was of an extremely partial description. The journeys of Mr. Andrew Smith, made in 1835 and 1836, are interesting, from his having visited the sources of the Caledon and the Maputa, and scaled the Caffrarian Mountains; and those of Captain Alexander are of equal importance and interest, who, in 1836 and 1837, traversed the countries of the Namaquas, Bosjesmen, and the Hill-Damaras. It is since these, however, that the greatest contributions have been made to our geographical knowledge of Southern Africa. These have been obtained principally through the labours of Dr. Livingstone, the missionary stationed at Kolobeng. This traveller, in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray, on the 1st of June, 1849, departed on a journey, which had for its object the discovery of an inland lake, which, as far back as 1503, had been indicated on maps, and to find which was the chief object of the expedition of Mr. Andrew Smith who had set out thirteen years before. Dr. Livingstone and his companions were successful in their enterprise. They discovered Lake Ngami, occupying a position by the barometer of 2325 feet above the level of the sea. Repeated

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visits to this region have confirmed Dr. Livingstone in the opinion that a legitimate trade might be successfully and profitably pursued by British merchants with the natives. Previously to his visit to England, in 1856-7, this traveller had passed seventeen years of his life in Africa, a great portion of which had been spent amongst various tribes in the southern central districts. Eight of them were occupied among a tribe of the Bechuanas, in preaching the doctrines of Christianity. It is impossible to calculate even the probable results of his explorations. He has disclosed to us the true country of the Negro race, traced the vast Kalahari Desert, and tracked the course of the great river Zambesi. He has indicated new fields for commercial enterprise, and has rendered a great part of Southern Africa, which has hitherto been considered by geographers as a *terra incognita*, familiar to us, by the history of his adventures and discoveries. His routes extend from Cape Town to Loando on the west, and from Algoa Bay to Quilimane, at the principal mouth of the Zambesi, on the east. In 1851, Mr. Galton explored, on the west coast, the country lying between Walvisch Bay on the south, and Ondonga, near the river Nourse, on the north. His inland explorations went as far as 21° E. *Lon.* Since then, M. Gassiot has reached the river Limpopo, and, from the great desire which generally prevails for correct knowledge of this continent, in all its parts, there is no doubt that new travellers will enter the field, and that the interior of Africa will, in a very few years, be no longer considered as an unknown land. On the eastern coast, extending northward, the travelling enterprises of other missionaries have been attended with no great success; but the northern expedition, undertaken by Messrs. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg, may be regarded as one of the most important that has yet penetrated the interior of Africa. The objects of this expedition were twofold: the one was to arrange commercial treaties with the chiefs of the desert regions lying between Tripoli and Lake Tchad; the other, more immediately under the conduct of Barth and Overweg, to advance our scientific knowledge. In the latter part of 1849 they left this country for Tripoli, which they reached in safety, and about the 23rd of March, 1850, set out on their perilous enterprise across the desert. Their caravan consisted of about forty camels, and the scientific purposes of their journey tended to make their progress slow; however, they pursued their way, passing through many dangers, until they had passed the Great Desert and arrived at Taradshit, on the confines of Soudan. About 60 miles to the south of this they were attacked by robbers, taken prisoners, and had to ransom themselves at a high price. In 1850, the travellers, on their way to Lake Tchad, reached Damergu, where they separated, appointing Kuka, the capital of Bornou, as the rendezvous where they should again meet. This was destined never to take place. Richardson died on the 4th of March, 1851, at Unguratuwa, or Unguratuwa, situated about 100 miles W.N.W. from that place. In April, Drs. Barth and Overweg met again at Kuka, and pursuing their researches, the former determined the upper course of the river Tchadda, whilst the latter launched on Lake Tchad a boat, which he named the *Lord Palmerston*, on account of the deep interest which that nobleman had taken in the expedition, and explored it, and

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visited many of its islands, of which it contains about 100. These are inhabited by the Bidumas, who were then visited for the first time by a European. In September they set out on a journey for Borgu, a country lying midway on the road to Egypt, in a north-easterly direction from Lake Tchad, and never before visited by Europeans. Speaking of this expedition, a communication—which we condense to save space—written to the *Athenæum* at the period of its progress, thus comprehensively states not only that which it had already accomplished, but that which it further intended to accomplish.—“After the safe return of the travellers from Borgu, and their successful exploration of the eastern portion of the remarkable basin of Lake Tchad, they will direct all their energies to the south. As regards this last stage of their gigantic journey, namely from Kuka to the shores of the Indian Ocean, Dr. Barth believes, from the information which he has collected, that a more southerly route, in the direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more practicable than a straight line to Mombaz, on a bearing of about south-east. (This was confirmed in 1853, by the successful journey, which occupied six months, of a Moorish caravan, which started from Zanzibar, on the east coast, and reached Benguela, on the west. During fifteen days, on one part of this journey, the caravan saw no inhabitants whatever.) The routes already performed by Messrs. Barth and Overweg amount, at a rough estimate, to 3700 geographical miles; and the itineraries sent home by Dr. Barth form a network which covers the greater portion of Northern Africa. Nor would it be right to measure their investigations by mere distances; for it must be borne in mind that up to this time, except within the countries in the vicinity of the seashore, the entire continent of Africa between Tripoli and the Cape colony, and between the basin of the Nile and the lower course of the Kawara, does not present a single point, the position of which (with the exception of some observations made by Mr. Galton in Southern Africa) had been determined with any degree of accuracy. The positions of Lyon, Denham, and Clapperton are merely approximations to the truth, particularly their determinations of longitudes. Within only three or four months after their arrival at Kuka, the travellers had already successfully navigated Lake Tchad, and penetrated 350 miles to the south.” Interesting accounts of the tribes and countries on the eastern coast of Africa have been given by Captain Burton, in papers contributed to “Blackwood’s Magazine” in the year 1857, and since that time. The latest discoveries on this continent are those of Captains Speke and Grant. The former discovered the great inland lake, Victoria Nyanza, in 1858, as it has been said, and feeling confident that the main stream of the Nile (which had been explored as far as Gondokoro, in *lat.* 5° N., *lon.* 31° 42’ E., in 1840, by an expedition fitted out by Mehemet Ali) issued from the northern shore of this lake, he obtained some assistance from the British government, and started from Zanzibar, in October, 1860, on a new expedition, the results of which verified his most sanguine expectations. In 1858 he had visited the southern shores of the Victoria Nyanza, which are bordered by the kingdoms of Unyamwezi and Uzinza, and after again making his way through these and through the kingdom of Uganda,



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## African Islands

which skirts the north-western coast of the lake, where he was detained five months, he had the gratification of reaching Ripon Falls, the point at which the White Nile, or Bahr-el-Abiad, issues from the lake, in *lat.* 0° 25' N., *lon.* 33° 37' E., on July 28th, 1862. The stream here is 500 feet in width, and presents a magnificent appearance as it rushes over a wall of rocks in a cascade about 12 feet in depth. In speaking of the beauty of the falls, the surrounding scenery, and the various accessories of the picture, Captain Speke says:—"It was a sight that attracted one to it for hours: the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger fish leaping at the falls with all their might, the fishermen coming out in boats, and taking post on the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sleepily on the water, the ferry at work above the falls, and cattle driven down to drink at the margin of the lake, made in all—with the pretty nature of the country, small hills, grassy topped, with trees in the folds and gardens on the lower slopes—as interesting a picture as one could wish to see." Under the different headings of the various countries and kingdoms in Africa, much additional information will be found connected with its history.

**AFRICAN ISLANDS**, *âf-re-kan*, a cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, on one of which her majesty's ship *Spitfire* was wrecked, 21st August, 1801. *Lat.* 4° 59' S. *Lon.* 53° 28' E.

**AFRIKAEH**, or **MEHEDIA**, *âf-re-ke-a*, or *ma-ha-dé-a*, a seaport of Tunis, one of the Barbary States, 100 miles S.E. from Tunis. It was taken by Charles V., in 1531, who demolished its fortifications. *Pop.* 3000.

**AGABLY**, *ag-a-ble*, a town built of stone, on the oasis of Tuat, between Tripoli and Timbuctoo, Africa. It is a station where merchants meet for business transactions. *Lat.* 25° N. *Lon.* 0° 48' E.

**AGADES**, *âg-a-des*, a town of Central Africa, and the capital of the kingdom of Air, or Asben, tributary to the king of Timbuctoo. It is situated on a "green spot" in the desert, where the Soudan merchants assemble at fixed periods to traffic with those of Northern Africa. *Lat.* 17° N. *Lon.* 8° E.

**AGADIR**, or **SANTA CRUZ**, *a-ga-deer*, the most southern seaport of Morocco, situated near the mouth of the river Suse, 75 miles S. from Mogador. It is fortified, and the roadstead is safe and sheltered. *Pop.* about 500. *Lat.* 30° 26' N. *Lon.* 9° 32' W.

**AGALEGAS**, or **GALEGA**, *a-ga-lé-ga*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. *Lat.* 10° 21' S. *Lon.* 56° 30' E.

**AGAMENTICUS**, *âg-a-men-te-cus*, a mountain of Maine, U.S., 8 miles from York Harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seaport for the entrance of Piscataqua river. *Lat.* 43° 16' N. *Lon.* 70° 39' W.

**AGANA**, *a-ga-na*, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed, on a voyage in search of the Moluccas. *Pop.* 3000.—A Spanish governor resides here. *Lat.* 13° 30' N. *Lon.* 144° 58' E.

**AGATA**, **SANTA**, *a-ga-ta*, the name of several towns of Italy, the most remarkable of which is one in the district of Gaeta, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, Naples, 18 miles S.E. from Capua, with some magnificent remains, the ruins of the Roman town of Minturnæ. *Pop.* 7000.—Another, in the province of Calabria

## Aghlasan

Ultra, Naples, 3 miles S.E. from Reggio, which has a cotton manufactory. *Pop.* 1200.

**AGATHONIS**, *âg-a-tho-ne-se*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, about a league S. of the isle of Samos.

**AGATON**, or **GATO**, *â-gât-ton*, a town of Guinea, on a tributary of the Formosa, or Benin River, 18 miles W. from Benin. *Lat.* 6° 20' N. *Lon.* 5° 20' E.—Belzoni died here.

**AGDE**, *agd*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the river Hérault, not far from its mouth in the Gulf of Lions, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 30 miles S.W. from Montpellier, pleasantly situated; but being constructed of black basalt, it has received the cognomen of the *Black Town*. It is encompassed by thick walls, possesses a school of navigation and a college, and has its port defended by Fort Brescou. It has an active coasting trade. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 43° 16' N. *Lon.* 3° 26' E.

**AGDEH**, *ag-de*, a town of Persia, 70 miles W. from Yezd, which receives goats' hair from it for the manufacture of shawls.

**AGEN**, *a-gen*, an episcopal town of France, the capital of the department Lot-and-Garonne, on the banks of the Garonne, 73 miles S.E. from Bordeaux. It has a considerable trade in prunes. *Manf.* Serges, camlets, and sailcloth. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 44° 12' N. *Lon.* 0° 37' E.—In this city Julius Scaliger, the scholar, lived, and here his son Joseph, celebrated for his great learning, was born.

**AGER**, *aj-er*, a town of Catalonia, a province of Spain, 25 miles N.E. from Lerida. It is fortified, and the centre of a surrounding agricultural district. *Pro.* Cattle and olives. *Pop.* 2500.

**AGEROLA**, *aj-e-ro-la*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, 11 miles S.W. from Salerno. *Pop.* 3500.

**AGGER**, *ag-ger*, a natural communication, formed during a storm in 1825, between the North Sea and the Liimfiord, in North Jutland, Denmark.—There is a small town of the same name about 3 miles N. from the opening.

**AGGERHUUS**, *ag-ger-hoos*, a Norwegian province, and an old fortress in its chief town, Christiania, from which the province takes its name. *Area.* 36,380 square miles. *Desc.* It is very mountainous, and is the largest and, in many respects, the most important in the kingdom. Its mines, agriculture, and commerce are considerable and valuable. *Rivers.* The Glommen, Drammen, Lauen-Elf, Louven-Elf, and Verme-Elf. *Lakes.* Miösen and Famund. *Mountains.* Dovre-feld or Norrska-Fjellen, and smaller ranges radiating from the main chain. *Pro.* Cattle, horses, timber, copper, iron, silver, alum, salt. *Exp.* Timber, horses, iron, butter, cheese, hides. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 12° E.

**AGGEROE**, *ag-ge-ro*, an island in the Gulf of Christiania, not far from the mainland.

**AGGERSOE**, *ag-ger-so*, a Danish island in the Great Belt. *Lat.* 55° 12' N. *Lon.* 11° 12' E.

**AGHABOE**, *âg-ha-bo*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's County. *Pop.* 3502.

**AGHADOE**, *âg-ha-do*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see, united to Limerick. It is situated near the Lakes of Killarney, 15 miles S.E. from Tralee. *Pop.* of parish, 2763.

**AGHLASAN**, *a-gla-san*, a town 52 miles N.W. from Adalia, or Satalieh, in Anatolia, Asia Minor.



# THE DICTIONARY

## Aghrim

It stands on a mountain, and is the ancient Lysine.

**AGHRIM**, or **AUGHRIM**, *ah'-grim*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Galway, 30 miles E. from Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of King William over that of James II. Saint-Ruth, and 4000 of his men, fell on the side of James, and only 800 of the English on that of William. *Area*, 7252 acres. *Pop.* 1072.

**AGHRIM**, or **AUGHRIM**, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 15 miles S.W. of Wicklow. *Pop.* 261.

**AGINCOURT**, *äg'-in-kort* (Fr. *adj'-än-koer*), a village of France, in the department Pas de Calais, 30 miles S.E. from Boulogne, and 32 miles N.W. from Arras. Near this place Henry V., king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, on the 25th of October, 1415. The English army on this occasion is variously stated at from 10,000 to 22,000 men; while the French army consisted of 60,000 by the lowest accounts, but according to some contemporary writers, it amounted to 100,000, or even 140,000. The French left dead on the field the Constable of France, 3 dukes, 5 counts, 92 barons, 1500 knights, and 8000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners; among whom were the Duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction: while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed 1200 men.

**AGIUS**, *adj'-e-us*, a village in the island of Sardinia, 33 miles N.E. from Sassari. *Pop.* 2500.

**AGLIE**, *a'-gle*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S.W. from Ivrea. *Pop.* 4500. It has a splendid palace and gardens.

**AGMET**, or **AGMAT**, *ag'-met*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on a declivity of one of the mountains of the Atlas range, 16 miles S. from Morocco.

**AGNANO**, *an-yä'-no*, a circular lake of Italy, in Naples, 3 miles S.W. from Naples, supposed to have been dug out by order of Lucullus, a Roman epicure, to serve as a fish-pond. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains, and on its margin is situated the famous Grotta del Cane, in which so many dogs have suffered, to show the deleterious effects of a poisonous vapour, that rises to about a foot above the ground.

**AGNES**, *St.*, *saint äg'-nes*, one of the Scilly islands, on which there is a lighthouse 138 feet above the level of the sea. *Area*, 300 acres. *Pop.* 200. *Lat.* 49° 53' N. *Lon.* 6° 20' W.

**AGNES**, *St.*, a parish and town of Cornwall, 8 miles N.W. from Truro, in which Opie, the celebrated painter and husband of Mrs. Opie, the writer of tales for children, was born. *Area*, 8660 acres. *Pop.* Chiefly miners, 6550. *St.* Agnes' Beacon, in the neighbourhood, rises to a height of 664 feet.

**AGNO**, *an'-yo*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton Ticino, 3 miles W. from Lugano. *Pop.* 800.

**AGNONE**, *an-yo'-ne*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Sannio or Molise, situated on a hill 20 miles N.W. from Campobasso, which is said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom. *Pop.* about 8000.

**AGO**, *a'-go*, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 61° 32' N. *Lon.* 17° 24' E.

**AGOA** *ER PAO*, *a'-go-a-de-pä'-o*, a volcanic

## Agra

mountain near the middle of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, upwards of 3000 feet high.

**AGON**, *a'-gawng*, a small seaport of France, in the department Manche, 6 miles W. from Coutances. *Pop.* 1800.

**AGOONA**, *a-qoo'-na*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, between Accra and Cape Coast Castle. Winnebah is the chief town of the district. *Pop.* about 12,000.

**AGORDO**, *a-gawr'-do*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, situated 14 miles N.W. from Belluno, in a mountainous district, in which is the valley of Imperina, where are the richest copper-mines in Italy. *Pop.* 3000.

**AGOSTA**, or **AUGUSTA**, *a'-gos-ta*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Syracuse, with an excellent harbour. In 1693 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt. It stands about 12 miles N. from Syracuse. *Pop.* about 16,000. *Lat.* 37° 13' N. *Lon.* 15° 13' E. It was off this port that De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, in command of the united Dutch and Spanish fleet, fought on the 22nd April, 1676, the engagement in which he received his death-wound. He was defeated by the French under Duquesne, and died a week after at Syracuse.

**AGOWS**, *äg'-ows*, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue River), or Abyssinian Nile. *Ext.* 60 miles long and 30 broad. This district is fertile in the highest degree. It produces large quantities of honey, and remarkably fine cattle, with which it almost exclusively supplies Gondar, the capital. *Pop.* Considerable, but unascertained.—The state can send a force of from 4000 to 5000 men into the field. There is another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Tacasse.

**AGRA**, *a'-gra*, one of the North-Western Provinces of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Malwa, on the east by Oude and Allahabad, and on the west by Rajpootana. It is divided into the districts of Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpooree, and Etawah. Its length is about 250 and its breadth about 180 miles. *Area*, 9298 miles. *Desc.* To the north of the river Chumbul the country is, in general, flat and thinly wooded; but in the N.W. part of the province trees become more abundant and the surface diversified by hills and undulating ground. The district between the Jumna and the Ganges, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul. *Towns.* There are about forty considerable towns, besides villages, and a great many fortresses. The chief are Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpooree, Muttra, and Etawah, from which the districts take their respective names. *Inhabitants.* A mixed race of Mahometans and Hindoos. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, and indigo. It possesses a good breed of horses. *Minerals.* Marble, salt, and copper. *Manf.* Coarse cotton cloths, fine muslins, and some silks. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 77° 20' and 80° E.—As this was one of the disaffected provinces, and the theatre of some of the most daring scenes in the Indian revolt, it may not be out of place to mention here the probable causes which led to that insurrection against the British Government in India which deluged so many of the

## Agra

beautiful plains of that country with much of the bravest blood of England. Previous to entering upon this history, it may be remarked that the British territory in India is as large as Europe, leaving Russia out of the calculation, and has a population of 100,000,000. This territory is distributed amongst three governments or presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. A portion of the Bengal presidency, including the provinces of Delhi, Meerut, Rohilkund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares was to have been separated from it and formed into a fourth government under the name of the Agra Presidency, but circumstances prevented the execution of this design, and the provinces named above are called the North-Western Provinces, and the government administered by a lieutenant-governor. Behal is the seat of the governor-general and the supreme council; Madras and Bombay have each a governor and council; but the North-Western Provinces have only a lieutenant-governor without a council. The total military force at the disposal of the governor-general was about 315,000 men. Of these, 20,500 were the Queen's troops; 20,000 were the European troops of the East-India Company; 240,000 were the Company's native troops, and 32,000 consisted of native contingents, commanded by British officers, and available under treaties. Out of the 312,500 not quite 50,000 were British. Such was the military force of four Indian empires previous to the mutiny, for which various causes have been assigned; but the principal of which was undoubtedly the annexation of Oude. In 1856 this kingdom was annexed by Lord Dalhousie to the British dominions,—an act which has been variously characterized, and which was viewed by the natives as one of crying injustice. When it was done, Lord Dalhousie was perfectly aware that a large part of the Bengal army consisted of natives of Oude, and he could not have been so short-sighted as not to have anticipated the great amount of dissatisfaction to which it was calculated to give rise. But be this as it may, it certainly seems to have been the proximate cause of the fearful mutiny which broke out shortly afterwards. From 1836 a feeling of discontent had been gradually growing amongst the native officers, and their power and influence in the army was increased by the introduction of the dangerous system of compelling British officers to enlist such men as they had nominated for service. This system continued to extend until each regiment had become, so to speak, the property of a few families; so that the seventy-four regiments of native infantry which composed the regular army were nothing more than so many family compacts, each governing its members with despotic sway. Gradually the influence of the native officer grew greater and greater, until it almost became compulsory upon commanding officers to place the nominees of the subahdars upon the strength of the regiment when vacancies occurred. However humiliating this system was to the dignity of the European officers, they were forced to acquiesce in it, in order that they might be enabled quietly to prosecute their regimental duties. Thus, by degrees, the power of the native officers increased to an extent almost incredible; and a few of the most crafty of them succeeded in organizing the seventy-four regiments as so many distinct governments, each having for its object the aggrandisement of

## Agra

their own families. Both Hindoos and Mussulmans now perceived their unity and felt their strength, and they were soon persuaded by their native officers into the belief that they were the proper persons to whom India belonged, and that absolute power within its boundaries was their undeniable right. Such was the kind of feeling cherished by the native army in relation to the British in 1856. It was an instrument ready for the use of any party or power who might be possessed of the courage to handle it. The king of Oude and the emperor of Delhi jointly made the attempt—the result was the rebellion, not of the Hindoo masses, but of the better classes of Mussulmans, with the emperor of Delhi and his sons as leaders, carrying with him the sympathy of the whole Mussulman population on the one part, and the king of Oude and his Hindoo partisans on the other. In 1856, as we have said, the annexation of Oude was effected, and the royal family of that kingdom went to Calcutta to intrigue for its recovery. It was now that the tampering with the army commenced. The Mussulman portion of it had proceeded on the same plan as the Hindoos for managing their regiments, and the secret emissaries of the king of Oude found little difficulty in bringing them to act in concert with the Hindoos. The Mussulmans, however, had a scheme of their own in progress; but under other circumstances it would have required a longer time to mature it. The terms upon the which the junction of the Hindoos and Mahometans were arranged were, it is said, specified in a treaty, offensive and defensive, entered into between the emperor of Delhi and the king of Oude, in which the boundaries of the territory each was to claim were clearly defined. The Hindoos were stimulated against the Christians because it was secretly affirmed that these had resolved to destroy their caste, and a passage of the Koran was quoted to rouse the hatred of the Mahometans. In that volume it was discovered that Mahomet had predicted, in a mysterious manner, that India would some day fall under the rule of a foreign power, whose sway would last only for a century. That power, as a matter of course, was construed to be the British, and the moulvies, computing from the battle of Plassy, which was fought on the 23rd of June, 1757, declared that the British rule in India would cease on the 23rd of June, 1857. This, then, imparted a religious aspect to the conspiracy in the Mahometan mind, and the 23rd of June was fixed as the day on which a general massacre of the Christians throughout India should take place. The first note of rebellion was sounded on the 18th of February by the 19th native infantry regiment at Burhampore, distant 105 miles N. from Calcutta. The watchword of forcible conversion to Christianity was raised, and aroused the mutinous spirit of the men. They refused to receive the cartridges about to be served out to them, resolutely affirming that they were made with cow's fat and hog's lard, and were thus objects of abomination to both Hindoos and Mussulmans. The government denied that either of these objectionable materials was used in the preparation of the cartridges, and insisted upon the sepoys receiving and using them. They refused to obey, and the regiment was ordered down to Barrackpore, ten miles N. from Calcutta, where they arrived soon after, when endeavours were again made, but ineffectually, to reduce the men



## Agra

to obedience. On the 31st of March the 34th native infantry regiment at Barrackpore also became mutinous, and both regiments were immediately disbanded. This impolitic measure of meeting the spirit of mutiny with the mild process of disbanding, went far to strengthen the general opinion entertained by the army, and by a large portion of the population, of the weakness or timidity of the government. It raised the hopes of the uninstructed sepoys to so inordinate a pitch as to set at defiance all the attempts of their native officers to control them. The sepoys, believing they could at once accomplish the overthrow of the British government, set at defiance the suggestions of prudence. Their precipitation proved the safety of the British. The 23rd of June was the day fixed upon for a general rising of the troops and of the Mussulman population throughout India. Had the plans of the conspirators been carried out as intended, every Christian in India would have been destroyed, and they would have remained in ignorance of the fate that awaited them until the knife was at their throats; but God had willed it otherwise. After the disbandment of the 19th and 34th regiments the progress of the mutiny extended to Meerut. On the 9th of May eighty-five men of the 3rd light cavalry were tried by court-martial at this place for mutiny, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for ten years; a general parade of all the troops of the station was ordered, consisting of the 60th rifles, the 6th carabineers, 3rd light cavalry, 11th and 20th regiments of native infantry, a light field-battery, and the horse-artillery. The carabineers, the rifles, and the horse-artillery were ordered to load; the European troops and artillery were duly placed in position; the mutineers were then brought on the ground, and had there been the least symptom of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the native troops, an effective fire would, it is said, have been opened upon them. The mutineers marched to the parade-ground in their uniforms, and were stripped of all their military accoutrements and clothes, and at once handed over to the civil power in irons, to work on the roads for ten years; yet, notwithstanding this severe example, the same night saw the destruction, by fire, of the entire military lines. On the following day, the 10th, all the native troops rose *en masse*, and having murdered a number of their officers, liberated the prisoners in the jail, between 1500 and 2000 of the most desperate characters of the district, and with them the eighty-five mutineers of the 3rd light cavalry, marched for Delhi, where they arrived the next day, and there fraternized with the troops. From that hour the rebellion became a great historical fact, and its leaders known.—For further information respecting the incidents of the mutiny, and of India generally, see HINDOSTAN, LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, MEERUT, ALLAHABAD, &c.

AGRA, a district of the province of Agra, bounded on the N. by Muttra, on the S. by Dholpoor, on the E. by Mynpooree, and on the W. by Bhurtpoor. *Ext.* 85 miles in length from E. to W., and 35 in breadth. *Area.* 1864 square miles. *Pop.* about 700,000. *Lat.* between 26° 46' and 27° 24' N. *Lon.* between 77° 29' and 78° 55' E.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital of the above province and district, and

## Agedra

the seat of the British civil authorities. It stands on the S.W. bank of the river Jumna, 712 miles N.W. from Calcutta. The houses are built of stone, and very lofty, but the streets so narrow as hardly to permit the passage of a carriage. It contains, however, many caravansaries, public baths, and mosques, though some of these, previous to the breaking out of the late mutiny, had been suffered to fall into decay. Since 1835 government has expended a considerable amount upon public works; several court-houses, record-rooms, and revenue offices having been built, a new burial-ground laid out, and bridges and roads constructed. Up to November, 1847, the road to Bombay alone had cost upwards of thirteen lacs of rupees (£130,000). The Hindoo inhabitants hold this city in great veneration, from its being the place of the *avatāra*, or incarnation of Vishnu, under the name of Parasu Rama. *Pop.* upwards of 150,000. *Lat.* 27° 12' N. *Lon.* 78° 4' E.—This city, which has attracted so much attention in the recent Indian mutiny, was nothing more than a village till the commencement of the 16th century, when Sekunder Lody, who was emperor of Afghanistan and a considerable part of India at that time, conferred upon it the rank of an imperial city, gave it the new name of Badulghur, and adopted it as the capital of his dominions. Half a century later, its name was changed to Akbarabad, by the emperor Akbar, who erected a magnificent palace in it. The splendour of this structure has been described as prodigious. Agra continued to be the seat of the Mogul government down to the reign of Shah Jehan, who, in 1647, transferred his court to Delhi, which thenceforth became the capital of the Mogul dominions. From this period it began to decline. Whilst it was the residence of Shan Jehan, however, he built a superb mausoleum, probably the most magnificent in the world, for his wife, the Begum Noor-Jehan. This structure was called the Taj Mahal, or crown of edifices, and cost £750,000. Here Shah Jehan himself rests beside the begum, at the distance of about three miles from the city. In 1784, Agra was taken by the Mahratta chief Madajee Scindia, but in 1803 it was besieged and captured by the British troops, under the command of Lord Lake. In the great mutiny of 1857, this city had to play its part. On the 4th of July, 10,000 of the rebels were defeated at Shahgunge, a village about six miles from the city, by 500 of the British, commanded by Captain D'Oyley, who received his death-wound as the action was nearly closed. On this occasion the number killed and wounded on the side of the British was 141. The number on the side of the enemy was considerable, although not correctly ascertained. This conflict has been called the battle of Agra.

AGRAM, *a'-gram*, a fortified and well-built city of Austria, and the capital of the crownland of Croatia, situated on the Save, 104 miles N.E. from Trieste. *Manf.* Principally silks and porcelain. It also has an active trade in tobacco, pigs, and wheat. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 45° 49' N. *Lon.* 15° 58' E.—The native name of Agram is Zagrab.

AGRAMUNT, *a'-gra-munt*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 27 miles N.E. from Lerida. *Manf.* Dimities and sandals of hemp. *Pop.* 2500.

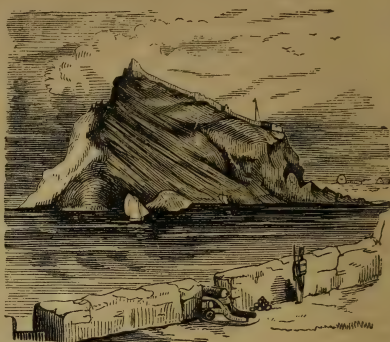
AGREDA, *a'-gre-da*, a town, of Spain, in the province of Soria, Old Castile, situated on the river Queyles, 23 miles N.E. from Soria,







ALDBOROUGH.



ADEN.



AGRA.—THE TAJ MAHAL.



AJACCIO—NAPOLEON'S BIRTHPLACE.

## Agreve

*Manf.* Earthenware, soap, chocolate, and shoes. *Pop.* 4000.

AGREVE, *St.*, *a'-grave*, a market town of France, in the department of Ardèche, 20 miles N.W. from Privas. *Pop.* 2540.

AGROPOLI, *a-grop-o-le*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, situated on the coast, 26 miles S.E. from Salerno.

AGUA, Volcan de, *a'-goo-a*, a volcanic mountain of Central America, 17 miles S.W. from Guatemala, and close to the town known as Guatemala la Antigua. Its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 14° 33' N. *Lon.* 90° 47' W.

AGUADILLA, *a-goo-a-de-la*, a seaport town of the Antilles, in the island of Porto Rico, 65 miles W. from San Juan. *Pro.* Tobacco and coffee in the district surrounding the town. *Pop.* about 3000. *Lat.* 18° 26' N. *Lon.* 67° 8' W.

AGUAS CALIENTES, *a'-goo-as cal-e-ain-tais*, a city of Mexico, the capital of a district of the same name which forms the S. part of the province of Zacatecas. *Pop.* about 8000, chiefly Spanish. Noted for its warm springs. It is about 240 miles N.W. from Mexico.

AGUEDA, *a'-goo-ai-da*, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, falling into the Douro, and forming part of the frontier of Portugal on the N.E. of the province of Beira.

AGUEIRA, *a'-goo-air-a*, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 21 miles N.E. from Lamego.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, *a'-goo-e-lar dai kam'-po*, a town of Spain, surrounded by ruined walls, in the province of Palencia. It stands on the Pisuergra, 56 miles N. from Palencia. *Pop.* 900.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, *dai la fron-tair'-a*, a considerable town in Spain, situated on the Cabra, 25 miles S.E. from Cordova. It is distinguished for the salubrity of its air. *Trade.* Corn and wine, cattle, horses, mules, soap, bricks, limestone. *Pop.* 12,000.

AGUILAS, *a'-goo-e-las*, a Spanish town in the province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 36 miles S.W. from Cartagena. It is well built, and has a fortress for the protection of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and mining. *Exp.* Chiefly grain, with silver, lead, barilla, and sardines. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 37° 23' N. *Lon.* 1° 37' W.

AGULINITZA, *a-goo'-le-nitz'-a*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 20 miles S.E. from Gastouni. *Trade.* Principally wine.

AGULHAS CAPE. (See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

AHADKOT, *ä-häd-koy*, a village in Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, 20 miles E. from Ushak. It contains some interesting remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Trajanopolis, in Mysia, mentioned by Ptolemy.

AHANTA, *ä-hän-ta*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Aneoba or Seenna to the Boosembra or Praa, bounded on the west by Amanaha, and on the east by the Fantee territories. It is subject to the king of Ashantee, and has Boossoa for its capital. It has three divisions,—Poho, Adoom, and Amanfoo, the last of which, according to Bowditch, in his "Mission to Ashantee," abounds with fine gold. It is of no great extent, lying along the coast between *lon.* 3° and 2° 10' W., and occupying an inconsiderable space from north to south.

AHAR, *a-har*, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, about 50 miles N.E. from Tabreez. It numbers about 800 houses, and is partially encompassed by a dilapidated wall. It

## Ahmoody

is situated on a river of the same name. *Lat.* 38° 25' N. *Lon.* 47° 10' E.

AHASCRAGH, *ä-häs-cra*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Galway, 31 miles N.E. from Galway. *Pop.* of village and parish, 2931.

AHILO, or AKHIOLVI, *a'-he-o-lo*, a seaport town of Turkey in Europe, 48 miles S.W. from Varna. It stands on the Black Sea, and is in the province of Roumelia. It has a trade in salt, which is obtained from some springs in its vicinity.

AHLEN, *a'-len*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia on the Werse, 17 miles S.E. from Munster. *Manf.* Linen cloth. It also possesses some oil-mills and distilleries. *Pop.* 2500.

AHLFELD, or ALFELD, *ä'-felt*, a town of Hanover, on the Leine, 27 miles S. from Hanover. *Pop.* 2500.

AHLDEN, *ä'-den*, a town of Hanover, on the Leine, 28 miles N.W. from Hanover. It has an ancient castle. *Pop.* 1000.

AHMEDABAD, *a'-mai-da-bad'*, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency, in the province of Gujerat, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. *Area.* 4356 square miles. *Pop.* 650,000.

AHMEDABAD, the "abode of Ahmed," the capital of the above district. This city is situated on the Sabarmuttee, 130 miles N. from Surat. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 23° N. *Lon.* 72° 86' E.—The magnificence of this city was considerable in former times, but it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1819. Sufficient of it remains, however, to bear testimony to its original grandeur, as it is now six miles in circumference and defended by a massive wall. Here are to be seen the mosque and tomb of Ahmed, both remarkable for their splendour and costliness. It has hitherto been the headquarters of the northern division of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, *a'-maid-nug'-ur*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the south by Poonah, on the east by the Nizam's territories, and on the west by Northern Concan. *Area.* 9931 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000,000.

AHMEDNUGGUR, the capital of the above district, standing on the Seena, 70 miles N. from Poonah. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.—This city, like many more of the cities of India, is encompassed by a wall, within which is an impenetrable hedge of prickly pear 20 feet in height, and stands at a distance of about half a mile from the fort, which is constructed of stone and occupied by a British garrison. In its vicinity there is still to be seen a splendid palace of its former native princes. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12th, 1803, and is now the head station of a military, civil, and judicial establishment of Europeans. *Lat.* 19° 8' N. *Lon.* 74° 43' E.

AHMEDPOOR Barra, or "great," a town of India, in the state of Bahawalpore, 33 miles S.W. from Bahawalpore. It has a large mosque and a fort, but is very meanly built. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and scarfs; gunpowder and matchlocks. *Pop.* about 20,000.

AHMEDPOOR Chuta, or "little," another town in Bahawalpore, inclosed by a mud wall, on which are mounted a few cannon. It is near the Indus, 51 miles S.E. from Mittun Cote.

AHMOOD, *a'-mood*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, in the province of Surat and Broach, 20 miles N.W. from Broach.



Ahoghill

*Pop.* about 18,000. *Lat.* 21° 57' N. *Lon.* 72° 53' E.

AHOGHILL, *a-ho'-gill*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 11 miles N.W. from Antrim. *Area.* 12,185 acres. *Pop.* 9133.

AHR. (*See* AAR.)

AHRENSBOK, *a'-rens-bok*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 11 miles N.W. from Lubeck. *Pop.* 1500.

AHRENSBURG, *a'-rens-boorg*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 14 miles N.E. from Hamburg. *Pop.* about 1000.

AHRWEILER, *är-vile'-er*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, situated on the Aar, or Ahr, 25 miles N.W. from Coblenz. *Manf.* Leather and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 3000.

AHTOOR, *a'-toor*, a town of India, in the district of Salem, presidency of Madras, situated on the Vellaur, 31 miles S.E. from Salem. *Lat.* 11° 36' N. *Lon.* 78° 39' E.

AHUN, *a'-hoon*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, 11 miles S.E. from Guéret. In its neighbourhood are some extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* 2500.—Formerly this was a place of some importance, and it still possesses a few interesting remains of the ancient Agedunum.

AHUS, or AHUIS, *a'-hoos*, a maritime town of Sweden, 10 miles S. from Christianstad, on the Baltic Sea. It stands at the mouth of the Helge-Aa, has a good harbour, and is the port of Christianstad.

AHWAZ, *a-waz*, a town of Persia, standing on the Karoon, 48 miles S. from Shuster. It has some vestiges of antiquity interesting to the archæologist. *Pop.* about 1500. *Lat.* 31° 20' N. *Lon.* 48° 50' E.

AIAS, or AJASSO, *ai'-äs*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Adana, on the Gulf of Iskenderoon, 25 miles N.W. from Iskenderoon, *Lat.* 36° 45' N. *Lon.* 35° 40' E.

AIASALUK, *ai'-as'-a-look*, a village of Anatolia, Asia Minor, one mile from the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been raised, and about 36 miles S. from Smyrna. It retains the indications of former greatness, in a fine mosque, an aqueduct, and a fortress. *Lat.* 37° 55' N. *Lon.* 27° 29' E.

AICH, *eishk*, a small river of Wurtemberg, falling into the Neckar, not far from Nürtingen.

ATACHACH, or AICHA, *eish'-ak*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Upper Bavaria, on the river Paar, 13 miles N.E. from Augsburg. *Pop.* 1600.

AIDIN, *ai'-din*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, situated in the valley of the Meander, 58 miles S.E. from Smyrna. It is one of the termini of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, which is the first line that has been laid down in Turkey. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in returning from the East, was delayed at Smyrna, where, on the 30th October, 1853, he laid, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, the foundation-stone of the station. Hitherto the traffic between Aidin and Smyrna has been carried on chiefly by camels, 5000 of which, during the busy season, arrived daily at Smyrna, laden with fruit, and other articles of commerce. *Pop.* 30,000.

AIDINJIK, *ai'-din-jik*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 63 miles N.W. from Broussa, or Brusa. It consists of about 500 houses, and has six mosques and some relics of the ancient Cyzicus.

AIDONE, *ai'-dö-ne*, a town of Sicily, 21 miles S.E. from Caltanissetta. *Pop.* 4000.

Aiguille.

AIDOS, *ai'-dos*, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe. It has extensive ruins, and is situated on a river of the same name, near the E. extremity of the Balkan, about 45 miles S.E. from Shumla.

AIGLE, *ai'-gl*, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, 21 miles S.E. from Lausanne. It has large quarries of black marble in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2000.

AIGLE, *l'*, *lai'-gl*, a town of France, situated on the river Rille, which divides it into three parts. It is in the department of the Orne, about 33 miles N.E. from Alençon. In the middle of the town is a castle built of brick, and surrounded by large lime-trees of great beauty. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, paper, cutlery, hardware, and leather. It has a good trade in cider, wood, and corn. It also produces large quantities of pins and needles of excellent quality. *Pop.* 6000.—In its vicinity are the mineral waters of St. Santin.

AIGLE, *l'*, a cape between Toulon and Marseilles.

AIGLE, *l'*, a small island formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence with the *Rivière des Prairies*, which forms the southern boundary of the island of Montreal, Lower Canada.

AIGNAN, *ain'-yong*, a town of France, in the department Gers, 25 miles N.W. from Auch. *Pop.* 2610.

AIGNAN, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, on the banks of the Cher, 22 miles S. from Blois. *Manf.* Gunflints, of which about 40,000,000 are annually produced. The quarries of Meusne and Couffy are in its vicinity, and are the only flint-quarries worked in France. Cloth, saltpetre, and earthenware are also made, and it has a trade in wood and wine. *Pop.* 3500.

AIGRE, *aigr*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 18 miles N.W. from Angoulême. It has a trade in brandy, hemp, flax, onions, and wine. *Pop.* 1800.

AIGRE-FEUILLE, *aigr'-fu(r)-ee*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 12 miles S.E. from La Rochelle. *Pop.* 1800.

AIGRE-PERSE, *aig'-paire*, a town of France, in the department Puy de Dome, 19 miles N.E. from Clermont-Ferrand, consisting of a single street along the river Beuron. *Pop.* about 3000.—Another in the arrondissement of Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone. *Pop.* about 1000.

AIGUES-MORTES, *aig'-morts*, a decayed town of France, in the department Gard, situated near the mouths of the Rhone, at the junction of the canal de Beaucaire with that of Etangs, 20 miles S.W. from Nismes or Nimes. It is in an unhealthy situation, although it forms an important military position for the defence of the coast on which it stands. *Manf.* Potash, and a trade is done in both fresh and salt fish. *Pop.* 4000.—This town was founded in 1248 by St. Louis of France, who, in that year, embarked for the Crusades from this place. The walls and gates are still entire, but there is no trace of the ancient fosse remaining. At no great distance are the celebrated lakes of Peccais, which yield salt of fine quality, to the annual amount of £60,000.

AIGUILLE, *l'*, *lai'-oo-we*, "the needle," a mountain of France, formerly held as one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny. It rises to a height of 6562 feet above the level of the sea, nearly four miles from the town of Corps, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to

## Aiguillon

Gap. Having been long supposed inaccessible, it was called *Mons Inaccessus*; but Charles VIII., when he passed Grenoble, on his expedition to Naples, in 1492, sent the captain of his *echelours* to endeavour to reach the summit, in which he succeeded.

**AIGUILLON**, *ai-gwil'-ong*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Lot-and-Garonne, in the department so called, 16 miles N.W. from Agen. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and has still two castles. *Pop.* 4000.

**AIJERBANGIS**, or **AYER BONGY**, *ai-je'-bang'-is*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, the capital of a district of the same name, 26 miles S.E. from Natal.

**AIKTON**, *ai'-ton*, a parish of England, in Cumberland, 8 miles W. from Carlisle. *Area.* 6157 acres. *Pop.* 846.

**AILAH**, *ai'-la*, a town of Arabia Petrea, at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, an arm of the Red Sea, 150 miles E. from Suez. *Lat.* 29° 28' N. *Lon.* 35° E.—This town is the Eloth and Elath of the Scriptures. It was a seaport of the Edomites, from whom David took it; and hence Solomon sent ships to Ophir. It is now in a ruinous state.

**AILLY**, *ai'-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 17 miles N.W. from Amiens. *Pop.* about 1000.—Also the name of a small village on the Somme, 5 miles N.W. from Amiens, generally called Ailly-sur-Somme.

**ALISA CRAIG**, *ail'-sa craig*, an insulated basaltic rock, which forms an imposing object at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. *Height.* 1098 feet. *Lat.* 55° 15' N. *Lon.* 5° 7' W.—This rock is included in the county of Ayr, Scotland, and is the abode of thousands of birds—gulls and others. In passing it, the captains of steamers and sailing vessels frequently fire a gun, which alarms the inhabitants of the Craig, and causes them to rise in countless swarms, presenting a mass which darkens the light of day. The remains of a castle are still to be seen on the top of the rock.

**AIMARGUES**, *ai-marg*, a town of France, in department Gard, 13 miles S.W. from Nîmes. *Pop.* 2800.

**AIME**, *aim*, a French village, in the department of Savoy, on the Isère, 8 miles N.E. from Moutiers. *Pop.* 900.—This was the Forum Claudii of the Romans.

**AIN**, *ang*, a river of France, rising near Nozeroy, in the Jura mountains, and falling into the Rhone 16 miles above Lyon.

**AIN**, an agricultural department of France, which is formed out of the ancient districts of Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, and Valromey. It is bounded on the N. by Jura and Saône-and-Loire, on the E. by Switzerland and Savoy, on the W. by the departments of the Saône-and-Loire, and the Rhone, and on the S. by the department of Isère. It is about 54 miles in length, running north and south, with an average width of about 43 miles. *Area.* 2224 square miles. *Desc.* In the northern and eastern divisions, mountainous scenery resembling that of Switzerland prevails in a lesser degree, the slopes being crowned with firs, and the valleys clothed with rich verdure, and yielding corn of all kinds, with fruits, amongst which the grape holds a prominent place. In the southern part of the western division, the country is a dead flat, marshy, and full of ponds and lakes. In this region the ponds are so numerous as to cover a space of 50,000 acres. *Climate.* Variable. *Pro.* Corn,

## Airaines

wine, cattle, poultry, pigs, timber, cheese, wool, fruit, potatoes, hay, some hemp, and flax. The mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silkworm, some silk being produced here. Bees are generally kept, and in the east the rearing of sheep is extensively carried on. Goats are common, and mules and oxen are employed to draw the plough. Fish, which form an article of commerce, are reared in the ponds above mentioned, some of which are 20 acres and more in extent. *Forests.* These generally consist of the beech, the fir, and the oak. *Wild Animals.* Wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats—and the boar is sometimes met with. *Birds.* In the neighbourhood of the lakes and ponds, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, storks, herons, and cormorants, are abundant. *Div.* The department is divided into five arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Bourg, Belley, Nantua, Gex, and Trevoux. Bourg is the capital of the department. *Manf.* Comparatively few, consisting of woollen cloths, hempen, cotton, and silk fabrics; paper, clocks, watches, leather, bricks, pottery, horn combs, and an inferior description of cutlery. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 45° 35' and 46° 30' N. *Lon.* between 4° 40' and 6° 5' E.

**AINAT**, *ai'-nat*, a town of Arabia, situated on the Wady Messleh, in Hadramaut, 375 miles N.E. from Aden. *Lat.* 16° 22' N. *Lon.* 49° 33' E.

**AINDERBY-STEEPLE**, *ain'-der-be-ste'-pel*, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles S.W. from Northallerton. *Area.* 4300 acres. *Pop.* 843.—A station on the Northallerton, Bedale and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern Railway, 15 miles from Leyburn.

**AIN-SALAH**, *ain-sa'-la*, a town of Africa, in the oasis of Tuat, in the Sahara, 610 miles S.W. from Algiers. It has a trade in sheep, cattle, and grain. *Lat.* 27° 15' N. *Lon.* 1° 20' E.

**AINSTABLE**, *ain'-sta-bel*, a parish of England, in Cumberland, 10 miles N. from Penrith. *Area.* 4178 acres. *Pop.* 542.

**AINSBY**, *ain'-ste*, a district of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, annexed, in the time of Henry VI., to the jurisdiction of the city of York. *Area.* about 50,000 acres. *Pop.* 9896.—The line of the Great Northern Railway runs through it.

**AINTAB**, or **ANTAB**, *ain'-tab* or *ántab*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Marash, about three miles in circumference, situated in a valley between two hills, and partly on them, 62 miles N. from Aleppo. It is the capital of an agricultural district of the same name, producing cotton, wool, wine, grain, and timber. The river Sajur runs by it. On the north side there is a castle garrisoned, and on the south an extensive cemetery, which has the appearance of being a suburb of considerable extent. The town is inhabited by Mahometans, Armenians, and Greeks, and contains a church and several mosques. The chief trade is in coarse printed calicoes, and various coloured woollen goods; also leather and raw hides; and skins dyed red and yellow, forming what is called Turkey leather. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 37° 8' N. *Lon.* 37° 22' E.—This town was taken by Tamerlane in 1400, and in 1839 by Hafiz Pacha, shortly before the battle of Nizib.

**AIR**, a country of Africa. (See **ASBEN**.)

**AIRAINES**, *air'-aine*, a town and district of France, in the department of the Somme, 15 miles N.W. from Amiens. *Manf.* Sailcloth, sacking, thread, leather. *Pop.* 2061.

## Airasea

**AIRASCA**, *air-as'-ka*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles E. from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 2000.

**AIRDRIE**, *air'-dre*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, consisting chiefly of one street a mile long, 10 miles E. from Glasgow. It has manufactures of cotton, and in its neighbourhood are large ironworks. *Pop.* 12,922.—A station on the Bathgate and Airdrie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 32 miles by rail from Edinburgh.

**AIRDS**, *THE, airds*, a district in Argyleshire, Scotland. It lies between lochs Creran and Linnhe, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery.

**AIRD'S-MOSS**, *airds-moss*, a moorland tract between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, in Ayrshire, Scotland.—At its eastern extremity Cameron the Covenanter fell in 1680, and a monument is erected to his memory on the spot.

**AIRE**, *air*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse near Howden.

**AIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Adour, 19 miles S.E. from Mont de Marsan. It is built on the declivity of a mountain. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 43° 14' N. *Lon.* 0° 16' W.—This town was the capital of the Visigoths.

**AIRE**, a strongly fortified town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 30 miles N.W. from Arras, communicating with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aas. *Manf.* Cotton and linen stuffs, hats, soap, starch, and tiles. *Pop.* 9000.—This town was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after a vigorous defence, in 1710.

**AIRLIE**, *air'-le*, a parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, 9 miles W. from Forfar. *Area.* 6000 acres, nearly all in a state of high cultivation. *Pop.* 845.—The beautiful ballad which celebrates "The Bonnie House o' Airlie," refers to the seat of the Ogilvies, which was destroyed in 1640, and which was in this parish.

**AIROLA**, *air'-o-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles N.E. from Naples. *Pop.* 4600.

**AIROLE**, *air'-ole-a*, a town of Italy, in the province of San Remo, Piedmont, 7 miles N.W. from San Remo. *Pop.* 1500.

**AIROLO**, *air'-o-lo*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 31 miles N.W. from Bellinzona, on the south side of Mont St. Gothard. *Pop.* 900.—On the 13th September, 1799, a battle was fought here between the French and the Russians, in which the latter were the victors, forcing the St. Gothard pass.

**AIRON**, *air'-ong*, a river of France, in the department of the Nièvre, which falls into the Loire.

**AIRTH**, *airth*, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Frith of Forth, having an inconsiderable harbour, and situated about 7 miles S.E. from Stirling. *Pop.* 1194.

**AIRVAULT**, *air'-vo*, a town of France, in the department of the Deux Sèvres, on the Thouet, 37 miles N.E. from Niort. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2000.

**AISLINGEN**, *ai'-sling-en*, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Danube, 2 miles N.W. from Augsburg.

**AISNE**, *aine*, a department of France, consisting of portions of the Isle of France, Champagne, and Picardy, bounded on the N. by the department of Le Nord and the province of Hainault, W. by Oise and Somme, S. by Marne and Seine-and-Marne, and E. by Ardennes. *Area.* 2840

## Aix

square miles. *Desc.* Consisting chiefly of extensive plains, varied by undulating ground and numerous hills, which in no instance rise higher than 400 feet, except in the case of one on which the city of Laon stands, which is nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The department is traversed by many canals and roads, twelve of the latter being supported by the state, and twenty-nine by the department. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hay, flax, and hops. In the lands which stretch along the Oise, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in great numbers. Large quantities of artichokes and leguminous plants are grown in the district of Laon, whilst the hills along the river Marne are mostly planted with the vine. *Forests.* Extensive: those of Coucy, Samoussy, and Villequier occupy 60,000 acres; those of Retz and Villers-Cotterets, 30,000; whilst those of La Fère, Dole, and Ris, are still larger. The trees of which they mostly consist, are the beech, the plane, the oak, the poplar, and the birch. *Div.* The department is divided into five arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, St. Quentin, Vervins, Laon, Soissons, and Château-Thierry. Laon is the capital of the department. *Manf.* Considerable. In and around St. Quentin, the population are supported by the production of muslins, fine cotton tissues of all kinds, linens, and Cashmere shawls. At Folembray, glass, decanters, and mirrors are made; and in other parts the manufacture of hosiery, cotton twist, soap, paper, pottery, tiles, bricks and nails, affords employment to the inhabitants. Great quantities of beer and cider are made, and there are many beetroot-sugar factories. Oil is pressed from the beech-mast, and leeches, found in the large ponds of the department, form an article of exportation. Of flour-mills there are upwards of 1000, and a large corn-market is held in St. Quentin. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* between 48° 50' and 50° N. *Lon.* between 2° 56' and 4° 12' E.

**AISNE**, a considerable river, giving its name to the above department, and joining the Oise near Compiègne. It is about 170 miles in length, 80 of which are navigable.

**AISONE**, *aid'-zo-nai*, a town of Italy, in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, 21 miles S.W. from Cuneo. *Pop.* 1200.

**AIT**, or **ΕΥΗΤ**, *ait*, signifies a small island in a river, as Twickenham Ait.

**AITHSTING**, *aitk'-sting*, a maritime parish of Shetland, joined to Sandsting on the Mainland Isle, with a bay affording good anchorage. *Pop.* with Sandsting, 2670.

**AIRON**, *ai'-ton*, a town of France, in the department of Savoy, 15 miles N.W. from Moutiers. *Pop.* 1200.

**AITRACH**, *ai'-trak*, a tributary stream of the Iller, which rises in the Tyrol and enters the Danube.

**AIX**, *aiks*, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now a town of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is built in a plain on the right bank of the Arc, 16 miles N.E. from Marseilles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Aix was founded by Caius Sextius Calvinus, a Roman general, 120 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aqua Sextia* from its famous springs. On the adjoining plain, near Mont Sainte Victoire, Marius gained a complete victory over the Teutons; and, subsequently, he considerably improved the town and built aqueducts to supply its inhabitants with water.



## Aix

Cæsar colonized it with a draught from his 25th legion, and in A.D. 430 it escaped being ravaged by the Visigoths through the intercession of an archbishop of the name of Basilus. It was afterwards sacked by the Saracens, but was rebuilt in 796. Under the counts of Provence, it grew into a place of great importance, and about the beginning of the thirteenth century became the arena of the poetical contests of the troubadours. This gave it a literary celebrity, and the tournaments which were held here in the reign of King René, filled it with strangers from all parts of Europe. Shortly after the death of Charles III., Provence was united to the crown of France, when Aix became the seat of the Provençal parliament. In the reign of Francis I. it was plundered by the Marseillais, and in 1535 seized by Charles V., who was here crowned King of Arles. It is still regarded as the literary and artistic capital of Provence, and its churches and cathedral are distinguished for their architectural beauty. The territory in which it stands is famous for the olive-oil which it produces. Five miles from Aix is the splendid aqueduct Roquefavour, 1300 feet long and 270 feet high, carrying the canal of the Durance over the valley of the Arc. Among its public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral of St. Sauveur, the Gothic church of St. Jean, founded by Raymond Beranger IV., count of Provence, the town hall, and the Hotel Dieu. The town is surrounded with fine public walks. It is the birthplace of Mignet, the historian. *Lat.* 43° 31' N. *Lon.* 5° 26' E.

AIX, a town of France, in the department of Savoy, 9 miles N. from Chambéry, noted for warm baths. It is situated in a fertile and beautiful valley, near the Lake of Bourget, and has many remains of antiquarian interest. It is built on the site of the old Roman town, *Aquæ Gratiænæ*. *Pop.* 3500.

AIX, a small island off the west coast of France, about equidistant from Rochefort and La Rochelle, in the channel called Pertuis d'Antioche, between the Isle of Oleron and the mainland. It is memorable from its being the last spot of French soil on which Napoleon Bonaparte stood, just prior to his embarkation on board the *Bellerophon*, July 15th, 1815. It is about 10 miles S. from La Rochelle, and contains works for military culprits. *Pop.* 450. *Lat.* 46° 2' N. *Lon.* 1° 11' W.

AIX D'ANGILLON, *LES, laïs aiks dan'-ge-long*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, 11 miles N.E. from Bourges. *Pop.* 1500.

AIXE, *aiks*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, 7 miles S.W. from Limoges. *Pop.* 3000.

AIX-EN-Othe, *aiks'-on-ote*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 16 miles S.W. from Troyes. *Manf.* Cotton twist. *Pop.* 2500.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *aiks'-la-sha-pel'*, which in Germany is called *Aachen*, is an ancient city of Prussia, the seat of a bishop, and the principal town in the government of Aachen, in the Rhine Province, 40 miles S.W. from Cologne. It is encompassed by walls and defended by a citadel, which in former times was surrounded by a fosse, now filled up, planted with trees, and converted into public walks. Generally speaking, the city is well built, with open, wide, and regular streets, in which are many handsome buildings intermingled with Gothic structures of great antiquity, now fast passing into a state of decay. Its cathedral is an octagon structure in the Byzan-

## Ajaccio

tine style, erected in 933 by Otho III., from a great portion of the materials which formed a part of an original chapel built by Charlemagne, and from which the city took its name. The gallery of this edifice was formerly adorned with 32 pillars which Charlemagne took from the Exarch's palace at Ravenna, and which were of granite and porphyry. These were carried away by the French during the last war, and only part of them were afterwards returned. The city has, besides its cathedral, a town-hall, four parish churches, bath-houses, a theatre, several hospitals, and various other public buildings. The annual influx of visitors to the baths, numbering as many as 7000 or 8000 in the course of the year, is an important source of profit to the inhabitants. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and needles. It has coach-factories and engineering establishments, and other kinds of mechanical workshops. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 50° 47' N. *Lon.* 6° 3' E.—Charlemagne, who is supposed by some to have been born here, was the founder of the greatness of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was long his favourite residence, as it was the capital of his empire north of the Alps. He died here in 814, and was interred beneath the dome of the chapel of Notre Dame. The vault in which his remains reposed was opened in 997 by Otho III., when the body of the emperor was found seated in a marble chair, which is still to be seen in the gallery of the cathedral, and was long used at the coronations of the emperors of Germany. The skull and the arm-bone of Charlemagne are still preserved, with many other relics, in the cathedral, which are shown every seven years, from the 15th to the end of July, when the city is thronged with pilgrims, who have come from all parts of Europe to be present at the religious ceremonies of the time. Aix-la-Chapelle is noted for its baths, and for being the scene of some celebrated treaties between contending powers. On May 2, 1668, one was concluded between France and Spain, by which Louis XIV. retained his conquests in the Spanish Netherlands, whilst he restored Franche-Comté to Spain. On the 18th October, 1748, another treaty, which brought to a close the war of the Austrian succession, was concluded. In 1794 the French entered the city and held it for twenty years, making it the capital of the department of the Roer, till the fall of Napoleon. By the peace of Paris the city was united to Prussia, and in 1818 a congress was held in it, to decide upon the terms upon which France should be evacuated by the allied army. This conference was attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and the ambassadors of all the great powers of Europe.

AIZANI, *ai'-za'-ne*. (See TCHAFTER HISSAR.)

AIZENAY, *aize'-nai*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 9 miles N.W. from Napoleonville. *Pop.* 3500.

AJACCIO, *â-jâs'-e-o* (Ital. *a-yat'-cho*), the chief town of the island of Corsica, now a department of France, protected by a citadel built by Marshal de Termes. The town, which is the see of a bishop, is situated on the west side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, which forms a secure and commodious harbour before the town. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, born August 15, 1769, and the house in which he was born is now the property of the municipality. This building, humble as it is, is the chief object of interest in the town, which

## Ajan

consists of two principal streets, tolerably wide and well built, and of a few others which are both narrow and dirty. *Manf.* Leather and bricks. Its principal trade is in wine, olive-oil, oranges, citron, and coral, which is collected near the coast. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 41° 55' N. *Lon.* 8° 44' E.—Steamers ply regularly to Marseilles, which lies 180 miles N.W. from Ajaccio.

**AJAN**, *ai'-jan*, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of the country of the Somaulis, extending from Port Durnford to Cape Guardafui, and embracing about ten degrees of latitude. *Desc.* The southern coast is sandy and barren, but to the north the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in its ports, take, together with ivory, gold, and Abyssinian slaves captured in war, in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. *Inhabitants.* These are not so dark-complexioned as those of the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea, there are negroes, who intermarry with the Bedouins. Little, however, is known of this extensive strip of coast. *Towns.* The chief are Magadoxa, and Brava.

**AJELO**, *a-jel'-lo*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, near the sea-coast, 11 miles S.W. from Cosenza. *Pop.* 4000.—This town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Tiliess.—Another town in the province of Principato Citra, near Salerno.—Another in Abruzzo Ultra II., 21 miles S.E. from Aquila.—Another in the Austrian Küstenland, or Illyrian Litoral, 12 miles S. from Gorizia, or Görtz.

**AJETA**, *a'-ye-ta*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles N.W. from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 3300.

**AJSTAN**, *a-jis'-tan*, a large straggling town of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, encompassed by gardens, and containing a royal palace. It stands 80 miles E. from Kashan.

**AJMERE**, *adj'-meer*, a province of India, belonging to the British, situated among the independent states of Rajpootana. *Area.* 2029 square miles. *Pop.* 250,000.—Formerly this name was given to a province which included nearly the whole of Rajpootana.

**AJMERE**, the capital of the above province, built at the foot of a high mountain, called Taragurh. It stands 205 miles S.W. from Agra. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 26° 29' N. *Lon.* 74° 37' E.—It was here that Sir William Rosse, as English ambassador, had an audience with the Great Mogul in 1716. In 1818, the city, with the surrounding district, was ceded to the British by Dowlut Rao Scindia, in exchange for a part of the territory of Malwa. South of the city is a lake four miles in circumference during the dry, and six during the wet season, well stocked with fish, which supplies the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. It was formed by the emperors of Delhi, who dammed up the outlet of an extensive valley, which was watered by several streams, and which around the banks of this extensive basin is still plentifully irrigated.

**AJOFRIN**, *a-jof'-rin*, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 9 miles S.E. from Toledo. *Manf.* Ropes, mats, serge, and coarse cloth. *Pop.* 3000.

**AJRA**, *aj'-ra*, a town of India, in the native state of Kolapore, or Colapoor, in the Bombay presidency, 40 miles S. from Kolapore. The district in which it stands is fertile, and abounds

## Ak-hissar

with lead and iron. *Lat.* 16° 8' N. *Lon.* 74° 17' E.

**AJURUOCA**, *a-joor'-oo-ok-a*, a town and district of Minas Geraes, a province of Brazil, 117 miles N.E. from Rio de Janeiro. *Pro.* Tobacco, coffee, sugar, millet. The inhabitants of the district supply the market of Rio de Janeiro with pork. *Pop.* 12,500.

**AKABAH**, Gulf of, *ak'-a-ba*, the smaller of the two arms into which the Red Sea is divided at its northern extremity, about 100 miles long, with an average width of twelve miles. It is generally about 200 fathoms deep, but its navigation is very unsafe, especially during the prevalence of north winds. The Straits of Tiran, about a mile wide in the narrowest part, connect it with the Red Sea, and the small island of Tiran lies at its entrance.

**AKABAH**, a fortified village with an Egyptian garrison, situated at the head of the above gulf. It has some magnificent date-groves in its vicinity. It is supposed to be identical with the *Ezion-Geber* of Scripture. *Lat.* 29° 34' N. *Lon.* 35° 1' E.

**AKAROA**, *a-ka-ro'-a*, a harbour in the island of New Munster, New Zealand, on the S. side of Banks' Peninsula, where there is a French settlement under British jurisdiction. *Lat.* 43° 54' S. *Lon.* 173° E.

**AK-DEJARIN**, *ak-de-jä'-rin*, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 21 miles N.E. from Aleppo, where there are some interesting architectural remains.

**AKEHAM**, or **ACOMB**, *aik'-ham*, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, 2 miles W. from York. *Area.* 2273 acres. *Pop.* 1034.—Tradition says that at Siver's Hill, in this parish, the body of the emperor Severus was burned.

**AKERMANN**, *o'-ker-man*, a fortified town in the province of Bessarabia, Russia, 30 miles S.W. from Odessa. It stands on the southern shore of the Dniestrovskoi lake, through which the river Dniester flows into the Black Sea. The harbour is well defended by a citadel on an eminence, and is commodious for shipping. The town, however, is ill-built, and the streets are dirty. *Pop.* above 26,000, consisting chiefly of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 46° 12' N. *Lon.* 30° 22' E.—In September, 1826, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, by which it was stipulated that the latter should govern by native princes, elected by the divans of each of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; that the Servians should have their former privileges restored; that Russia should be refunded for losses sustained at the hands of the Barbary corsairs; and that the liberty of navigation and free commercial intercourse with all the states of the Porte, and especially free passage of the Strait of Constantinople, should be allowed.

**AKHALZIKH**, *ak'-hal'-zik*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, in the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, situated on a tributary of the Kur, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, 95 miles W. from Tiflis. Its trade is chiefly in silk and honey. *Pop.* 15,000, principally Armenians. *Lat.* 41° 45' N. *Lon.* 43° 33' E.

**AKHALZIKH**, a province of Russia in Asia, forming the S. portion of Kutais, one of the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia. It derives its name from the above town.

**AK-HISSAR**, *ak-his-sar'*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, Asia Minor, standing on a slight eminence, and containing



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Akhlát

several bazaars and khans, a Greek school, and interesting remains of antiquity. *Exp.* Cotton goods, and cloth dyed scarlet. The town is noted for the excellence of its scarlet dye. *Pop.* about 6000, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Jews. It is about 52 miles N.E. from Smyrna, and the site of Thyatira, one of the seven churches of Asia, mentioned in the Revelation of St. John.

**AKHLAT**, or **ARDISH**, *ak-lat*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Mush, Kurdistan, situated on the W. side of Lake Van, 25 miles N.E. from Bitlis. It was formerly a royal city and the residence of the kings of Armenia. *Pop.* 5000.

**AKHMYN.** (See **EKMIN**.)

**AKHTIAR.** (See **SEBASTOPOL.**)

**AKHYTYKA.** (See **ACHTYKA**.)

**AKKA**, *ak-ka*, a town of Morocco, on the borders of the Sahara, and a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Morocco, 145 miles S. from the latter. *Lat.* 29° 44' N. *Lon.* 7° 35' W.

**AKKAR**, or **AKKER**, *ak'-kar*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tarablous or Tripoli, on the river Akker, 23 miles N.E. from Tripoli. *Lat.* 34° 32' N. *Lon.* 36° 10' E.

**AKNUR**, or **AKHNOOR**, *ak-nur*, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, 90 miles N.E. from Lahore. It stands on the river Chenab, and, although mostly in ruins, has recently had a new fort erected in it. *Lat.* 32° 52' N. *Lon.* 74° 50' E.

**AKREYRI**, or **EYAFIORDUR**, *ak-ray'-re*, a Danish village on the Eyaford, Iceland, possessed of a good harbour, and the most important place for trade, after Reykiavik, in Iceland. *Lat.* 65° 40' N. *Lon.* 18° 12' W.

**AKSERAI**, *ak'-se-ra*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Karamania, 44 miles N.E. from Koniye. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.* 35° 57' N. *Lon.* 34° 5' E.

**AK-SHEHER**, *ak'-sher*, "white city," a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Karamania. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. It is 72 miles N.W. from Koniye, and is the ancient Philomelion of Strabo. Ak-sheher was taken by Tamerlane in 1402. *Lat.* 35° 23' N. *Lon.* 31° 25' E.

**AK-SHESHEH**, *ak'-shesh-er*, a town of Natolia, Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 116 miles E. from Constantinople.

**AKSOU**, or **AKSU**, *ak'-soo*, "white river," the name of several rivers in Asia, the chief of which runs through Chinese Turkestan.

**AKSOU**, or **AKSU**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 260 miles N.E. from Yarkand. *Manf.* Cotton cloth, leather, saddles and bridles, and jasper vases. It is the resort of trading caravans and merchants from all parts of Asia. *Pop.* 20,000, exclusive of a garrison of 3000 men. *Lat.* 41° N. *Lon.* 79° 55' E.

**AKYAB**, *ak'-yab*, a seaport and district of Aracan, a province of British Burmah. Its chief productions and articles of export are rice and salt. The town is situated on an island at the mouth of the Aracan river, 50 miles S.W. from Aracan. *Lat.* 20° 8' N. *Lon.* 92° 54' E.

**ALA**, *a'-la*, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated on the Adige, 22 miles S.W. from Trent. *Pop.* 4000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of velvets and silks

**ALABA.** (See **ALAYA**.)

**ALABAMA**, *ál-la-bá-ma*, one of the United States of North America, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. *Ext.* 317

### Alacranes Islands

miles from north to south, and 174 miles from east to west. *Area.* 43,000 square miles. *Desc.* In describing this state, the "American Encyclopædia" says:—"In the south it is generally sandy and barren, and a part of the high hills are unfit for cultivation. A large portion of the country which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Talapoosa, and of the Tennessee valley, consists of very excellent land. On the margins of the rivers in the southern part there is a quantity of cane-bottom land, of great fertility, generally from one half to three quarters of a mile wide; on the outside of this is a space which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 feet above it, succeeds an extensive body of level land, of a black rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black oak, post oak, poplar, dog-wood, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains, or gently-waving land, resting on a soft limestone rock abounding in shells, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting, in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery." *Rivers.* The chief are the Alabama, from which the state is named, the Mobile, the Tombigbee, Tuscaloosa, Talapoosa, Coosa, Tennessee, Perdido, Cahawba, Coneuh, and the Chattahoochee. *Wild Animals.* The bear, wolf, panther, fox, &c. The rattlesnake abounds. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy, except on the borders of the rivers and the coast. June is the hottest month of the year, and in winter the rivers are rarely frozen. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, barley, rye, rice, tobacco, sugar, fruits, and silk. Horses, sheep, and cattle are numerous, and large quantities of pigs are killed for exportation. *Manf.* Few and chiefly those that are absolutely necessary for the wants of the people. There are several iron-foundries, and there are great numbers of distilleries, and corn and flour-mills. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, and some gold. *Pop.* According to the census of 1860, there were 955,917, of whom 435,473 were slaves. *Lat.* between 30° 10' and 35° N. *Lon.* between 85° and 88° 30' W.—Originally Alabama belonged to Georgia; but in 1798, with the State of Mississippi, it was formed into a territory, with a part of Florida taken possession of by the United States in 1812. In 1817 the western portion of this territory was made the "State of Mississippi," and the eastern the "Territory of Alabama, which, in March, 1819, was admitted into the Union as a separate state. In December, 1860, Alabama seceded from the Union, and formed one of the so-called Confederate States till 1865. Montgomery is the seat of government, and Mobile its chief port. Formerly the Creek Indians occupied the south-east part of the state; the Cherokees the north-east; the Choctaws the south-west; and the Chickasaws the north-west. These various tribes have been driven to the west of the Mississippi, where they live upon a large tract of country ceded to them by the United States, for what was once their own.

**ALABAMA RIVER**, a river of the United States, in Alabama, formed by the union of the Coosa and Talapoosa, flowing S.S.W., and uniting with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay.

**ALABASTER**, or **ELEUTHERA**, *ál-la-bas-ter*, one of the Bahamas or Lucayos Islands.

**ALACRANES ISLANDS**, *a-la-kra'-ness*, a cluster



## Alagoa

in the Gulf of Mexico, on one of which, called Perez, the steamer *Tweed* was wrecked in March, 1847. *Lat.* 22° 23' N. *Lon.* 89° 42' W.

ALAGOA, *a-la-go-a*, a district and town on the south shore of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Pop.* 4000.

ALAGOAS, *a-la-go-as*, a province of Brazil, which, up to 1840, formed a part of Pernambuco. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 150 miles in length, having an average breadth of about 60. *Area.* 9000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well-wooded over two-thirds of its surface. About 10 miles inland from the seacoast, the country is covered with a deep alluvium, deposited, from time to time, by the numerous small streams which descend from the eastern mountain region. A great part, however, of the coast is swampy, and lagoons are found in the low lands, one of which, the Lake of Manguaba, is 30 miles long and 3 broad. *Pro.* Tobacco, which is the staple, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, plantains, and beans; in roots, yams and sweet potatoes; in fruits, pine-apples, oranges, and cocoa-nuts. The mamona-tree is cultivated for its oil, and the timber-trees of Alagoas are the best in Brazil. Some of these are very durable; but from the quantity of tannin they possess, they affect iron to such a degree as to render bolts of it useless in a few years. Other trees produce mastic, caoutchouc, copaiba, dragon's blood, and ipecacuanha. Others, amongst which is the Brazil-wood, are used for dyes; and an inferior kind of Jesuit's-bark, or quinine, is readily obtained. *Wild Animals.* The ounce, the deer, and monkeys of all kinds. The tapir and the peccary are found, and armadillos and ant-eaters are plentiful. Land tortoises abound, and alligators infest the rivers and lakes. *Birds.* Parrots of every description, with the most beautifully plumed humming-birds. *Of insects,* bees are the most abundant, and of *reptiles,* there are several kinds of snakes that are poisonous. Fish abound in the lagoons and on the coast. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the ass and the mule, which are numerous, there are few of the other sorts of European domestic animals. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, and chiefly engaged in agriculture. *Lat.* between 9° and 10° S. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 30' W.

ALAGOAS, a town of Brazil, formerly the capital of the above province, standing on the western margin of the Lake of Manguaba, 20 miles W. from Maceyo, the present capital and seat of government. It is situated in a fertile district, abounding in orange and jack-trees, and producing large quantities of sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 40' S. *Lon.* 35° 50' W.—This town contains a grammar-school and several convents.

ALAGON, *a-la-gon*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Saragossa, 18 miles N.W. from Saragossa. *Pop.* 2000.

ALAGON, a river of Spain, which falls into the Tagus about two miles from Alcantara.

ALAIS, *a'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, built in a plain at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, 23 miles N.W. from Nîmes. There are chalybeate springs in its vicinity which bring many people to Alais in the latter part of the summer and beginning of autumn. *Manf.* Silk, serges, thread, gloves, and ribands. It has glass, pottery, and chemical works, and does a considerable trade in wine, corn, and cattle. There are large coal and iron

## Ala-shehr

mines in the neighbourhood, and blast-furnaces and iron-foundries are numerous. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 44° 7' N. *Lon.* 4° 4' E.—With the exception of a handsome Gothic church, and the citadel, built by Louis XIV., there is no other structure worth noting in the town. In former times, however, Alais was a stronghold of the Protestants, from whom it was taken by Louis XIII.

ALAJUELA, *a'-la-ju-a'-la*, a city of Costa Rica, Central America, situated 25 miles N.W. from Cartago, about midway between San José and Punta de Arenas. *Pop.* with environs, 10,000. *Lat.* 9° 45' N. *Lon.* 83° 40' W.

ALAKANANDA, or ALUKNUNDA, *a'-la-ka-nan'-da*, a river of Hindostan, considered sacred by the Hindoos. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, flows through the province of Gurhwal, and at Deoprag unites with the Bhageerete, when it receives the name of the Ganges.

ALAMEDA, *a-la-mé-da*, the name of many towns and villages in Spain, the principal of which is a town in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, 40 miles N.W. from Malaga, the centre of an agricultural district producing olives and corn. *Pop.* 4000.

ALAMOS, REAL DE LOS, *a'-la-mos*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Sonora, 100 miles S.E. from Guaymas. *Pop.* about 10,000, including the miners employed in the neighbouring silver mines.

ALAN, or CAMEL, *ál'-an*, a river of Cornwall, England, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, and joins the Bristol Channel near Bodmin, forming the estuary of the harbour of Padstow.

ALAND, *a'-land*, the principal island of a group in the Baltic, from which they take their name, not far from the point of meeting of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coasts of Finland and the province of Stockholm, in Sweden. Of the group there are about eighty inhabited, although the population on the whole is exceedingly sparse,—not more than 15,000. They were ceded, in 1809, by Sweden to Russia, and have become the principal station of the Russian fleet in the Baltic. The chief island is a place of considerable importance, being about 18 miles in length from north to south, and 14 in breadth from east to west. *Area.* 28 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a coast-line deeply indented with several excellent harbours, one of which—that of Ytternäs—is large enough to give shelter to the whole of the Russian fleet. The island has a vast citadel, with fortifications capable of containing 60,000 men. *Pro.* Barley, rye, potatoes, hops, and flax. A number of cattle are reared and fed, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 60° 15' N. *Lon.* 20° E.—The neighbourhood of Aland is remarkable as being the scene of the first great naval action in the annals of the Russian marine. It was fought between the Swedes and Peter I., who obtained a complete victory, in 1714. On August 16, 1854, Bomarsund, on the W. side of the principal island, was taken and its fortifications destroyed by the British fleet. Steamers plying between Abo, in Finland, and Stockholm take in wood at these islands.

ALARO, *a-la-ro*, a town in the island of Mallorca, 13 miles N.E. from Palma, in the vicinity of which there are some excellent marble-quarries. *Pop.* upwards of 4000.

ALA-SHEHR, *a-la-sheh'*, a city of Turkey in

## Alassac

Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, 76 miles E. from Smyrna, formerly Philadelphia, the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. *Pop.* 15,000.

ALASSAC, *a-las'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze, 14 miles from Tulle. *Pop.* 4000.

ALASSIO, *a-las'-se-o*, a seaport town of Italy, in Genoa, situated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S.W. from Genoa. *Pop.* about 7000. The tunny and herring fisheries on the coast of Sardinia are principally carried on by sailors and fishermen of this town.

ALASSONA, *a-läs-o'-na*, a town of Thessaly, in Turkey in Europe, 35 miles N.E. from Trikhala. *Pop.* 3000.

ALA-TAGH, *a-la-taw*, a mountain-chain of Turkey in Asia, dividing the two heads of the Euphrates as it runs westward from Mount Ararat. *Lat.* between  $39^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$  E.

ALATAMAHA, *äl'-ta-ma-haw'*, a river of Georgia, United States, formed by the union of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic 55 miles S.W. from Savannah.

ALATRI, *a-la'-tre*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, built on a mountain, 6 miles N. from Erosinone. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

ALATYE, *a-la'-tir*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Simbirsk, 81 miles N.W. from the town of Simbirsk. *Manf.* Glass and leather. *Pop.* 5000.

ALAYA, *a-la'-va*, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, now called Vitoria, with a capital of the same name. It is mountainous and rich in iron-mines. *Area.* 1082 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ} 20'$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N. (*See* BASQUE PROVINCES.)

ALAYA, *a-la'-ya*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, Asia Minor, standing on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. from Koniye. It has fallen into comparative decay. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.*  $36^{\circ} 31'$ . *Lon.*  $32^{\circ} 2'$ .

ALAZON, *a-la-zon*, a river of Georgia, uniting with the Iora, which enters the Kur a few miles below their confluence, and 115 miles S.E. from Tiflis. Its course is in a south-easterly direction for 140 miles.

ALBA, *al'-ba*, a province of Piedmont, in the division of Coni, bounded on the N. by Asti and Turin; E. by Acqui and Alessandria; W. by Saluzzo; and S. by Mondovì. *Area.* 403 square miles. *Desc.* Generally hilly, and watered by a tributary of the Po, called the Tanaro. *Pro.* Silk, corn, pulse and fruit; and wine is made. In many places truffles are dug up and exported. Horned cattle are numerous. *Pop.* about 120,000.

ALBA, the capital of the above province, is situated on the right bank of the river Tanaro, 31 miles S.E. from Turin. *Pop.* about 9000.—Alba was the Alba Pompeia of the Romans, and figures in the Middle Ages as one of the principal towns of the marquisate of Montferrat. In 1631 it was annexed to the dominions of the house of Savoy. The learned Vida, author of the "Christiad," was for many years bishop of Alba.

ALBA DE TORMES, *al'-ba dai tor-mess*, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the province of Salamanca, situated on the Tormes, 12 miles S.E. from Salamanca. *Pop.* 2300. Here, on the 26th November, 1809, the French, under Kellermann,

## Albania

defeated the Spaniards commanded by the Duque del Parque.

ALBACETE, *al'-ba-thai'-tai*, a trading town of Spain, in Murcia, the chief town of a province of the same name, 80 miles N.W. from Murcia. *Pop.* 13,000;—of province, 195,000. *Manf.* Principally steel wares.

ALBANIA, a large province of Turkey in Europe, which stretches along that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, and comprehends, in its widest acceptance, the ancient Illyria and Epirus. The limits of this country are not very exactly defined, but, to serve general purposes, it may be said to be bounded on the N. by Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro; on the E. by Roumelia; on the S. by Greece; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea, along the coast of which it extends for upwards of 200 miles. *Area.* estimated at about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, and presenting all the characteristics of sublimity, in a scenic point of view. The mountains of Khimára,—formerly called the Acroceraunian,—running in a north-western direction parallel to the coast, attain an elevation of 4000 feet above the level of the sea, as also does the southward chain of the Tzumerka. *Rivers.* Although there are many streams in Albania, they are neither so large nor so important as to require particular notice. They take their rise mostly in the eastern parts of the country, and after a winding and tortuous course, fall into the Mediterranean or Adriatic Sea. The Garla, or river of Suli (the ancient Acheron), falls into the Gulf of Arta, and the Calamas (the ancient Thyamis) disembogues itself into the sea opposite Corfu. *Lakes.* The principal are Okhrida, Scutari, Butrinto, and Joánnina, which is about 3 miles in breadth and 12 miles in length. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy on the whole. Spring cannot be said to commence before the middle of March; but the heat of the months of July and August is excessive. September is the vintage season, and the December rains are succeeded by sharp frosts in January. *Wild Animals.* The wolf, the bear, and the jackal. The lakes swarm with water-fowl of almost every description. *Domestic Animals.* Horses, asses, oxen, sheep, and goats. The horses are small, but active and spirited. There is a breed of dogs not unlike the English shepherd dog, although larger and sharper in the head, with a bushy tail. *Pro.* Barley, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco. Of fruits, the grape, orange, olive, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and mulberry are grown. Fine timber is found on the mountain slopes. *Inhabitants.* The Albanians, or Arnauts, are supposed to have sprung from the Illyrians. They are an active, muscular race, seldom exceeding five feet six inches in height, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Like the mountaineers of Scotland, they have high cheekbones, with lofty foreheads. Their faces are long and oval, their noses sharp, thin, and straight; their mouths small; their eyes a lively blue or hazel, but rarely black. They shave off the beard but retain the moustache. Their costume is elegant in appearance, consisting of a rich vest and jacket of velvet embroidered with gold, a striped sash, in which they carry pistols and yatagbans, and a white kilt reaching to the knees. Their leggings are of coloured cloth, over which some wear greaves of metal. The head is covered with a scarlet



Albano

skull-cap, round which a shawl is twisted like a turban. Over all, they wear a rough shaggy mantle with a hood attached, made of wool or horsehair, and called a capote. In walking they take long steps, and exhibit a freedom of action which seems to spring from a feeling of conscious independence. Their attachment to their mountains is great, and, as they all carry arms, it is difficult to distinguish the peasant from the soldier. They are mostly robbers, a profession, amongst themselves, not considered disgraceful. Their women are tall and strong; but as they are kept in great subjection, and viewed in the light of cattle, they are made to labour as such, and often unmercifully used. *Manf.* Capotes, embroidered velvets, cloths, and stuffs. The wild character of their country, and the imperfect state of their civilization, however, render them unwilling to cultivate the arts of peace generally. Their trade principally consists in exchanging the natural productions of their own land for the manufactured goods of other countries. *Gov.* Supposed to be governed by pachas; but in a community of robbers the power of these is necessarily small. *Rel.* The inhabitants are, generally, Christians of the Greek church, but many are Mahometans. *Pop.* 1,300,000. *Lat.* between 39° and 43° N. *Lon.* from 18° 30' to 21° 50' E.—Albania was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own princes, the last of whom, the famous George Castriot, known better by the name of Scanderbeg, bequeathed it at his death to the Venetians. (*See* TURKEY.)

ALBANO, *al-ba'-no*, a small well-built town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S.E. from Rome. It is situated on Mount Albano, and near it is the lake of the same name, about 6 miles in circumference, occupying what is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. In its neighbourhood is the village of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope. The top of the mountain is nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The town has been the see of a bishop ever since the middle of the 5th century, and Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare by name, was for many years bishop of Albano. *Pop.* 6000.—On the site of this town stood the villa of Pompey.

ALBANO, a well-built town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 14 miles S.E. from Potenza. *Pop.* nearly 3000.

ALBAN'S, ST., or VERULAM, *saint al'-bāns*, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Ver, 18 miles N.W. from London. It consists of four parishes, with five churches; namely, those of St. Alban, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Christ Church. A part only of the neighbouring parish of St. Stephen is included within the municipal limits of the borough. There are several chapels for Non-conformists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The town also possesses a good town-hall and a gaol, with an entrance formed out of the old gateway of the abbey, an ancient clock-tower, a grammar-school founded by King Edward VI., a blue-coat school, and some almshouses, the chief of which are the Marlborough buildings, built by Sarah, duchess of Marlborough. It has but little trade, but great quantities of straw-plait for hats and bonnets, and Berlin woolcarvas are made, and there is also a silk-mill. Rope-making, brewing, and iron-founding are carried on, and there are numerous corn-mills

Albany

in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 11,926; viz., within the municipal limits, 7675; without, 4251.—It is the terminus of the St. Alban's branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 24 miles by rail from London, and 7 from Watford Junction.—St. Alban's arose from the ruins of the ancient Verulam. In the ancient abbey church is the tomb of Offa, king of Mercia. Of the abbey, erected by Offa in 796, in honour of St. Alban, the first martyr in Britain, not the least vestige remains, except the gateway, a large square building, which, as it has been said, now forms an entrance to the St. Alban's House of Correction and the borough gaol. The abbey church is an object worthy the attention of the antiquary and those who are interested in the study of architecture. It is built in the form of a cross, running 556 feet from east to west, and having a breadth of 206 feet from N. to S. along the transepts. Its tower has an elevation of 143 feet; it is crowned with battlements, and is one of the most perfect parts of the building. Every style of architecture, from the time of the Saxons to that of Henry VII., may be traced in it; and although it is constructed mostly of bricks, flints, and tiles, its appearance is, in the highest degree, imposing; whilst the antique air which it preserves, imparts to it a venerable aspect in the eyes of those lovers of antiquity who delight in architectural structures. The abbot of St. Alban's was mitred, and as a peer of the realm, had a seat in Parliament. He took precedence of all other English abbots from the time of Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever rose to the pontificate. In 1455 and 1461 two fierce battles were fought in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's, between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. In the former Henry VI. was taken prisoner by the Yorkists, and in the latter he was rescued from the power of his enemies by his wife, Margaret of Anjou. A monument to Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, is to be seen in the church of St. Michael. This borough was disfranchised in 1852, on account of the alleged corrupt practices which prevailed among the electors in sending their representatives to Parliament.

ALBAN'S, HEAD, ST., a cape of England, on the coast of Dorset. *Lat.* 50° 34' N. *Lon.* 2° 3' W.—*Height.* 441 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit are still to be traced the ruins of a chapel of the 12th century.

ALBAN, ST., *saint al'-baung*, the name of several towns in France.—1. In the department Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N.E. from St. Brieuc. *Pop.* 1400.—2. In the department Lozère, 19 miles N.W. from Mende. *Pop.* 2300.—3. In the department Tarn, 15 miles S.E. from Alby. *Pop.* 700.

ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city of the United States, in the county of Albany, New York, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 136 miles N. from New York, and 314 miles N.E. from Washington. It is the legislative capital of New York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in that state. It is built on a narrow alluvial tract, running along the side of the river, and about a mile from its bank. Steamboats run daily to and from New York. Among the public buildings are a stone state-house, and a marble city hall with a gilded dome, which, when illumined by the rays of the



## Albany

sun, is seen from a great distance, producing a dazzling effect, as it seems to hang in the blue vault of the sky. Most of the private buildings are built of stone or brick, and from the structure of some of the more antiquated houses, the Dutch origin of the place is at once recognised. *Manf.* Tobacco, sheet-iron, ropes, carriages, hats, soap, and copper-ware. It has both iron-furnaces and type-foundries; saw-mills, malting-houses, and breweries; and it exports large quantities of flour and agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 55,000. *Lat.* 42° 39' N. *Lon.* 73° 51' W.—The present city of Albany has arisen from a Dutch fort erected in 1612. In 1623 it was founded by the Dutch, and was first called Beaver-wyck, and afterwards Williamstadt, by which it was known down to 1664, when it came into the possession of the English, who gave it its present name, after James II., to whom, when duke of York and Albany, the colony was given by his brother, Charles II.

ALBANY, a river of the Hudson's Bay Territory, North America, which falls into James's Bay, the southern part of Hudson's Bay. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 82° 30' W. It runs N.E. through a chain of small lakes, from Lake St. Joseph, and affords means of communication with Winnipeg Lake and Lake Superior by various streams running into it.

ALBANY, a district of the Cape of Good Hope, bounded on the N. by Beaufort, on the E. by Victoria, on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the W. by Somerset and Uitenhage. *Ext.* about 50 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 35. *Area.* 1792 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully varied with hill and dale, and here and there studded with huge timber trees, which give it all the appearance of a succession of immense parks. *Rivers.* The Great Fish River, Zondag, Karuka, Bushman, Buffalo, and Kasowka. *Wild Animals.* Lions, leopards, wolves, elephants, and buffaloes. *Manf.* The settlers are labouring to improve the growth of wool, and have established several woollen manufactories. The principal trade at present consists in ivory, horns, hides, and live stock.—*Lat.* between 32° 55' and 33° 44' S. *Lon.* between 26° 10' and 27° 8' E.—The former inhabitants of this district were a tribe of the Ghonagua Hottentots, but they have gradually given place to European settlers, who may now be considered the sole possessors of the country. The chief town of the district is Graham's Town. Bathurst and Salem are towns of less importance.

ALBANY, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Lat.* between 49° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 81° and 93° W.

ALBANY, a seaport town of Western Australia, built on the western shore of King George's Sound. *Lat.* 35° 3' S. *Lon.* 117° 55' E.

ALBARAZIN, *al-bar-ra-thene*, a strong town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Teruel, on the Guadalaviar, 17 miles N.W. from Teruel. *Pop.* 1800.

ALBAY, *al-bai*, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, situated 210 miles S.E. from Manila. It is in a fertile volcanic district, the residence of a governor. *Pop.* town and district, 13,000.

ALBEMARLE, *al-be-marl*, a central county of Virginia, United States. *Area.* 700 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and irrigated principally by the head-waters of the Rivanna. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, Indian corn,

## Albert

oats, potatoes, and tobacco. Vast herds and flocks of cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. *Manf.* These consist of cotton and leather; there are many flour, grist, and saw mills, and some distilleries. *Pop.* from 35,000 to 40,000, of whom more than two-thirds are negroes. Its chief town is Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state. It is 60 miles long from E. to W., and from 4 to 15 wide, and communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through the Great Dismal Swamp. The waters of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers fall into it.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMAIE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Brèle, 37 miles N.E. from Rouen. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollen goods, and serges. *Pop.* Upwards of 2000.—In 1592 a battle was fought here with the Spaniards, in which Henry IV. was wounded.

ALBENDORF, *al'-ben-dorf*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 8 miles N.W. from Glatz. *Pop.* 1300. In its neighbourhood is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be annually resorted to by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *al-bain'-ga*, a province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the southern slope of the Apennines, near where they join the Maritime Alps. *Ext.* 30 miles in length, with an average breadth of 18, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. *Area.* 263 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains and valleys. Of the few plains in the Genoese territories, that of Albenga is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Oil, corn, hemp, wine, and fruit. Many of the inhabitants pursue a seafaring life. *Pop.* about 60,000.

ALBENGA, the chief town of the above province, is the see of a bishop, and distant 42 miles S.W. from Genoa. *Pop.* 5000, mostly engaged in agriculture.—This was the Albingaunum of the ancients, and in the Middle Ages figured as a municipal town under the supremacy of Genoa. In 1796 it was, for a short time, the head-quarters of Napoleon.

ALBERBURY, *al'-ber-ber'-re*, a parish of England and Wales, 8 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 1918.—In this parish old Parr was born in 1433.

ALBERCHE, *al'-ber-chai*, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, near Villafranca, and joins the Tagus near Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBEROBELLO, *al'-ber-o-bel'-o*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Bari, 31 miles S.E. from Bari. *Pop.* 4000.

ALBERONA, *al'-ber-ol'-na*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 22 miles W. from Foggia. *Pop.* 2500.

ALBERT, *al'-bair*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 18 miles N.E. from Amiens. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 3000.

ALBERT, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, annexed in 1849. It has the Orange river on the N., which divides it from the Caledon River District, Basuta Land on the N.E., Caffraria on the E., Queenstown and Cradock on the S., and Coleberg on the W. *Ext.* 115 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area.* about 4000 square miles. *Rivers.* Orange, Kraai, and Wonder-Boom. *Desc.* Level and well watered

## Albert Lake

in the centre, but intersected by the Witte-Bergen and Storm-Bergen Mountains in the N.E. and S.

**ALBERT LAKE**, a lake in Russell county, South Australia, united to Victoria Lake by a strait at its northern extremity.

**ALBERT TOWN**, a shipping port of South Australia. (See **ADELAIDE**.)

**ALBERTON**, *al'-ber-ton*, a small settlement in Victoria, Australia, situated on the Albert river, 112 miles S.E. from Melbourne. *Lat.* 38° 40' S. *Lon.* 146° 42' E.

**ALBERTVILLE**, *al'-bair-veel*, a town of France, in the department of Savoy, formerly in the Sardinian States, but annexed to France in 1860, situated near the junction of the Isère with the Arly, 23 miles N.W. from Chambéry. *Pop.* 4000.

**ALBI**, or **ALBY**, *al'-be*, the capital of the department of the Tarn, in France. It is situated on an eminence above the river Tarn, 43 miles N.E. from Toulouse, and is the see of an archbishop. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths, cotton goods and hosiery, small wares, and candles. It has some bullet foundries and copper and iron works; several oil and paper-mills; and in the neighbourhood coal-mines are worked. Anise, and other seeds, are grown in the vicinity in considerable quantities. *Pop.* about 14,000. *Lat.* 43° 55' N. *Lon.* 2° 8' E.—During the reign of Louis XIV. this town was one of the strongholds of Protestantism, and, according to some, the sect called the Albigenses derived its name from it. It has a very fine cathedral, dedicated to St. Cécile. The screen between the nave and the choir is adorned with sculpture and finely chiselled stonework.

**ALBINEN**, *al-be'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton Valais, nearly 2 miles from the Rhone, on its north side, and 16 miles N.E. from Sion. *Lat.* 46° 23' N. *Lon.* 7° 38' E. This valley stands on the brink of a precipice overlooking a valley, whence there is no access to it, but by ladders placed against the face of the perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants, men, women, and children, ascend and descend, often with heavy burdens, without fear, and with comparatively few accidents.

**ALBINO**, *al-be'-no*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 6 miles N.E. from Bergamo, on the Serio, in the neighbourhood of which alabaster of surpassing beauty is found. *Pop.* 2500.

**ALBION**, the name by which Great Britain was formerly known to the Greeks and Romans before the time of Cæsar, when it was called Britannia. The meaning of the word is probably "white" or "fair island," as Scotland is still called Albion in Gaelic, a word which has the same meaning. The name is supposed to have been given by Celtic tribes which crossed the channel from Gaul, or France as it is now called, from the appearance of the chalky cliffs that form the coast of Kent. *Alb* is an obsolete Gaelic word signifying "white," derived perhaps from the same root that appears in the Latin *albus*, white; and *inn*, or *innis* is the Gaelic for "island," which bears a strong resemblance to the Latin *insula*.

**ALBION**, a name given to several post townships in the United States. The population of none of them exceeds 2000.

**ALBION**, **NEW**, a large indefinite tract of the N.W. coast of America. This name was given by Sir Francis Drake to California, with part of the adjoining coast, when he took possession of it. But recent geographers, and among others

## Albufeira

Humboldt, limit the denomination of New Albion to that part of the coast which extends from *Lat.* 43° to 45° N. It is entirely included in the state of Oregon, and territory of Washington, United States. Captain Cook landed on this coast in 1778, and found the natives more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations he had hitherto met with. They would not part with wood, water, grass, or the most trifling thing without compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands. At first they seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce, but at last gave the preference to brass. *Desc.* Full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, whilst the valleys and the seacoast abound with trees, forming a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest.

**ALBIS**, *al'-bis*, a mountain-range in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, running in a southerly direction nearly parallel with the Lake of Zurich. Hütliberg, attaining a height of 2792 feet, is its loftiest summit.

**ALBOLADREX**, *al-bo-la'-dre*, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, on the banks of the Almería, and about 20 miles N.W. from the town of Almería. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and some of them are employed in the lead-mines of the Sierra de Gador. *Pop.* 2100.

**ALBONA**, *al-bo'-na*, a town of Austria, in the Küstenland, a maritime crownland of the Austrian Empire, 41 miles S.E. from Trieste. Its neighbourhood abounds with excellent fruit, especially olives, grapes, and chestnuts. *Pop.* 1600.

**ALBOR**, *al'-bor*, a small island of the North Atlantic Ocean, one of the Bahamas.

**ALBORAN**, *al'-bor-an*, a small island in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, and annexed to the province of Almería, 70 miles S.W. from Almería, the resort of smugglers, pirates, and fishing-vessels. It is not more than 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Lat.* 35° 58' N. *Lon.* 3° 1' W.

**ALBOSTAN**, or **ALBISTAN**, *al-bo'-tan*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Marash, 33 miles N.E. from Marash. *Pop.* estimated at 9000.

**ALBOURNE**, *al'-born*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Sussex, 8 miles N.W. from Brighton. *Area.* 1280 acres. *Pop.* 341.

**ALBOUZEME**, *al'-bou-zeme*, a small seaport of Morocco, 8 miles S.E. from Melilla. *Lat.* 35° 10' N. *Lon.* 2° 54' E.

**ALBOX**, *al'-box*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Almería, 42 miles N.E. from Almería. *Manf.* Blankets, coarse linen fabrics, and earthenware. It has several oil and corn mills. *Exp.* Corn and oil. *Imp.* Brandy and wine. *Pop.* 8000.

**ALBRIGHTON**, *al-bri-ton*, a parish of England, in the county of Salop or Shropshire, 21 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. *Area.* 3424 acres. *Pop.* 1156.—A station on the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western Railway, 8 miles from Wolverhampton.

**ALBUERA**, *al'-boo-air'-a*, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Badajoz, 13 miles S.E. from Badajoz. *Pop.* 500.—Here the Anglo-Spanish army, under Lord Beresford, defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, after a sanguinary conflict, on the 16th May, 1811. In this battle the allies lost 7000 and the French 8000 men, within four hours. The name of a river on which the town is situated, a tributary of the Guadiana.

**ALBUFEIRA**, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a seaport town of



## Albufera

Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 38 miles E. from Cape St. Vincent. *Pop.* 3000.—Its harbour is defended by a citadel.

**ALBUFERA**, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a lake of Spain, 7 miles S. from Valencia. It communicates by a short canal with a lock with the Mediterranean, abounds with fish, and is the haunt of numberless sea-fowl. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with an average breadth of 3 miles.

**ALBULA**, *al'-boo'-la*, a mountain-pass in the Rhetian Alps, in Switzerland, in the canton Grisons. It crosses Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun. Highest point, 8770 feet above the level of the sea.

**ALBUQUERQUE**, *al'-boo-kerk'-ai*, a town and castle of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Badajoz, near the frontiers of Portugal, 24 miles N. from Badajoz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6000.

**ALBUQUERQUE**, a town of the United States, in the territory of New Mexico, situated on the Rio Bravo del Norte, 55 miles S.W. from Santa Fe. *Pop.* 6000.

**ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS**, or **S.W. KEYS**, a group in the Caribbean Sea, 125 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. *Lat.* 12° 4' N. *Lon.* 81° 50' W.

**ALBURY**, *al'-ber-e*, the name of three parishes in England.—1. In Herts, *area*, 3200 acres. *Pop.* 700.—2. In Oxford, *area*, 1110 acres. *Pop.* 133.—3. In Surrey, *area*, 4505 acres. *Pop.* 1041.

**ALBY**, *al'-be*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 8 miles S.W. from Annecy. *Pop.* 1100.

**ALBY**, *al'-be*, a parish of England, in the county of Norfolk, 16 miles N. from Norwich. *Area*. 811 acres. *Pop.* 231.

**ALCALA**, *al'-ka-la'*. There are a great number of towns of this name in Spain, but they are mostly small and unimportant.

**ALCALA DE CHIVERT**, *dai she'-vairt*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Castellon, 25 miles N.E. from Castellon de la Plana. *Pop.* 5000.

**ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES**, *dai los ga'-thoo-less*, a town and district of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, 33 miles E. from Cadiz. *Pop.* upwards of 6000, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

**ALCALA DE GUADAIRA**, *dai gai-da'-ra*, a town and district of Andalusia, in Spain, in the province of Seville, 8 miles S.E. from Seville. It is noted for the excellence of its bread, which is sent to Seville daily in large quantities. *Pop.* 7000.

**ALCALA DE HENARES**, *dai hai-nar'-ess*, a walled town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Madrid, situated on the right bank of the Henares, 19 miles N.E. from Madrid. *Pop.* 5000.—This town is the birthplace of Cervantes, who was born in 1547; of Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V.; of the poet Figuerroa; and of Antonio de Solis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. The polyglot Bible of Alcalá, by Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here. It took 15 years to complete it, namely, from 1502 to 1517. It was published in 6 vols. folio, in 1522; only 600 copies were printed, and the cost exceeded £11,000.

**ALCALA DEL RIO**, *dai re'-o*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Seville, standing on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, 8 miles N. from Seville. *Pop.* 3000.

**ALCALA LA REAL**, *lai rai-al'*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen, 24 miles S.W. from Jaen, with a fine abbey, now turned

## Alckmaar

into a hospital. It has a trade in wool and wine. *Pop.* 12,000.—The Spaniards were defeated here in 1810 by the French.

**ALCAMO**, *al'-ka'-mo*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, 24 miles E. from Trapani. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* town and surrounding district, 16,000.

**ALCANEDE**, *al'-ka-nai-dai*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 13 miles N. from Santarem. *Pop.* 3000.

**ALCANIZ**, *al'-ka-neeth*, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Teruel, situated on the right bank of the Guadaloupe, about 70 miles N.E. from Teruel. *Pop.* 6000.

**ALCANTARA**, *al'-kan-ta'-ra*, a river of Portugal, which enters the Tagus near Lisbon.

**ALCANTARA**, the Arabic name, signifying "the bridge," of a fortified town in Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Caceres, situated on the Tagus, which is crossed here by an old Roman stone bridge, skillfully and substantially built. It is 33 miles N.W. from Caceres, and trades principally in cloth, wool, wheat, barley, rye, and oil. These it sends to Zarza, Ceclavin, and Portugal, receiving in return, linen, wearing apparel, and colonial produce. Fruits, vegetables, honey and wax, are produced in great quantities in its vicinity. *Pop.* 4500.—The bridge from which Alcantara takes its name, was erected by Trajan, A.D. 105, and has outlived the wrath of the elements and the violence of men for seventeen centuries. In 1809 it was partly blown up by Colonel Mayne, from which time it has remained in a partially ruinous state. This town was the Norba Cæsarea of the Romans, and formerly belonged to a military order of monks, the Knights of Alcantara. Since 1494 the sovereign of Spain has been grand master of the order.

**ALCANTARA**, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near the river Segura, and 5 miles W. from Murcia. *Pop.* 3500.

**ALCANTARA**, a thriving town of Brazil, in the province of Maranhao, opposite the island of Maranhao, and 25 miles N.W. from San Luiz de Maranhao. *Lat.* 2° 30' S. *Lon.* 44° 20' W.

**ALCAZAR**, *al'-ka'-rath*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the province of Albacete, 43 miles S.W. from Albacete. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods; and there are in the neighbourhood mines of zinc and copper, which are not worked. The surrounding district affords good pasture for cattle, and produces grain, vegetables, and fruit in abundance. *Pop.* 7500.

**ALCESTER**, *al'-ses-ter*, commonly pronounced *aubster*, or *auster*, a town of England, in Warwickshire, situated at the confluence of the Atn and Arrow, from the former of which it takes its name, 14 miles S.W. from Warwick. *Pop.* 2128.—The antiquity of Alcester is very great, and its name indicates it to have been a Roman station. In its neighbourhood, coins and other Roman remains have been found. *Lat.* 52° 13' N. *Lon.* 1° 53' W.

**ALCIRA**, *al'-the'-ra*, an ancient walled town of Spain, on an island in the Xucar, in the province of Valencia, 23 miles S. from Valencia. *Pop.* 13,000.

**ALCKMAAR**, or **ALKMAAR**, *alk'-mar*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Holland, neat, clean, well built, and strongly fortified, on the great North Holland or Helder Canal, 19 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. It has a good trade in corn, flower-roots, seeds, and butter. It is the greatest cheese-mart in the



## Alcobaça

world, upwards of 4000 tons of that article being sold every year. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 52° 38' N. *Lon.* 4° 43' E.—In 1573 this town was besieged by the Spaniards, who failed to take it after persevering for ten years in the attempt. In 1799 it was taken by the British and Russian troops under the duke of York. It is the native place of Drebbel, the inventor of the thermometer, according to Boerhaave, A.D. 1609, and of Paschier Lammertyn, who, in 1595, invented damask-weaving.

ALCOBAÇA, *al'-ko-ba'-za*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing on the small river Alcoa, 16 miles S.W. from Leiria. *Pop.* 1500.—Here, in the vaults of an ancient abbey, many of the Portuguese monarchs are entombed.

ALCONBURY, *al'-kon-ber'-e*, the name of two parishes in England, one 4 miles and the other 6 miles N.W. from Huntingdon. *Area* of the first, 3700 acres. *Pop.* 909. *Area* of the second, 1540 acres. *Pop.* 561.—This parish is distinguished from the former as Alconbury-Weston.

ALCORA, *al'-kor'-a*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Castellon, 11 miles N.W. from Castellon de la Plana. *Trade.* Chiefly fruit. *Pop.* 6000.

ALCOUTIM, *al'-koo-teem*, a town and castle of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is situated on the Guadiana, 42 miles N.E. from Faro. *Pop.* 2000.

ALCOY, *al'-ko-e*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Alicante, 22 miles N. from Alicante, situated among hills near the source of a river of the same name. *Manuf.* Principally woollen stuffs and paper; it is also famous for its *papelitos*, or paper cigars, and its *peladillos*, or almond sugar-plums. *Pop.* 27,000.

ALCOY, a river in the province of Valencia, running an E.N.E. course for 45 miles, and falling into the Mediterranean near Gandia.

ALCUDIA, *al'-koo'-de-a*, an ancient fortified town of Majorca, on the N.E. coast of the island, 30 miles N.E. from Palma. *Pop.* about 1100. *Lat.* 39° 50' N. *Lon.* 3° 9' E.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, *al'-koo'-de-a dai kar'-lait*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Magro, 20 miles S.W. from Valencia. *Pop.* 2000.

ALCUESCAR, *al'-koo-ais'-kar*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Caceres, 16 miles S. from Caceres. *Pop.* 3600.—In 1812 the allied troops assembled here, before the battle of Arroyo de Molinos.

ALD, or ALDE, *ald*, a river of England, in Suffolk, rising near Brundish. It is joined 11 miles from its source by the Ore, which rises near Framlingham. The united streams under the name of Alde or Ore enter the North Sea at Orford.

ALDABRA, *al-da'-bra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance to the Mozambique Channel, composed of three separate parts, connected by coral rocks, and abounding in land turtles. *Lat.* 9° 28' S. *Lon.* 45° 50' E.

ALDAN, *al-dan*, a river of Siberia, which rises in the Yablonoi mountains, and joins the Lena in *Lat.* 63° 12' N.; *Lon.* 129° E.—There are several towns upon its banks, and in a course of 300 miles, it is fed by various tributaries.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains, in Eastern Siberia, commencing in *lat.* 55° N., *lon.* 135° E., near the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and terminating at Behring Strait. Average height, 4000 feet. A branch which traverses Kamchatka reaches an elevation of

## Alderbury

10,548 feet, and that part of the range known as the Kliootchewskaja mountain attains the height of 15,825 feet. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at a height of 4475 feet.

ALDAYA, *al-da'-ya*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 5 miles W. from Valencia. *Pop.* 2100.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALDEBURGH, *ald'-bur-o*, a seaport town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Alde, 20 miles N.E. from Ipswich. *Area.* 1130 acres. *Pop.* 1721.—This town has a coasting trade, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in fishing. It is visited in the summer for the sake of sea-bathing, and is the native place of the poet Crabbe, who was born in 1754, and of whom there is a bust placed in the church, which is the largest in the county.—It is the terminus of the Saxmundham and Aldborough branch of the East Suffolk Railway, 9 miles from Saxmundham.

ALDBOROUGH, a market-town and parish of England, on the river Ure, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles N.W. from York. *Area.* 8750 acres. *Pop.* town and parish, 2279.—The town is supposed to stand on the site of the Isurium of the Brigantes.—A parish in Norfolk, 4 miles from Aylsham. *Area.* 590 acres. *Pop.* 305.

ALDBOURN, or AUBOURNE, *ald'-born*, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles N.E. from Marlborough, possessed of several ancient remains. *Area.* 8060 acres. *Pop.* 1539.

ALDBURY, *ald'-ber-e*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Hertford. *Area.* 2028 acres. *Pop.* 848.—The London and North Western Railway has a station at Tring, which is 3 miles from the village.

ALDEA, *al-dai'-a*, the name of several places in Spain, with different affixes; of which these are the principal:—DEL REX, *dail rai*, in New Castile, 17 miles S.E. from Ciudad Real. *Manuf.* Lace. *Pop.* 1700. DAVILA DE DUERO, *da-ve'-la dai doo-air'-o*, in Leon, in the province of Salamanca, 55 miles N.W. from Salamanca, on the Duero, has a fair export trade. *Pop.* 1500. DEL CANO, *dail ka'-no*, in Estremadura, in the province of Caceres, 15 miles S.E. from Caceres. *Pop.* 1300.

ALDEA, the name of several villages and towns in Brazil: at one of them, in the province of Espirito Santo, the Indians build canoes, and their squaws make a kind of coarse cloth, and spin cotton and thread for lamp wicks for the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other towns of Brazil.

ALDEA GALEGA, *al-dai'-a gal-ai'-ga*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, standing 10 miles E. from Lisbon, on the estuary of the Tagus. *Pop.* 4000.—It is a ferry station between Badajoz and Lisbon.

ALDENHAM, *ald'-den-ham*, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, between 2 and 3 miles from the Watford station on the London and North Western Railway. *Area.* 5830 acres. *Pop.* 1769.

ALDERBURY, *al-der-ber'-e*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Wilts, 3 miles S.E. from Salisbury. *Area.* 3950 acres. *Pop.* 1334.—At about the distance of a mile from this village is Clarendon, where a mansion formerly stood, of which there are still some remains, and which was a frequent residence of the early English monarchs. In this mansion Parliament assembled, and Henry II. enacted the celebrated "Statutes of Clarendon," framed to check the encroachments of pope.

## Alderney

**ALDERNEY, or AURIGNY, *al'-der-ne***, an island of Great Britain, in the English Channel, 10 miles W. from Cape la Hague, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is dangerous for navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, a group about 10 miles to the westward, on which there are three light-houses. The soil produces excellent potatoes and corn, and the island is celebrated for its small, straight-backed breed of cows known as Alderney cows. *Pop.* 4932. *Lat.* 49° 45' N. *Lon.* 2° 13' W.—In May, 1692, after the defeat of Tourville by the combined navies of Holland and England, under Admiral Russell, the French fleet made its escape through the Race of Alderney. Since the commencement of the government works in 1847, when the inhabitants on the island were little more than 1000, the population has increased to the above number; and when the extensive fortifications which are at present being constructed are completed, it will be one of the strongest outlying posts of England.

**ALDERSHOTT, *al'-der-shot***, a parish of England, in Hampshire, 3 miles N.W. from Farnham. *Area.* 4070 acres. *Pop.* 7755. Before the establishment of the camp at this place, the population was little over 1000; whilst the military dépôt, capable of containing 20,000 men, has become one of the best in England. As the first permanent camp established in the country for masses of troops, on the continental plan, Aldershott merits attention. Barracks, of solid structure and immense extent, have been erected, at great cost, and the whole of Aldershott Common is gradually assuming the appearance of a soldiers' city.—A station on the Reading branch of the South Eastern Railway, 50 miles by rail from London.

**ALDERTON, *al'-der-ton***, the name of several English parishes, none of which have populations exceeding 1000.

**ALDINGTON, *al'-ding-ton***, a parish of England, in Kent, 6 miles S.E. from Ashford. *Area.* 3420 acres. *Pop.* 658.—Erasmus was once rector of this parish.

**ALDIS PEAK, *al'-dis peek***, a mountain in Australia, discovered by Leichhardt in 1846. *Lat.* 24° 50' S. *Lon.* 149° 3' E.

**ALDRIDGE, *ald'-ridg***, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles from Walsall. *Area.* 7980 acres. *Pop.* 2254.

**ALDSTONE, or ALSTON, *als'-ton***, a market-town and parish of England, in Cumberland, 21 miles S.E. from Carlisle, situated on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. This parish is famous for its lead-mines, which, till 1715, belonged to the earls of Derwentwater, but which are now possessed by Greenwich Hospital. *Area.* 35,060 acres. *Pop.* of town and parish, 6404. *Lat.* 54° 58' N. *Lon.* 2° 25' W.—Upwards of 1000 persons are employed in the lead-mines, from which about 5000 tons of pure lead are extracted annually. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on Alston Moor, near the town, five times a year—in March, May, September, October, and November.—It is the terminus of the Alston and Haltwhistle branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 13 miles by rail from Haltwhistle.

**ALEMOUTH, or ALNMOUTH, *ail'-mouth*** a seaport town of England, in Northumberland,

## Aleppo

situated at the mouth of the Aln, at its entrance into the North Sea, 28 miles N. from Newcastle. *Pop.* 452. It is a sea-bathing place, and has a small trade with Holland. It may be considered as the port of Alnwick, on the Aln, five miles to the westward of Alemouth.

**ALEMQUER, *a-lem'-kair***, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a river of the same name, 25 miles N.E. from Lisbon. It has extensive paper-mills, which are the principal support of the working population. *Pop.* 3300.

**ALEMTEJO, *a-lem-tai'-sho***, a maritime province of Portugal. *Area.* 9952 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and watered by tributaries of the Tagus in the N., the Sadao in the W., and the Guadiana in the E. *Pro.* Chiefly corn and rice, with which it supplies Lisbon; fruit, timber, honey, cattle and mules. Salt is exported. *Manf.* Earthenware, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* between 37° 20' and 39° 40' N. *Lon.* between 7° and 8° 50' W.

**ALENÇON, *a-len'-son***, (Fr. *a-lan'-song*), a city of France, and capital of the department of the Orne, pleasantly situated in a plain on the river Sarthe, 105 miles S.W. from Paris. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Montsor, La Barre, and Lancret. The town is well built, and has wide and open streets. The cathedral or collegiate church of Notre Dame is a magnificent building. The other public edifices of importance are the town-hall, portions of which once formed part of the ancient castle, the residence of the prefect, the court-house, hospital, lunatic asylum, the markets for corn, fish, and linen, the theatre, and the public library. It also possesses several churches and a communal college. *Manf.* Cloth, coarse and fine linen; a few houses still make the celebrated lace called *Point d'Alençon*. It has extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting-houses. *Pop.* about 14,000.—The Alençon diamonds are crystals of clouded quartz found in the neighbouring granite quarries.

**ALENTEJO (See ALEMTEJO.)** This is the Spanish name for the province which the Portuguese call Alentejo.

**ALEPPO, *a-lep'-o***, a city of Turkey in Asia, capital of a pachalic of the same name, in the north of Syria, and one of the chief emporiums of commerce in the Ottoman empire, 62 miles S.E. from Alexandretta or Iskenderoon. The city is built on eight small hills, and is intersected by the river Koik. It is, of itself, not above three miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs its circuit is about seven or eight miles. The wall is flanked by several towers, but the fosse is partly filled up with rubbish, or occupied by kitchen-gardens. In general, the city is regularly built, the houses of the opulent being of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the East, though they have a gloomy appearance, from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and bordered by commodious footpaths raised six inches high. Almost all the houses are surmounted by flat roofs,—the sleeping-places of the inhabitants during the summer months,—separated by parapet walls, but a few are capped with domes. The seraglio or palace of the pacha is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. Mosques are numerous, but



## Ales

none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Maronite communions have each a church; and the Europeans formerly had four small convents; but in the year 1807 there was only one, containing nine Italian monks. Many caravansaries or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices, one story high, are scattered over the city, besides coffee-houses with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo after dusk. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and gold and silver threads, with which it supplies the Turkish provinces. There are also extensive cloth-factories, dye-works, soap-factories, and rope-walks. *Imp.* Chiefly wool, goat's hair, silk and India piece-goods, cotton yarns and fabrics, with sugar, cochineal, indigo, woollens, and colonial goods, steel, paper, velvets, glass, coral, and some dye-woods. Large caravans are continually arriving from, or departing for, Bagdad, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, Mosul, and Armenia, as well as Iskenderoon, which may be considered as the port of Aleppo, through which its commerce with European countries is carried on. *Pop.* consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christians, and Jews, about 80,000; but before an earthquake, which happened in 1822, and destroyed about two-thirds of the town, it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. *Lat.* 36° 11' N. *Lon.* 37° 10' E.—Aleppo contains a multitude of mercantile houses, and is favourably situated for trade; hence most of the European powers have consuls residing in it.

*ALES, a'-lais*, an episcopal town of Sardinia, 43 miles N.W. from Cagliari. *Pop.* 1200.

*ALESKI, a'-lesh-ke*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida, opposite Kherson, on the estuary of the Dnieper. *Pop.* 1500.

*ALESSANDRIA, a'-les-an'-dre-a*, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of a division and province bearing the same name, with a citadel which is one of the strongest in Europe, situated on the Tanaro, 47 miles S.E. from Turin. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and silk goods; stockings, and hats. *Pro.* In the district in which it stands, wheat, maize, flax, madder, and fruit are raised, and the mulberry, the walnut, and the poplar are cultivated, but the country generally is destitute of timber. The ditches which separate the fields from each other are almost constantly filled with water, and the land is consequently well irrigated. *Pop.* 40,000, besides a garrison of 4000 men.—The Sardinian, now the Italian, government has been diligently employed of late years in strengthening and extending the fortifications of Alessandria; and by throwing open the sluices of the Tanaro, the surrounding country can be inundated. This place is the bulwark of Piedmont, and may be considered as an intrenched camp, protecting Turin, the capital, with which it is connected by a railway. Two miles from the town is the village of Marengo, the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon, on June 14, 1800.

*ALESSANO, a'-les-an'-o*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra d'Otranto, 20 miles S.W. from Otranto. It is a bishop's see. *Pop.* 1800.

*ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a-lu'-shean*, a chain of islands, amounting to 40, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamchatka, in Asia, to the peninsula of Alaska,

## Alexandria

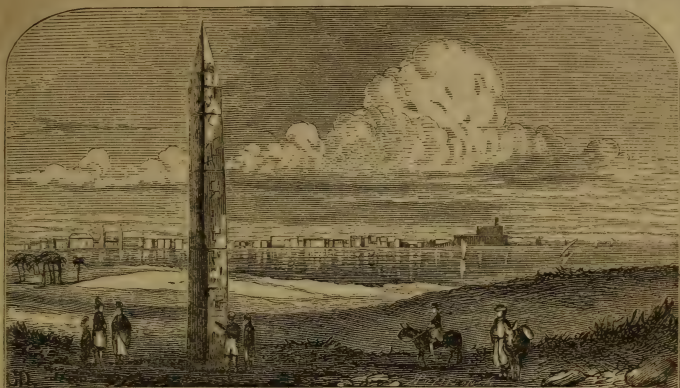
in North America, comprehended under the government of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia. The chain is divided into four groups:—the Fox Islands next Aliaska, the Andreianowsky group, the Rat Islands, and the Blishni Islands next the coast of Kamchatka. Behring Island, Attoo, Oonimack, and Oonalashka, are the largest. *Desc.* Volcanic and rocky, and some of the hills in a constant state of fiery activity. Vegetation is scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. *Pop.* estimated at about 9000. *Lat.* extending from 51° 20' to 55° 22' N. *Lon.* from 163° 30' W. to 165° 50' E.—The inhabitants of these inhospitable islands subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, exporting the skins of the otter, the fox, and other animals, which are purchased by the Russo-American Company. They appear to partake equally of the characteristics, mental and bodily, of the Mongolian Tartars, and the North American Indians. Their boats are frames of wood or bone, covered with seal-skins.

*ALEXANDER, a*, county of the state of Illinois, United States, at the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. *Area.* 375 square miles. This county was organized in 1819. *Desc.* Well adapted for feeding cattle and agricultural purposes. *Pop.* about 5000.

*ALEXANDRETTA, ISKENDEROON, or SCANDEROON, al'-ex-an'-dret'-a, or skan'-de-roon*, the seaport of Aleppo, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, which bears the same name, and enters the land between Asia Minor and Syria. Besides having a large trade, it possesses the best harbour on the Syrian coast. *Lat.* 36° 35' N. *Lon.* 36° 9' E.

*ALEXANDRIA, al'-ex-an'-dre-a*, the Iskenderiyeh of the Arabs, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. It is situated 112 miles N.W. from Cairo, on the south-east coast of the Mediterranean, on the slip of land which separates Lake Mareotis from the sea. Under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, a race of enlightened princes, whose pride it was to foster commerce and the sciences, this city made great progress. On what was then the island of Pharos, but which is now a peninsula, Ptolemy Soter and his successor, Philadelphus, built a *pharos*, or lighthouse, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. The city, at that epoch, was the chief emporium of the commerce of India, the grand object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and contained an immense library, the largest of antiquity, chiefly collected by Ptolemy Soter. Altogether it consisted of 700,000 volumes, 500,000 of which were destroyed when Julius Caesar was blockaded in the Greek part of the city, and the rest by Amron, the general of Caliph Omar, the Saracen, A.D. 640. After falling before the arms of the Romans, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour, and continued still to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa were transported to Europe; but when conquered by the caliphs, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, it then began and continued to decline, till the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, gave the final blow to its importance and trade. Its principal buildings and institutions consist of the palace of the pacha, a multitude of mosques, a naval arsenal, the custom-house,

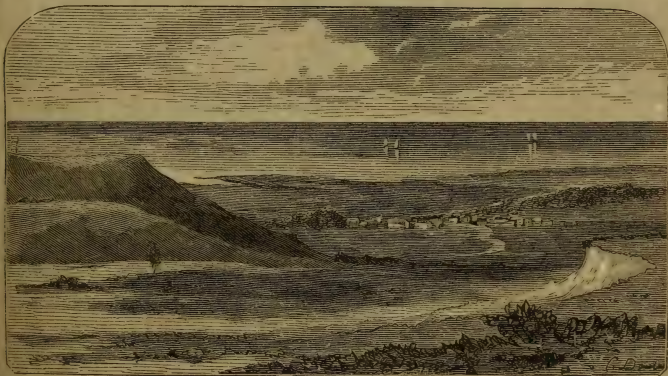




ALEXANDRIA, AND CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.



ALGIERS.



THE VALLEY OF THE ALMA.



## Alexandria

naval and military hospitals, a medical college, and several educational establishments. The chief ecclesiastical building is the mosque of the Thousand and One Pillars. *Exp.* These consist principally of the produce of Egypt; comprising cotton, rice, wheat, beans, barley, linseed, and drugs; hides, mother-of-pearl, natron, and potash; coffee from Arabia; indigo, opium, salt-petre, ivory, ostrich feathers, soda, and dates. *Imp.* Principally timber, iron, copper, tin plates, hardware, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, paper, cutlery, jewellery, and machinery. *Pop.* estimated at 150,000, including troops. *Lat.* 31° 13' N. *Lon.* 29° 55' E. — This city was founded 332 B.C., and Dinocrates, a celebrated architect, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, was engaged to lay out its plan. There are now very few remains by which its ancient magnificence can be recognised. One of the two obelisks known as Cleopatra's Needles is still standing, and the other, which was presented to the British government by Mehemet Ali, is still lying prostrate not far from it, an unsuccessful attempt having been made to remove it to England. These huge monoliths, which were brought from Heliopolis by one of the Roman emperors, have been inappropriately termed "needles," because the Arabic name for them, *meselleh*, happens to signify both an obelisk and a packing-needle; and as the Arabs ascribe them to Cleopatra, so the word needle seems to have been adopted in jest as being the more suitable appellation by which the works of a lady should be recognised. The pillar of Diocletian, better known as "Pompey's Pillar," stands between the city and Lake Mareotis, and the catacombs are at a distance of about two miles from it, cut in the face of a calcareous rock, which fronts the sea. Such are the principal melancholy memorials of this vast and ancient city, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, had on its rolls in his time (44 years B.C.) 300,000 freemen. When Amron took it, he said, in his letter to the caliph, that he found in it 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal ciruses, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. Alexandria now forms the centre through which the intercourse between England and India is carried on. Its port is frequented by British, Austrian, and French steamers. From it travellers cross the Isthmus of Suez by railway, to Suez, where they embark on steamers for the ports of India and southern Asia. A submarine cable is laid from Cape Hellas to Canea, in Candia, and thence to Alexandria; so that a direct and almost immediate communication between Egypt and England is now effected, *via* Constantinople, the continuous chain of telegraphic wires being completed by 100 miles of land line, between Cape Hellas and Constantinople. — On the 14th June, 1798, the city was stormed by Napoleon Bonaparte, and taken. On the 21st March, 1801, at the battle of Alexandria, when the French under Menou were defeated, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded, and on the 28th of August following, the French garrison yielded to the British under the command of General Hutchinson.

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N. from Dumbarton. *Pop.* 4242, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. — A station on the Glasgow and Loch Lomond Railway, 19 miles by rail from Glasgow,

## Alford

ALEXANDRIA, the chief town of a barren district of Russia, in the government of Kherson, 15 miles N. from Kherson. *Pop.* 2500; of the district 21,000. — This is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of a great many small towns and villages of the United and Confederate States.

ALEXANDRIA, a county in Virginia, Confederate States. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

ALEXANDRIA, the chief town and port of the above, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles S. from Washington. *Trade.* Maize, wheat, flour, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000. — Alexandria, previous to 1846, belonged to the district of Columbia. It has a commodious harbour, to which ships of the line can ascend by the river. *Lat.* 38° 49' N. *Lon.* 77° 4' W.

ALEXANDRINA LAKE. (See VICTORIA.)

ALEXANDROV, *al'-ex-an'-drov*, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Moscow, 53 miles N.E. from Moscow, where the czar Ivan Vasilievitch occasionally spent the summer, and where he established the first printing-press introduced into Russia. *Pop.* 3000. — Here is the imperial breeding-stud of horses, an establishment supported by the crown, and remarkable for the extent and disposition of its buildings. It was commenced in 1761, by the empress Elizabeth, and twenty years were spent in its erection.

ALEXANDROVSK, *al'-ex-an'-drovsk'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, 48 miles S. from Ekaterinoslav, the chief town of a district of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moskovka. The town is fortified, and the district is for the greater part a barren heath. *Pop.* of town, about 6000.

ALEXANDROVKA, *a'-lex'-an'-drov'-ka*, the name of several small towns of Russia in Europe, and Russia in Asia, one or more of this name being found in almost every government.

ALEXIEVSKOE, *ä'-lex'-e'-ev'-ko*, a small town of Russian Europe, in the government of Kharkov, 35 miles S. from Kharkov.

ALEYBE, *a'-lai'-be*, a large and populous place in W. Africa, on the left bank of the Senegal. *Lat.* 16° 50' N. *Lon.* 14° 4' W.

ALEAQUES, *al'-fa'-kais*, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Tarragona, on a canal communicating with the mouth of the Ebro, 17 miles S. from Tortosa. *Lat.* 40° 25' N. *Lon.* 0° 35' E. — In the neighbourhood there are extensive marshes and small ponds, from which a great quantity of salt is procured and exported.

ALFAR DAGH, *al'-far daw*, a mountain of Asia Minor, in the N.E. of the pachalic of Anatolia, not far from the Black Sea. *Lat.* 41° 35' N. *Lon.* 33° 5' E.

ALFARO, *al'-far-o*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the province of Logrono, situated at the conflux of the Alamo and Ebro, 41 miles S.E. from Logrono. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 42° 10' N. *Lon.* 1° 48' W.

ALFAYATES, or ALFAIATES, *al'-fa-ya'-tais*, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 19 miles N.E. from Penamacor, and 24 miles S.W. from Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain. *Lat.* 40° 27' N. *Lon.* 6° 47' W.

ALFELD. (See AHELFED.)

ALFORD, *äl'-ford*, a parish and township of England, in Lincolnshire, 29 miles E. from



## Alford

Lincoln. *Area*. 1410 acres. *Pop.* 2658.—It is a station on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern Railway, 23 miles by rail from Boston.—There is another small parish in Somerset of the same name. *Area*. 710 acres. *Pop.* 109.

ALFORD, a district and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 25 miles N.W. from Aberdeen. The district contains fourteen parishes, and is watered by the river Don, and surrounded by hills and mountains. *Area* of the parish, 8000 acres. *Pop.* 1264; of the district, about 14,000.—In 1645 a battle was fought in this parish between the army of the Covenanters, under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, in which the former was defeated.—There is a station in the parish which forms the terminus of the Alford Valley Railway, a branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, 30 miles by rail from Aberdeen, and 16 miles from Kintore Junction.

ALFRETON, *äl-fre-ton*, a market-town of England, in Derbyshire, 12 miles N.E. from Derby, supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are occupied principally in the manufacture of brown earthenware and stockings, and in some iron-works and collieries in the vicinity. *Pop.* of town proper, 2867; of parish, 11,549.

ALGARINEJO, *al-gar-e-naish'-o*, a well-built town of Andalusia, Spain, in the province of Granada, 38 miles W. from Granada. *Manf.* Textile fabrics, brandy, soap, oil, &c. Sheep, goats, mules, and asses are reared, game in the vicinity is abundant, and the inhabitants cultivate much fruit and vegetables. *Pop.* 4500.

ALGARKIRK, *äl-gar-kirk*, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N.E. from Spalding, with a station on the Peterborough, Boston, and Lincoln branch of the Great Northern Railway, 33 miles from Lincoln. *Area*. 6050 acres. *Pop.* 772.—A statue may be seen here of Edgar, earl of Mercia, who having defeated the Danes in a battle in this part, in 870, was slain the next day.

ALGARVE, or ALGARVA, *al-gar'-vai*, a southern maritime province of Portugal, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Spain, and on the N. by Alemtejo. *Ext.* 85 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 20. *Area*. 2142 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and intersected with numerous valleys, which are fertile, although so little cultivated that corn is not raised in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the population. *Pro.* Oil, almonds, figs, wine, and olives. These are all exported, and the herring and sardine fisheries are very productive. Numerous goats are fed on the mountains, which are covered with fine forests of oaks, cork-trees, and chestnut-trees. *Pop.* 135,000.—At the S.W. extremity of this province is Cape St. Vincent, where Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards called, from this victory, Lord St. Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet on the 14th February, 1797.

ALGECIRAS, *al'-jai-the'-ras*, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the W. coast of Algeciras Bay or the Gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Carnero and the rock of Gibraltar. It is protected by a battery called Fort St. James. *Manf.* Coarse linen and cotton fabrics, gloves, brown and stained paper, sombrero hats, Morocco leather, earthenware, and copper utensils. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 36° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 26' W.—This town was built by the

## Algeria

Moors, and, after a siege of twenty months, was taken from them by Alphonso X., in 1344. It is memorable in British naval history, as the locality of a great victory gained by Admiral Saumarez over the combined French and Spanish fleets, on June 9, 1801.

ALGEMESI, or ALGEMESIA, *al'-jai-mai'-se*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles S.W. from Valencia. *Pro.* Principally rice and silk. *Pop.* 5000.

ALGERIA, *äl-jeer'-e-a*, (Fr. *L'ALGERIE*, *la'-shai-re*), is the name given by the French to a large portion of Northern Africa, which they have acquired by conquest since the year 1830. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Tunis, on the S. by the Great Desert, and on the W. by Morocco. *Ext.* 600 miles, with a breadth varying from 100 to 300. *Desc.* The interior of Algeria may be regarded as an extensive table-land running from east to west, and rapidly rising from the plains which skirt the Mediterranean coast, until it attains an average height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, when it gradually slopes towards the south, and loses itself in the Great Desert. The breadth of this tract varies considerably, and the whole of it is beautifully adorned with rounded, insulated hills, overlooking rich valleys and ravines, but never attaining to the elevation of the limit of perpetual snow. These hills are for the greater part covered with fruit-trees of every description, and of the very finest quality. Orange, lemon, fig, and vine trees abound; the palm is indigenous, and in the "country of dates," to the south of the Atlas mountains, that fruit is exceedingly plentiful. The timber-trees consist mostly of the elm, and a species of oak which produces a nutritious kind of acorn. The lotus, the cypress, and the chestnut are also abundant, whilst the plains are beautified by large plantations of white roses; from which is obtained the perfume known to us by the name of *attar* of roses. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shelif, rising on the borders of the Algerian Sahara, and after a course of 300 miles falling into the sea below Cape Ivy; —the Isser, the Zowah, the Wad-el-Kebeer, the Seiboos, the Sig, and the Tafna. These are on the N. of the Atlas. On the S. are the Wad-ad-Jedee, which, after a course of 200 miles, loses itself in the marshes which border the Desert. Several other streams of no great size also fall into these marshes after tracing a winding course through the rugged defiles of the southern slope of the Atlas mountains. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy to the north of the Atlas, but disagreeable during the continuance of the hot wind from the south, called by the Arabs *khamsin*. The rainy months are November and December. It is generally fine in January and February, and in April the fields are carpeted with the richest green. From July to September the country is scorched by the solar heat, the oleander alone preserving its verdant hue. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, millet, barley, dourra, Indian corn, cotton, sugar, fruit, vegetables, and tobacco. It is probable that Algeria will become a wine-producing country, as good wine is made in districts where the vine has been planted to a limited extent. *Minerals.* So far as these are at present known, they consist of iron, copper, lead, silver, gypsum, marble, and limestone. Since the country was taken by the French, the copper-mines have been worked to a considerable extent. *Wild Animals.* In the

## Algeria

mountain ranges are lions, panthers, and leopards, but no tigers, and the interior swarms with antelopes, boars, and porcupines. Serpents and venomous insects also abound, and the locust occasionally lays waste the harvest of whole districts in a few days. *Domestic Animals.* Cows, goats, asses, mules, horses, and camels. The horses are of an excellent breed, and of the milk of the camel a good cheese is made. The flesh of the foals of horses is eaten. The Merino sheep originally came from the countries of Algeria and Morocco. *Inhabitants.* These comprise seven races,—the Arabs, Moors, Turks, Kooloolis, Jews, Berbers or Kabyles, and the Negroes of Soudan. The Arabs encamp on the plains, and are also known by the name of Bedouins. The Moors are a mixed race, who have grown out of the several nations who have successively conquered the country. Their numbers were much increased when they were forced from Spain. The Kooloolis are the offspring of Turks and Moorish women or Christian slaves. The Jews mostly came with the Moors from Spain or Portugal; the Kabyles are the aborigines, who were called so by the Moors, from the word "Kabileah," signifying a clan. Their chief stronghold is to the east of Algiers, in the highlands stretching for 200 miles along the Mediterranean, from Dellys to Bona, and designated Kabylia by the French. The Negroes were slaves who were kidnapped by the Bedouins, or brought from Soudan by the caravans. *Rel.* Of these races the religion is chiefly Mahometan. *Gov.* The dey of Algiers was an absolute monarch. The revenues arose from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes which were taken at sea sometimes equalled the taxes imposed upon the natives. Since its occupation by the French, up to the present time, however, the government has been administered under the direction of the French War-office, and consists of a governor-general, assisted by a council. The country is divided into three provinces or departments, subdivided into arrondissements and communes, and governed by a prefect and council; each province also constitutes a military command administered exclusively by the military authorities. The names of the provinces are Alger or Aigiers, Oran, and Constantine. The commander-in-chief of the military force of the colony is also governor-general of the entire district. *Towns.* The principal are Algiers, Constantine, Bona, Philippeville, Medeyah, Blidah, Mostaganem, Arzeu, Oran, Tlemcen, and Mascara. *Manuf.* Defective. Carpets, blankets, and other woollen goods; silks in the form of sashes and handkerchiefs, guns, and cutlery. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, ostrich feathers, hides, wax, cattle, and sheep; and European manufactures and colonial produce are imported. A profitable trade is carried on across the interior, by means of caravans, with the French-African settlements of Senegal. *Pop.* About 3,000,000, of which nearly 200,000 are Europeans.—This country embraces the ancient Numidia, the kingdoms of Massinissa, Syphax, and Jugurtha; and the Mauritanian kingdoms of Bocchus and Juba. It has been successively conquered by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and the Arabs, who, in the beginning of the 8th century, invaded North Africa, and established Islamism. (See ALGIERS.)

## Algiers

ALGEZIRAH, ALGEZIREH, or EL JEZIREH, *al'-je-ci-ra*, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates, corresponding to the ancient Mesopotamia.

ALGHERO, or ALGHERI, *al-gai-ro*, a province, situated on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the exceedingly high state of its cultivation. *Pro.* Fruits, vegetables of all kinds, butter, cheese, and wine of a good quality. Tobacco is profitably cultivated, and the coral procured on its coast is the most valuable of any in the Mediterranean Sea. *Exp.* Corn, wine, tobacco, skins, wool, rags, bones, coral, and anchovies. *Pop.* 35,000.

ALGHERO, the capital of the above province standing on a large bay formed by capes Caccia and Marragiu, 18 miles S.W. from Sassari. Its streets are narrow, but clean and well paved. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 40° 33' N. *Lon.* 8° 19' E.—This was a favourite retreat of Charles V. of Spain.

ALGIERS, *al'-jeers*, the capital of the French province of Algeria, its name being derived from the Arabic expression *Al Jezireh*, the island. It is built on the slope of a mountain, which rises from the coast and commands the harbour at its base; and the houses, of resplendent whiteness, appearing one above another, seem as if rising in successive layers of snow, and present a dazzling picture from the sea. Their tops are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air: they are also covered with earth, and serve as small gardens. The streets are narrow, and the houses are, for the most part, ill built. The city contains several mosques, which exhibit nothing remarkable in their architecture, but the palace in the Kasbah, or citadel, which was the residence of the dey, the Turkish for "uncle," still presents a handsome appearance, although it was much injured by the soldiery when the city was first occupied by the French. The harbour was small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance incommoded with numerous rocks; but the French have enlarged it so much that it is capable of containing 300 merchant vessels and 30 men-of-war. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. These fortifications constitute the principal defence of Algiers on the sea side, and are very strong; but those on the land side are by no means formidable as defensive works. On the outside of the walls there is a castle which commands the city, and which is called the Emperor's Fort. The city is well supplied with markets, and has been much improved since it came into the possession of the French; wider streets having been built, squares formed, and houses erected in the European style. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets, to which the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. *Pop.* about 60,000, half of whom are Mussulmans and Jews. *Lat.* 36° 49' N. *Lon.* 3° 4' E.—Algiers was first built about the middle of the 10th century, by an Arabian chief called Jussuf Zeri, and for ages it braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541, and from that time the Algerines believed themselves unconquerable, and extended their piratical enterprises not only over the Mediter-



Algoa Bay

raneean, but into the waters of the Atlantic. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1633. In 1775 the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784 they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. In 1767 the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte, and continued to pursue their hereditary lawless mode of life, until finally subdued by those commercial nations whose shipping interests called for its suppression. In 1815 they received a severe check from the United States, who compelled the dey to renounce his accustomed tribute, and to pay 60,000 dollars as compensation for the American vessels he had plundered. On August 16, 1816, Lord Exmouth bombarded the forts and attacked their fleet, gaining a complete victory, which put an end to the piracies of the Algerines, and the practice of retaining Europeans and men of other parts of the world, whom they had taken prisoners, in a state of slavery. In June, 1830, in consequence of an insult to the French consul, a large fleet and army were dispatched thither by Charles X., when the Algerines fell under the power of the French. The dey capitulated to General Bourmont, abdicated, and crossed to Europe, when the French entered the town and took possession of the fort and the treasury, which contained stores and treasure of the value of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling. From that time the invaders have gradually extended their conquest over the country, winning their way by fire and sword, and not without much bloodshed. Their bravest and most persevering foe was Abd-el-Kader, who, after disputing their settlement in the country for fifteen years, was at last taken prisoner, carried to France, and finally allowed to retire to Brussa, and thence to Constantinople. Since this event the French have held undisputed possession of the conquered territory.

ALGOA BAY, or PORT ELIZABETH, *äl-go-a*, an inlet on the S. coast of Africa, entering the land in the E. part of the district of Uitenhage, Cape Colony, about 20 miles broad and about 400 miles E. from Cape Town. Port Elizabeth, the chief town of the district of Uitenhage, with a population of about 5000, is situated on the west coast of the bay. It is the place where the emigrants, who went from this country to Cape Colony in 1820, disembarked. Both in population and importance, commercially speaking, the place is increasing. *Lat.* 33° 56' S. *Lon.* 26° 53' E.

ALGONQUINS, *al-gon'-quins*, the name of a North American nation of Indians, the chief tribe of which is the Chippewas, who formerly inhabited a large tract of country, stretching from lakes Ontario and Erie to the regions of the Esquimaux. They are now but few in number, comparatively speaking, and are rapidly disappearing; their principal settlement is in the vicinity of Lake Assiniboin.

ALGOOR, *äl-goor*, a place in Chinese Tartary, where the Russian count Mouraviev, in 1853, determined, with the representatives of the emperor of China, the frontier line which divides the two empires, Russia and China, in this direction. (See AMOOR.)

Alicante

ALHAMA, *al-ya'-ma*, the name of several small towns in Spain, none of which are of any great importance. The principal town of this name is in Andalusia, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S.W. from Granada, with a population of 7000. It is chiefly noted for its warm sulphurous baths, which are of great use in cases of rheumatism and cutaneous disorders.

ALHAMBRA, *al-ham'-bra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Teruel, 10 miles N. from Teruel. *Pop.* 600.—There are several other small towns in Spain of this name, but none of them has a population above 1000.

ALHAMBRA, the name assigned to the remains of a palace which was erected and occupied by the Mahometan sultans or kings of Granada, in Spain. They crown the summit of a lofty hill which overlooks the city of Granada, and which is divided by a deep valley from another hill called the Cerro del Sol, on which stands the summer palace designated the Generalife. When it was in an entire state, the interior of the Alhambra was deemed the most superb specimen of Moorish architecture and fanciful adornment that has ever existed, and the ruins may now be regarded as the most picturesque in Europe.

ALHANDRA, *al-han'-dra*, a town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Tagus, 14 miles N.E. from Lisbon. *Pop.* 2000.—Another in Brazil, South America, in the province of Parnahyba, 15 miles S. from Parnahyba.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, *al-yow'-reen ail grawnd-ai*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, 15 miles S.W. from Malaga. *Pop.* 5600, principally engaged in the quarries and mines situated in the immediate neighbourhood.

ALHUCEMAS, *al-yoo-thai'-mass*, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. There is a town upon it consisting of about thirty houses. *lat.* 35° 17' N. *Lon.* 3° 42' E.

ALI, *a'-le*, an ancient town of Sicily, with sulphur-baths, 16 miles S.W. from Messina. *Pop.* 1500.

ALIAH, *a-li'-ab*, a small kingdom of Africa, lying along the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, between *lat.* 6° and 6° 40' N., and *lon.* 28° and 30° E.

ALI-ABAD, *a'-le-a'-bad*, a town of Persia, 85 miles from Kashan. It contains 500 houses. There is a residence built by Shah-Abbas in the neighbourhood.—There are several other towns and villages in Asia of this name.

ALIASKA, *ä-li-äs-ka*, a peninsula on the N.W. coast of North America, about 450 miles in length, separating, with the Aleutian Isles, the Pacific from the Sea of Kamchatka. *Lat.* between 54° 40' and 59° N. *Lon.* between 153° and 163° 40' W.—This peninsula contains many lofty volcanic mountains.

ALI MUSJID, *a'-le-moos'-jid*, a frontier fort of Afghanistan, 2 miles from the eastern entrance of the celebrated Khyber Pass, and 18 miles N.E. from Peshawur, which frequently changed hands during the Afghan war.

ALICANTE, *a-le-kan'-tai*, a province of Spain, in the S. of Valencia. *Ext.* 85 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles. *Area*, about 2100 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and barren in the north, but level and fertile in the south. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, rye, sugar, hemp, flax, oranges, grapes, and other fruits. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, and coal. *Exp.* Chiefly



## Alicante

fruits, wine, and agricultural produce. *Imp.* Cotton, linen, silks, timber, tobacco, and salt-fish. *Pop.* upwards of 360,000.

**ALICANTE**, or **ALICANT**, (the *Lucentum* of the ancients), a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia, the capital of the province of Alicante, standing on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, and at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is a castle fortified in the modern style. The harbour is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best on the coast of Valencia. *Exp.* Barilla, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, silk, wine, and soap. *Imp.* Principally salt-fish. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 30° 20' N. *Lon.* 0° 25' W.—Alicante may be considered as the Cadiz of the eastern coast of Spain, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European and other states. It is the terminus of the Madrid and Alicante Railway, 282 miles long.

**ALICATA**, or **LICATA**, *a-le-ka'-ta*, a fortified town on the south coast of Sicily, situated at the mouth of the Salso, 18 miles S.E. from Girgenti. *Pop.* 15,000.—This place has a considerable trade in soda, sulphur, macaroni, almonds, pistachio nuts, and grain. *Lat.* 37° 4' N. *Lon.* 13° 56' E.

**ALICE**, *äl'-is*, a town in a fertile district of the province of Victoria, Cape Colony, 42 miles N.E. from Graham's Town. *Lat.* 32° 48' S. *Lon.* 26° 52' E.

**ALICUDI**, *a-le-koo'-de*, the most westerly of the Lipari islands, lying off the N. coast of Sicily, about 6 miles in circumference, and rising like a cone from the sea. It has about 300 inhabitants, among whom diseases are almost unknown, and who cultivate a fine kind of wheat, barilla, capers, flax, and pulse.—It is the Ericusa and Ericodes of the Greeks; a name applied to it from the heath with which it is covered. *Lat.* 38° 32' N. *Lon.* 14° 16' E.

**ALIFE**, *a-le'-fai*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles N.E. from Capua, remarkable for its unhealthy situation. *Pop.* 1700.

**ALIGHUR**. (See **ALYGHUR**.)

**ALIPPE**, or **ALEPPY**, *äl'-e-pe*, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochin, situated on the Malabar coast, 20 miles S. from Cochin, the chief town of the province of that name. *Exp.* Pepper, grain, and timber. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 9° 30' N. *Lon.* 76° 24' E.

**ALIWAŁ**, *a'-le-wal*, a village of India, in the Punjab, standing on the banks of the Sutlej, 18 miles N.W. from Loodiana. It was formerly a place of no note, but is now celebrated as being the scene of a battle, fought on January 28th, 1846, between the British, under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs. The British army consisted of 10,000 men and 32 guns; while the Sikh forces numbered 19,000 men and 63 guns. They were defeated with a loss of nearly 6000 men and the whole of their artillery.

**ALJUBAROTA**, *al'-shoo-bar-o'-ta*, a market town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles S.W. from Leiria. *Pop.* 1600.—In the vicinity of this town Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139, and on the same field John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, gained a signal victory over John I., king of Castile, August 14, 1385, 12,000 Castilians being slain. The anniversary of the day on which the former fight was won is still celebrated by the Portuguese, for this battle, with another, known as the battle of Campo de Ourique, described by Camoens in

## Allahabad

the fourth canto of his "*Lusiad*," emancipated Portugal from the Moorish yoke, and secured its independence.

**ALJUSTREL**, *al-shoo-strail*, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtojo, 19 miles S.W. from Beja. *Pop.* 1700.

**AL-KAISSERIA**, *al-kai-ser'-e-a*, a town in the northern part of Morocco, not far from Al Kassar. It is rapidly falling into decay, although it still possesses some remains of having been a flourishing place. It has a trade in salt, which is obtained from the neighbouring hills. *Pop.* 6000.

**AL KASSAR**, or **AL KSAR**, *al-ka'-ser*, a well-built town in Morocco, on the El Kos river, 57 miles S. from Tangier. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and produces abundance of fruit. *Pop.* about 8000. *Lat.* 34° 58' N. *Lon.* 5° 55' W.

**ALKMAAR**. (See **ALCKMAAR**.)

**AL-KOSE**, or **EL-KOSH**, *al-kosh*, the supposed birthplace and burial-place of the prophet Nahum, a small market town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Mosul, 30 miles N. from Mosul. *Pop.* about 3000.

**ALL SAINTS**, three small islands south of the island of Guadeloupe, belonging to the French. *Area.* 5 square miles. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, tobacco, and manioc. *Pop.* 1100. *Lat.* 15° 50' N. *Lon.* 61° 40' W.

**ALL SAINTS BAY**, or **BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS**, a large bay on the coast of Brazil, full of fertile islands, affording one of the best and largest natural harbours in the world. San Salvador, or Bahia, stands on the east side of the bay. It is 37 miles long and 27 wide, and receives the waters of several large Brazilian rivers.

**ALLAHABAD**, *al-la-ha-bad'*, one of the North Western provinces of Hindostan, bounded N. by the provinces of Oude and Agra, S. by Bundelund and Rewah, E. by Behar, and W. by Malwa and Agra. *Ext.* 270 miles long and 120 broad. *Area.* 11,816 square miles. *Divisions.* This province is divided into five districts,—Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Humeerpore and Calpee, Allahabad, and Banda. Being watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Goomtee, it is one of the most productive in India. *Pro.* Opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit. Saltpetre and diamonds are found. *Manf.* The natives make a coarse kind of cotton cloth. *Pop.* 4,527,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 79° and 83° E.—This province was brought under the power of the East-India Company by three successive arrangements, which were severally made in 1775, 1803, and 1810. The East-India Railway runs through the district, which is also traversed by the great trunk road from Calcutta.

**ALLAHABAD**, a fertile district of the above province, producing large quantities of opium, cotton, and indigo. The principal grain sown is wheat, which is grown on an average at the rate of 56 bushels to the English acre. It is bounded on the N. by Oude, on the S. by Banda and Rewah, on the E. by Jounpore, and Mirzapore, and on the W. by Futtehpore. *Ext.* 85 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of 50 miles. *Area.* 2788 square miles. *Pop.* 1,400,000.

**ALLAHABAD**, an ancient city, and capital of the above province and district, situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumma, which is considered by the Brahmins as the most sacred

Allah-Shehr

of all the confluences of the rivers in Hindostan. It is 75 miles N.W. from Benares and 440 N.W. from Calcutta. At two miles' distance stands the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the emperor Akbar, in the year 1583. The city itself is one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. As many as 200,000 of them have been known to bathe themselves in the holy waters of this spot in the course of a single year. *Lat.* 25° 27' N. *Lon.* 81° 56' E.—This city came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1801, since which period it has been held as one of the most important places of India. It is the seat of a permanent judicial establishment, from which periodical circuits are made to other parts of the province, and where there are immense public buildings for conducting the administration of the district. In 1857 it became the scene of one of the several atrocious massacres which distinguished the revolt of the sepoy troops. Early in the morning of the 5th June, news came of the rising at Benares, and a telegraphic message was received from Sir Henry Lawrence, desiring that every European should be kept in the fort till all was secure. A few hours proved that on the outside of the fort the rebels were triumphant. The English officers of the 6th regiment were sitting quietly at mess, when the mutineers sounded an alarm; the officers, thinking that it was some disturbance amongst the people, rushed on to the parade, and were cut down whilst the band was playing "God save the Queen." Nine ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted in the mess-room, and eight other officers were shot. Merchants and others swelled the slaughter, till fifty Europeans had fallen by the hands of the sepoys. The treasury was looted, the prisoners in gaol were released, and the work of general destruction commenced. House after house was plundered and fired. The whole station was reduced to ashes, and the murderers revelled in the scene of their wanton destruction. For ten days the English were blockaded in the fort, and dared not venture fifty yards from it, without being shot at. In it were 400 Sikhs of doubtful loyalty, and 80 invalid English artillerymen, with 100 English ladies, and a large number of children. At one time during this period it was expected that the Sikhs would rise against them, on account of their having obtained spirituous liquors and become drunk and riotous. For three successive nights the ladies, silent, timid, and sleepless, crouched in the fort, expecting death, but guarded by the Europeans, each with a revolver in his hand, ready to meet the attack of the Sikhs, and to mete out to them, as far as was in their power, the reward of their treachery. But happily the Sikhs remained true, and recovered their senses. Colonel Neil, with a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers then arrived from Benares, attacked the insurgents with success, and in a few days had the whole of Allahabad in his possession. (For the origin of the mutiny, and other incidents connected with it, see AGRA, BENARES CAWNPORE, DELHI, &c.)

ALLAH-SHEHR. (See ALA-SHEHR.)

ALLAN, *al'-lan*, a river of Scotland, noted for the beauty of the scenery through which it flows for 18 miles, when it falls into the Frith of Forth, near Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, in

Allegre

the county of Stirling, situated on the above river, 2 miles N. from Stirling. It has become celebrated for a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, to which many resort. *Pop.* 1803.—A station on the Scottish Central Railway, 39 miles by rail from Edinburgh, and 3 from Stirling.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLAN, *al'-long*, a parish and village in France, in the department of the Drôme, 30 miles S. from Valence, celebrated for the excellence of its wines. *Pop.* 1000.—Mulberry-trees were first planted here in France.

ALLEGAN, *äl-e-gan*, a county of the United States, bordering on Lake Michigan. *Area.* 832 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

ALLEGHANY, *äl-e-gai'-ne*, or *äl'-e-gen'-e*, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1185 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but more suitable for feeding cattle than for agricultural purposes. *Pop.* 40,000. Principal town, Angelica.—2. A county of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. *Pop.* 140,000. Principal town, Pittsburg.—3. Another county in Maryland, at the north-west end of the state, on the Potomac river. *Desc.* Uneven and rugged, though interspersed with much fertile land. *Pop.* 25,000, of whom from 1000 to 2000 are coloured. Principal town, Cumberland.—The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of considerable extent in the United States, commencing in the northern part of Georgia, and running north-east nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. They pass through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate at the St. Lawrence, and are crossed by several great roads, which connect the cities of the east with those of the western states. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi, and consist of several parallel ranges called the Blue Ridge, the Kittatinny Chain, the Alleghanies Proper, the Catskill Mountains, the Green Mountains, the White Hills, Laurel Mountains, and Cumberland Mountains, rarely attaining an elevation beyond 2500 feet, although Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, rises to 6620 feet above the level of the sea. *Geology.* The geological formation of the Alleghanies consists of granite, gneiss, mica, clay-slate, and primary limestone. They inclose many rich and beautiful valleys, and are, in general, wooded to their summits. (See AMERICA, NORTH.)

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. It is navigable to Olean, in New York, about 250 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANZA, *al'-ai-gran'-tha*, the most northern of the Canary islands, and one of the smallest. It is of volcanic origin, and inhabited by about 50 people, who gather archil and make barilla at the bottom of the extinct craters. It is about 15 miles N. from the N. extremity of Lanzarote. *Lat.* 29° 26' N. *Lon.* 13° 31' W.

ALLEGRE, *äl-aigre*, a parish and town of France, at the base of a volcanic mountain, in the department of the Upper Loire, 13 miles N.W. from Le Puy. *Pop.* about 2200,



## Allehgunj

ALLEHGUNJ, *al'-le-goony*, a town of British India, in Furruckabad, North-West Provinces, situated on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, 11 miles N.E. from Furruckabad. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 27° 33' N. *Lon.* 79° 45' E.

ALLEN, *al'-en*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, which rises in Denbighshire, flows through Flintshire, and ultimately falls into the Dee, a few miles below Holt, a town of Denbighshire.

ALLEN, BOG OF, a collective term applied to the bogs east of the Shannon, in King's county and Kildare, Ireland. *Area.* 238,500 acres. Its average depth is 25 feet, and the rivers Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna have their sources in it. It is traversed by the Grand Canal.

ALLEN, HILL OF, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 5 miles N.E. from Kildare.

ALLEN, LOUGH, *lok al'-en*, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, about 8 miles N. from Carrick-on-Shannon. The Shannon flows through this lake.

ALLEN, three counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. *Area.* 554 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. Capital, Luna.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. Capital, Fort Wayne.—3. In Kentucky. *Pop.* 9000 whites and about 1500 coloured. Capital, Scottsville.

ALLEN, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall, 4 miles N. from Truro. *Area.* 3610 acres. *Pop.* 687.—Also a river in Cornwall.

ALLENDALE, *al'-en-dail*, a market town and parish of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. from Hexham. *Area.* 37,627 acres. *Pop.* Town and parish, 6401.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and in some lead-mines and smelting-houses in the parish.

ALLENDORF, *al'-en-dorf*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, situated on the Werra, 22 miles E. from Cassel. *Pop.* 4000.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles N.E. from Giessen. *Pop.* 1130.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENSMORE, *al'-ens-mor*, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, 3 miles S.W. from Hereford. *Area.* 1930 acres. *Pop.* 612.

ALLENSTEIN, *al-en-stine*, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 65 miles S. from Königsberg. *Pop.* About 4000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of thread, linen, and glass. It is the chief town of a circle of the same name. *Lat.* 53° 46' N. *Lon.* 20° 27' E.

ALLENTOWN, a town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. from Concord. *Pop.* 1000.—It is the name of several other townships and villages of the United States.

ALLER, *at'er*, a river of Germany, rising in the district of Magdeburg, in Prussia, and falling into the Weser, after passing the towns of Gifhorn, Celle, and Verden. It receives the waters of the Oker, Fuse, Lachte, and other tributaries.

ALLER, *al'-er*, a parish of England, in Somerset, 7 miles S.E. from Bridgewater, where, in 1664, a battle was fought between the Royalists and the forces of the Parliament. *Area.* 3561 acres. *Pop.* 518.—Here, also, Alfred defeated the Danes in the battle of Ethandune, and was sponsor to their chief, Guthrum, who was baptized after the battle.

ALLERSTON, *al'-ers-ton*, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about 26

## Alloa

miles N.E. from York. *Area.* 1110 acres. *Pop.* 413.

ALLERTON, *al'-er-ton*, the name of various parishes and townships of England, some of which are distinguished by affixes and prefixes.—1. Chapel-Allerton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N. from Leeds. *Pop.* 3083. 2. Allerton-Mauleverer, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles S.E. from Knaresborough. *Pop.* 283. 3. Allerton, a hamlet of Lancashire, in the parish of Childwall, about 5 miles S.E. from Liverpool. *Pop.* 174. 4. Chapel-Allerton, in Somersetshire, 4 miles S.W. from Axbridge. *Pop.* 292.

ALLEVARD, *al'-e-var*, a town of France, in the department of Isère, 20 miles N.E. from Grenoble. Near it are the ruins of the Chateau Bayard, the birthplace of the Knight Bayard, a famous soldier of France, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

ALLIER, *al'-e-ai*, a river which rises in the mountains of Lozère, traverses the centre of France, and, after a course of 220 miles, falls into the Loire, a few miles below Nevers.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon; Moulins being the capital of the whole department. It is bounded on the N. by the departments Cher and Nièvre, on the S. by the department Puy-de-Dôme, on the W. by Cher and Creuse, and on the E. by Loire and Saône-and-Loire. *Ext.* From N. to S. 55 miles, and from E. to W. 82. *Area.* 2822 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part a level plain, although traversed by two chains of hills, the one an offshoot from the Cevennes mountains, and the other springing from those of the Auvergne range which traverses the department Puy-de-Dôme from S. to N. These ranges are both composed of granite. *Rivers.* The Loire, Bèbre, Acolin, Dore, Sioule, and the Allier, which gives its name to the department. *Climate.* Healthy in general, except in the vicinity of stagnant waters. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, oats, rye, and fruit, all of which are exported; cattle and sheep are reared and fed; the mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silk-worm; and about a seventh of the surface of the country is covered with forests of oak, birch, beech, fir, and maple. The department abounds with game, and is infested with foxes, wolves, and badgers. *Minerals.* Iron, antimony, coal, granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, and potter's clay. The Commeny coal-mines are the most important. *Manf.* Iron machinery and tools of every description, cutlery, paper, porcelain, earthenware, glass, linen, leather, and broadcloths, beetroot sugar, nut-oil, and chemical products. *Pop.* about 350,000. *Lat.* between 45° 58' and 46° 47' N. *Lon.* between 2° 16' and 3° 57' E.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, a marsh in North Carolina, United States, about 30 miles long, and 10 wide, situated between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and having Drummond Lake in the centre. It is also called the Little Dismal Swamp.

ALLINGTON, *al'-ing-ton*, the name of a number of English parishes, generally of circumscribed areas and populations.

ALLOA, *al'-o-a*, a seaport town, in the parish of the same name, and the county of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situated on the north bank of the Forth, where that river is about 500 yards wide, 25 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. The



Allonby

town is irregularly built; but it has an excellent harbour, and, adjoining it there is a dry dock, capable of receiving the largest vessels. To the west of the dock there is a ferry across the river Forth, with good piers projecting down to low-water mark. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice with a fine steeple, erected in 1819, chiefly at the expense of the earl of Mar. The town also contains several churches and chapels for members of the Free Church, United Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Independents, an assembly-room, which serves as a county-court house, a subscription library, a mechanics' institute, and several schools, including a grammar school, and the Alloa academy. In addition to these there are two reading-rooms and numerous benevolent institutions. *Manf.* There are extensive collieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood; glass-houses, where ordinary green glass bottles are made; iron-works and woollen and shawl manufactories. The malt liquors brewed here are in much repute, "Alloa ale" being celebrated all over the world. *Pop.* 6425. *Lat.* 57° 7' N. *Lon.* 3° 44' W.—A station on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 3 miles by rail from Stirling. Above Alloa there is a dam of water called Gartmorn, which is perhaps the largest collection of artificial water in Scotland. In the vicinity is an ancient tower, supposed to have been built in the 13th century. It belonged to the former earls of Mar, and some of the Scottish princes were educated within its walls.

**ALLONBY**, *al'-lon-be*, a small watering-town of England, in Cumberland, 21 miles S.W. from Carlisle. The inhabitants are employed to some extent in the cod and herring fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 649.

**ALLOWAY CREEK**, *äl'-o-wai kreek*, a tributary of the Delaware, in New Jersey, United States.

**ALLOWAY**, a former parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 2 miles S. from Ayr, in which stand the ruins of the "auld haunted kirk," immortalized in the "Tam O'Shanter" of Robert Burns. It is now incorporated with the parish of Ayr.

**ALLYGHUR**, *al'-e-goor*, a district of India, in the North-Western Provinces, situated between the Gauges and the Jumna, in the province of Meerut, bounded on the N. by Bolundshuhur, on the S. by Muttra and Mynpooree, on the E. by Mynpooree and Budaon, and on the W. by Muttra and Goorgaon. *Area.* 2150 square miles. *Desc.* In the southern part the land is fertile and highly cultivated; but in the northern portion little is to be seen but low dark jungle. *Pop.* 1,140,000. *Lat.* between 27° 27' and 28° 11' N. *Lon.* between 77° 32' and 78° 47' E.

**ALLYGHUR**, a town of India, the capital of the above district, 50 miles N. from Agra. In 1803 it was taken by the forces under Lord Lake, and was, up to the mutiny of 1857, one of the head-quarters of the East India Company's civil and judicial governments. The town proper, however, is Coel, distant about 2 miles S.E. from Allyghur, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees—Allyghur itself being a strong fortress. The civil authorities chiefly reside at Coel.—In the recent mutiny, the 9th regiment revolted at Allyghur, in the month of May, 1857, and set off to join the mutineers at Delhi, but without perpetrating any of those atrocities by which similar conduct in the rebels was characterized at so many other places. *Lat.* 27° 56' N. *Lon.* 78° 8' E.

Almas

**ALMA**, *äl'-ma*, a small river in the Crimea, rendered memorable by the defeat of the Russians, commanded by Prince Menschikoff, by the allied French and English army, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, on the 20th September, 1854. This brilliant battle lasted only three hours and a-half, when the Russians made a precipitate retreat up. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of the Crimea. (*See* CRIMEA.)

**ALMA-TOMAK**, *äl'-ma to'-mak*, a village on the river Alma, on which the Russian centre rested in the above battle.

**ALMADA**, *al'-ma-da*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. It stands on the banks of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. *Pop.* about 5000.—Near this place is the fort of San Sebastian, which guards the mouth of the Tagus.

**ALMADEN**, *al'-ma-dain*, a town of New Castile, Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, 51 miles S.W. from Ciudad Real, with an excellent practical school of mines. It has very productive mines of quicksilver. *Pop.* about 9000.

**ALMAGEL**, *al'-ma-gel*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton Valais, situated in the valley of the Visp, 32 miles S.E. from Sion, and 12 N.E. from Zermatt.

**ALMAGRO**, *al'-ma'-gro*, the chief town of a judicial district of the same name, in New Castile, Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, and 14 miles S.E. from Ciudad Real. The mules bred in the district round Almagro are considered the best in Spain. *Manf.* Chiefly lace, in which a large number of hands are employed. *Pop.* 13,000.

**ALMAGUER**, *al'-ma-gain'*, a town in the republic of New Granada, S. America, 45 miles S.W. from Popayan. It is built on a table-land 7440 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 1° 54' N. *Lon.* 76° 55' W.

**ALMALI**, *al'-ma'-le*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, about 40 miles N.E. from Makri, and beautifully situated in a beautiful valley of the Girdef Daghs, the ancient Massieytus mountains. The peaks of these shoot away far up into the blue ether, the highest of them attaining an elevation of about 5000 feet. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and roofed with cedar-wood. The town contains several mosques, a bazaar, and a market, and altogether consists of about 1500 or 1600 houses. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 36° 47' N. *Lon.* 29° 50' E.

**ALMANZA**, or **ALMANSA**, *al'-man'-tha*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the province of Albacete, 42 miles S.E. from Albacete. It is a busy place, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and hempen fabrics, leather, and soap, which it sends to the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 9000.—Here, in 1707, the English duke of Berwick, with 30,000 French under his command, defeated a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, led by Henri de Ruigny, earl of Galway.

**ALMARAZ**, *al'-ma-rath*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Caeceres, 43 miles N.E. from Caeceres. *Pop.* 700.—Here General Hill, in 1812, surprised the French, taking 250 prisoners, including 17 officers, and completely destroying the fortified works of the enemy.

**ALMAS**, *al'-mas*, a large town of Austria, in the S. part of Hungary, which now forms a crownland of the Austrian Empire, called the Woiwodeschaft of Servia and Temeswar Banat, in the circle of Zombor, 26 miles N.E. from Zombor. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 46° 7' N. *Lon.* 19° 23' E.—There are many places of this name

Almeida

in Hungary and Transylvania. 2. A river and village in the province of Goyaz, Brazil.

**ALMEIDA**, *al'-mai'-e-da*, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 88 miles N.E. from Coimbra, and 18 miles N.W. from Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain. *Pop.* 1200. *Lat.* 40° 43' N. *Lon.* 6° 52' W.—In 1808, after the convention of Cintra, this place was surrendered by the French, and remained in possession of the British for some time afterwards. On the night of August 27, 1810, however, it was again taken by the French, under Massena; but in May, 1811, it was retaken by the British and restored to Portugal.

**ALMELO**, *al'-me-lo*, a town of Holland, in the province of Overysel, 22 miles N.E. from Deventer. It is a busy town, with an industrious population, employed principally in the preparation of cotton goods and yarn. *Pop.* 3000.

**ALMENDRALEJO**, *al'-main-dra-laish'-o*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Badajoz, 34 miles S.E. from Badajoz. *Pop.* 6000, chiefly engaged in agriculture, although some weaving and distilling is carried on. In the neighbourhood horses, mules, goats, and sheep are bred and reared in considerable numbers.

**ALMERIA**, *al'-mai'-re-a*, a rich maritime province of Andalusia, Spain, which once formed a portion of the kingdom of Granada. *Area*, about 2975 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but presenting many beautiful valleys, teeming with fruit and agricultural produce. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, grapes, and all the southern fruits in great abundance. It also affords pasturage to large herds of cattle. *Manf.* Esparto cordage, baskets, and mats, soap, soda, and earthenware. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony; salt, nitre, marble, and jasper. *Pop.* about 300,000.

**ALMERIA**, a town of Spain, the capital of the above province, stands on the gulf, and at the mouth of a river of the same name, about 200 miles S.E. from Seville. It is partly surrounded with walls, and is defended on the side next the sea by two forts, but its streets are narrow and ill built. *Exp.* Principally barilla, lead, and baskets, ropes and mats made of the esparto rush. *Imp.* Cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 18,000. *Lat.* 36° 50' N. *Lon.* 2° 29' W.

**ALMERIA**, GULF OF, between Point de Elena on the W. and Cape de Gata on the E. It runs 10 miles inland, and is 30 miles wide at its entrance.

**ALMO DOVAR DEL CAMPO**, *al-mo-do'-var dail kam'po*, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, 23 miles S.W. from Ciudad Real. The male inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and the female in the manufacture of stuffs, blonde, and other wearing apparel. *Pop.* nearly 6000.

**ALMOGIA**, *al-mosh'-e-a*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, 10 miles N.W. from Malaga. *Pop.* 4500.

**ALMOND**, or **ALMON**, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Crarnond, 5 miles N.W. from Edinburgh; while the other, which rises in the Grampian hills, enters the Frith of Tay. Neither is of great extent.

**ALMONDBURY**, or **ALMONBURY**, *al'-mon-ber-e*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, 2 miles S.E. from Huddersfield. *Area* of parish, 30,140 acres. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths for waist-coatings, shawls, fancy goods, and broad and

Alora

narrow woollen fabrics. *Pop.* of the town and parish, 42,889.—This place is supposed to be the *Cambodunum* of the Romans, and to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings.

**ALMONTE**, *al-mon'-tai*, a dirty town of Spain, in Seville, in the province of Huelva, 24 miles E. from Huelva. *Pop.* 4000.

**ALMORA**, *al-mo'-ra*, the chief town of the British district of Kumaon, in Hindostan, built on a ridge 5337 feet above the level of the sea, 85 miles N. from Bareilly. It is in the presidency of Bengal, and under the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. It is defended by Fort Moira and other defensive works. *Lat.* 29° 35' N. *Lon.* 79° 42' E.

**ALMUNECAR**, *al-moo-nai'-kar*, a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Granada, 33 miles S. from Granada. It has a trade in cotton, fruit, and sugar. *Pop.* 5400.—The fortifications of this place were erected by the emperor Charles V., and were destroyed by the British in 1812.

**ALMUNIA**, *al-mo'-ne-a*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Saragossa, situated on the banks of the Grió, 29 miles S.W. from Saragossa. *Pop.* 3500.

**ALNE**, *an*, the name of three small rivers of England, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Warwick.—The name of a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles N.W. from York. *Area.* 10,250 acres. *Pop.* 1592.—A station on the main line of the North-Eastern Railway, 140 miles by rail from Berwick, and 11 from York.

**ALNEMOUTH**, or **ALNMOUTH**. (See **ALMOUTH**.)

**ALNEY**, *al'-nai*, a small island in the river Severn, in Gloucestershire, England, close to the city of Gloucester. Here Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane fought a duel in presence of their two armies in 1016, in order to decide who should possess the kingdom. Canute was wounded, and an agreement was then made that he should have the northern, and Edmund the southern part of the realm.

**ALN Wick**, or **ALNEWICK**, *an'-ik*, a market town and parish of England, in Northumberland, situated on a declivity near the river Alne, 34 miles N. from Newcastle. There is a spacious square, in which a market is held weekly, and the town also possesses a large town-house ornamented with a tower and piazzas. It contains a handsome parish church, a district church built in 1846 by the Duke of Northumberland, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for Nonconformists, a free grammar school, mechanics' institute, library, and news-room. *Area* of parish, 16,250 acres. *Pop.* of town and parish, 7350.—Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick Castle, now an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, supposed to have been a fortress in the time of the Romans. There is a cross, called Malcolm's Cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came to offer to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of a spear. It is the terminus of the Alnwick branch of the North-Eastern Railway, 3 miles by rail from Elton Junction, and 32 from Newcastle.

**ALZRA**, *a-to'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, remarkable for the



## Alost

ruins of an ancient castle. It is 18 miles N.W. from Malaga. *Pop.* about 7000.

**Alost**, or **AEIST**, *a'-lost*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Dender, 15 miles N.W. from Brussels. *Manf.* Linen and lace; and it has some oil-factories. *Pop.* 16,000.—It was the capital of Austrian or Imperial Flanders, and was taken and dismantled in 1667 by Marshal Turenne. It is a station on the Brussels, Ghent and Ostend Railway.

**ALPHEN**, *al'-pen*, a town of Holland, in the province of South Holland, situated on the Rhine, 7 miles S.E. from Leyden. *Manf.* Principally linen goods. *Pop.* 3000.—Another, in the province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.E. from Breda. *Pop.* about 2000.

**ALPHETON**, *äl-fe-ton*, a parish of England, in Suffolk, 6 miles N. from Sudbury. *Area.* 2250 acres. *Pop.* 298.

**ALPHEUS**, *äl-fe-us*, a river of Greece, rising in Arcadia, and, after passing through Elis and Achaia, falling into the Ionian Sea. Its modern name is Roupbia, as far as its confluence with the Ladon, and above that it is called Karitena.

**ALPHINGTON**, *äl-fing-ton*, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire, 2 miles S. from Exeter. *Area.* 2720 acres. *Pop.* 1250.

**ALPNACH**, *alp'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 8 miles S. from Lucern. *Pop.* about 1600.—A remarkable wooden railway, called the *slide of Alpnach*, was once made here nearly 8 miles in length, and in the form of a trough, for slipping timber down to Lake Lucern from Mount Pilate.

**ALPS**, *älp*s, the greatest mountain system in Europe, running in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean round the N. of Italy to the eastern side of the Adriatic. The geographical position of the main mass is nearly midway between the north pole and the equator. They divide Italy from all its northern neighbours.—France, Switzerland, and Germany, and stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice through France, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Austrian crownland of Venice. *Ext.* The entire chain is between 600 and 700 miles in length, but its breadth varies in different parts. *Divisions and Passes.* The principal divisions are the Maritime, the Cottian, the Graian, the Pennine, the Lepontian or Helvetic, the Rhetian, the Noric, the Carnic, the Julian, and the Dinaric Alps, which are not generally included in the mountain system of the Alps, but serve to connect them with the Balkan. The most southern pass of the Maritime Alps is that by the Col-de-Tende, which, until the time of Napoleon I., was practicable only for mules. He made it a carriage-road. This division is terminated by Monte Viso, which rises 12,586 feet above the level of the sea. Across the Cottian Alps, Napoleon also constructed a carriage-road by the Col of Mont-Génèvre, at the height of 6119 feet above the sea-level. Across the Graian, Napoleon caused another road to be constructed, by the Col of Mont-Cenis, 6772 feet above the level of the sea. This is the most frequented of all the passes over the Alps: the road was begun in 1803, and finished in 1810. A tunnel is now being made under Mont-Cenis which will connect the railroads of France and Savoy with those of Piedmont. This great undertaking was commenced in the early part of 1858; it has the patronage of the

## Alps

Italian government, and forms a portion of the Victor Emmanuel Railway: the length of the tunnel will be upwards of 5 miles, and it is computed that it will be completed about 1875. At present, travellers who cross into Italy from the south of France, come by the line of rail through Mâcon and Chambéry, to St. Jean de Maurienne, where they take the diligence over Mont-Cenis to Susa, in Piedmont. The pass by the Little St. Bernard is in the Graian range, and is that by which Hannibal, with his Carthaginian army, is supposed to have entered Italy. The Pennine is the loftiest division of the whole range, and includes Mont-Blanc, 15,784 feet high; Monte-Rosa, 15,223 feet; and Mont-Cervin, or Matterhorn, 14,757 feet. These are the three highest peaks in Europe, lifting themselves far up into the sky, and reflecting the golden rays of the sun for three quarters of an hour after he has set. On each side of Mont-Blanc are the Cols de-la-Seigne and de-Ferret, which are respectively 8072 and 7613 feet high, and those by which tourists generally traverse the Alps. The pass, by the Great St. Bernard lies between Aosta in Piedmont and Martigny in the Valais, in Switzerland, and is that by which Napoleon and his army crossed in 1800. Between the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon there are two other passes; one, that of Mont-Cervin, or the Col de St. Theodule, which is 10,899 feet above the level of the sea; and the other, that of the Moro, 9390 feet in height, which was partially destroyed by the advance of the glaciers, and then abandoned for the pass of the Simplon. The pass over Mont-Cervin is often erroneously stated to be the loftiest in Europe, but there are four others which have a higher elevation above the level of the sea than this—viz., the New Weiss Thor pass, on the N. side of the Cima de Jazi, in the canton Valais, said by Mr. Ball, the secretary of the Alpine Club, and the editor of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," to be about 12,140 feet in height; the Old Weiss Thor pass, 11,870 feet; the Trift pass, about 11,400 feet; and the Col du Geant, 11,238 feet. The most easterly pass of the Pennine division is the Simplon, which leads from the Valais to Milan, and is one of the most stupendous works which was conceived by the genius of Napoleon, and executed amidst the greatest difficulties, notwithstanding that its height is only 6578 feet. Across the Rhetian Alps there are several carriage-roads, and the Noric Alps are already crossed by the railroad running from Vienna to Trieste. *Minerals.* Anthracite coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, quicksilver, gold, and salt. *Wild Animals.* On the higher part, the ibex, chamois, and the white hare; in the upper wooded region, bears, marmots, and moles; and lower down, lynxes, foxes, wolves, and wild cats. Besides the lammergeyer, or great vulture of the Alps, there are numerous eagles and other birds of prey. Immediately below the line of perpetual snow (8000 feet), the white partridge is found, and further down, amongst the pine forests, bustards are abundant. Quails and partridges are plentiful in the lower regions, and the lakes are frequented by numbers of palmipedes, or web-footed birds. Insects are represented in almost every variety as far as vegetation ascends the mountains. *Vegetation.* Travelling from the base of the Alps upwards, beautiful vineyards, and the forests common to Europe, are passed through, until the elevation of 2000 feet



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is reached, when the vine is no longer found. The chestnut disappears at 1000 feet higher, and by the time that another thousand feet are climbed, the oak, hardy as we are accustomed to call it, is not to be found in a flourishing condition. At 5000 feet no deciduous trees are to be seen, and at 6000 the spruce fir alone appears. At this height the mountains become covered with the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, which, in its turn, succumbs to the change of soil and climate, to be succeeded by a few still more hardy plants, which exist until they are lost in the mosses and lichens which fringe the line of perpetual snow. *Glaciers*. Of these there are about 400 lying between Mont-Blanc and the Tyrol. Several of them are 20 miles long, with, perhaps, an average width of a mile, or a mile and a half. They are supposed in the aggregate to cover a space of upwards of 1000 square miles.—The summits of the greater part of the Alps are capped with perpetual snow. It is on the Jungfrau, in the great chain of the Bernese Alps, that Byron has laid the scene of his wild, weird, but withal grand, dramatic poem of "Manfred."

**ALPS, THE HIGH**, a department of France, formed out of part of Upper Dauphiné, and so named because it contains the highest of the French Alps. It is separated from Piedmont on the E. by the Cottian Alps, and is bounded on the N. by Isère, on the S. by the department of the Low Alps, and on the W. by Drome. *Ext.* Between 70 and 80 miles, with an average breadth of 25. *Area*, 2136 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly mountainous, with high valleys, in which the snow lies for more than half the year. *Towns*. The principal are Gap, Briançon, and Embrun, the chief towns of the arrondissements into which the department is divided. Gap is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers*. Durance, Buech, and Guil. *Pro.* Timber, a little corn, vegetables, and fruit. Sheep and cattle are reared in the department, and a quantity of wine of an inferior quality is made. *Manf.* Dye stuffs, leather, and coarse woollen goods. *Minerals*. Coal, marble, lithographic stones, lead, iron, and copper. *Pop.* 133,000. *Lat.* between  $44^{\circ} 11'$  and  $45^{\circ} 7'$  N. *Lon.* between  $6^{\circ} 23'$  and  $7^{\circ} 0'$  E.

**ALPS, THE LOW**, a department of France, comprising the lower ranges of the French Alps, and formed out of the N.E. part of Provence. It is bounded on the N. by the department of the High Alps, on the S. by Var, on the E. by the department of the Maritime Alps and Piedmont, and on the W. by Drome and Vaucluse. *Ext.* About 88 miles from N.E. to S.W. with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area*, 2680 square miles. *Rivers*. Durance, Buech, Jabron, Verdon, and Ubaye. *Desc.* Consisting almost wholly of mountains, upon which immense flocks and herds are fed. *Towns*. The principal are Digne, Barcelonnette, Castellane, Forcalquier, and Sisteron, the chief towns of the five arrondissements into which the department is divided. Digne is the capital of the entire department. *Pro.* Timber, fruit, among which the plums grown about Digne, known as the *prunes de Brignolles*, are famous, truffles, turpentine, and medicinal herbs. *Minerals*. Lead, copper, bismuth, sulphur, and marble. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, cutlery. *Pop.* 155,000. *Lat.* between  $43^{\circ} 41'$  and  $44^{\circ} 40'$  N. *Lon.* between  $5^{\circ} 29'$  and  $6^{\circ} 53'$  E.

**ALPS, MARITIME**, a department of France,

## Alsh

formed out of the Sardinian province of Nice, which was ceded to France in 1860. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Piedmont, on the S.E. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. and W. by Var and the department of the Low Alps. *Ext.* About 50 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., with an average breadth of 20 miles. *Area*, 1179 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but extremely fertile in the valleys. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Nice, Grasse, and Puget-Théniers. Nice is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers*. The Var, Esteron, Vesubia, and Tinea. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, good timber, and all kinds of fruit, including mulberries, oranges, almonds, olives, and grapes. Bees are kept, and sheep and cattle are fed on the mountain slopes. *Minerals*. Lead and a little silver. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, silk, soap, and paper. *Exp.* Fruit, oil, honey, silk, and timber. *Lat.* between  $43^{\circ} 32'$  and  $44^{\circ} 22'$  N. *Lon.* between  $6^{\circ} 20'$  and  $7^{\circ} 40'$  E.

**ALPUJARRAS, LAS**, *al-poosh-ar'-ass*, a mountainous region in the S. of Spain, lying between the Mediterranean and the Sierra Nevada. It forms the S. part of the province of Granada.

**ALRESFORD**, *äl-res-ford*, a market town of England, in Hampshire, in the parish of New Alresford, on the river Itchin, 7 miles N.E. from Winchester. The parish of Old Alresford joins that of New Alresford. *Manf.* Chiefly linseys. *Area* of both parishes, 4910 acres. *Pop.* of New Alresford, 1546; of Old Alresford, 526.

**ALREWAS, or ALDERWAS**, *äl-ru-äs*, a village and parish of Staffordshire, 5 miles N.E. from Lichfield. *Area*, 4350 acres. *Pop.* 1633.—A station on the South Staffordshire Railway, 18 miles by rail from Derby.

**ALSACE**, *al-sas'*, one of the old German provinces now forming the two French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

**ALSEN**, *äl'-sen*, an island of the state of Schleswig-Holstein, in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the E. coast of Schleswig. *Area*, 132 square miles. The island is well wooded and fertile, producing wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, rape seed, and anise seed, a condiment much used by the Danes. *Towns*. The principal are Nordborg and Sonderborg. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* between  $54^{\circ} 51'$  and  $55^{\circ} 5'$  N. *Lon.* between  $9^{\circ} 37'$  and  $10^{\circ} 7'$  E.—The island of Alsen is divided from the mainland of Schleswig by a narrow channel called the *Als Sund*. The approaches were defended by batteries on the coast of Alsen, and strong defensive works, armed with guns of heavy calibre, on the heights of Düppel on the mainland. The Danish army retired to this island at the commencement of the revolt of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in 1849, and in February, 1864, after the unwarranted invasion of Schleswig by the allied forces of Austria and Prussia, the Danes again retreated to Alsen, after the evacuation of the Dannewerke. Several sanguinary encounters took place between the Danes and the Austro-Prussian army during the retreat, and battles were fought at Oversee and Flensburg, in which the Austrians suffered severely. (See DENMARK.)

**ALSFELD**, *äl'-felt*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 28 miles N.E. from Giessen, and 64 miles N.E. from Darmstadt. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 46'$  N. *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 16'$  E.

**ALSH, LOCH**, *lok -äsh*, a picturesque inlet of

## Alston

the sea in Ross-shire, Scotland, forming the entrance to Loch Long and Loch Duich, the shores of which are rendered romantic by the ruins of several feudal castles. It washes the E. end of the isle of Skye. *Lat.* 57° 17' N. *Lon.* 5° 34' W.

**ALSTON**, or **ALSTON MOOR**, a town of England, in Cumberland. The terminus of the Alston and Haltwhistle Railway. (See **ALDSTONE**.)

**ALSTONFIELD**, *al'-ston-feeld*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 25 miles N.E. from Stafford. *Area.* 21,860 acres. *Pop.* 4117, chiefly employed in silk-mills and button-factories.

**ALT**, *alt*, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea.

**ALTA GRACIA**, *al'-ta gra'-the-a*, the name of several towns in South America with small populations.

**ALTAI MOUNTAINS**, *al-ti* or *al-ta'-e*, a vast mountain system of Asia, extending from *Lon.* 80° E. to the Sea of Okhotsk, and forming the natural boundary-line which separates the empires of Russia and China. *Ext.* Including the Aldan range, about 5000 miles from east to west. *Desc.* This mountain system comprises several collateral branches, and their mean elevation may be regarded as ranging between 4000 and 5000 feet. The Bielukha, or Snowy Mountains, the highest summits of the Little Altai Mountains, which form the W. part of the whole range, sometimes called the Pillars of the Katunya, from the bases of which the rivers Katunya, Biya, and other head streams of the Ob or Irtys take their rise, have been estimated at more than 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. The summits of this system of mountains do not generally taper away into peaks like those of the Alps, but swell into rounded masses of granite, or spread into level plains of considerable extent. There are two chief roads over the Altai: one is from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, by which the trade between Russia and China is principally carried on; the other is from Udiusk, on the Selenga, to the mining district of Nertchinsk, on the Shilka, an affluent of the Amoor. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper; and the cornelian, the amethyst, the onyx, the topaz, and other gems, are found. Mineral wealth seems to be unfailing so far as regards the more valuable metals. *Wild Animals.* The Altai range is the native abode of the wild sheep, which, like the chamois and the bawquatin, lives in the most inaccessible places; deer herd on the slopes of the hills, and the marmot has its habitat near the snow-line. *Vegetation.* The forests consist of the aspen, alder, acacia, larch, birch, fir, and willow, besides the Siberian cedar. This last is found 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and at 6000 attains to the circumference of 14 feet. The birch has been found growing nearly 5000 feet above the sea-level, and the dwarf willow nearly 6000. The snow-line has not been accurately determined, but is supposed to be at about 8000 feet.

**ALTAMURA**, *al'-ta-moo'-ra*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 29 miles S.W. from Bari. *Pop.* 16,000.

**ALTDORFF**. (See **ALTORF**.)

**ALTEA**, *al-tai'-a*, a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Alicante, 23 miles N.E. from Alicante. *Pop.* Nearly 6000. *Lat.* 38° 37' N. *Lon.* 0° 3' W.

**ALTEN**, or **ALTENGAARD**, *al'-ten*, a seaport

## Altona

town of Norway on the Alten Fiord, 50 miles S. from Hammerfest. *Exp.* Fish, oil, and copper from the Alten copper-works, carried on by an English firm. It is said to be the most northerly point at which corn is raised. The climate is mild considering its high latitude. *Lat.* 69° 55' N. *Lon.* 23° 4' E.

**ALTENA**, *al-tai'-na*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Arnsberg, 18 miles S.W. from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Principally steel and iron wares. *Pop.* 4500. *Lat.* 51° 18' N. *Lon.* 7° 38' E.

**ALTENAU**, *al'-ten-ou*, a mining-town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz mountains, 4 miles E. from Clausthal and 50 miles S.E. from Hanover. *Pop.* 2000.

**ALTENBRUCK**, *al'-ten-brook*, a well-built town of Hanover, at the mouth of the Elbe, 53 miles N.W. from Hamburg. *Pop.* 2500, trading chiefly in cattle, grain, and fruit.

**ALTENBURG**, *al'-ten-boorg*, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 25 miles S. from Leipsic. It is well built, and has a castle and several public edifices. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods, ribbons, and brushes. It has an active trade in corn and cattle, and is a station on the Saxo-Bavarian Railway. *Pop.* 14,500. *Lat.* 50° 56' N. *Lon.* 12° 27' E.—A town of Austria, in Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into an arm of the Danube, which forms, with the main stream, Little Schult Island, 46 miles S.E. from Vienna. *Pop.* 3500.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

**ALTENDORF**, *al'-ten-dorf*, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 23 miles S.W. from Baireuth, and of no note, but for the victory which Kleber, the French general, gained here over the Austrians on the 9th of August, 1796.

**ALTENGAARD**. (See **ALTEN**.)

**ALTKEIRCH**, *alt'-keersch*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 33 miles S. from Colmar, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria during their stay in Alsace. *Manf.* Earthenware, cotton fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 3500.

**ALTMUHL**, *awl-mool*, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim. From Dietfurt, on this river, to Bamberg-on-the-Regnitz, there is a canal, called the Maine and Danube, or Ludwig Canal, which connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The first boat passed through it in August, 1836.

**ALTON**, *awl-ton*, a market town and parish of England, in Hampshire, on the river Wey, 16 miles N.E. from Winchester. *Pop.* 3700, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of ale, paper, and coarse sacking. There are many breweries in the town, and the ale known as "Alton Ale" is much esteemed. Alton is built on the site of an old Roman cemetery; there are some good brasses, and a picture in fresco of Henry VI. and two bishops, in the church. It is the terminus of the Alton and Farnham branch of the London and South-Western Railway.—The name of several other parishes in England.

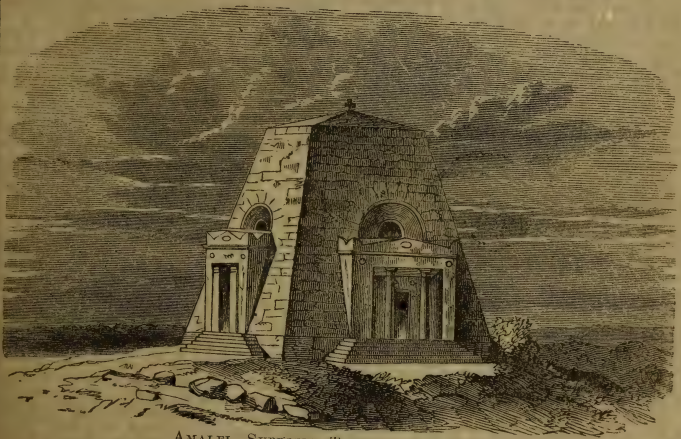
**ALTON**, a town of the United States, in Illinois, situated at the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri, 70 miles S.W. from Springfield. *Pop.* 13,000.—There are several other towns of the same name in the United States.

**ALTONA**, *al'-to-na*, a town in the new state of Schleswig-Holstein, about 2 miles W. from Hamburg, on the Elbe. Both the inland





ALTONA.



AMALFI—SUPPOSED TOMB OF MASANIELLO.





## Altorf

and foreign commerce here are considerable; it is considered next in importance to Copenhagen, and the second city in the Danish dominions. Ship-building is an important branch of employment. *Manf.* Velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar-refineries and brandy. The town has six churches, one of which, the high church, possesses great architectural beauty. There are also two synagogues for Jews. The principal public institutions are the hospitals, the mint, the gymnasium, to which a valuable library is attached, a house of correction, an orphan-house, and an observatory. *Pop.* 40,000, including the villages of Ottensen and Neumühl, which form suburbs to Altona. *Lat* 53° 32' N. *Lon.* 9° 56' E. It is the terminus of the Altona (Hamburg), and Kiel Railway.

**ALTORF, *al'-torf***, a small but well-built town in Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Uri, situated near the southern extremity of Lake Lucern, 20 miles S.E. from Lucern. *Pop.* 2000. —There is a fountain in the town which indicates the spot where Tell stood when he shot the apple off the head of his son, and the small village of Bürglen, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as being the birthplace of that patriot.

**ALTRANSTADT, *al'tran-stad***, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, about 8 miles E. from Merseburg, interesting only for its historical associations, being the place where the "peace of Altranstadt" was signed between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, in 1706.

**ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, *al'-tring-ham***, a market town of England, in Cheshire, 25 miles N.E. from Chester. *Manf.* Thread, bobbin, and worsted yarn, and the neighbourhood supplies a great quantity of vegetables and fruit for the Manchester market. *Pop.* 6623. It is a station on the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway, 8 miles by rail from Manchester.

**ALUTA, *a-lu'-ta***, a tributary of the Danube, joining that river opposite Nicopoli. It rises in Transylvania, in the western part of the Carpathian mountains.

**ALVA, *al'-va***, a town and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 6 miles N.E. from Stirling. *Pop.* 3147.—Here the Devon Iron Company have their works, which are very extensive.

**ALVAR.** (*See* ALWUR.)

**ALVARADO, *al'-ver-ado***, a large river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, about 45 miles S.E. from Vera Cruz.—A town at the mouth of the Alvarado river. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 18° 45' N. *Lon.* 95° 43' W.

**ALVECHURCH, *al'-ve-church***, a town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, 14 miles N.E. from Worcester. *Area.* 6820 acres. *Pop.* 1800. —A station on the Redditch branch of the Midland Railway, 13½ miles by rail from Birmingham.

**ALVELEY, *al'-ve-le***, a parish and township of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 24 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. *Area.* 7640 acres. *Pop.* 1018.

**ALVERSTOKE, *al'-ver-stoke***, a parish of England, in Hampshire, on the Solent and Portsmouth harbour. It embraces Gosport, and the hamlets of Forton, Elson, and Hardway. *Area.* 5222 acres. *Pop.* 22,653.

**ALVERTHORPE WITH THORNES, *al'-ver-thorp***,

## Amal

a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about a mile from Wakefield, and included within the municipal and parliamentary limits of that borough. *Pop.* 3738.

**ALVERSTON, *al'-vers-ton***, the name of two parishes of England with small populations. One is in Gloucestershire, *pop.* 841; and the other in Warwickshire, *pop.* 844.

**ALVERTON, or ALTON, *al-ton***, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 15 miles N.E. from Stafford. *Area.* 7470 acres. *Pop.* 2250.—A station on the North Staffordshire Railway, 24½ miles by rail from Macclesfield.

**ALVINEZ, *al'-ve-naiz***, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Maros, 5 miles S.W. from Karlsburg, and 49 miles S.W. from Klausenburg. *Pop.* 3500, mostly Bulgarians and Magyars.

**ALWEN, *al'-wen***, a river of North Wales, falling into the Dee, about 10 miles N.E. from Bala, in Merionethshire.

**ALWUR, or MACHERY, *al-wur***, a state of Rajpootana, under the control of the Governor-General's agent for the states of that province. The Rajah of the province is styled the Rajah of Machery, deriving his title from the second town in the district instead of the capital. *Ext.* 80 miles in length, running north and south, and 65 in breadth. *Area.* 3573 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but interspersed with rich and beautiful valleys. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 27° 4' and 28° 13' N. *Lon.* between 76° 7' and 77° 14' E.

**ALWUR**, sometimes written **ALVAR** and **ULWAR**, the capital of the above state, built at the foot of a steep hill which rises 1200 feet above the surrounding country, 85 miles S.W. from Delhi. The hill is crowned by a strong fort, and the town itself is also strongly fortified. The Rajah of Machery chiefly resides at Alwur. *Lat.* 27° 34' N. *Lon.* 76° 40' E.

**ALYTH, *al'-lyth***, a market town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 18 miles N.E. from Perth. *Manf.* Yarn, brown linens, and shoes. *Pop.* 2106. *Lat.* 56° 20' N. *Lon.* 3° 5' W.

**ÄLZEY, *al'-se***, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Salzbach, 25 miles S.W. from Darmstadt. *Manf.* Hosiery, linen, and leather. *Pop.* nearly 5000.

**AMACURA, *a-ma-kur'-ra***, a river falling into the mouth of the Orinoco, South America. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between British and Venezuelan Guiana.

**AMACUSA, or AMAKUSA, *a-ma-kur'-sa***, a small island of the Japanese empire, off the W. coast of Kiusiu. *Lat.* 32° 20' N. *Lon.* 130° 15' E.

**AMADIYAH, *a-ma'-de-a***, a fortified town of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, on the Great Zab river, a tributary of the Tigris, about 51 miles N.E. from Mosul. Some believe this town to have been the ancient Ecbatana. *Lat.* 37° 4' N. *Lon.* 43° 21' E.

**AMAK, or AMAGER, *a'-mak, a-ma'-ger***, an island of Denmark, with an area of about 20 square miles, to the S. of Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. It is considered to be the garden of Copenhagen, supplying it with fruits and vegetables. Lime burning and the manufacture of soap and artificial manures are carried on to some extent on the island. *Pop.* about 7000.

**AMAL, *a'-mal***, a town of Sweden, 46 miles N.E. from Wenersborg. It is situated on the west coast of Lake Wener, and has a trade in deals, iron, and steel. *Pop.* 1500. *Lat.* 59° 4' N. *Lon.* 12° 41' E.

Amalfi

AMALFI, or AMALPHI, *a-mal'-fe*, a seaport and an archbishop's see of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, 9 miles S.W. from Salerno. *Pop.* about 4000.—In the 11th century the inhabitants of this city took an active part in the crusades, and founded the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in Palestine, which gave rise to the order of the Knights of Malta. It was then an important republic, with a small district around it, having about 50,000 inhabitants. Masaniello, the fisherman, and, for a short time, ruler of Naples, was born here, and Flavio Gioja, the improver, or, as some say, the inventor of the mariner's compass. *Lat.* 40° 37' N. *Lon.* 14° 35' E.

AMANA, or AMANUS, *ä-mal'-na*, now Akma Dagh, a branch of Mount Taurus, which separates Syria from Asia Minor.—Also the name of a river in Venezuela, and a lake and village in Brazil.

AMAND, ST., *sant a'-mang*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Cher, on which river it is situated, 25 miles S.E. from Bourges. It has an active trade in leather, iron, wood, wool, corn, and wine. *Manf.* Wooden shoes, leather, earthenware, and cast-iron cannon and implements. *Pop.* upwards of 8000. The town formerly possessed a strong fortress, called the castle of Montrond, the site of which is now laid out as public gardens. It was built by Sully, the minister of Henry IV. of France, and Louis, prince of Condé, known as the "Great Condé" was born in it. The town is sometimes called St. Amand Montrond, from the castle.—There are several other towns in France of this name, distinguished, for the most part, by different affixes, but none of them has a population over 3000, and there is nothing remarkable to be said about them.

AMAND, ST., a town and parish of Belgium, on the Schelde, 15 miles S.W. from Antwerp. *Manf.* Textile fabrics, oil-cloth, and chicory. It has also some breweries and tan-works. *Pop.* 3000.

AMAND-LES-EAUX, ST., *a-mang-lais-o*, a town and parish of France, in the department Nord, 20 miles S.E. from Lille. *Manf.* Cambrics, cotton, and woollen goods, soap, leather, porcelain, and linseed-oil. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place is visited for its warm baths and springs. *Lat.* 50° 27' N. *Lon.* 3° 26' E.

AMANTEA, *a-man'-tai-a*, a fortified seaport town of Italy, in Naples, on the coast of the province of Calabria Citra, 15 miles S.W. from Cosenza. *Pop.* 3000.

AMAPALLA, *a-ma-pal'-a*, a town of Central America, in the republic of Nicaragua, situated on Tigre Island, in the Gulf of Conchagua, or Fonseca, which enters the land between the republics of San Salvador and Nicaragua.

AMARA, *a-may'-a*, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, lying along the W. coast of Lake Baringa, the N.E. arm of the lake Victoria Nyanza. *Lat.* between 0° 30' and 1° 75' N. *Lon.* between 34° 15' and 35° 20' E.

AMARA, WELL OF, *a-mar-a*, a caravan-station of Arabia, on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez. *Lat.* 29° 35' N. *Lon.* 32° 55' E.—It is thought to be the Marah of Holy Writ, the waters of which were rendered wholesome in answer to the prayer of Moses.

AMARANTE, *a-ma-ran'-tai*, a town of Portugal in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega, 30 miles N.E. from Oporto. *Pop.* 4000.—The possession of this town was fre-

Amazon

quently contested during the Peninsular War in 1809.

AMARAPURA, or UMMEAPPOORA, *a'-ma-ra-pool'-ra*, the "City of Immortals," formerly the capital of the Burmese empire, situated on the left bank of the Irawaddy, 10 miles N.E. from Ava. In 1819, when the seat of government was transferred to Ava, this town began to decline. It is still, however, a splendid city, and no European town has a better organized police system. Near it is the temple with the bronze statue of Gaudama, taken and brought here from Aracan in 1784, when it was conquered by the Burmese. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 21° 55' N. *Lon.* 96° 18' E.

AMASIA, or AMASIEH, *a-mai'-se-a*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Roum or Sivas, Asia Minor, situated 43 miles N.W. from Tokat and 105 S.E. from Sinope, on the river Yeshil-Irmak (the ancient Iris), which flows at the bottom of the hills on which it is built. The town is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, and is commanded by a fort, situated on the top of a precipitous rock. Although it is an extensive and populous place, the streets are narrow and dirty. Most of the houses are made of wood, but many are built of stone, and covered with tiles. The principal public buildings are the mosques, the chief of which, built by Sultan Bajazet, has two beautiful minarets of hewn stone and a dome covered with lead, a college, and a few bazaars which are small and ill-supplied with goods. It stands on both banks of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge. *Exp.* Principally salt and silk. In 1840 there were no less than 132,000lb. of silk produced in its neighbourhood, which, however, is an unusually large crop. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 40° 38' N. *Lon.* 35° 50' E.—Strabo, the geographer, was born in this city, and also King Mithridates. It was anciently the capital of Pontus and the chief residence of its kings.

AMASREEH, AMASSERAH, or AMASTRA, *a-mas'-rai*, a fortified town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 60 miles N.E. from Ereklî, and 80 N.W. from Kastamuni. *Pop.* about 1000.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of a temple of Neptune, and traces of the various people who have occupied it at different periods of history—Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, and Genoese.

AMATITLAN, *a-ma-tit'-lan*, a town of Central America, in Guatemala, situated on the borders of a lake of the same name, 20 miles S.E. from Guatemala, and surrounded by a district possessing a rich and fertile soil. Cochineal is produced here. *Pop.* about 11,000.

AMATRICE, *a-ma-tre'-che*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, 21 miles N. from Aquila. *Pop.* 5000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollen fabrics.

AMAXICHI, *a'-maks'-e'-che*, a seaport town and capital of Santa Maura, or Leucadia, one of the Ionian islands. It is separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon a mile wide. It is the residence of a Greek bishop. *Pop.* about 6300.

AMAZON, MARANON, or ORELLANA, *ä'-ma-zon*, the largest river in the world, rising in the Andes, South America, traversing the entire breadth of the continent, from west to east, and falling into the North Atlantic Ocean at the intersection of *Lon.* 50° W. and the equator. *Ext.* About 4000 miles, draining an area, according to some authorities, of two millions and a half, and according to others, of one



## Ambalega

million and a half of square miles. It is 96 miles wide at its mouth, is navigable for 2200 miles from the sea, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives nearly 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea to the distance of 300 miles from the land.—The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500, by Vincent Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus. The first European who made the descent of its stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from its confluence with the Rio Napo to its mouth. The Amazon is known by different names at different parts of its course. From its source to its junction with the Yavari it is called the Marañon; from this point to its junction with the Rio Branco it is called the Solimões, and, for the rest of its course, the Amazon. The principal tributaries entering it from the north are the Morona, Tigre, Napo, Yapura, Rio Negro, and Trombetas; from the south, the Ucayuli, Yavari, Jutai, Coari, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantins. Of these streams, the Madeira is the largest, being 1800 miles long; many of them are 1000 miles in length.

**AMBALEGA**, *am-ba'-le-ga*, a town in the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago. *Pop.* 4000.

**AMBATIKI**, *am'-ba-te-ke*, an island in the South Pacific, one of the Feejee group. *Pop.* 500. *Lat.* 17° 47' S. *Lon.* 179° 11' W.—It attains an elevation of 750 feet, in the form of a dome.

**AMBATO**, *am-ba'-to*, a town of Ecuador, near the foot of Mount Chimborazo, about 70 miles S.E. from Quito, and 8859 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 13,000.

**AMBAZAC**, *am-ba'-zak*, a town and parish of France, in the department Upper Vienne, 11 miles N.E. from Limoges. *Pop.* 3000, principally engaged in the manufacture of iron wire.

**AMBELAKIA**, *am-be-la'-ke-a*, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, situated in the valley of the Salympria, the ancient Peneus, 17 miles N.E. from Larissa. It carries on a flourishing trade in dyeing cotton-yarn of the colour known as Turkey red. *Pop.* 4000.

**AMBER**, or **AMBHEER**, an old town with a magnificent palace, formerly the capital of the territory of Jeypoor, Rajpootana, situated 4 miles N. from Jeypoor and 143 miles S.W. from Delhi. *Lat.* 26° 59' N. *Lon.* 75° 58' E.

**AMBERG**, *am'-berg*, a walled city of Bavaria, formerly the capital of the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N.W. from Ratisbon. It stands on the river Vils, which runs through its centre, dividing it into the upper and lower towns. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, and the streets broad and clean. In the principal square are the town-house, a fine old Gothic building, and the magnificent parish church of St. Martin, adorned with valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. The town has a gymnasium, a lyceum, and other schools, a well-endowed hospital, and several churches and religious houses. The other public buildings are the royal palace, the arsenal, and other government buildings, and the mint, which is considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. *Manf.* Fire-arms, earthenware, tobacco, iron, and woollen and linen fabrics. It has also some breweries, besides a great repository for

## Amboyna

salt. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 49° 27' N. *Lon.* 11° 50' E.—The Austrians defeated the French near Amberg in 1796.

**AMBERGATE**, *äm'-ber-gait*, a small town of England, in Derbyshire, 9 miles N. from Derby, and the junction of the Midland and the Buxton, Bakewell and Matlock railways.

**AMBERGRIS KEY**, *äm'-ber-gris*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles N.E. from Belize. It is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. *Lat.* 18° N. *Lon.* 87° 50' W.

**AMBERT**, *am'-bair*, a town of France, on the Dore, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and 36 miles S.E. from Clermont-Ferrand. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, bunting, ribbons, lace, linens, needles, pins, and playing-cards. From 50 to 60 mills are employed in making fine printing-paper, and the principal market for Auvergne cheeses is held in this town. *Pop.* about 4000.

**AMBLESIDE**, *äm'-bel-side*, an old and irregularly built market town and chapelry of England, in Westmoreland, 20 miles S.W. from Appleby. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 1603.—This town is beautifully situated at the northern extremity of Lake Windermere, and many Roman remains have, from time to time, been found in it.

**AMBLETEUSE**, *am'-bel-tu-(r)z*, a small maritime town of France, 5 miles N. from Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the department Pas-de-Calais. *Pop.* 600.—It was here that James II. landed when he fled from England in 1689. It was here also that Napoleon I. collected his flat-bottomed boats for the invasion of England, in 1804.

**AMBOISE**, *am-buawse*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre-and-Loire, situated on the right bank of the Loire, 14 miles E. from Tours. It stands at the foot of a hill surmounted by an ancient fortress, the site of which is said to have been chosen by Julius Cæsar for the erection of a fort. The town, though well built, presents, on the whole, a dull appearance. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, druggets, bombazines, steel, rasps, and files. It has a considerable trade in vinegar, brandy, and wine. *Pop.* 5000.—This town has an historical interest, from its castle being that in which the Huguenots, who were implicated in what is known as the conspiracy of Amboise, met their doom. It was here, too, some say, that the Calvinists, in 1568, were first called Huguenots, a term which, though applied to them contemptuously, signifies only confederates. The town and neighbourhood suffered severely in 1856 from the inundation caused by the overflowing of the Loire, which burst over its banks and dikes, carrying destruction everywhere.—It is a station on the Orleans Railway.

**AMBOOR**, *am'-boor*, a town of Hindostan in the district of North Arcot, 103 miles S.W. from Madras. *Lat.* 12° 51' N. *Lon.* 78° 50' E.

**AMBOYNA**, or **AMBOINA**, *äm'-boi-na*, an island in the Indian Archipelago, the most important and valuable of the Molucca Islands that are comprised in the Dutch government of Amboyna, and the residence of the governor. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and 10 broad at its widest part, but its average breadth is not more than 5 or 6 miles. *Area.* 232 square miles. *Desc.* This island is composed of two peninsulas, called Hittoo and Leitimor, joined by the narrow isthmus Bagovala, which is not much more than a mile across. It is in general hilly, but the verdure is rich and the vegetation

Amboyna

vigorous. Water is plentiful, although the streams are small. *Pro.* The great production of Amboyna is the clove-tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 600,000lb.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful, and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is produced of a very fine quality. The sago-tree flourishes, and supplies the inhabitants with a wholesome article of diet. Cotton, indigo, pepper, and cinnamon, are also successfully cultivated, and the cajeput-tree, from which the medicinal oil of that name is obtained. *Animals.* Deer and wild boars are found in the woods; there are few sheep, and still fewer cattle, scarcely enough being reared to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the domesticated animals none, except hogs, are indigenous to the country. *Birds.* Though not numerous in point of species, these are abundant, whilst insects of the most brilliant hues are to be seen everywhere. *Climate.* Healthy, and more agreeable than the generality of intertropical situations. *Pop.* estimated at 188,000; comprising the aboriginal Malay race, Chinese, and Europeans. *Lat.* 3° 46' S. *Lon.* 128° E.—In 1515 this island was discovered by the Portuguese, who, in 1564, took possession of it, and introduced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1605, the Dutch expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism, and in 1615 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to share in their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1622, when the Dutch governor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole of the members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under Admiral Rainier, in 1796. It was restored at the peace of Amiens in 1801, and in February, 1810, was recaptured and held during the war. The island was, in 1814, again ceded to Holland by the treaty of Paris.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, the capital of the above island, situated on the peninsula of Leitimor, on the E. coast of a fine bay, which, in front of the town, is 3 miles across, with deep water. It is of a triangular form, and is clean, neat, and regularly built. The town is protected by a fort called Fort Victoria. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 3° 41' S. *Lon.* 128° 18' E.

AMBOYNA, BAY OF, about 20 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, with a depth of water of from 20 to 25 fathoms close up to the jetty of Amboyna, on which vessels discharge their cargo.

AMBOZES, *äm-bo'-zes*, three small islands of Western Africa, in the bight of Biafra, about 15 miles W. from the mouth of the Cameroonian river, named Darin, Mondoleh, and Aboboi or Pirates' Island. *Pro.* Timber, fruit, vegetables. They are sometimes called Amboises. *Lat.* 3° 55' N. *Lon.* 9° 25' E.

AMBRE, or AMBRO, *am'-bre*, the name of the cape which forms the N. extremity of the island of Madagascar.

AMELAND, *a'-me-land*, an island of Holland belonging to Friesland, separated from the mainland by a channel about 4 miles wide. It is about 12 miles long and 2 broad. The island produces corn and vegetables, and cattle and horses are reared for exportation; but the in-

America

habitants live chiefly by fishing. *Pop.* About 2500, distributed chiefly in the villages of Hollum, Ballum, and Nes. *Lat.* 53° 27' N. *Lon.* 5° 40' E.

AMELIA, *ä-me'-le-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 10,594; negroes, 7186. Amelia Court-House, the chief town of the county, is 36 miles S.W. from Richmond, and connected with it by the Richmond and Danville Railway.

AMELIA, an island on the coast of East Florida, 45 miles N. from St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. *Lat.* 30° 42' N. *Lon.* 81° 35' W. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Its chief town is Fernandina.

AMERCOTE, or OOMERKOTE, *a'-mer-kote*, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Scinde, India, 85 miles E. from Hyderabad, where the emperor Akbar was born, in 1542. It formerly contained treasure of the amerees of Scinde, who, in 1813, took it from the rajah of Joudpour. *Pop.* about 2000. *Lat.* 25° 22' N. *Lon.* 69° 47' E.

AMERICA, *ä-mer'-e-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest. It is bounded on the E. by the North and South Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; and on the W. by the North and South Pacific Ocean, which separates it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however, it is divided only by Behring's Strait, which is not more than 48 miles wide at its narrowest part. This vast continent consists of two peninsulas and a central part, named respectively, North, South, and Central America; and as Africa is joined to Asia by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, so the two great divisions, the N. and S. of this continent, are connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 miles in width. Its average width, however, is about 40 miles. *Ext.* The length of America cannot be accurately ascertained; but taking it from Point Barrow, in the N., to Cape Horn, in the S., it is about 9000 miles. Its greatest breadth S. of the equator is between Cape St. Roque, in Brazil, and Cape Parina, in Peru, where it is over 3250 miles. Its greatest breadth N. of the equator is between Cape Canso, in Nova Scotia, and Cape Lookout, in Oregon territory, where it is more than 3100 miles. *Area.* Including its islands, nearly 16,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* With the exception of Europe, the most extended of any of the great divisions of the globe. *Physical Features.* In America, nature appears on the grandest scale of magnificence and sublimity. Whether we regard her mountains, cataracts, rivers, lakes, forests, or plains, she is distinguished by a degree of vastness unapproached in any other part of the globe. Out of the 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number on the face of the earth, 190 are on the shores and islands of America; and although, in height, some of the peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas surpass those of the Andes, in extent the range of the former is inferior to that of the latter. *Pop.* About 60,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* Extending from 55° S. to 80° N. *ISLANDS.* In the ARCTIC OCEAN, the principal are Greenland, Iceland, Cockburn, Southampton, Melville, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. In the ATLANTIC, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton; the West Indies, composed of the Bahamas; the Bermudas; the *Greater Antilles*, consisting of Cuba, Hayti, or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; the *Lesser Antilles*, comprehending



than that at any other place, as far as it is at present known. The Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico have been collectively denominated the Colombian Mediterranean; and Hudson's and Baffin's bays, the Arctic Medi-

that of the Aleghianes, on the west side of the continent. The Californian or Maritime chain lies to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and is connected with them by a remarkable tableland, named by its explorers the Great Basin,



# NORTH AMERICA.

Scale of English Statute Miles



## America

the Leeward and Windward Islands. The principal of the former are the Virgin Islands, Dominica, and Guadalupe; of the latter, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Joannes, and Falkland. In the PACIFIC, the Patagonian archipelago, of which Wellington is the largest; Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagoa, Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, and the Aleutian Islands. In the ANTARCTIC OCEAN, Tierra del Fuego (the land of fire), Staten, Desolation, S. Georgia, S. Orkneys, S. Shetlands, Graham Land, and Trinity Land. With the exception of Greenland, which has been considered as part of the continent, and Iceland, which has sometimes been given to Europe, the islands of the Arctic and Antaretic oceans are uninhabited. The S. Shetlands have the lowest known volcano, it being not more than 80 feet high, and some of the West-India islands are the most volcanic and mountainous. *Pop.* of islands, about 3,500,000.—North, Central, and South America must now be described separately.

**AMERICA, NORTH.** This division, although, on the whole, exhibiting a greater degree of irregularity in its form than that of the South, is more uniform in its width, and consequently has a larger surface. *Area.* 9,500,000 square miles. *Coast-line.* About 4800 miles, from Hudson's Strait to the Florida Channel, and thence to Panama, 4500. The whole length on the side of the Pacific to Behring's Strait, inclusive of the Gulf of California, has been estimated at 10,500 miles. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores no calculation can be made with accuracy; but it may be taken at not less than 3000 miles. Thus the whole coast-line of North America may be computed at about 22,800 miles. Such an immense extent of coast renders this division favourable for commerce, whilst the irregularity of its form produces the peninsulas of Aliaska and California on the W., and those of Yucatan, Florida, Nova Scotia, and Labrador on the E. *Capes.* The principal are Point Barrow, the most northern; Bathurst, Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Breton, Race, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Florida, Sable, Catoche, Gracias a Dios, and St. Antonio, on the N. and E.; on the W. Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, and Prince of Wales, which is the most western point. *Straits.* Davis, Barrow's, Hudson's, Belleisle, Bahama Channel, Windward Passage, Mona Passage, on the N. and W.; and Behring's Strait, which separates N. America from Asia, as already observed. *Bays, Gulfs, Seas, and Inlets.* Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, with James's Bay and Chesterfield Inlet; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Campeachy; the Caribbean Sea, the Bay of Honduras, on the N. and E.; on the W. the Bay of Panama, the Gulf of California, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Behring's Sea, or Sea of Kamtchatka. On account of nearly all the seas of this division being on the E. side, and their tidal currents travelling west, the rise and fall of the tide is greater than in the inland seas of the Old World, such as the Baltic and Mediterranean, which open to the W. In the Bay of Fundy the tide rises 70 feet, which is higher than that at any other place, as far as it is at present known. The Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico have been collectively denominated the Colombian Mediterranean; and Hudson's and Baffin's bays, the Arctic Medi-

## America

terranean. *Desc.* North America may be regarded as a vast central valley, bounded on the N. by an extensive system of lakes, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the E. by the Alleghanies, and drained by the mighty Mississippi. In this valley the most luxuriant vegetation is to be found, stretching from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the S. to the banks of the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N.; whilst towards the bases of the western boundary are vast steppes, or plains, destitute of trees, and desolate, dreary, and uninviting chiefly on account of their immense extent. During the summer heats these are burned to a melancholy brown; vegetation is scorched and shrivelled up as a thin piece of leather touched with fire; whilst during the winter, they are swept by the winds of the Rocky Mountains to such a degree as to render their atmosphere so intensely cold as scarcely to be borne. Along the base of these mountains, a series of sandy deserts, with an average breadth of from 400 to 600 miles, stretch to the 41st degree of N. latitude. Towards the mouth of the Mississippi there are marshes covering a space of 35,000 square miles. In the valley itself occur extensive elevated prairies or savannahs, as treeless as they are boundless to the view—in some places waving with long grass in the spring, and painted with beautiful flowers, exhaling an ineffable perfume; in others destitute of vegetation, stricken with a hideous sterility; so that they may be traversed for days without a shrub being seen, except on the banks of the different streams by which they are watered. Notwithstanding the advances which civilization has made in this valley, immense tracts, estimated in the aggregate at from 600 to 800 square miles, are still covered with primeval woods; with all these drawbacks, however, millions of acres of the richest and most fertile land still remain waiting the culture of man to yield him subsistence. *Mountains.* The Rocky Mountains, the Alleghany or Appalachian, the Cordilleras of Mexico and Guatemala, the Ozark, and the Californian or Maritime range. The Rocky Mountains stretch along the west coast at a distance varying from 50 to 300 miles from the sea, and in Mounts Hooker and Brown attain respectively an elevation of 15,700 feet and 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. This range terminates at the Frozen Ocean, on the west side of the Mackenzie river; its whole length being not less than 8700 miles. The Alleghany range stretches along the east coast, with a mean elevation of 2500 feet, and in four separate groups, traversing the country, generally in a direction running from northeast to south-west. The group known as the White Mountains belongs to this chain, of which Mount Washington attains the height of 6620 feet, which is the loftiest point of the entire system. This range is about 1200 miles in length, beginning at about the 34th degree N. lat., and terminating at the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Ozark Mountains are a branch of the Rocky Mountains, crossing the Arkansas, and appearing, under that name, in the state of Missouri. Their general direction is parallel to that of the Alleghanies, on the west side of the continent. The Californian or Maritime chain lies to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and is connected with them by a remarkable tableland, named by its explorers the Great Basin,



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This country may, even up to this time, be emphatically pronounced the *unknown*. It is the land of salt lakes, the largest of which lies at an elevation of 4220 feet above the level of the sea, and the territory occupies 130,000 square miles. This saline solitude is almost entirely uninhabited, and not one of the rivers by which it is watered finds its way to the sea. This is the character of the plateau which, with transverse ridges, amongst which are the Snowy Mountains, connects the Rocky Mountains with the Californian Maritime Alps, wherein Mounts Jefferson, Hood, St. Helens, Fairweather, and St. Elias, lift their heads to heights ranging from 15,000 to 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of this range far exceeds that of the Rocky Mountains. Mount St. Elias is the culminating point of North America, and is situated in Russian America, in the 60th degree of N. latitude. The Cordilleras of Mexico and Guatemala may be regarded as a continuation of the Andes of South America, and in Orizaba and Popocatepetl attain respectively an elevation of 17,400 and 17,700 feet above the sea-level. *Volcanoes*. In no other part of the globe are these terrific phenomena so appalling as in the New World. In Guatemala, Agua burns at 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; in Mexico, Popocatepetl (smoky mountain), at 17,700 feet; and in the Maritime range, St. Elias at 18,000 feet. In the mountains of Guatemala there are 38 volcanoes, in Mexico 6, in Alaska 4, in the Aleutian islands 32; whilst in the West-India islands of St. Vincent, Guadaloupe, and St. Kitt's, others exist in activity. With the exception of Java, there is no more powerful volcanic agency in the world than that which is found in the Aleutian islands and Mexico. What they generally eject are scorïæ and ashes, in place of lava, which probably, from their great height, becomes partially solid before it reaches the mouths of their craters. *Rivers*. The Mississippi (great river), and its tributaries the Missouri (mud river), which receives the Yellow-stone and the Platte; the Arkansas, which receives the Red River; and the Illinois and Ohio, which receives the Tennessee. These drain the great plain or valley of the Mississippi. The Mackenzie, with its tributaries Peace River and Athabasca, the Coppermine and Back River. These run north. The St. Lawrence, with its tributary the Ottawa; the Nelson, with its tributary the Saskatchewan; and the Churchill, with its tributary the Beaver. These run east. The St. John, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna drain the country east of the Alleghanies; the Rio Grande, or Bravo del Norte (great river of the north), drains the country east of the Mexican mountains; the Oregon or Columbia, with its tributary the Snake, the Colorado (coloured), and the Sacramento, the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The Frazer takes its course through British Columbia. The Mississippi is the second largest river in the world, notwithstanding that the Missouri is the main stream, and has a course considerably more than a thousand miles longer than the Mississippi proper has, from its source to the sea. The basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries comprises about 1,400,000 square miles, and its delta is nothing more than an immense marsh or swamp, as it has been already said, covered with reeds and infested with alligators. It is navigable to nearly 3000 miles from the sea. The St. Lawrence, at Montreal,

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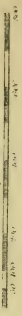
has a breadth of 3 or 4 miles, and its length from the lower extremity of Lake Ontario to the sea is about 700 miles. For ships of the line it is navigable as far as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons as far as Montreal. It has been estimated that the basin of this river, including the lakes whence it flows, contains more than the half of the fresh water on the earth. *Lakes*. The largest in the world. The principal are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Great Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear Lake, Ontario, Lake Champlain, Little Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Lake of the Woods, and the Great Salt Lake. Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, may be considered to form, in fact, but one lake, as they are all connected, and include by far the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Between lakes Ontario and Erie are the celebrated Niagara Falls, the greatest cataract in the world. The latest estimated sizes of the American lakes are thus given. The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; breadth 160 miles; mean depth, 988 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Greatest length of Michigan is 360 miles; breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 637 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Huron is 200 miles; breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Erie is 250 miles; breadth, 60 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 8000 square miles. Greatest length of Ontario is 200 miles; breadth, 50 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 262 feet; area, 6000 square miles. The total length of these five is 1325 miles, covering an area altogether of nearly 90,000 square miles. *Forests*. The most extensive on the globe, some of them covering an area of 60,000 square miles, distinguished by the height and variety of the trees of which they are composed, and in some cases, by the dazzling beauty of the flowers with which they are adorned. Within the tropics, palms and tree ferns spread out their sheltering foliage, and the mahogany, logwood, and other dye-trees abound, and attain perfection. In the United States, the sycamore, black walnut, chestnut, maple, hickory, white cedar, red birch, wild cherry, locust-tree, oak, and ash abound; whilst the tulip-tree, the pride of the American forest, grows to an immense height. The woods of Canada consist principally of pines and birches, the oak, the ash, the red beech, the hickory, and the tall Canadian poplar. Penetrating the Arctic regions, the flora of America, like that of other high latitudes, becomes less and less abundant, more stunted in growth, until almost every trace of vegetation is buried beneath a sheet of perpetual snow. Not a single heath is indigenous to America, whilst the cactus is peculiar to it. *Wild Animals*. These consist of polar and grizzly bears, the puma, wolf, fox, and Newfoundland dog; the beaver, racoon, and other fur-clad animals; the elk, the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, and rein-deer; the big-horned sheep, and the goat of the Rocky Mountains. The grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*) is the most formidable of all the animals of N. America, ranging from Mexico as far north as the 61st degree of latitude. The bison, or American buffalo, is the largest native quadruped of the New World, and may be considered as the monarch of the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where his species is to be seen in herds of 10,000. The musk-ox roams over the sterile tracts which lie N. of the



N O R T H A T L A N T I C

SOUTH AMERICA.

Scale of English Statute Miles





NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Equator

SOUTH AMERICA.

Scale of English Statute Miles



## America

60th parallel, and several species of deer browse among the barren valleys and brown hills of the mountain districts. The Rocky Mountain goat, like the chamois of the Alps, inhabits the most inaccessible heights of its native region, and the Rocky Mountain sheep is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds. The wolf of America is a fierce animal, running down and devouring deer, and if severely pressed with hunger, even breaking into huts and destroying the dogs. The prairie wolf hunts in packs, and is an animal of great speed. The dogs of America are now domesticated, and the most remarkable among them are the Newfoundland and the Mackenzie River dog, a small, slight, and affectionate animal. All the other kinds are both big and fierce. Foxes abound, and about 8000 skins of the American red fox are sent to England annually. Beavers, otters, racoons, hares, marmots, squirrels, opossums, musk-rats, and porcupines are all to be found, and are more or less sought after by the inhabitants as objects of pleasure or profit. With the exception of bears, the beasts of prey are neither many nor formidable. *Birds.* These are extremely numerous. There are in N. America nearly 500 species of birds, and of these about 400 are peculiar to the country. Eagles, hawks, and owls are plentiful; turkeys abound in the woods, and the passenger pigeon flies in such flocks as to darken the country over which they pass. These flocks are seen about a mile in width and several miles in length. When they alight on the trees, the branches crack beneath their weight, and thousands of them may be knocked down without difficulty. Their breeding-places have been found to consist of about 40 square miles of forests. *Reptiles.* Exceedingly numerous, especially in the United States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted is the rattle-snake, whose bite is fatal to man and beast, unless a remedy is immediately applied. The hog is the only animal which is not injured by the bite of this reptile, and which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayman is a native of the Southern States, and haunts the Mississippi, and frogs and toads, measuring from 6 to 15 inches long, are abundant. *Insects.* In the tropical regions especially, almost every description of these appear in myriads. The mosquitoes are such intolerable pests that they greatly interfere with the comfort of the natives. In the backwoods of N. America, however, they are turned to some profitable account. The Indians set fire to the woods, and the bison knowing that mosquitoes will not follow them where there is smoke, take shelter among the burning forests, where they become an easy prey to the huntsman, who is lying in wait for them. *Fish.* Every description abounds along the coasts and in the rivers. In no part of the world are there to be found so many cod as to the E. of Cape Breton, and on the banks of Newfoundland. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in Europe. At the discovery of America there were no domestic animals except the lama; but since then the different varieties of the European kinds have been introduced, and are now common. *Climate.* Healthy and variable, according to latitude and locality. On account of the severity of the climate the greater part of America N. of 50° is barren; but in other parts the temperature is generally lower than in corresponding latitudes in the Old World. Every variety of temperature, however, is to be found,

## America

in accordance with the difference of latitude and elevation. The temperate zone is often marked by sudden and violent changes, and the torrid by the extremes of wet and drought; but as this feature will be particularly noticed under the different countries composing the American continents, it is unnecessary to do more here than thus generally indicate the characteristics of the climate. *Pro.* Maize, or Indian corn, is the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to America, and it is extensively cultivated. All the European grain crops are largely produced; and millet, pimento, cocoa, vanilla, copaiba, sassafras, nux vomica, jalap, tobacco, the cochineal plant and the potato, are indigenous. The native fruits are mostly of the nut kind; but apples, oranges, lemons, and peaches arrive at a high state of perfection. The vine and the teaplat do not succeed, whilst cotton, sugar, and coffee are amongst the staple productions. The pine-apple is grown largely in fields, as we grow turnips, and great quantities of it are now regularly shipped to England. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. Gold is produced in large quantities in Mexico and California, and in 1857 was discovered at the Frazer river, in British Columbia. A considerable quantity of the precious metal was found in 1861 in the Cariboo district, lying between the 53rd and 54th parallels of N. latitude, and the 120th and 125th meridians of W. longitude, which has attracted a great number of emigrants from the United States and China, and many from this country, and will no doubt bring about the gradual colonization of this part of British America. Silver and precious stones are found in Mexico; copper in Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; lead, iron, and coal, in many parts of the United States and the British possessions; and salt in almost every part. *Race.* The aborigines, the Indian, or copper-coloured; the settlers, Circassian, from Europe; the Negro, from Africa; and the Esquimaux. The British and their descendants are found principally in the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and some of the West-India islands; the Spanish in Mexico; the French in Lower Canada, and along the banks of the lower Mississippi; the Negroes in the United States and also in the West Indies. A large portion of N. America is still possessed by the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N.W. parts of British America, the W. parts of the United States, and the N. parts of Mexico. They are estimated to number about 500,000, and upwards of 300,000 of them are within the established boundaries of the United States. *Rel.* Christianity generally. Most of the Indians are professedly Christians, but idolatry is largely mixed up with their religious rites. *Political Divisions.* The principal are British America, the United States, Russian America, Greenland or Danish America, and Mexico. The United States extend from the British possessions on the N., from which they are separated by the lakes, and a line traced along the 49th parallel of N. latitude, to the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and from the Pacific Ocean on the W. to the Atlantic on the E. The portion forming the Southern States of the Union consists of the states of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas, which attempted to secede from the United States in 1860 and 1861, in consequence of the election of Abraham



## America

Lincoln as president; but, after a struggle of four years' duration, were compelled to return to the Union. British America comprises the Canadian provinces, Hudson's Bay territory, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the island of Anticosti. Russian America begins at the S. extremity of Prince of Wales Island, in *Lat.* 54° 40' N., and about *Lon.* 132° W., and is divided from British America by the northern portion of the Californian Maritime Alps, and a line traced northwards from Mount St. Elias to Demarcation Point, along the 141st degree of W. longitude. All the American coast to the N. of Prince of Wales Island, and all the islands off that coast, are recognised as Russian territory. Mexico is embraced between *Lat.* 15° 30' and 33° N., and the Pacific Ocean on the W., and the Gulf of Mexico on the E. Under their several heads, however, these countries will be fully described. *Pop.* 44,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* Extending from 18° to 80° N. *Lon.* Between 20° and 168° W.—In 1497, the continent of North America was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, Christopher Columbus having discovered San Salvador, one of the Bahama islands, 5 years before. The first part of it colonized by the English was Virginia, when, in 1607, James-town was built. New England was first settled in 1614. In 1620 the Puritans fled thither from England, and built New Plymouth, Boston, and other towns. Part of New York was settled by the Dutch in 1614. The Swedes arrived shortly after, and fixed themselves in another part; but they were both dispossessed in 1664 by the English. Pennsylvania was first settled by William Penn, in 1681; Maryland by Lord Baltimore in 1633; Carolina in 1670; and Georgia by General Oglethorpe in 1732. All these colonies, from New England in the N. to Georgia in the S., revolted from Great Britain in 1775, and the next year asserted their independence, which was conceded in 1783. Nova Scotia was settled by Sir William Alexander in the time of Charles I., but was soon afterwards sold to the French. It was taken again in 1654, but restored in 1662. It was again taken by Sir William Phipps in 1690, and ceded again to the French in 1697; in 1710, however, the English conquered it once more, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht, in 1714. Canada was taken possession of by the French, in 1525, and Quebec was fortified in 1608, but the whole territory was conquered by the English in 1759, and it has been in their hands ever since.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, connects the two continents of N. and S. America, but its limits have not been exactly defined. It comprehends, however, the whole of the land which lies to the S. of Mexico, between the Gulf of Beluantepec and Chetumla Bay to the N. of Belize, on the N., and Panama Bay and the Gulf of Darien on the S., or, in other words, the districts which lie between *Lat.* 8° and 18° N. and *Lon.* 77° and 94° W. *Ext.* About 1200 miles long, from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth varying from 30 miles, across the Isthmus of Panama, to 600 from E. to W. through Guatemala and Honduras, just above *Lat.* 15° N. *Area.* 266,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. Its whole length is traversed by a chain of mountains, which is connected with

## America

the Andes of S. and the Rocky Mountains of N. America. This chain divides itself into three sections; the Costa Rica, the Honduras and Nicaragua, and the Guatemala groups. The first traverses the Isthmus of Panama; the second is detached from the other by Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan; and the third is remarkable as containing the largest number of active volcanoes to be found anywhere within the same space, with the exception of the island of Java. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.) *Rivers.* These, though numerous, are in general small, from the narrowness of the territory in which they flow, and their courses rarely exceed 250 miles, and many of them are under 50. The Usumasinta, falling into the Gulf of Campeachy, is the largest. *Lakes.* The principal are Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 50 broad, the Leon or Managua, Golfo Dolce, Golfete, Atitlan, Peten, Amatitlan or Amatitan, Guija, and Cojutepeque. *Forests.* Extensive and valuable. The woods of Panama are composed of 100 different kinds of trees, luxuriating in a hot, moist climate, destructive to animal life. Here grow the mahogany-tree, the lignum vitae, and logwood; and here are obtained sarsaparilla, pimento, black or Peruvian balsam, vanilla, and various other drugs and gums of great value in a commercial point of view. *Zoology.* The animals differ but little from those in other parts of America. The manati, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan, and the winged squirrel are peculiar to it; and the most remarkable of the feathered tribes are its humming-birds. The quetzal and the great macaw spread out their magnificent plumage of green and gold, and seem, beneath the rays of a tropical sun, as if they were created only to dazzle by the variety of their splendours. Serpents and insects abound, whilst along the coasts, and in the rivers and lakes, fish are plentiful. *Climate.* Owing to the inequality of the surface, this is exceedingly various. The dry season lasts from October to May, and the rest of the year is called the wet season, although it rains only during the night. *Pro.* In the higher table-lands all the European cereals are grown as well as fruits and vegetables, besides plantations of aloes, whence a spirituous liquor is distilled. In the warmer regions, maize, sugar-cane, mandioca, bananas, and all kinds of tropical fruits, indigo, tobacco, cotton, and cochineal are produced, and the sweet potato is cultivated to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury are found. Jasper and marble are quarried in Honduras, and brimstone is collected near a volcano called Quezaltenango. Salt is obtained in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific. *Political Divisions.* Central America was formerly composed of one federal state, but it is now divided in five republics and one kingdom. The republics are Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; the kingdom is the Mosquito territory. But the politically disturbed state in which these separate powers continually are, must, before long, induce other changes. The former confederacy existed till 1839, when it was dissolved. *Pop.* about 2,300,000, composed of Whites and Creoles, Mestizoes, or the offspring of Whites and Indians, and the aborigines.—In 1502 Columbus visited the E. coast of this country, and in 1505 it was conquered by Pedro Alvarado, a distinguished officer of Cortes, the conqueror

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of Mexico. Since that time, down to 1823, it remained subject to Spain; but in that year it effected its independence, and formed itself into a federative government.—By the railway which crosses the isthmus of Panama, from Panama to Chagres, a connexion has been formed between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; but on account of the disturbed state of the country it has hitherto been of little general benefit. At present it is receiving a large amount of consideration from the government of the United States, as well as from those governments of the Old World whose commercial communications would be greatly facilitated by an easy mode of transit being effected between the two great oceans of the globe. (*See PANAMA.*)

AMERICA, SOUTH, may be viewed as an irregular triangle, with its apex pointing to the south. *Area.* About 7,000,500 square miles. *Coast-line.* On the side of the Caribbean Sea and that of the Atlantic Ocean, this has been roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and on that of the Pacific at 5900. Thus its line of coast as a whole may be taken at about 16,000 miles. *Capes.* The principal are Del Norte, St. Roque, Branco, which is the most eastern point; Frio, St. Antonio, Corrientes, and Froward, the most southern on the continent; Horn and Pillar, the latter in Desolation Island, and the former in a small island to the S. of Tierra del Fuego, and Blanco, on the west. The land stretches both further north and south in the New World than it does in the Old. Point Barrow is in *Lat.* 72° N., and Cape Froward is 20° further south than Cape Agulhas, in Africa. *Straits.* Magalhaen's or Magellan's and the Strait of Le Maire. *Gulfs and Bays.* The gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, and Para, on the N.; those of Bahia, St. Antonio, and St. George on the E.; and the Bay of Panama, the Bay of Choco and Gulf of Guyaquil on the W. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, wonderfully fertile in the basin of the Amazon, but barren towards the extreme south. *Plains.* The principal are the plains of the Orinoco and the Amazon in the N., and the plains of Buenos Ayres in the S. In North America, the treeless plains called prairies or savannahs, exhibit, in some parts, a boundless extent of grass, waving like a sea, and rising to the height of several feet. In South America, these plains are somewhat different in character, and are distinguished by different appellations. The plains of the Orinoco are called *llanos*, and are alternately dry and wet, now baked by the sun almost as hard as burned bricks, and now covered with a luxuriant carpet of verdure vivified by the rains. The plains of the Amazon, which are covered with dense forests, are termed *silvas*, while the level tracts that are found in Buenos Ayres and Patagonia are called *pampas*. All the plains of South America have the same or similar characteristics. *Mountains.* The Andes, the Mountains of Parimé or Guiana, the range called the Coast Chain of Venezuela, and the Brazilian, of which the principal chain is the Sierra do Espinhaca. The Andes extend from Cape Froward, in the Strait of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the isthmus of Panama or Darien, a distance of 4180 miles in a straight line. Passing through this isthmus, they spread over Central America and the empire of Mexico, and continue their course through North America, under the name of the Rocky Mountains, until they reach the northern limits of the American coast on

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the Frozen Ocean. They are of no great width, but in elevation they rank next to the Himalayas of Asia. Their mean height has been estimated at 15,000 feet; but from all the ridges mountain peaks rise to the prodigious height of 18,000 or 19,000 feet; and Chimborazo, near the equator, has been ascertained, by barometrical measurement, to attain the extraordinary elevation of 21,440 feet, equal to about four miles, above the level of the sea. This, however, is not the loftiest peak. Aconcagua, in the Andes of Chili, the highest volcano in the world, rises 23,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is probably the culminating point of South America. The Highlands of Guiana consist of a number of irregular groups running for 600 or 700 miles from E. to W., and separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The highest points of this system are the Duida, 7149, and Maravaca, 10,500 feet. The Brazilian mountains consist of two great ranges running parallel to the coast, and at no great distance from the sea. They throw out numerous branches, which stretch into the interior, and traverse the country in various directions. *Volcanoes.* There are 30 of these in S. America, all belonging to the Andes, and consisting of three separate and distinct series,—those of Chili, of Quito, and of Peru and Bolivia. The highest of these is that of Aconcagua, as it has been said above, and Gualatieri or Sehamá, in the Peruvian Andes, seems to rank next in height, being about 22,000 feet above the level of the sea. The heights of the others vary between 12,000 and 18,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Amazon or Marañon, with its affluents the Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantins, which receives the Araguay. All these flow into the south side of the stream. The Yapura and the Negro flow into the north, and they all take an eastern direction. The Rio de la Plata is formed by the Parana and the Uruguay. The Parana has a tributary in the Paraguay, which again receives the Vermejo and the Pilcomayo, the Salado, and the Colorado. All these have a southern direction. The Orinoco, with its tributary the Cassiquiare, which connects it with the Rio Negro, the Magdalena, with its tributary the Cauca, and the San Francisco, drain the vast portion of the country lying to the north of the Great Plain. The Amazon is the largest river in the world, draining a basin of 2,500,000 square miles: the basin of the Rio de la Plata is 1,250,000 square miles. *Lakes.* Titicaca and Maracaybo may be considered as the only large lakes proper in S. America, the rest being rather swamps or morasses, instead of that clear body of water to which the name of lake is usually applied. Indeed, Maracaybo can hardly be called a lake, being rather an inlet from the Caribbean Sea. Titicaca, however, covers an area of 4000 square miles, and lies at an elevation of 12,795 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the N.W. frontier of Upper Peru. Besides these, there are various collections of water in the elevated valleys of the Andes, but none very large; and in low districts traversed by the Paraguay and other large rivers which overflow their banks in the rainy season, large tracts of marshy ground are annually converted into temporary lakes of considerable size. *Forests.* The largest in the world. Regarding the woods generally of South America, Humboldt observes, that they are so thick and



## America

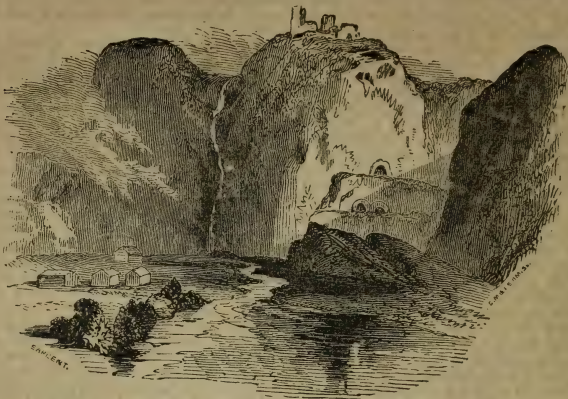
uninterrupted in the plains between the Orinoco and the Amazon, that were it not for intervening rivers, the monkeys, almost the only inhabitants, might pass along the tops of the trees, for several hundred miles, without touching the earth. *Wild Animals.* The most remarkable are the jaguar, or American tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so large and strong as the jaguar, but equally ferocious: the puma, or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the spectacled bear, and the chinchilla, the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the lama, which is about four feet high and five or six feet long, the neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, excepting the hunch on the back. The paco, alpaca, or vicuña, is a species of animal subordinate to that of the lama in the same degree as the ass is to the horse. Both the lama and the vicuña inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these, there is the tapir, the horse, armadillo, sloth, ant-eater, tiger-cat, lynx, and monkeys of every variety. The immense herds of wild horses and cattle which browse upon the *pampas* and *llanos* of S. America are the descendants of tame animals introduced by the Spaniards. Both were unknown there in the time of Columbus. *Birds.* The condor, harpy eagle, American ostrich, toucan, parrots, and humming-birds. The condor usually frequents the higher Andes, and for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, takes pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is nine feet, and its extreme length three feet and a half. Many of the birds which inhabit both the northern and southern parts of America are merely simple varieties of species that are found in Europe. Among these are geese, ducks, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows, partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcases of cattle slaughtered for the sake of their hides. They are also found to be extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts. The American ostrich, which is found in the *pampas*, has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich of Africa; but in other respects it is more like the cassowary. It runs with such swiftness that the fleetest dogs are thrown out in its pursuit. In the tropical regions of America, it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumage. *Reptiles.* The alligator, boa-constrictor, lizards, and turtles. Owing to the uncleared state of the country, America abounds in a variety of disagreeable reptiles. In the tropical regions this pest is most severely felt. Serpents of various kinds abound, particularly snakes. Of these, the most common, and, at the same time, the most poisonous, are the corales, or coral snakes, and the cascabeles, or rattle-snakes. There are also serpents of a larger species, similar to the boa-constrictor, found on several of the islands in the Indian Ocean. *Insects.* South America swarms with monstrous centipedes, spiders of an enormous size, scorpions, chigoes, a species of insect

## America

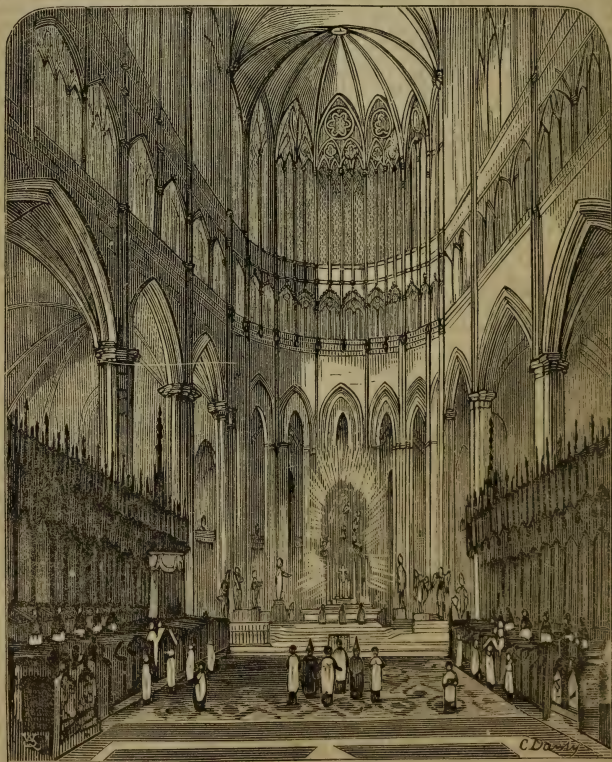
which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet, or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety that it is not perceptible until it has made its way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, with the destructive and troublesome white ants and termites. Great varieties of butterflies, vying with each other in the richness of their colour, people the air; and the mosquito, which is a source of continual torment, abounds in most parts. *Fish.* The rivers are well stored with fish of many different species. The lakes of the Caracas and Venezuela are inhabited by the electric eel, which possesses the singular power of stunning its prey by an electric discharge. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the lama, the same as in Europe. *Climate.* Variable. In Peru, rain scarcely ever falls, and along the low parts of the tropical countries it is exceedingly unhealthy. On the coast of the Caribbean Sea, yellow fever prevails. Frightful hurricanes often sweep over the *pampas*. The south of South America is both cold and dry, but as two-thirds of the peninsula lie within the tropics, it has a higher temperature than North America. *Pro.* Maize, rice, bread-fruit, plantain, yam, manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa, coffee, allspice, pepper, Peruvian bark, jalap, indigo, vanilla, and ipecacuanha. Of these, rice, bread-fruit, and sugar-cane were introduced by Europeans; but from America the Old World has received maize, tobacco, allspice, and the potato, with numerous trees and flowers; as the rhododendron, the American aloe, magnolias, dahlias, fuchsias, nasturtiums, and the passion-flower. *Minerals.* Gold, diamonds, and precious stones, from Brazil, Colombia, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; silver from Bolivia, Chili, and La Plata; tin and mercury from Peru; and copper from Chili and Peru. Brazil supplies more diamonds than any other country in the world; but gold is now less plentiful there than it is in California and Australia. *Race.* The aborigines, Circassians, and Negroes. The Spanish prevail in Colombia, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, and La Plata; the Portuguese and Negroes mostly in Brazil. *Rel.* Roman Catholicism and Fetishism. *Political Divisions.* These consist of Colombia, now divided into the republics of New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela; British, French, and Dutch Guiana; the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; the united provinces of La Plata, or Argentine Republic; the empire of Brazil, Paraguay, Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands. *Pop.* about 20,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 12° 30' N. to 55° 59' S. South America was discovered in 1493, on the third voyage of Christopher Columbus, who first landed at the mouth of the Orinoco. The name given to it is taken from that of Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, visited the N. coast of South America, and on his return to Europe, published the first account of the newly-discovered countries. According to the authority of Humboldt, it is not true that this adventurer claimed the honour of being the first discoverer of America, or even gave his name to the new continent, which arose out of many concurrent circumstances, with which he had no concern. Most of the West-India Islands were visited by Columbus and other Europeans some years earlier, San Salvador, or Guanahani, or Cat Island, being the first land discovered, which was in 1492. Terra Firma, which reached from Darien to Nicaragua, was invaded by the







AMASIA—THE ACROPOLIS.



AMIENS CATHEDRAL—THE CHOIR.

## Amerkote

Spaniards under Balboa, in 1513, who was the first who saw the waters of the Pacific from the mountain chain that runs through the isthmus. Other parts, as far as the river Orinoco, were afterwards reduced by private adventurers. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. In 1623 the Dutch took possession of the northern part, but were expelled in 1664. Peru was conquered by Pizarro in 1532, and Chili by Diego d'Almagro and Valdivia, who were sent there by Pizarro, for that purpose, in 1535. It was not until 1546 that Chili was brought under the Spanish yoke.—For further information regarding South America see the various countries of which it is composed.

AMERKOTE. (See AMERCOTE.)

AMERSFOORT, *a'-mers-fort*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Utrecht, situated on the Eem, 13 miles N.E. from Utrecht. *Manf.* Dinities, bombazines, and stuffs, glass, and other wares. It has a trade in tobacco and herrings. *Pop.* about 14,000.

AMERSHAM, *äm'-er-sham*, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, near the river Colne, and 23 miles S.E. from Buckingham. The town consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. *Manf.* The principal are cotton, sacking, lace, straw plait, and wooden chairs. *Area*, 10,544 acres. *Pop.* about 3550.—In this parish the poet Waller was born.

AMESBURY, or AMERESBURY, *aims'-ber-e*, a town and parish of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon, 8 miles N. from Salisbury. *Area*, 5890 acres. *Pop.* 1133.—It is now an inconsiderable place, noted for the ruins of an abbey, the vicinity of Stonehenge, and for having been the birthplace of Addison the poet, and one of the contributors to the Tatler.

AMETHI, *a'-me-the'*, a town in the district of Purtabgurh, Oude. *Pop.* 10,000. There is a small fort here, the rajah of which surrendered to Lord Clyde at the commencement of the winter campaign of 1858 against the mutineers. *Lat.* 26° 8' N. *Lon.* 82° 2' E.

AMGA, *am'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Yablonoi Krebet; and after a course of 466 miles falling into the Aldan in *Lon.* 135° E.

AMHARA, *am-ha'-ra*, formerly a province, but now an independent kingdom of Abyssinia. *Lat.* between 10° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 35° 10' and 38° 30' E.—The capital of this kingdom is Gondar. (See GONDAR.)

AMHERST, *äm'-herst*, a seaport town of British Burmah, and the capital of the most northern of the Tenasserim provinces, situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Martaban, 31 miles S. from Moulmein. It is a military station and a commercial town of some importance. *Lat.* 16° 4' N. *Lon.* 97° 45' E. *Pop.* about 5000.—This town was founded in 1826; and it has a splendid harbour, in which vessels may lie in perfect safety within 100 yards of the shore.

AMHERST, a county in Virginia, C.S., on the James river, about 80 miles W. from Richmond. *Area*, 418 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom nearly one-half are coloured. Its chief town is Amherst Court House, on a small tributary of the James river.

AMHERST, a town in Hampshire, Massachusetts, U.S., where there is a college known as Amherst College. It is 82 miles W. from Boston. *Pop.* about 300.—There are several small townships in America of this name; also some islands

## Amlwch

so called in the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

AMHERSTBURG, *äm'-herst-berg*, a town of Canada West, North America, 3 miles above the entrance of the river Detroit into Lake Erie. *Pop.* about 2000. *Lat.* 42° 5' N. *Lon.* 83° 12' W.

AMIENS, *a'-me-ens*, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It possesses a considerable general trade, and stands on the banks of the Somme, at a distance of about 25 miles from the English Channel, and 72 miles N. from Paris. The town is agreeably situated, and its streets are straight, broad, and well-built. It contains a public library with 40,000 volumes, and many manuscripts, a museum, a theatre, a corn-hall, and cavalry barracks; it is also a bishop's see, and has a royal court, a royal college, an academy of sciences, a university, a school of design, a botanical garden, a court of assize, and commercial tribunals. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, kerseymeres, cotton, and velvets, carpets, linen and cotton goods. There are dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works; beetroot-sugar and soap factories, besides tanyards and paper mills. It is also famous for its *Patés de Canard* or duck pies, which are sent to all parts of France. *Pop.* about 58,000.—Amiens was once a place of considerable strength, and played an important part in the wars of the Middle Ages. Its most celebrated building is a magnificent Gothic cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe, and, although founded in the 12th, was not entirely finished till the end of the 14th century. Its interior exhibits one of the grandest spectacles which architectural skill has ever produced; whilst the mind is deeply impressed by the exquisite proportions of the building, and the noble simplicity of design and ornamentation which everywhere meets the eye. Its length is 442 feet, including the walls and western entrance, and the nave is 140 feet high, from the ground to the crown of the vaulted roof, which is half as high again as that of Westminster. The spire has an elevation of 420 feet. In 1597 the Spanish troops took the city by stratagem, having sent a small body within the walls disguised as peasants. On March 27, 1802, the celebrated treaty styled "The Peace of Amiens" was signed in the Hôtel de Ville. It is the birthplace of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre, and is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS, *äm'-c-rän'-te*, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying about 500 miles N.E. from the island of Madagascar. They are generally from 1½ to 2½ miles in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in height. *Lat.* between 4° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 52° and 54° E.—They came into the possession of Britain in 1814.

AMITE, *äm'-cet*, a county in Mississippi United States, watered by a river of the same name. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000 or 12,000, of whom one-half are coloured.

AMLIA, *am'-lea*, one of the Andreanowsky Islands, which form a portion of the Aleutian group, in the North Pacific Ocean, immediately east of Atcha. It is 40 miles long and 10 broad.

AMLWCH, *äm'-look*, a seaport-town and parish of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 15 miles N.W. from Beaumaris. It has a good harbour, which has been excavated from the solid rock. The mines, about 2 miles distant from the



**Ammalapoorum**

town, contain a considerable quantity of copper ore, but they are not so flourishing as they formerly were. *Pop.* 5949, including the town and parish. *Lat.* 53° 24' N. *Lon.* 4° 21' W.

**AMMALAPOORUM**, *am-al'-a-poor-um*, a town of British India, in the district of Rajahmundry and presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.E. from Masulipatam.

**AMMAN**, or **AMMON**, *am-man*, a ruined city of Syria, supposed to have been the Rabbah of Scripture. It is 45 miles N.E. from Jerusalem. *Lat.* 31° 56' N. *Lon.* 35° 59' E.

**AMMARPOOR**, or **AMARPUR**, *am'-ar-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 114 miles S.E. from Khatmandoo. *Lat.* 26° 57' N. *Lon.* 86° 58' E.

**AMMER**, *am'-mer*, the name of two small rivers and a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, one of the rivers joining the Neckar at Tübingen, and the other falling into the Isar 2 miles from Mosburg. The lake Ammer is traversed by this one, and is 10 miles long and 4 broad.

**AMOAS**, or **AMWAS**, *am-o'-as*, a village of Palestine, situated on a hill, 15 miles N.W. from Jerusalem, supposed to be the village of Emmaus to which our Saviour journeyed with two of his disciples after his resurrection.

**AMOL**, *a-mol*, a city of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, on the Heraz, near S. coast of the Caspian Sea, from which, during the summer months, many of the inhabitants retire to the Elburz Mountains. *Lat.* 36° 31' N. *Lon.* 52° 22' E. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.—The only interesting building in Amol is the ruin of a mausoleum erected by Shah Abbas over the remains of one of his ancestors by the mother's side who died in 1378.

**AMOO**, *a'-moo*, a name of the river Oxus. (*See* OXUS.)

**AMOOR**, **AMUR**, or **SAGHALIEN**, *a'-moor*, a large river of Eastern Asia, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argun; the first rising on the N. side of a knot of mountains in the N. of Mongolia, close to the S. frontier of Russia in Asia, and the second about 30 miles S.E. from the sources of the Shilka in the same mountain range. The Argun forms the boundary-line between the Chinese and Russian empires for more than 300 miles. The Amoor traverses the centre of Manchooria, and enters the Gulf of Saghalien, opposite the island of the same name, in *Lat.* 53° 8' N., and *Lon.* 141° E.—The entire course of this river, when taken from the head of either the Shilka or the Argun, is estimated at 2750 miles. (*See* MANCHOORIA.)

**AMOREBACH**, *a-mor'-bak*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Lower Franconia, 32 miles S.W. from Würzburg. *Manf.* Principally paper and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 49° 38' N. *Lon.* 9° 13' E.

**AMORGO**, *a-mor'-go*, an island in the Greek Archipelago, the most eastern of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, and 20 miles S.E. from Naxia. *Ext.* 13 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous; it produces excellent oil. *Pop.* 3000.—The chief town of this island is of the same name, and is situated, with the port of St. Anna, on the N.E. shore. It is the birthplace of Simonides. *Lat.* 36° 52' N. *Lon.* 25° 56' E.

**AMORGO POULO**, *pou'-lo*, an uninhabited island in the Greek Archipelago, 10 miles S.W. from Amorgo. *Lat.* 36° 36' N. *Lon.* 25° 40' E.

**AMOUR**, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 19 miles S.W. from Lons-le-Saulnier. It carries on a small trade in swine,

**Amrawutti**

cattle, horses, and poultry. It has, besides, some potteries, tanneries, and iron-works. *Pop.* 2000.—This place is celebrated for the number of sieges it has from time to time sustained.

**AMOX**, *a'-moi*, a city and seaport in the province of Fo-Kien, China. It is built on an island of the same name, opposite Formosa, in a bay of the Strait of Formosa. A line of rocky hills separates the city from the suburbs, and commands it by means of a fortified citadel. The town is large, containing many public buildings, and carrying on a considerable trade, especially with Formosa. It possesses an excellent harbour, in which ships can lie close to the quays. The streets are narrow and dirty, but the buildings are of great size. Its situation renders it admirably adapted for commerce. *Manf.* Porcelain, paper, umbrellas, and grass cloth, which, with tea and sugar-candy, are its chief exports. *Imp.* Rice, camphor, and European produce. *Pop.* about 270,000. *Lat.* 24° 30' N. *Lon.* 118° 7' E.—Amoy was the great military depot of the province till 1841, when it was captured by the British, who kept it until the payment of 6,000,000 dollars, demanded, by the treaty of Nankin, from the Chinese government. The port of Amoy is now open to all nations.

**AMPANAN**, *am'-pa-nan*, a town on the island of Lombok, in the Eastern Archipelago. It has a trade in rice, poultry, and other products. It is very unhealthy, and the climate fatal to Europeans. *Lat.* 8° 25' S. *Lon.* 116° E.

**AMPEFFING**, *amp'-feeng*, a village of Bavaria, in the province of Upper Bavaria, 6 miles N.W. from Muhlendorf, where, in 1322, Frederick of Austria was defeated by Louis of Bavaria, and where, in 1800, Moreau began his famous retreat from Germany to the French frontier. *Pop.* about 500.

**AMPHILLA**, *am-flu'-la*, an island in a bay of the same name, in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. *Lat.* 14° 40' N. *Lon.* 40° 55' E.

**AMPHITRITE ISLANDS**, *am'-fi-tri'-te*, two clusters of islands forming part of the group called the Paracels, in the China Sea. They form two groups, called the N. and S. group. The former is in *Lat.* 16° 52' N. *Lon.* 112° 18' E. The latter in *Lat.* 16° 50' N. *Lon.* 112° 20' E.

**AMPLEPUIS**, *ampl'-pwe*, a town of France, department of the Rhone, 28 miles N.W. from Lyon. *Manf.* Linen and cotton threads, and cotton fabrics of all kinds. *Pop.* 5311.

**AMPNEY**, *amp'-ne*, the name of several small parishes of England, in Gloucestershire, none of which have a population above 700.

**AMPTHILL**, *amt'-hill*, formerly **AMETULLE**, a market-town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, 7 miles S. from Bedford. *Area* of parish, 1928 acres. *Pop.* 2144. A station on the Cambridge, Bedford, and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

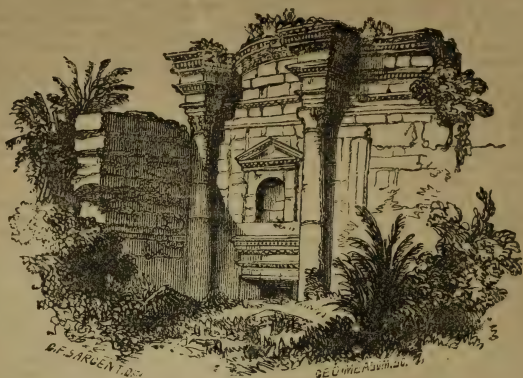
**AMPUDIA**, *am-poo'-de-a*, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the province of Palencia, 13 miles S.W. from Palencia. *Pop.* about 2000. On the 6th June, 1813, this place was the head-quarters of Wellington's army.

**AMPURIAS**, *am-poo'-re-as*, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Gerona, on the site of the ancient Emporium, 23 miles N.E. from Gerona.

**AMRAN MOUNTAINS**, *am'-ran*, a mountain-range in the S. of Afghanistan, the highest peak of which attains an elevation of 9000 feet. It is crossed by the Khojuk pass, 7457 feet high.

**AMRAWUTTI**, or **OOMRAWUTTEE**, *am'-ra-woot'-e*,





RUINS AT AMMON.



AMSTERDAM IN 1639.



## Amritsir

a considerable town of India, in the province of Berar, in the presidency of Bengal, 93 miles S.W. from Nagpoor. It has an active trade, and excellent cotton is grown in its neighbourhood.

AMRITSIR, or UMRITSIR, *am-rit'-sir*, the "pool of immortality," formerly called Chak, a town of the Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Ravee, 35 miles N.E. from Lahore. This is the chief place of religious worship of the Sikh nation, who resort hither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin constructed by Ram Das, the fourth Guru or spiritual leader of the Sikhs. This place has upwards of 8000 shops, and about 450 Hindoo and Mahometan places of worship. Runjeet Sing cut a canal from this town to the Ravee, a distance of 30 miles, and built the fortress of Govindghur close to the city. *Manf.* Chiefly shawls, silks, and linen and woollen cloths. A large transit trade is carried on with various parts of India, and it is a great emporium for many of the productions of the East. *Pop.* about 120,000. *Lat.* 31° 37' N. *Lon.* 74° 48' E.

AMSTEL, *äm'-stel*, a small river of Holland, one of the mouths of the Rhine, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Ij, pronounced *eye*. It is now used as a canal, and has been made navigable for vessels of considerable size.

AMSTELVEEN, *äm'-stel-vene*, a town of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. from Amsterdam, consisting of one long street. *Pop.* about 2500.

AMSTERDAM, formerly AMSTELDAM, *äm'-ster-däm*, "the dike or dam of Amstel," the capital of the province of North Holland, and kingdom of Holland or the Netherlands, situated on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Ij, in North Holland. The river Amstel divides it into the Old and the New towns. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to build nearly the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways, there being in all nearly 300 bridges in the city, whilst several of the streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side the city was formerly defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch, but the ramparts have been removed and windmills erected on the bastions; by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is undefended by fortifications; but the entrance to the harbour is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. Opposite Amsterdam commences the great ship canal, the most stupendous undertaking of the kind ever executed, extending to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 50 miles. This great work required the labour of eight years, and cost more than a million sterling. The Royal Palace, formerly the Stadthouse or Townhall, stands on a foundation of about 14,000 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices are the East and West-India Houses, Exchange, Bank, Admiralty, the Herring Packery, Corn Exchange, and Haarlem Gate. In the Old Church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The New Church contains the tombs of De Ruyter and

## Amsterdam

the poet Vondel. The synagogues of the Jews are of the most splendid description. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dockyards, the royal academy of the fine arts, anatomical and surgical college, house of correction, or Rasp-huis, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, and the Trippenhuys, containing a fine collection of paintings and engravings. The famous Bourse or Exchange is a plain but stately fabric of freestone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It will contain about 4500 persons, and is the general resort, after midday, of all concerned in any kind of mercantile business. The Bank was instituted by the States of Holland in 1609, when the magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual bankers of the inhabitants, and ordered that all payments above 300 guilders (£27), and all bills of exchange, should be made at the bank. The merchants were compelled to take this measure in consequence of the debased state of the current coin of Holland at that time, which the trade of Amsterdam brought from all quarters of Europe. The transactions of this bank ceased, however, in 1814; and the present Bank of the Netherlands was then established on the model of the Bank of England. *Commerce.* Extensive in almost every article of trade. In former days it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels enter the port with the same tide; and as many as 600 vessels and upwards were frequently in the harbour at the same time. The chief exports and imports of Amsterdam are grain, wine, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazilian tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton and other productions from the Levant and Barbary; the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silver, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. During the 20 years that preceded the peace of 1814, the trade of Amsterdam suffered considerably, but since that time it has gradually improved. From 1810 to the fall of Bonaparte, Amsterdam was the chief town of the French department of the Zuyder Zee, and the third town in the French empire, taking rank after Paris and Rome. *Manf.* In the town and adjoining country all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloon, lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, leather, borax, camphor, cinnabar, and sulphur, are manufactured; there are also many sugar refineries. *Pop.* about 263,000. *Lat.* 52° 22' N. *Lon.* 4° 53' E.—In former ages Amsterdam consisted of a single village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen. It first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370, was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and after several successive augmentations in size and population (particularly in the years 1585, 1599, 1612, and 1658), became, in the 17th century, one of the most important trading cities of Europe. By water, Amsterdam has communication with all parts of Holland, and by railway it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; and on the other side with Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, 32 miles N.W. from Albany. *Manf.* Scythes, saws, and carpets. *Pop.* 4300.—It is a station on the Utica Railway.

Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Indian Ocean. *Ext.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad. Height. 2760 feet. Uninhabited. *Lat.*  $37^{\circ} 52'$  S. *Lon.*  $77^{\circ} 36'$  E. There is another island of this name in Palk Strait, near the most N.W. point of the coast of Ceylon.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, a seaport-town in British Guiana, S. America, and the capital of the colony, situated near the confluence of the Berbice and Canjee. *Lat.*  $8^{\circ} 24'$  N. *Lon.*  $57^{\circ} 21'$  W. This town was originally settled by the Dutch, and is protected by three batteries at the entrance of the river.

AMSTETTEN, *am-stet'-en*, a village of Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, 68 miles S.W. from Vienna. The Austrians and Russians were defeated here by the French on the 5th November, 1805.—Another, a small town of Wurtemberg, a station on the Wurtemberg and Bavarian Railway.

AMTZELL, *amt-zel*, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the Donau Kreis, or province of the Danube, about 22 miles N. from Lake Constance, and 8 miles S.E. from Ravensburg. *Pop.* 2130.

AMUCU, *a'-moo-koo'*, a lake, or rather marsh, between the Amazon and Essequibo, S. America, on the boundary line between British Guiana and Brazil. It is the site of Sir W. Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks," near which stood the "imperial and golden city of Mansa," and of the "El Dorado" of the Spaniards. *Lat.*  $3^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.*  $58^{\circ} 55'$  W.

AMUR. (See AMOOR.)

AMWELL GREAT, *am'-wel*, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. from London, where is one of the feeders of the New River, which supplies a large part of the metropolis of Great Britain with water. *Pop.* 1660.

AMWELL, a post township of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 5000.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

ANABARA, *an'-a-ba'-ra*, a river of Russia in Asia, or Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in *lat.*  $66^{\circ}$  N., *lon.*  $107^{\circ}$  E., and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Arctic Ocean in *lat.*  $72^{\circ}$  N., and *lon.*  $112^{\circ}$  E.

ANACAPRI, *a-na-ka'-pre*, a small town on the island of Capri, in the Gulf of Naples, situated on a rocky elevation, where there are a castle and some remains of several ancient buildings. *Pop.* about 1800.—This town can only be reached by a flight of 552 steps, cut in the rock; and it is said that its inhabitants are so much attached to it as a place of residence, that many of them have never descended these steps.

ANACLACHE, *a'-na-clash*, a snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes. Height, 18,500 feet. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 12'$  S. *Lon.*  $69^{\circ} 20'$  W.

ANADYR, or ANADIR, *a'-na-dir*, a river of Russia in Asia, or Siberia, rising in Lake Ivashka, and after a course of 600 miles falling into the Gulf of Anadyr, an inlet of the Sea of Kamtchatka, in *lon.*  $177^{\circ}$  E.—There is only one station on its banks, which is called Anadyrsk. *Lat.*  $65^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.*  $168^{\circ}$  E.

ANAGNI, *a-nan'-ye*, a decayed town of Central Italy, in the delegation of Frosinone, 37 miles S.E. from Rome. *Pop.* 5500.—Pope Boniface VIII. was born here.

ANAH, *a-na*, a town of Turkey in Asia, situated at the Euphrates, in the pachalic of Bagdad, 160 miles N.W. from Bagdad. It forms a resting station for the caravans that traverse the great

Anatolico

desert of Mesopotamia. *Pop.* about 7500. *Lat.*  $34^{\circ} 27'$  N. *Lon.*  $41^{\circ} 59'$  E.

ANAHUAC, *a'-na-hoo-ak'*, the ancient Indian name of Mexico. (See MEXICO.)

ANAM, or ANNAM, *a-nam*, a country of Asia, occupying the E. portion of a promontory to the N.E. of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam. *Ext.* About 970 miles, from N. to S., with an average breadth of 150 miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country, generally speaking, is beautifully varied by hill and dale, being traversed by charming valleys, which run up into the slopes of well-cultivated hills, that rise into mountain-ranges of considerable extent. It is well watered, but little is as yet known of the nature and productions of the interior. It is composed of three provinces—Tonquin, on the N.; Cochinchina, on the S.E.; and Cambodia, on the S.W. *Agriculture.* Defective. *Manf.* Imperfect. In the manufacture of cotton, silk, and porcelain, the inhabitants cannot equal the Hindoos, Japanese, or Chinese. *Exp.* Sugar, pepper, tin, teak, sandal-wood, silk, and cotton. *Imp.* Tea, opium, and manufactured goods. *Pop.* About 12,000,000, consisting principally of Chinese and Malays. *Lat.* between  $9^{\circ} 40'$  and  $23^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.*  $102^{\circ}$  and  $109^{\circ} 30'$  E. (See TONQUIN, COCHIN CHINA, CAMBODIA.)

ANAMBA ISLANDS, *a-nam'-ba*, a group of fifteen islands in the China Sea, for the most part inhabited by poor Malays, who support themselves by fishing and the cultivation of rice, sago, and cocoa-nuts. *Pop.* about 1500. *Lat.* between  $2^{\circ} 30'$  and  $3^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $106^{\circ}$  and  $107^{\circ}$  E.

ANAMIRAPUCU, *a-nam'-e-ra-pu-cu*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in *lat.*  $0^{\circ} 15'$  S.; *lon.*  $50^{\circ} 55'$  W.

ANAMUR, *a'-na-mur*, the most southern point of Asia Minor. *Lat.*  $36^{\circ} 1'$  N. *Lon.*  $32^{\circ} 42'$  E.

ANAPA, *an'-a-pa'*, a fortified town of Russia, in the province of Kutais, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 47 miles S.E. from Yenikale. *Exp.* Grain, tallow, butter, hides, peltries, and wax. *Pop.* 3000, consisting of Tartars, Circassians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Russians. *Lat.*  $44^{\circ} 54'$  N. *Lon.*  $37^{\circ} 21'$  E. The constant wars which have existed between the Russians and the tribes inhabiting the mountain country in the rear of this place, have almost neutralized the great advantages offered by its situation, and prevented its growth. As a military post it has been greatly prized by Russia. Its fort was built by the Turks in 1784, and taken by the Russians in 1791 and in 1807, and only given up with the greatest reluctance. In May, 1823, it was forced to surrender to the Russians, and at the peace of Adrianople was ceded to Russia, with all the coast towns and forts from the Kuban to Fort St. Nicholas. During the war of 1855, this town, with other ports on the Circassian coast, was destroyed by the Russians, but in the following year it was again occupied by them.

ANATOLIA. (See NATOLIA.)

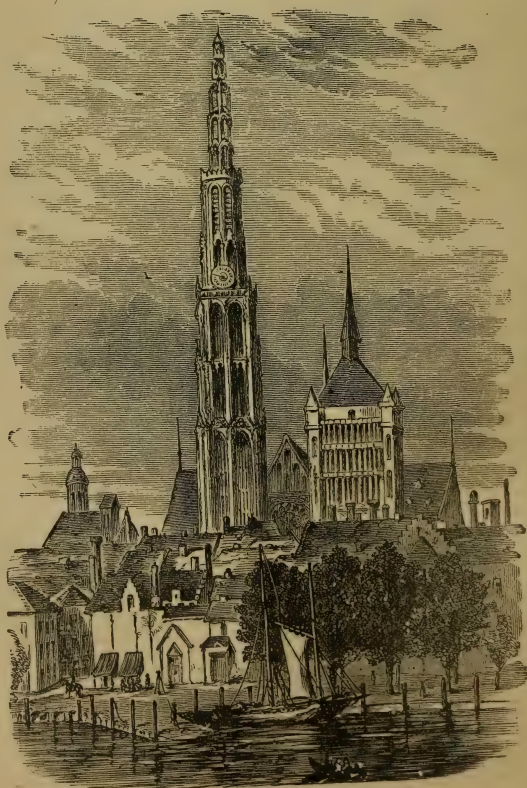
ANATOLICO, *a-nat-o-le'-ko*, a town of Greece, in the province of Aetolia, 16 miles N.W. from Missolonghi, standing on a rocky island in a salt lagoon on the W. side of the Gulf of Patras. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. *Lat.*  $38^{\circ} 24'$  N. *Lon.*  $21^{\circ} 18'$  E.—The houses of this town are mostly built upon piles, and number about 400. In March, 1826, the town surrendered to the Egyptian troops of Ibrahim-Pasha.







ANCONA.



ANTWERP.

## Anava

ANAVA, *an-a-va*, a river of Brazil, and a tributary of the Branco or Parima. *Length*. About 200 miles.

ANAVELHANA, *a-na-vel-ha'-na*, a river of Brazil and a tributary of the Rio Negro, into which it falls near Toroma. *Length*. About 220 miles.

ANCASTER, *an-kas-ter*, a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, 17 miles S. from Lincoln. It is situated on the site of the Roman station Causennæ, on the old Roman road called Ermine-street. *Area*. 2800 acres. *Pop.* about 682. It is a station on the Boston, Sleaford and Grantham branch of the Great Northern Railway.

ANCENIS, *an-sen'-e*, a town of France, situated on the Loire, in the department of the Lower Loire, 20 miles N.E. from Nantes. *Commerce*. It has a trade in wood, corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron, and timber. *Pop.* 4628.—When the revolutionary war of La Vendée was at its height, this town was the scene of some severe contests.

ANCHOLME, *änk'-home*, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber about 3 miles W. from Barton.

ANCLIFF, *än'-klif*, a hamlet of England, near Wigan, in Lancashire, where there is a well remarkable for emitting an inflammable gas.

ANCONA, *an-kol'-na*, a large province of Italy, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea; bounded on the S. by the province of Macerata, on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the N. and W. by the province of Urbino. *Ext.* About 38 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 miles. *Area*. 408 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, with many acres covered with copses and laid out in meadows, olive-grounds, and pasture-land. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, hemp, wine, tobacco, hay, oil, beans, and silk. Hogs, sheep, and horned cattle are also reared in large numbers. *Towns*. The principal are Ancona, Jesi, and Osimo. *Pop.* about 254,000.

ANCONA, a large commercial town of Italy, the capital of the above province, standing on a point of land which projects into the Adriatic Sea, 135 miles N.E. from Rome. It is seated between two hills, on one of which is the citadel, a place of considerable strength, and on the other the cathedral church. On the more ancient of the moles which enclose the harbour is a triumphal arch, erected A.D. 112, in honour of Trajan, by his wife Plotina and his sister Marciana, and said to be the finest marble arch in the world. The new mole has also a triumphal arch, erected by Clement XII., whilst the harbour is defended by several forts. *Manf.* Leather, paper, wax-candles, silk stockings, and verdigris. *Commerce*. *Exp.* Grain, bacon, hemp, fruits, hides, sulphur, cordage, linseed, raw silk, and tobacco. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods, dye-stuffs, colonial produce, drugs, wool, wax, hardware, and salt-fish. *Pop.* about 48,000. *Lat.* 43° 38' N. *Lon.* 13° 35' E.—Ancona was one of the principal naval stations of the Romans, and was anciently famous for its purple dye. It was a favourite place of Trajan, who greatly improved its harbour. In every period of its history it has been one of the chief commercial cities of Central Italy. In 1797 it was occupied by the French, but in 1799, after a long siege, it was retaken by the Austrians. In 1832 the French again took possession of its citadel, which they did not leave till 1838. It was besieged and taken by the Sardinians in 1860, after which the pro-

## Andalusia

vince was annexed to Piedmont, and subsequently merged in the new kingdom of Italy. Steamers sail from Ancona to Corfu, Athens, Patras, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

ANCREE, a town of France. (See ALBERT.)

ANCRUM, *än'-krum*, a village and parish of Roxburghshire, on the Teviot, in Scotland. *Area*. 10,389 acres. *Pop.* 1511.—Here, in 1544, the battle of Ancrum Moor was fought between the English and Scotch, the latter being the victors.

ANCUZ, the Gulf of, *an'-kud*, the N. part of a channel between the island of Chiloe and the mainland of Chili, S. America. The S. part of the strait is called the Gulf of Corcovado. *Ext.* Nearly 150 miles long, with an average width of 60. *Lat.* of entire channel between 41° 30' and 43° 30' S. *Lon.* between 72° 40' and 73° 50' W.

ANCYRA. (See ANGORA.)

ANDALUSIA, or ANDALUCIA, *an'-da-loo'-se-a*, a division of Spain, which embraces the four ancient provinces of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada, and the modern ones of Seville, Cadiz, Jaen, Huelva, Cordova, Almeria, Granada, and Malaga. It is bounded on the N. by Estremadura and La Mancha, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Portugal, and on the E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 300 miles long, with an average breadth of 140. *Area*, estimated at 27,221 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely uneven, except the basin of the Guadalquivir, which for the greater part may be regarded as a wide plain. The Sierra Morena mountain-range runs along its north frontier, and is cut by the great road from Madrid to Seville at the pass called the Despeña-perros, with an elevation of 7560 feet above the level of the sea. Another mountain-range, called the Sierra Nevada, runs across Andalusia, from Cartagena to Tarifa and Cape Trafalgar. Many of the summits of this range are covered with perpetual snow, and two of them, the Picacho de Mulahacen and the Picacho de Veleta, attain respectively the heights of 11,658 and 11,382 feet above the level of the sea. On the Sierra Mulahacen is the Lake of Caldera, a sheet of water 10,112 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers*. The principal is the Guadalquivir, which rises in the province of Jaen, near Cazorla, and after a course of 320 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at San Lucar. The Guadalimar, Guadiato, and Genil, or Xenil, are its chief tributaries, which, altogether, drain an area of more than 15,000 square miles, which is rather more than half the whole superficial extent of Andalusia. The rivers on the south of the Sierra Nevada are of little importance. *Zoology*. Wolves and bears are occasionally found in the mountain-ranges, and venomous reptiles lurk in the crevices of rocks, and amongst the brushwood of the milder parts of the country. Deer, hares, and rabbits are abundant, and bustards, partridges, and plovers are also plentiful. The horses of Andalusia are the best breed in the peninsula, and its bulls are distinguished for their indomitable courage, and are therefore generally procured, when it is possible to do so, for the bull-fights of the country. Sheep are plentiful, and its hogs, reared on the acorns of the woods, supply excellent hams and bacon, which are not to be surpassed for size or flavour in any part of Europe. *Climate*. Cold on the mountains, but extremely warm on the coasts. *Pro.* Grain, olives, figs, cotton, sugar, silk, cochineal, and



## Andaman Islands

wine. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, antimony, copper, sulphur, coal, and marble. *Manf.* These are not extensive. Silks, woollen goods, and leather are the most important. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. The form and features of the Andalusians show that they are partly descended from the Moors that once occupied the country. They are cruel, boastful and superstitious. Smuggling is carried on among them to a great extent. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° 39' N. *Lon.* between 1° 38' and 7° 20' W.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, *än'-da-man*, several mountainous islands on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, formerly supposed to be but two in number, and therefore called the Great and Little Andaman. *Area.* 3000 square miles. They form a chain from N. to S., and the principal islands are called North Island, Middle Island, South Island, and Little Andaman, separated by Stewart Sound, Middle Passage, and Duncan Passage. They were chosen as a place of banishment for the sepoys concerned in the Indian mutiny of 1857. Their inhabitants are in the lowest state of civilization. *Lat.* between 10° and 14° N. *Lon.* traversed by the meridian 93° E.—In 1791 the English endeavoured to form settlements on the principal islands, but as the climate was found to be unsuitable for Europeans, they were abandoned in 1796.

ANDELYS, *LES, lais an'-de-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, formed by two old towns, the Great and the Little Andely, about half a mile distant from each other, situated on the Seine, 20 miles N.E. from Evreux. *Manf.* Cloth, cotton goods, leather, and wooden shoes. *Pop.* 5500. The ruins of Château Gaillard, a fortress built by Richard Cœur de Lion, are in the neighbourhood of Little Andely, and in a neighbouring village, called Villiers, the painter Poussin was born, in 1594.

ANDENNE, *an'-den*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Namur, situated on the Maas, or Meuse, 10 miles N.E. from Namur. *Manf.* Tobacco-pipes and porcelain. *Pop.* about 6000. It is a station on the railway between Namur and Liège.

ANDERMATT, *an'-der-matt*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 20 miles S. from Altorf, in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, which crosses the Reuss, and which is part of the route leading across Mont St. Gothard into Italy. *Pop.* 700.

ANDERNACH, *an'-der-nak*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, and the government of Coblenz, beautifully situated on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Bonn, 11 miles N.W. from the former. *Manf.* Hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, used in the construction of the dikes in Holland, and mill-stones, which are sent to all parts of Europe. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 50° 27' N. *Lon.* 7° 25' E.

ANDERSON, *än'-der-son*, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. *Area.* 750 square miles. *Pop.* 7000, of which about half are negroes. *Chief Town.* Clinton. It is the name of a district in S. Carolina, and of several townships in the United States.

ANDES. (See AMERICA, SOUTH.)

ANDORNO CACCIORNA, *an-dor'-no*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the province of Biella, 4 miles N. from Biella, situated in one of the most prosperous districts of the Sardinian States. *Pop.* including the surrounding villages, upwards of 10,000, chiefly employed in the lead,

## Andreasberg

copper, and iron mines of the neighbouring mountains.—The painter Cagliari was born here.

ANDORRA, or ANDORRE, *an-dor'-a*, in Arabic, the name of this place signifies "thick with trees." It is a small independent neutral state in the north of the province of Catalonia, in Spain, and on the south side of the Pyrenees. *Ext.* 30 miles long and nearly the same in breadth. *Area.* 191 square miles. *Desc.* Being situated amongst the wildest districts of the Pyrenees it has but little arable land, but contains extensive pasture grounds; it is entirely surrounded with mountains. Little grain is grown, the inhabitants being mostly shepherds, who live in a simple manner, and are entirely unaccustomed to the luxuries of cities. *Manf.* These are few and of the most primitive description. Iron is produced in the mines, and some rude implements and tools are made, but nothing that deserves the name of manufactures, as these are now understood in larger and more advanced communities. *Gov.* Under the protection of Spain, but the administration is carried on by twenty-four representatives elected by the whole population, under a governor or syndic, with the aid of two magistrates, one appointed by France and the other by the bishop of Urgel, who take the lead in all matters, judicial and military. *COMMERCE.* *Exp.* Iron to Spain, and wool and skins to France. *Imp.* The necessities of life; an active contraband trade is carried on by the inhabitants of the little republic between Spain and France. *Pop.* about 10,000.—In 790 Charlemagne defeated the Moors in a neighbouring valley, with the assistance of the Andorrans, and from that period they date the independence of their little state. As a recompense for their services, the French monarch allowed them to make their own laws, a privilege which they have continued ever since to enjoy.

ANDOVER, *än'-do-ver*, a town of England, in Hampshire, situated on a rivulet called the Anton, 12 miles N.W. from Winchester. It has an ancient Gothic church, is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. *Manf.* Principally silk, and it has a trade in timber. Malting is carried on to a considerable extent, and is the principal business of the town. *Pop.* 5221. *Lat.* 51° 12' N. *Lon.* 1° 28' W.—This town is a station on the London and South-Western Railway, about midway between Salisbury and Basingstoke.

ANDOVER, a small town of Massachusetts, U.S., 21 miles N. from Boston. Amongst other educational establishments, it possesses a large and important institution called the Andover Theological Seminary, which has a large library, and is richly endowed. *Pop.* about 6000.

ANDRE, *St., saint andre*, the name of some small towns in Hungary, Illyria, and France, distinguished in some cases by affixes.

ANDREA, *St., an'-drai-a*, the name of a small village of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, near Couza. There is another of the same name in Calabria.

ANDREA, *St., Cape*, a headland forming the N.E. promontory of the island of Cyprus.

ANDREAS, *St.*, the name of a group of islands in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, situated N. from Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name.

ANDREASBERG, *an'-drai'-as-berg*, a mining town of Hanover, in the Hartz mountains, situated at the foot of the Brocken, in the district of Clausthal, and about 15 miles N.E. from



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Andrenov

that town. There is a rich silver mine about a mile and a half from the town, and this with some manufactories of thread and lace affords employment for the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 4300.

ANDRENÖV, or ANDREIANOWSKY ISLANDS. (See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.)

ANDREWS, ST., Scotland and United States. (See ST. ANDREWS.)

ANDREZIEUX, *an-dres'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, 9 miles N.W. from St. Etienne. It is a great coal depôt, and a terminus of the St. Etienne and Andrezieux Railway. *Pop.* 1000.

ANDRIA, *an'-drea*, a town of Southern Italy, in the province of Terra di Bari, 33 miles N.W. from Bari. It is built on a plain, and is the see of a bishop. It has a large trade in almonds. *Pop.* 20,000.

ANDRINOPLE. (See ADRIANOPLE.)

ANDROS, *än'-dros*, the most northern island of the Cyclades, in the Greek Archipelago. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, wine, and silk. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 37° 50' N. *Lon.* 24° 50' E.

ANDROS, or CASTRO, the capital of the above island, situated on its east coast. *Pop.* 5000.

ANDROS ISLANDS, a range of islands forming part of the group called the Bahamas, extending about 120 miles from N. to S. The principal island, which gives its name to the cluster, is about 70 miles long and 10 broad. *Pro.* Timber, cotton, and coffee. *Pop.* about 1300, mostly coloured. *Lat.* between 23° 41' and 25° 10' N. *Lon.* between 77° 30' and 78° 32' W.

ANDROSOGGIN, *än'-dro-scog'-in*, a river of Maine, U.S., which rises in New Hampshire, and falls into Kennebec Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic 20 miles from Portland. *Length.* 150 miles. The Kennebec, another river of Maine, also discharges its waters into this bay.

ANDUJAR, *an-dosh'-ar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen, 28 miles N.W. from Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. *Manf.* Principally earthenware. *Pop.* about 10,000. The convention of Baylen was signed here in 1808; and the decree of the Duc d'Angoulême, when he assumed authority over Spain for the French, in 1823.

ANDUSE, *an'-doos*, a town of France, 24 miles N.W. from Nismes, in the department of the Gard. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, stockings, and hats. *Pop.* 5000, chiefly Protestants.

ANEGADA, *a-ne-ga'-da*, one of the Virgin Islands, a group in the Leeward Islands, about 10 miles long and 4 broad. Its chief production is cotton. It is noted for the number of wrecks that have taken place on the coast. *Lat.* 18° 44' N. *Lon.* 64° 18' W.

ANERLEY, *än'-er-le*, a small town of England, in Surrey, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 7 miles S. from London.

ANET, *a'-nai*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 27 miles N. from Chartres. *Pop.* 1500.—The plain of Ivry, where Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne, in 1590, is in this neighbourhood.

ANGELO, ST., *an'-shai'-lo*, a town of Southern Italy, in the province of Principato Ultra, 27 miles S.E. from Benevento. *Pop.* 6500.—This is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGERBURG, *an'-ger-boorg*, a town of Prussia,

## Anglesey

in the province of East Prussia, 31 miles S.W. from Gumbinnen. It is situated on the Angerap, close to the lake called the Mauer-see, which is famous for its eels. *Manf.* Principally woolen fabrics. *Pop.* 3500.

ANGERMANNLAND, *an'-ger-man-land*, or ANGERMANIA, a province of Sweden, situated in Norrland, the most northern of the three great districts into which the kingdom is divided. It forms with Medelpad the political division called Hernosand Län. It is about 150 miles in length, with an average breadth of 60 miles.

ANGERMUNDE, *an'-ger-muinde*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on Lake Münde, 42 miles N.E. from Berlin. *Manf.* Hosiery and woollen cloth. *Pop.* about 5000.—It is a station on the Berlin and Stettin Railway.

ANGERS, *anzh'-air*, a handsome city of France, 161 miles S.W. from Paris, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had, before the Revolution, a celebrated university, and an academy of great celebrity, and two commanderies of the order of Malta. It possesses a university, college, medical school, library, and other important institutions at the present day. The cathedral church is accounted one of the finest in France. *Manf.* Fine camlets, serge, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. There are some sugar and wax refineries in the town, which possesses a considerable trade in corn, wine, and slates, quarried in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 51,797. *Lat.* 47° 28' N. *Lon.* 0° 33' W.—Angers is divided by the Mayenne into two parts, called the upper and lower town. The city proper stands on the left bank of the river, and was formerly surrounded by an old wall, the site of which has been converted into boulevards and planted with trees. Both the earl of Chatham and the duke of Wellington were partly educated at the old military college of Angers, which is now turned into cavalry barracks, and the city is the birthplace of David the sculptor, and Bernier the traveller. In 1793 it was the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. It is connected with Paris by railway.

ANGHIARI, *an'-ge-a'-re*, a well-built town of Italy, near the Sovara, about 55 miles S.E. from Florence, and 12 miles N.E. from Arezzo, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, standing in a fertile district, producing vines, olives, and grain. *Pop.* about 7000.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, *än'-gel-se*, an island and county of Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called the Menai Strait, across which there is a suspension-bridge of the same name, and the Britannia Tubular Bridge, which forms a part of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. (See MENAI STRAIT.) *Ext.* 20 miles long and 17 broad. *Area.* 193,453 acres or 302 square miles. *Desc.* It may be described as triangular in form; the land for the most part is not divided into fields by walls or hedges, but it is well cultivated, and yields the usual corn crops. The coasts abound with fish. *Rivers or Streams.* The principal are the Alam, Braint, Cefni, Fraw, and Dulas. *Manf.* Trifling; but its copper and lead mines, from the time of their discovery in 1768 to 1800, were the most important in the kingdom. Since that period they have declined. *Towns.* Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. *Pop.* 54,609.—This island is the Mona of Tacitus, and was the last stronghold of the Druids, of

## Angola

whose works it has many remains. Curious stone tables are to be seen in it; and there are several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities on the coast and in the interior. Coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are still occasionally found.

**ANGOLA**, *än-gô-la*, a state of Africa, situated on the W. coast of that continent, immediately S. of Congo. Its area cannot be accurately defined, although it is a country of considerable importance. *Desc.* Flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, where the valleys are extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Coanza, which separates it from Congo on the N., the Benga, or Zenza, and the Danda, which divides it from Benguela on the S. The country generally is well watered with numerous smaller streams. *Zoology.* Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and almost all the known wild animals of tropical Africa. Birds, reptiles, and insects are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the sea-coasts teem with almost every description of fish. Hares, rabbits, antelopes, stags, and goats are abundant, and for domestic purposes, the horse, the ass, and the cow are kept. *Climate.* Although situated near the equator, this is, on account of the trade-winds, more temperate and healthy than other regions in the same latitude. *Pro.* Rice, millet, sugar, mandioc, potatoes, yams, and all kinds of tropical fruits. *Minerals.* Iron, gold, and copper; though none of these have, as yet, been produced in large quantities. Its chief town is San Paulo de Loanda. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, whose religion is chiefly Fetishism. *Lat.* between 8° 20' and 10° 20' S. *Lon.* extending from 14° to 19° E.—Angola was discovered in 1486, by the Portuguese, who began to form settlements in it, and who still hold it, and traffic with the natives in ivory and other native products. It has been, however, principally notorious for the slave-trade carried on with Brazil and other parts of the western hemisphere. (See LOANDA and BENGUELA.)

**ANGORA**, or **ENGURI**, *an-gor'-a*, formerly Ancyra, a city of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Anatolia, standing on a hill, about 212 miles S.E. from Constantinople. It contains many ornamental architectural remains, of which the modern citadel is partly built. The famous *Monumentum Ancyranum*, erected in honour of Augustus, constructed of white marble, with an inscription copied from his mausoleum at Rome, still stands nearly entire. *Manf.* Chiefly yarn and stuffs from the wool of the Angora goat. It has also a trade in grain, honey, wax, goat-hides, and Angora cat-skins. *Pop.* about 35,000, composed of Armenians, Mahometans, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 39° 56' N. *Lon.* 32° 50' E.

**ANGORNOW**, *an-gor'-no*, a town of Borno, situated on the west bank of Lake Tchad, in Central Africa. The town itself is nothing better than a straggling collection of mud huts, but it is the centre of a large trade in cotton, amber, coral, and slaves. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000. *Lat.* 12° 36' N. *Lon.* 14° 30' E.

**ANGOSTURA**, *an-gos-too'-ra*, a city of Venezuela, S. America, situated on the river Orinoco, about 250 miles from the coast. It carries on a considerable trade with the West Indies in cattle, horses, hides, and jerked meat. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 8° 8' N. *Lon.* 36° 55' W.

**ANGOULÊME**, *än-goo-laim*, a town of France,

## Anhalt

the capital of the department of the Charente, situated on the river of that name, 66 miles N.E. from Bordeaux. The old town is meanly built, but the new town, to the south of the castle, presents a handsome appearance; it has a cathedral, several handsome churches, a college, formerly the abbey of St. Ausonne, some baths, and a fine court-house, with a public library containing 15,000 volumes. The old castle, which was built in the 12th century, has been converted into a prison. *Manf.* Earthenware and serges; it also possesses some distilleries, a foundry for cannon-balls, and several paper-mills. *Pop.* 22,000.—It is the birthplace of Margaret of Navarre, Balzac the novelist, and Montalembert, a French political writer of some eminence in the present day, and is a station on the railway which runs from Paris to Bordeaux. The paper made at Angoulême is considered the best in France. An extensive trade is carried on in wines, brandy, fruit, and salt. *Lat.* 45° 39' N. *Lon.* 0° 10' E.—It was the capital of the old French province Angoumois, which included the modern departments of the Charente and Lower Charente.

**ANGRA**, *an'-gra*, a seaport town, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is defended by fortifications of considerable strength. The town contains a cathedral, some monasteries and nunneries, and the royal magazines and naval stores belonging to the Portuguese government. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 38° 38' N. *Lon.* 27° 14' W.

**ANGRA-DOS-REIS**, *an'-gra-dos-rai*s, a bay and seaport town of Brazil, about 67 miles S.W. from Rio de Janeiro. The bay is of great size, being 70 miles in length, with an average breadth of 15 miles. It is separated from the sea by two islands which lie parallel to the shore. *Lat.* of town, 23° 4' S. *Lon.* 44° 30' E.

**ANGUILLA**, *an-guil'-a*, one of the Leeward Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. *Area.* 35 square miles. *Pop.* upwards of 2000. *Lat.* of S.W. extremity, 18° 8' N. *Lon.* 63° 12' W.

**ANGUS.** (See FORFAR, county of.)

**ANHALT**, *an'-halt*, a principality of Central Germany, surrounded by Prussian Saxony. *Area.* 1120 square miles. This measurement embraces Anhalt-Bernburg in the west, Anhalt-Dessau in the east, and Anhalt-Köthen in the middle. *Desc.* Fertile in the centre, hilly in the south, and barren in the east. *Rivers.* The principal are the Elbe and the Salle. *Forests.* Considerable. Those of Bernburg occupy 50 square miles. *Manf.* Woollen goods chiefly, and a trade in earthen and metallic wares is carried on. The chief exports, however, consist of raw material, and the inhabitants may be considered as being for the most part employed in agricultural pursuits. *Pop.* 124,000, chiefly Protestant. The possessions of the princes of Anhalt were divided into four parts—Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Köthen, and Anhalt-Zerbst on the death of Joachim of Anhalt in 1586, each of his four sons taking a portion. The House of Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct in 1793, and the representatives of the three remaining branches divided the territory amongst them. In 1806 and 1807 the three principalities were erected into duchies. In 1847 duke Heinrich of Anhalt-Köthen died without male heirs, and in 1863 duke Alexander Charles of Anhalt-Bernburg also died without issue, so that the territorial possessions of the four branches are

## Anholt

now reunited under the representative of the eldest branch, that of Anhalt-Dessau.

**ANHOLT**, *an'-holt*, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, about midway between Lessee and Zealand, on which is a lighthouse. *Pop.* about 250. *Lat.* 56° 44' N. *Lon.* 11° 39' E.—In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British.

**ANJOU**, *anzh'-oo*, the name of an ancient province and government of France, now forming the departments of the Maine and Loire, and parts of the departments of the Indre and Loire, Sarthe and Mayenne.

**ANKLAM**, *ank'-lam*, a town of Prussia, and the chief town of the circle of the same name, in Pomerania, 47 miles N.W. from Stettin. *Manf.* Principally woollen and linen goods, with leather and tobacco. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber. *Pop.* 9200.

**ANKOBAR**, *an-ko'-bar*, a town of Abyssinia, in the state of Shoa, built on a mountain 8198 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* estimated between 12,000 and 15,000, living in thatched houses shaded with trees. *Lat.* 9° 34' N. *Lon.* 39° 35' E.

**ANNABERG**, *St., an-a-berg*, a mining-town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, on the Sehm, 45 miles S.W. from Dresden. *Manf.* Silk, ribbons, and fine lace; but its inhabitants are principally occupied in its mines, which produce tin, silver, and cobalt. *Pop.* 7000.—There are some small towns and villages of this name in Prussia and Austria, but they are of no importance.

**ANNABON**, or **ANNO-BOM**, *a'-na-bon*, an island formerly belonging to Portugal, in the Gulf of Guinea, 250 miles S.W. from Cape Lopez. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 2 broad. It is governed by five of the natives, who take it in turns to discharge the duties of chief magistrate. *Pop.* About 3000 negroes, who profess Roman Catholicism. *Lat.* 1° 24' S. *Lon.* 5° 37' E.

**ANNAGE**, *a-na'*, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achill and the mainland of the county of Mayo. *Lat.* 53° 58' N. *Lon.* 8° 27' W.—There are also parishes in the counties of Kerry, Cavan, and Mayo, Ireland, bearing this name.

**ANNAGHDOWN**, *a-na-down*, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, in the county of Galway, 9 miles N.E. from Galway. *Area.* 19,550 acres. *Pop.* 3884.

**ANNAH.** (See **ANAH.**)

**ANNAMABOE**, *an-am-a-bo'*, a seaport town on the Gold Coast, Western Africa, 10 miles E. from Cape Coast Castle. A large trade in gold, fish, and vegetables is carried on here. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 5° 10' N. *Lon.* 1° 7' W.

**ANNAN**, *an-an*, a small river in Scotland, which rises in the Hartfell, traverses Dumfriesshire, and falls into the Solway Frith.

**ANNAN**, a borough, seaport, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situated on the river Annan, about 2 miles from the Solway Frith and 15 miles S.E. from Dumfries. *Area* of parish, 12,047 acres. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable coasting trade: foreign timber is also imported. It has also an excellent salmon-fishery at the mouth of the river. *Manf.* Cotton goods and cordage: provisions are exported to England. *Pop.* of town, 4620.—It is a station on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway, 17½ miles from the former and 107½ miles from the latter.

**ANNANDALE**, *an'-an-dail*, a district of Scot-

## Anstruther

land, in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of Annan river. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and from 15 to 18 broad. It contains many Roman antiquities.

**ANNAPOLIS**, *a-nap'-o-lis*, a city of the United States, the capital of Maryland, situated on the S. bank of the Severn, 25 miles S. from Baltimore. *Pop.* upwards of 3000. *Lat.* 38° 58' N. *Lon.* 76° 29' W.

**ANNAPOLIS**, a town of Nova Scotia, on an inlet of the bay of Fundy, 96 miles W. from Halifax. Although this town was the first European settlement in this part of America, it has never flourished. It was founded in 1604, and was the capital of Nova Scotia until 1750; it has an excellent harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance. *Pop.* of county, 16,573. *Lat.* 44° 40' N. *Lon.* 65° 37' W.

**ANNECY**, *an'-e-se*, a lake of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 9 miles long, and between 1 and 2 broad. It is 1426 feet above the level of the sea.

**ANNECY**, a town of France, the capital of the department of Upper Savoy, situated on the lake of the same name, 21 miles S. from Geneva. Its principal edifices are the bishop's palace and the cathedral. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, glass, and steel wares. *Pop.* upwards of 10,000.

**ANNET**, *a-net*, one of the Scilly Isles, off the Land's End, Cornwall. This island is uninhabited.

**ANNEZERON**, *an'-ai-rong*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 24 miles N. from Valence. *Pop.* above 3000.—Here are the vestiges of a castle, in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy in 879.

**ANNOBOM.** (See **ANNABON.**)

**ANNONAY**, *an'-o-nai*, a town and commune of France, in the department of the Ardèche, situated at the confluence of the Deaume and the Cance, 34 miles N. from Privas. *Manf.* Woollen goods, worsted, cotton fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 16,000.—It is the birthplace of Boissy d'Angas and the brothers Montgolfier, paper-makers and celebrated aéronauts.

**ANOOPSHER**, or **ANOOPSHUKUR**, *a-noop-sheer*, the "incomparable city," a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, in the district of Boolundshuhur, situated on the Ganges, 68 miles S.E. from Delhi. *Pop.* 8900. *Lat.* 28° 21' N. *Lon.* 78° 20' E.

**ANSON**, a county of North Carolina, United States, watered by the Rocky river. *Area.* 760 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about one-half are coloured.

**ANSON, BAY OF**, in the Canton river, China, situated between the headlands of Chuenpe and Anunghoy, where the Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in 1841.

**ANSPACH**, or **ANSBACH**, *ans-pak*, a fortified city of Bavaria, the capital of the circle of Middle Franconia, 90 miles N.W. from Munich. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, earthenware, tobacco, cards, white lead, and cutlery. *Pop.* about 17,000. *Lat.* 49° 18' N. *Lon.* 10° 35' E.—Anspach was formerly the capital of a margraviate of some extent, which was united to Prussia in 1791, and subsequently assigned to Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

**ANSTEX**, a name common to several English parishes with small populations, distinguished for the most part by different prefixes.

**ANSTRUTHER**, **EASTER** and **WESTER**, *an-struth'-er*, two small burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 13 miles S.E. from Cupar. *Pop.*



## Antakia

of Easter Anstruther, 1154; of Wester Anstruther, 367. The late Dr. Chalmers was born in Easter Anstruther. These towns form the terminus of the Leven and East of Fife Railway, 37½ miles from Edinburgh by rail and 16½ miles from Thornton Junction.

ANTAKIA, *än-ta'-ki-a*, the modern name of Antioch. (See ANTIOCH.)

ANTARCTIC SEA, *än-tark'-tik*, that portion of the ocean which extends from lat. 60° 30' S. to the south pole.

ANTEQUERA, *an'-tai-kail'-ra*, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, situated on the river Guadalhorce, 26 miles N. from Malaga. It has a Moorish castle, several churches, monasteries, nurseries, and some vestiges of antiquity. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton goods, leather, earthenware, and paper. *Pop.* 22,000, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits.

ANTHONY, ST., FALLS OF, *an'-to-ny*, a magnificent cataract on the Mississippi, nine miles above its junction with the Minnesota.

ANTIBES, *an'-teeb*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, situated 71 miles from Nice, at the termination of a peninsula called la Garoupe, running into the Mediterranean, and forming the N. limit of the Gulf de Jouan. *Pop.* about 6000, principally engaged in the sardine-fishery and the manufacture of earthenware. *Lat.* 43° 35' N. *Lon.* 7° 71' E. —This town is encompassed by orange, olive, and vine plantations, and was founded by Greeks from the Greek colony of Marseilles, 340 B.C.

ANTIOCHI, *än'-ti-kos'-te*, a large island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, North America. *Eat.* 125 miles long, and in its widest part 30 broad. *Area.* Estimated at about 2500 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, though mountainous. There are no harbours of any note on the northern coast, whilst the southern shore is low and dangerous. On its S.W. point there is a lighthouse 100 feet high. *Lat.* between 49° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 65° W. —In 1535 this island was first discovered by Jacques Cartier.

ANTIETAM, *an'-te-e-tam'*, a small river or "creek" in Washington county, Maryland, U.S., which rises in Pennsylvania at a spot about 15 miles N.E. from Hagerstown, and enters the Potomac, after a course of about 45 miles, 3 miles S. from Sharpsburg. It gives its name to a sanguinary battle fought September 17, 1862, between the Federals under McClellan and the Confederates under Lee and Jackson, which lasted from daybreak to sunset. The Confederates, after the second battle of Manassas, fought August 28 and 29, had crossed the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and occupied Hagerstown, Frederick City, and other places, collecting a great quantity of stores, clothing, and food. General McClellan, who had been foiled in his attempt to take Richmond in the previous month of June, and feared to retreat from before the Confederate capital and remove his army northwards up the Potomac in transports, concentrated his forces and attacked the Confederates on September 14, at South Mountain, a continuation of the Blue Ridge range running from S. to N., midway between Hagerstown and Frederick City, and dividing Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland. The Confederates under Lee fell back on Sharpsburg, where they were joined on the 16th by "Stonewall" Jackson and the

## Antioch

troops under his command, who had taken Harper's Ferry on the previous day, and captured 10,000 small arms, 40 cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. The battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam followed on the 17th. Although the Federals claimed the victory, it was a drawn battle, for the Confederates retired in an orderly manner without being pursued by the enemy, and crossed the Potomac with everything that they had taken in Maryland, and without losing any of their artillery, ammunition, and stores. In General McClellan's official account of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam the Federal loss was stated at 14,700 men killed and wounded.

ANTIGUA, *än'-tee'-ga*, one of the West-India islands, belonging to the Leeward group. *Eat.* 13 miles long, 12 broad, and about 50 miles in circumference. *Area*, about 150 square miles. *Desc.* Richly diversified with hill and dale, whilst its rugged coasts are deeply indented with numerous bays. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, arrowroot, and tobacco. Large quantities of rum and molasses are made and exported. *Climate.* Healthy, although remarkably dry. *Towns.* St. John, Falmouth, and Parham. St. John is the capital, and the residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. *Pop.* about 37,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 17° 12' N. *Lon.* between 61° 40' and 61° 53' W. —This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was first settled by a few English families in 1632. Slavery within the island was totally abolished by the legislature in 1834.

ANTI-LIBANUS, or ANTI-LEBANON, *än'-ti-lib'-a-nus*, one of the mountain-ranges of Palestine, which partially incloses the valley of Colesyria.

ANTILLES, *än'-til'-es*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, divided into two groups called the Windward and Leeward Islands, or the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Lesser, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia, and other smaller islands, all of which will receive special notice under their respective headings.

ANTIOCH, *än'-te-ök'*, now called Antakia or Antakieh, a city of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, situated on the south bank of the river Orontes, now called the Aazy, 59 miles W. from Aleppo. In the time of Justinian the city occupied an area about four miles in circumference, which was surrounded with massive walls by order of that emperor. The modern city occupies only a corner of this ancient enclosure, which is now in ruins, and the remaining space within the walls has been converted into gardens. Before Justinian's walls were built the city was much larger in extent, spreading over a great extent of ground several miles in circuit. In the modern town the streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side. The houses are built of stone, and have sloping roofs, a circumstance unusual in the East. On the whole, the general appearance of the place is dull and monotonous. Although it contains upwards of a dozen mosques, it is said that there is not a single Christian church in Antioch; yet it was here that the designation of Christians was first applied to the followers of our Saviour. Its baths and bazaars are numerous. *Manf.* Leather, coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and silk. This last is the principal

## Antioch

branch of industry. A great deal of it is exported to France. Goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels are also articles of export. *Pop.* about 19,000. *Lat.* 36° 12' N. *Lon.* 36° 8' E.—Antioch was founded by Seleucus Nicator, about 300 B.C., and continued a splendid city during the whole period of Roman greatness. It has at various times been almost completely overthrown by earthquakes. In the contests which took place between the rival empires of Rome and Persia, Antioch was taken and plundered in the year 242 by Sapor, king of Persia. On two subsequent occasions it was attacked and taken by the same monarch, who demolished all its public edifices. In the 6th century it again fell into the hands of the Persians, by whom it was sacked; and in 634 it was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was recovered by the Romans, in whose possession it remained until conquered by the Turks. Towards the close of the 11th century, the crusaders made themselves masters of it. It was the scene of many conflicts; but was finally taken, in 1263, by the sultan of Babylon, on which occasion 15,000 citizens were killed, and 100,000 carried into captivity. Antioch was afterwards incorporated with the Turkish empire, but never regained its pristine celebrity.

ANTIOCH, a town of Pisidia, an old Roman province of Asia Minor, where Paul and Barnabas preached the Gospel (Acts xiii. 14). Its modern name is Yalobatch. It is situated at the base of the S.W. slope of the Sultan Dag, 82 miles N.W. from Koniye. *Lat.* 38° 12' N. *Lon.* 31° 19' E.

ANTIOCH, BAY OF, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Syria to the S. of the Gulf of Iskenderoon, commanded by mountains 5000 feet high. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* 36° E.

ANTIOCO, *an-te-o-ko*, a fertile island in the Mediterranean, lying to the S.W. of Sardinia, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Palmas. *Ext.* 8 miles long and 3 broad. *Pop.* 300.

ANTIOQUIA, SANTA FE' DE, *an-te-o-ke-a*, a town of New Granada, S. America, 200 miles N.W. from Santa Fe de Bogota. It is the principal town of a district of the same name, with a trade in sugar and maize. *Pop.* 3500.

ANTIPIROS, *an-ti-pi-a-ros*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, between Paros and Siphano, 16 miles in circuit. *Pop.* about 500. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 25° 5' E. There is a curious cavern in the southern part of the island called the Grotto of Antiparos.

ANTIPODES, *an-ti-pi-o-des*, a small island, so called from being the land the most nearly opposite to Great Britain, in the S. Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 35' S. *Lon.* 179° 30' E.

ANTISANA, *an-te-sa-na*, a hamlet in the Andes, in the province of Quito, Ecuador, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of the globe; Tacora, in Peru, and Calamarca, in Bolivia, excepted. The mountain on which it stands is a volcano 19,140 feet in height. *Lat.* 0° 29' S. *Lon.* 78° 24' W.

ANTI-TAURUS, *an-ti-tor-us*, a series of mountain-chains in Turkey in Asia, running through the pachaies of Karamania and Roum or Sivas in the E. of Asia Minor.

ANTIUM. (See Anzo).

ANTIVARI, *an-te-va-re*, a town of Turkey in Europe, the most N. seaport of Albania, on the Adriatic, 18 miles N.W. from Scutari. Its harbour is capable of admitting small vessels

## Antwerp

only. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.* 42° 2' N. *Lon.* 19° 6' E.

ANTOINE, *St., an-to-een*, the name of several small towns and communes in France.

ANTONIN, *St., an-to-nâ*, a town and commune of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 22 miles N.E. from Montauban. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and leather. *Pop.* about 3000.

ANTRIM, *ân-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Channel, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry. *Ext.* about 54 miles long and 30 broad. *Area.* 690,225 acres, or 1164 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous near the coast, and the south-west abounds with bogs. A curious and beautiful mass of columnar basalt, known as the Giant's Causeway, is seen on the northern coast of Antrim, with the basaltic headland called Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann and the Lagan; the former forming the west, and the latter the south boundary of the county. *Manf.* Linen yarn, white and brown linen, wool, canvas, paper, and kelp. The fisheries on the coast are of considerable importance, and a great quantity of butter is made in the county, and sold for exportation. Salted pork and bacon are also largely exported. *Towns.* The chief are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn. *Pop.* exclusive of Carrickfergus and Belfast, 247,564.

ANTRIM, a town and parish of Ireland, the chief town of the county of Antrim, situated near Lough Neagh, on a river called the Six-mile Water. *Area* of parish, 8440 acres. *Manf.* Linen, hosiery, paper; and some malting and distilling are carried on. *Pop.* of parish, 4659; of town, including a suburb called Masserene, 2138. There is a round tower near Antrim 95 feet in height.—It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, 21½ miles from Belfast.

ANTWERP, *ant'-werp*, one of the nine provinces into which Belgium is divided; bounded on the N. by Holland, S. by South Brabant, E. by Limburg, and W. by East Flanders. *Ext.* 40 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. *Area.* 1096 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, and highly cultivated. In the northern parts there are some barren heaths, and towards the south the country is well wooded. *Pro.* All the crops common to England. *Rivers.* The principal are the Scheldt and its affluents, the Ruppel, the Dyle, and the Greater and Lesser Nêthe. *Manf.* Various and extensive; but these will be specified under the several headings of the chief towns in the province. *Towns.* The principal are Antwerp, Mechlin, Boom, Gheel, Lierre or Lier, and Turnhout. *Pop.* about 459,000.—This province is in the see of the archbishop of Mechlin, and by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, it came into the possession of the house of Austria, with whom it remained till the French revolution. In 1814 it was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it became a province of Belgium. By means of its rivers, canals, and railroads, it is connected not only with the other provinces of Belgium, but France, Prussia, and the interior of Germany.

ANTWERP, a large and well-built city on the Scheldt, the capital of the above province, and the



Anzin

principal seaport of Belgium. It has a deep and capacious harbour, and is defended by a strong citadel, built in 1563, by the notorious duke of Alva, and other defensive works. Numerous canals traverse the city in all directions, and enable vessels to deposit their cargoes on the quays and wharfs in the very centre of the town. Its cathedral, which is very large, is one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices in the world; and the Hotel de Ville or Stadthouse is also an elegant structure. The Exchange, which was the finest in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1858. There are two basins or docks close to the principal quay for the reception of vessels, and a large custom-house stands at the head of the larger basin. The city is adorned by several large and handsome parish churches, containing many magnificent works of art. In that of St. James's are deposited the remains of the great painter Rubens. *Manf.* Silk and cotton hosiery, linen cloth, embroidery, lace, thread; calico-printing, bleaching, and sugar-refining, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are large shipbuilding docks, and the diamond-cutters of Antwerp have a European celebrity. *Pop.* about 115,000. *Lat.* 51° 14' N. *Lon.* 4° 24' E.—Formerly, Antwerp was the chief emporium of trade in Europe; but its commerce was materially injured in 1648 by the treaty of Westphalia, which shut up the navigation of the Scheldt. When the town was occupied by the French in 1792, the navigation of the river was re-opened, and its trade is now on the increase. Antwerp has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards, on the occasion historically known as the "Spanish Fury;" it surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; and the French took it in 1746; but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for twenty years. The citadel of Antwerp was bombarded and taken by the French in 1832, in consequence of the refusal of the king of Holland to give it up, when the separation of Holland and Belgium had been determined on, after the revolution of the Belgian provinces in 1830. Teniers, Snyder, Vandyck, and Jordaens, Edelineck the engraver, and Ortelius the geographer, were all born here. From London and Hull there is regular steam communication to Antwerp, and from this town almost every part of the continent can be reached by railway.

ANZIN, *an-zü*, a town and commune of France, in the department Nord or the North, 2½ miles N.W. from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Glass and iron, being the centre of the greatest coal-works of France. *Pop.* about 6000.—It is a station on the railway from Amiens to Brussels.

ANZO, or PORTO D'ANZO, *an-zo*, a small seaport town of Italy, 32 miles S. from Rome. It was formerly known as Antium. Nero and Caligula were born here. *Pop.* 500.

ANZUAN. (See COMORO ISLES.)

AOSTA, *a-ost'-ta*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Dora Baltea, 49 miles N.W. from Turin. It is mainly built: the only edifice of note is the episcopal palace. The district in which it stands is noted for its vegetable and mineral products, and the Val d'Aosta is one of the most lovely of the Alpine valleys. *Manf.* Leather, hemp, and cheese. Wine is also made in the district. *Pop.* of the town about 7500; of the province, 85,000.—There is a meteorolo-

Appenzell

gical observatory here, in *lat.* 45° 44' 10" N., *lon.* 7° 20' 12" E.

APENNINES, *áp'-e-nines*, a chain of mountains in Italy, which forms a continuation of the Maritime Alps, and may be considered to begin near Albenga, in the province of Genoa. After running a considerable distance to the E., the range traverses Italy in its whole length from N. to S., dividing it into two nearly equal parts. When near its termination, the chain separates into two branches, one of which runs to the south-east as far as Cape di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, while the other takes a westward direction to the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria. *Ext.* The entire length of the whole range is about 800 miles. *Desc.* The Apennines are far inferior to the Alps in point of grandeur and elevation, their general height seldom reaching beyond 4000 feet, whilst their highest point is that of Monte Corno, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, which is only 9521 feet above the level of the sea. In their appearance they are not peaked like the Alps and the Pyrenees, but are smooth and undulating in form, the rocks of which they are composed being bare only in the loftiest parts. *Minerals.* Not many. Iron is found in small quantities, and near Cosenza there are some extensive salt deposits. Their principal source of wealth consists of the marble of Carrara, Serravezza, and Sienna. *Vegetation.* Up to 3000 feet the principal chain is covered with a varied vegetation; the olive, the palm, the citron, and the orange, forming the lower belt. Above this, the mountains are generally arid and destitute of grass and shrubs. There are no extensive forests on the Apennines. *Volcanoes.* Vesuvius, the only active one on the continent of Europe, which forms part of a system in Naples, branching off from the main chain, and called the Neapolitan Sub-Apennines. *Lat.* between 39° 10' and 44° 10' N. *Lon.* between 7° 40' and 18° 20' E.

APENRADE. (See ABENRADE.)

APHIOM, or AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR. (See AFIOM KARA HISSAR.)

APOLDA, *a-pol'-da*, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 9 miles N.E. from Weimar. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery and woollen goods, with a large belt foundry. *Pop.* 4500.—It has some thermal springs, and is a station on the railway from Berlin to Weimar.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. (See ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.)

APPALACHICOLA, *áp-a-lák'-a-ko'-la*, a river of Georgia and Florida, United States, formed by the Chattahoochee and the Flint. After a course of 70 miles from the point where these rivers unite, it falls into St. George's Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico.—A town of the same name is situated at the mouth of the river, on the coast of Florida.

APPENWEIER, *ap-en-vai'-er*, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 37 miles N. from Freiburg. It is a station on the Baden Railway, between Freiburg and Karlsruhe, from which a branch line runs to Strasbourg, connecting the French and German railways. *Pop.* 1400.

APPENZELL, *ap-ent'-sel*, a canton of Switzerland, which is wholly encompassed by that of St. Gall. *Area.* 163 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, particularly in the S., where Mount Sentsis rises to 8232 feet. It is divided into what



## Appenzell

are called the Outer and Inner Rhoden, the latter of which is an agricultural district, while the inhabitants of the former are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics.—The Roman Catholic faith is professed by the people of Inner Appenzell, but the inhabitants of Outer Appenzell are Protestants. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, dyeing, embroidery, and various other branches of industry. *Rivers.* The Sitter is the principal. *Towns.* Appenzell, Trogen, Gais, and Herisau. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This canton holds the thirteenth place in the Swiss confederacy.

APPENZELL, the capital of the above canton, situated on the Sitter, 6 miles S. from St. Gall. *Pop.* 3300.—This town is the chief town of the Inner Rhoden, where the general assembly of the district meets every year, while Trogen is the capital of the Outer Rhoden. The word *rhoden* means "commune."

APPIN, *äp-in*, an extensive district of Argyleshire, Scotland, and formerly the country of the Stuarts.

APPLEBY, *äp-el-be*, a market town of England, and the chief town of Westmoreland, situated on the Eden, 28 miles S.E. from Carlisle. *Manf.* Chiefly linen. Malt is made, and beer brewed in the town. *Pop.* 2824.—The castle was fortified and held for the king by the heroic Countess of Pembroke, against the Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., and is now in the possession of her descendant, the earl of Thanet. The borough was disfranchised in 1832. It formerly returned two members to parliament. The church of St. Lawrence is a fine building, containing the tombs of the Countess of Pembroke, and her mother, the Countess of Cumberland.—It is a station on the Eden Valley Railway, a branch of the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway, between Penrith and Kirkby Stephen.

APPLEDORE, *äp-el-dor*, a small seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple Bay, 37 miles N.W. from Exeter. *Pop.* including the parish of Northam, in which it stands, 3687. It was a place of some importance before the Norman Conquest, and in the time of the Norman and Plantagenet kings.—There is a town of this name in Kent, on the Rother, 20 miles S.E. from Maidstone, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway between Ashford Junction and Hastings. *Pop.* 640.

APPLETON, *äp-el-ton*, the name of several small parishes in England.

APPOMATOX, *äp-o-mät-ox*, a county in the centre of Virginia, United States. *Area.* 320 square miles. *Pop.* 9500, of which nearly the half are negroes.

APSHERON, *äp-she-ron*, a peninsula running 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, on its W. side, and terminating in Cape Apsheron, which forms the E. point of the Caucasian chain.—The fire-worshippers of the East have for centuries regarded this peninsula as a sacred spot, and still make pilgrimages thither to worship the flames that arise from the earth, caused by the ignition of the naphtha that abounds in the soil, from which sulphur and immense quantities of white and black naphtha are annually taken. Saffron, salt, and madder are also obtained on this peninsula. *Lat.* of Cape Apsheron, 40° 18' N. *Lon.* 50° 25' E.

APT, *äpt*, a town and commune of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 30 miles E. from Avignon. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, confectionery, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6000,—

## Arabia

It was formerly called *Apta Julia*, and was a Roman station in the time of Julius Caesar. The river Calavon, on which it stands, is still crossed by a Roman bridge that was built about 1900 years ago.

APULIA, or PUGLIA, *ä-pu'-le-a*, the common name for the country comprised in the two Neapolitan provinces of Bari and Capitanata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, *a'-poor*, a river of South America, which rises in New Granada, and after running in an easterly direction for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco in *lat.* 7° 27' N., *lon.* 67° W.

APURIMAC, *a-pu-ri-mak'*, a river of Peru, a tributary of the Yucay or Vilcamayu which flows into the Amazon.

AQUAMBOE, *a-kam'-bo*, a kingdom in the interior of that district of Africa which is known as the Gold Coast, extending 20 miles along the river Volta, and 100 miles inland. It has a town of the same name. It is subject to the King of Dahomey.

AQUILA, *a-ke'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra II., situated on a hill, on the river Aterno, 58 miles N.E. from Rome. It contains, besides the cathedral, a number of parish churches, and a great many monasteries and nunneries. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods; but it has a considerable trade in general articles of commerce. *Pop.* 10,000.—It stands about 5 miles from the site of the ancient Amiternum, the birthplace of Sallust. In 1688, 1703, and 1706, it was seriously injured by earthquakes.

ARABAT, *ä-ra-bät'*, a fortress of Russia in Europe, on the Sea of Azov, 70 miles N.E. from Simpheropol, in the Crimea.

ARABAT-EL-MATFOON. (See ABEYDOS.)

ARABIA, *ä-rai'-be-a*, an extensive country of Asia, the general outline of which forms an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Oman, W. by the Red Sea, E. by the Persian Gulf, and N. by Turkey in Asia. *Ext.* 1500 miles long, with an average breadth of 800. *Area*, about 1,000,000 square miles. *Divisions.* Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: *Arabia Felix*, or Happy Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the southern part of the Red Sea; *Arabia Petrea*, or Stony Arabia, lying on the Red Sea north of Arabia Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known. The division which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedjed, or Nejd; Arabia Petrea is denominated Hejaz; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lachsa. *Desc.* The general aspect of Arabia is a vast and arid desert, intersected about the centre by a range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red Sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian Gulf at the Bahrein Islands, with, here and there, some spots of fertile ground. The edges of the country on the seacoast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water. *Mountains.* These extend along the W. coast from the Strait of Bab-el-mandeb to the Gulf of Akabah, rising in peaked tops in some parts from 5000 to 8000 feet. Their length is about 1000 miles, and their distance from the

## Arabia

coast from 12 to 60. The Mount Sinai group lies between the Gulf of Akabah on the east, and that of Suez on the west, and nearly fills the peninsula, which projects there into the Red Sea. *Rivers.* None navigable. There are a few streams, but they are mostly dry in the hot season, and in some parts no rain falls sometimes for a year together. *Lakes.* Properly speaking, not any. *Forests.* None worth naming. *Zoology.* The panther, jackal, wolf, and hyena abound in the deserts, and follow the Bedouins, or track the path of the caravans. Amongst the mountains the rock-goat, the fox, and the musk-deer are found, whilst in the more fertile parts the antelope and gazelle may be seen browsing in the quiet solitudes far away from the haunts of men. The hilly regions are frequented by wild asses, and monkeys are plentiful in the woods of Aden and Yemen: the Arabian cows and oxen have a hunch over their shoulders. The most valuable animals of the country, however, are the camel and the horse. The horses have been celebrated in all ages, and the purity of their breed is preserved with the greatest care. As a means of conveyance across the desert, the Arabians, however, chiefly depend on the camel, an animal peculiarly adapted for the inhabitants of a sandy country, being capable of undergoing great fatigue, and supporting itself without water, or even food, for several days together. Of birds, the eagle, the vulture, and several species of the hawk tribe, are common. The ostrich inhabits the desert, and the pelican the coast of the Red Sea. Pheasants and game, fowls, and various kinds of pigeons, are common in Yemen. Locusts abound in Arabia, and are eaten by the inhabitants. Fish is plentiful along the coasts, especially the east, where not only the soil is manured by them, but domestic animals are fed upon them. *Climate.* The driest in the world. In the mountainous regions it is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the simoom or samiel, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand. *Pro.* Dates and dourra, a kind of millet, wheat, barley, tobacco, indigo, the finest of coffee, sugar, tamarinds, spices, acacia, balm, various gums, raisins, drugs, and fruits. In the agricultural arts the inhabitants are extremely backward. *Minerals.* Silver, iron, basalt, blue alabaster, the emerald, and the onyx. The country, however, has not been sufficiently examined to justify a decided opinion as to its poverty or wealth in mineral resources. *INHABITANTS.*—*Manners and Customs.* The natives are a Circassian race of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer, and, when young, many of them may be considered handsome; but when old, their features assume quite a different character, and are rather repulsive than otherwise. They all lead a frugal and abstemious life: many depend for subsistence entirely on their flocks. The flesh of the camel is sometimes eaten, on great occasions. It is considered a great delicacy. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts form a portion of the food of the Arabians. Their common diet is not bread, properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, and prepared from a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the Koran, but different kinds of spirituous liquors

## Arabia

are made from honey, sugar, raisins, and other fruits. The dress of the Arabs varies. The men in general wear wide drawers and a shirt, and have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads; but in the hottest parts they go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and pantaloons in proportion. They are frequently veiled. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place; while some of them inhabit villages, towns, and cities. *Gov.* Patriarchal; the chief power being vested in a sheikh, that is, an old man or elder, whose authority is like that of the head of a family, being, in general, regulated more by the sentiments and habits of the community than by an organized system of policy. *Towns.* Mecca, Medina, Aden, Sana, and Deraïyeh. Mecca is celebrated as the birthplace of Mahomet, and Medina for his tomb. Aden belongs to the British, and Sana is the capital of Yemen. Deraïyeh was once the capital of the Wahabees, who inhabit the district called Nejd, but in 1819 it was destroyed by Ibrahim Pacha. *Manf.* On the west coast, coarse woollen and linen fabrics are woven, and matchlocks, lance-heads, and other arms, with tin and copper vessels, are made. Silk and cotton turbans, with silks, canvas, earthen jars, arms, and gunpowder, are made in Oman; but most of the better kinds of manufactured goods are procured from other countries in exchange for Arabian produce. *COMMERCE.* Considerable—Arabia being well situated for carrying on a general intercourse with other parts of the world. The communication of the interior is mostly conducted by means of camels across the deserts, which transport immense quantities of merchandize, by the robbery of which many of the Bedouins support themselves. *Exp.* Coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls. Mocha and Loheia are the centres of the coffee trade, and Muscat has recently become the entrepôt for the trade with India and the Persian Gulf. *Rel.* Mahometanism, which originated in Arabia. *Pop.* variously estimated from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000. *Lat.* between 12° and 34° N. *Lon.* between 32° 30' and 60° E.—Until the time of Mahomet, our knowledge of the interior of Arabia is very imperfect; before his time, however, the Arabs, like those of the present day, partly dwelt in cities, and partly wandered over the desert, pitching their tents where either inclination induced, or necessity compelled them. In the beginning of the 7th century Mahomet united them, and, under the influence of the faith of Islam, inspired them with such courage and fervour, that within a century, their dominion, language, and faith extended from the Indus to the Atlantic, skirting the deserts of Africa, penetrating Spain and the south of France, embracing the whole of Asia Minor, and the countries surrounding the Caspian Sea. Mahomet died at Medina, in 632, in the 63rd year of his age; and for a century afterwards, during the reign of his successors, we read of nothing in connexion with the Arabs but a series of conquests. In 749 the family of Abbas ascended the throne of the caliphs, and held it, although with gradually diminishing influence, until the taking of Bagdad in 1258, by Hulaku, when the dominion of the Abbassides ended. From that time, with the exception of the wars of petty chiefs, struggling to maintain their own authority, or to deprive others of theirs, and



## Arabian Gulf

the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, there is nothing of general interest to record. In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose and obtained possession of Arabia, but about 990 their power fell. (See MECCA, MEDINA, and other articles connected with Arabia.)

## ARABIAN GULF. (See RED SEA.)

ARACAN or ARRACAN, *ar'-a-kan*, a country of Asia, on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, formerly an independent kingdom of Further India, but now a British province, forming part of what is now called British Burmah. It is situated to the S.E. of Bengal, and extends from the river Naaf to Bluff Point in *lat.* 18° N. *Ext.* About 250 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles; and the coast is studded with a number of fertile islands. *Area*, variously estimated, but probably about 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes, and the country is, in some parts, covered with extensive forests. *Towns.* Akyab, the present capital, Aracan, Aeng, Kyouk Phyou, on Ranree Island, and Sandoway. *COMMERCE.* Considerable, carried on with Bengal. *Exp.* Chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold. *Imp.* Tissues, silk, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls, and diamonds. *Pop.* 300,000. *Lat.* between 18° and 21° 30' N. *Lon.* between 92° and 94° E.—In 1824 the province was taken from the Burmese by the British.

ARACAN, the former capital of the above province, situated on a branch of the Keladyne river, 55 miles from its embouchure near Akyab, and encompassed by a series of low hills. It is fortified, and contains a great number of pagodas. *Pop.* formerly 100,000, but now about 8000. *Lat.* 20° 42' N. *Lon.* 93° 24' E.

ARACATI, *a-ra-ca'-te*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, situated on the river Jaguareibe, about 10 miles from its mouth. *Exp.* Cotton and hides. *Pop.* said to be 25,000. *Lat.* 4° 31' S. *Lon.* 37° 43' W.

ARAD, *a'-rad*, a city of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the river Maros, 55 miles E. from Szegedin. It is the see of a bishop, is defended by a citadel, and has a large trade in corn. *Pop.* including Jews, 30,000. The river divides the town into two parts, distinguished as Alt, or Old, Arad and Neu, or New, Arad. The latter is strongly fortified, and contains a prison for political offenders.

ARAGON, or ARRAGON, *är'-a-gon* a province of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarre and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. It is divided into the modern provinces of Zaragoza, or Saragossa, Huesca, and Teruel. *Ext.* 240 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 90. *Area*, 14,710 square miles. *Desc.* The country is surrounded by mountains, whilst its interior is traversed by numerous offsets, of which the slopes are covered with forests of beech, oak, and pine. The province is divided by the Ebro into two nearly equal parts, watered by the Guadalquivir, the Tagus, the Xucar, and the Aragon. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy. *Pro.* Fruit, grain, saffron, hemp, and flax. Silk worms are reared in immense numbers, and the quantity of silk made and exported is considerable. A great number of sheep are reared in the province. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, coal, jasper, marble, cobalt, and alum. Immense tracts of the country are covered with stones, and other

## Araucania

parts are left in a neglected state, although worthy of cultivation. *Manf.* Imperfect; consisting principally of woollen cloths, drapery, leather, cordage, wine, spirits, oil, and soda; most of which form articles of exportation. *Pop.* about 850,000. *Lat.* between 40° and 42° 54' N. *Lon.* between 2° 10' W. and 0° 45' E.—The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and was united to that of Castile in 1479, when Ferdinand the Catholic, who had married Isabella of Castile, in 1474, succeeded his father John II. The imperial canal of Aragon extends for 80 miles through the country, and crosses the Jalon river, by an aqueduct 4800 feet in length.

ARAL, *ar'-al*, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in Independent Tartary, the largest, with the exception of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. *Ext.* 265 miles long, by 125 broad. On the E. it receives the rivers Sir-daria and Amoo-daria, the Jaxartes and Oxus of the ancients. Near its south end are two islands, at one of which the Russians have a small fleet. *Lat.* between 43° 30' and 46° 50' N. *Lon.* between 58° 10' and 62° E.

ARANJUEZ, *a-ransh-oo'-eth*, a town of Spain, containing a beautiful palace of the Spanish royal family, situated on the Tagus, in the province of Toledo, New Castile, 28 miles S. from Madrid. The town of Aranjuez was an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement to Ferdinand VI. *Pop.* about 4000. It is connected with Madrid by railway.

ARAPILES, *a-ra'-pe-lais*, a village of Spain, in Leon, in the province of Salamanca, 4 miles S. from Salamanca. *Pop.* 400. This place is memorable from its being the scene of the battle of Salamanca, in which the French, under Marmont, were defeated by the British, under Wellington, July 22, 1812.

ARARAT, *är-a-rät*, a celebrated mountain of Armenia held in great veneration from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. It has two principal summits, named respectively Agri-dagh and Allah-dagh, the former of which has an elevation of upwards of 17,200 feet above the level of the sea. It is a volcano: the last eruption, which took place in July 1840, destroyed the monastery of St. James and the village of Arguri. It is the culminating point of Western Asia, where the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires meet (see ARMENIA), and it is in the neighbourhood of its mountains,

"So varied, and so terrible in beauty," that the scene of Lord Byron's mystery, "Heaven and Earth," is laid. *Lat.* 39° 42' N. *Lon.* 44° 35' E.

ARAS, the ancient ARAXES, *a'-ras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzeroum, and joins the Kur, in about *lat.* 40° N.; *lon.* 41° 30' E. It has a rapid course of about 500 miles.

ARAUCANIA, *ä-räu-kai'-ne-a*, an independent territory of S. America, nominally subject to Chili, bounded N.W. by Chili, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, estimated at about 23,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, affording excellent pastures for sheep and cattle, which constitute the chief wealth of the natives. *Lat.* between 37° and 40° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 75° W.—The northern part of Araucania, between the rivers Biobío and Tolten, forms the Chilean province of Arauco, while the southern part, between the rivers Tolten and Bueno, is included in the province of Valdivia.



Aravulli Mountains

**ARAVULLI MOUNTAINS**, *a'-ra-vul'-le*, a mountain range in Rajpootana, Northern India, about 300 miles in length. *Lat.* between  $24^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $73^{\circ}$  and  $76^{\circ}$  E.

**ARBE**, *orb*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, lying off the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero. *Pop.* 3500. It has a town of the same name, which has 1100 inhabitants. This island is the most northerly of those that lie along the Dalmatian coast.

**ARBIL**, or **ERBIL**, *ar'-bil*, the ancient Arbela, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Mosul, 52 miles S.E. from Mosul. *Pop.* 6000. Darius was signally defeated by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C., at Gaugamela, now Harmelis, a place about 20 miles N.W. from Arbela.

**ARBOIS**, *ar'-bwaw*, a town and commune of France, in the department of the Jura, 19 miles N.E. from Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Paper and earthenware. *Pop.* about 7000. This town is the birthplace of Pichégu.

**AREROATH**. (See **ABERBROTHOCK**.)

**ARCADIA**, *ar'-kai'-de-a*, a mountainous and finely-wooded *nomos* or province in the Morea, Greece. Its chief town is Tripolitza. *Ext.* 50 miles from north to south, with a mean breadth of 33 miles. *Area.* 1700 miles. It is divided into the *eparchies* or districts of Gortynia, Mantinea, and Kynuria. The people are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle. *Lat.* between  $37^{\circ} 15'$  and  $38^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $21^{\circ} 52'$  and  $22^{\circ} 36'$  S.

**ARCHANGEL**, or **ARCHANGELSKOE**, *ark-ain'-jel*, a government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, on the W. by the Ural Mountains, on the S. by the governments of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the E. by Finland. The government of Archangel includes the islands of Waigatz, Kolguev, Dolgoi, and Nova Zembla. *Area*, estimated at 296,097 square miles. *General Desc.* Lying under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity, the principal wealth of the country consists in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there are a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. Its surface is mountainous, and nearly surrounds the White Sea, whilst it is watered by the rivers Dwina, Petchora, Mezen, Onega, Pinega, and Panoi. From October to May the rivers are frozen over in the north, but in the south there is excellent pasturage, although it abounds with marshes. Little corn is grown, but flax, hemp, and timber are plentiful. These, with pitch, turpentine, tallow, leather, and potash, constitute its principal exports. *Towns.* The principal are Archangel, Shengkursk, Mezen, Onega, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory. *Pop.* 274,000, originally Finns, but now mostly Russians. *Lat.* between  $61^{\circ}$  and  $76^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $29^{\circ}$  and  $66^{\circ}$  E.

**ARCHANGEL**, or **ST. MICHAEL**, the capital of the above government, stands at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White Sea. It derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the archangel Michael. It became the chief town of the government in 1710, and is almost entirely built of wood. As a place of commerce it is much frequented, especially by the English, the Dutch, and merchants of Bremen and Hamburg. Its trade and importance as a commercial city was greatly injured by the establishment of St.

Ardagh

Petersburg by Peter the Great, but it is still the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. In the summer the great market is held, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed for sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The harbour is open only from July to September, on account of the severity of the climate. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.*  $64^{\circ} 32'$  N. *Lon.*  $40^{\circ} 33'$  E.

**ARCHIPELAGO**, *ar'-ke-pel'-a-go*, a term applied to any portion of the sea abounding in small islands, but more especially to the *Ægean Sea*, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece.

**ARCIS-SUR-AUBE**, *ar'-se-soor-obe*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 16 miles N. from Troyes. *Manf.* Yarn and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 3000.—Near this place, in 1814, Napoleon I. defeated a division of the allied army. Danton was born in this town.

**ARCOLE**, *ar'-ko-lai* (Eng. **ARCOLA**, *ar'-ko'-la*), a village of Northern Italy, on the Alpone, an affluent of the Adige, about 15 miles S.E. from Verona. *Pop.* 2100.—The village and its bridge are famous for the defeat of the Austrians, by Napoleon I., in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

**ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA**, *ar'-kos dai la fron-tair'-a*, a town of Spain in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, built on a mass of sandstone rock, 32 miles N.E. from Cadiz. *Manf.* Thread, ropes, and tanned leather, which is considered to be the best in Andalusia. *Pop.* 11,000.—There are several places of the name of Arcos both in Spain and Portugal.

**ARCOT** (NORTH AND SOUTH) *ar'-kol'*, two maritime districts in the presidency of Madras, British India. *Area* of both, 13,500 square miles. *Desc.* Full of jungles, and hilly in the interior, but low along the coast. *Rivers.* The Palar, the Punnair, and the Coleroon. *Pro.* Chiefly rice and grain. *Manf.* Comparatively none, these being almost entirely superseded by European goods. *Towns.* Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. *Pop.* upwards of 1,513,000. *Lat.* between  $11^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $78^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ}$  E.—In 1801 the whole of this district was by a formal treaty ceded to the East-India Company by Azim-ul-Omrah, the nabob of the Carnatic.

**ARCOT**, the chief town of the British district of Northern Arcot, situated on the Palar, 67 miles S.W. from Madras. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the palace of the former nabobs of the Carnatic, with some fine mosques and tombs. *Pop.* of town and its district, about 52,000. *Lat.*  $12^{\circ} 54'$  N. *Lon.*  $79^{\circ} 24'$  E.—It is a station on the railway between Madras and Belpoor.

**ARCTIC HIGHLANDS**, *ark-tik hi'-lands*, a region of N. America, lying between the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson Bay.

**ARCTIC OCEAN**, or **NORTHERN ICY SEA**, that portion of the ocean which extends from *lat.*  $66^{\circ} 30'$  N. to the north pole, having communication with the Pacific Ocean through Behring Strait on the N.E. of Asia, and with the Atlantic on the N.W. of Europe.

**ARCY**, *ar'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, on the river Cure, 14 miles S.E. from Auxerre. It is famous for the caverns found near it in the limestone, that are gradually filling with calcareous deposits, which will eventually become fine alabaster. *Pop.* of town and commune, 1500.

**ARDAGH**, *ar'-da*, a village and parish of





VIEW NEAR ARKIKO.





ARMAGH.



## Ardchattan

Ireland in Longford county, 6 miles S.E. from Longford. *Area*. 10,966 acres. *Pop.* 2549.—There are other smaller parishes in Ireland of the same name.

ARDCATTAN, *ard-chât'-an*, a parish in Argyleshire, Scotland, 18 miles N.W. from Inverary, on Loch Etive. *Pop.* 1371.—The mountain Ben Cruachan is within its limits.

ARDECHE, *ar-daish'*, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded E. by the department of the Drôme, from which it is separated by the Rhone; S. by the department of the Gard; W. by the departments of the Lozère and Upper Loire, from which it is separated by the Cévennes; N.W. by the department of the Loire; and N.E. by that of the Isère. *Area*. 2133 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with many mulberry plantations, and with a soil somewhat sandy, but rich in the production of minerals. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Loire, Cance, Doux, Erioux, and Ardèche, from which the department takes its name. *Pro.* Wine in abundance, chestnuts, and olives. Silkworms are a source of considerable wealth, and cattle are reared in large numbers. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, manganese, coal, antimony, alum, marble of different colours, gypsum, and porcelain clay; granite, quartz, and pumice-stone abound. *Towns.* The principal are Privas, L'Argentière, and Tournon, which give their names to the three arrondissements into which the department is divided. *Manf.* Paper and leather, with woollen, silk, and cotton goods. *Pop.* about 390,000. *Lat.* extending between 44° 16' and 45° 21' N. *Lon.* between 3° 50' and 4° 50' E.

ARDECHE, or ARDECHE, a river of France, which rises in the Cévennes, and, after a course of about 40 miles, falls into the Rhone near Pont St. Esprit.

ARDEE, *ar-dé'*, a market town of Ireland, 43 miles from Dublin, situated on the Dee, in the county of Louth. Malting is carried on here to some extent, and the town has a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* of town, 2580, of parish, 4273.—It is the centre of a poor law union of 96,210 acres, with a population of 25,284. Part of the union of Ardee is in county Meath.

ARDELAN, *ar'-de-lan*, a province of Persia, about 200 miles long and 130 miles in breadth, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan, and inhabited by various tribes, who are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarcely considering murder as a crime. The capital town is Senna.

ARDENNES, FOREST OF, *ar-den'*, a very extensive forest in the north of France, which gives its name to the department of Ardennes, which, in the time of Cæsar, extended far into Germany, but which is now embraced between the Moselle river on the E. and the sources of the Sambre, Scheldt, Oise, and the Somme, on the W.—It is rather a series of heights and woods, than an entire connected forest. Some of the scenes of Shakspeare's play of "As You Like It" are laid here.

ARDENNES, a department in the N.E. of France, having on the N. the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and on the W. the department of the Aisne, on the S. that of the Marne, and on the E. that of the Meuse. *Ext.* 63 miles, running N. and S., with a breadth of 60 from E. to W. *Area*. 2021 square miles. *Desc.* In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony.

## Ardrossan

*Rivers.* The Meuse, and its tributaries the Vence, the Bar, and the Sermonne; the Aisne, and its tributaries the Vaux, the Aire, and the Retourne. *Pro.* Corn in abundance. Cider and beer are made, and a little wine; a great number of cattle, horses, and sheep are also reared. *Minerals.* Iron, slate, marble, and potters' clay. *Towns.* The principal are Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, from which the five arrondissements into which the department is divided take their names. *Manf.* Ironmongery and cloth, cashmere shawls, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, shoes and white leather, and hats; there are also some iron-furnaces, glass-works, and limekilns. *Pop.* 329,000. *Lat.* between 49° 13' and 50° 10' N. *Lon.* between 4° 5' and 5° 21' E.

ARDGLASS, *ard-glas*, a seaport-town of Ireland, and centre of the fishing-stations on the N.E. coast, in county Down, 6 miles S.E. from Downpatrick. *Pop.* of town, 744, of parish, 1065.—This is during the season a much-frequented bathing-place.

ARDLEIGH, *ard'-le*, a parish of England, in Essex, 5 miles N.E. from Colchester. *Area*. 4905 acres. *Pop.* 1582.—A station on the Eastern Counties Railway between Colchester and Ipswich, 55½ miles from London.

ARDNAMURCHAN with SUNART, *ard-na-murk'-an, sun'-art*, a parish in Inverness and Argyleshire, including within its extent several mountainous peninsulas on the W. coast of Scotland, between lochs Moidart and Sunart. *Area*, estimated at 28,000 acres. *Pop.* 4700.—Some of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3000 feet, and Ardnamurchan Point, on which there is a lighthouse, is the most W. point of the mainland of Great Britain. *Lat.* 56° 44' N. *Lon.* 6° 13' W.

ARDOCH, *ar-dok*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth, about 19 miles S.W. from Perth, near which are the remains of three Roman camps, one of which is supposed to have been made by Agricola, A.D. 84. *Pop.* 1418.

ARDOYE, *ar'-doi*, a market-town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 16 miles S.W. from Bruges. *Manf.* Linen fabrics; there are also some bleaching establishments, breweries, and wax and tallow-candle factories. *Pop.*, with commune, 7500.

ARDRA, or AZEM, *ar-dra*, a large city of Dahomey, situated on the lake called Denham Waters, about 30 miles N.W. from Badagry, on the coast of Guinea, Africa. *Pop.* estimated at 10,000. *Lat.* 6° 35' N. *Lon.* 3° 42' E.

ARDREA, or ARTREA, *ar'-dre-a*, a parish of Londonderry, Ireland, about 35 miles S.E. from Londonderry, which includes a part of the town of Money more. *Area*. 18,763 acres. *Pop.* 10,258.

ARDRES, *ardr'*, a town of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles S.E. from Calais, and 53 miles N.W. from Arras, near which is the spot known as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where a meeting took place between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France in 1520. *Pop.* 2277.

ARDROSSAN, *ar-dros'-an*, a seaport and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 15 miles N.W. from Ayr. *Pop.* 6000.—During the season this is a popular bathing-place, having connexion with Glasgow and Ayr by railway, and with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool, by steamboats.—It possesses a fine harbour, with a pier and breakwater, and is the terminus of the Ardrossan



Ardstraw

branch of the Glasgow and South Western Railway, 31 miles from Glasgow.

ARDSTRAW, *ard'-straw*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, embracing the town of Newton-Stewart and the villages of Douglas Bridge and Ardstraw. *Area*. 51,700 acres. *Pop.* 13,629.

ARDWICK, *ard'-wik*, a chapelry of Lancashire, about a mile from Manchester. *Pop.* 21,757. —A station on the Sheffield and Birmingham Railway.

ARENDAL, *a'-ren-dal*, a seaport-town of Norway, 35 miles N.E. from Christiansand. *Pop.* 2200. —This place has an excellent harbour, and a considerable trade in timber, iron, grain, spirits, and tobacco.

AREQUIPA, *a'-re-ke'-pa*, a province of Peru, extending along the Pacific, and producing large quantities of wine and brandy, besides silver, sugar, and alpaca wool. *Lat.* between 15° and 21° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 74° W. —In this province is the volcano of Arequipa, which is said to be 20,320 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 180,000.

AREQUIPA, the capital of the above province, in Peru, was founded by order of Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, about 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 480 miles S.E. from Lima. It is one of the largest towns of Peru, and the houses are well built of stone, with vaulted roofs. It is watered by the river Victor, which is let off by sluices, to irrigate the environs and enrich the fields. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. *Manf.* Cloth of gold and silver, woollen and cotton fabrics. *Exp.* Wine, brandy, cotton, grain, sugar. *Imp.* Cattle, beef, and cocoa. *Pop.* estimated at 35,000. *Lat.* 16° 16' S. *Lon.* 71° 58' W.

AREZZO, *a-re'-so*, a town of Central Italy, capital of province of same name, situated near the spot where the Chiana canal enters the Arno, 39 miles S.E. from Florence. It is the see of a bishop, and has two collegiate churches, religious houses, and hospitals, besides a town-hall, custom-house, museum, and library. *Manf.* Anciently this place was celebrated for its terra-cotta vases; now its chief manufacture consists of woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 36,806. —There is a department of Arezzo, which includes the Val di Chiana, and has an area of 1268 square miles, and a population of upwards of 220,000. —Michael Angelo was born in the immediate neighbourhood of the town in 1474; and it is the birthplace of Redi the physiologist, Guido the inventor of musical notation, Petrarch the poet, Vasari the painter, and Mecenas the friend and minister of the Roman emperor Augustus.

ARGÆUS, or ARJISH, MOUNT, *ar'-ge-us*, the highest mountain of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Karamania. *Height*, 13,100 feet. *Lat.* 38° 30' N. *Lon.* 35° 20' E.

ARGAUM, *ar-gaum*, a town of Central India, in Hyderabad, 40 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor, where the duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley), in 1803, gained a decisive victory over the Mahratta and Nagpoor forces, under Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. *Lat.* 21° 2' N. *Lon.* 77° 2' E.

ARGENTAN, *arzh'-en-tā*, a commune and well-built town of France, 22 miles N. from Alençon, in the department of the Orne. *Manf.* Point lace, linen cloth, light stuffs, and leather. *Pop.*, including the commune, about 5500.

Arica

ARGENTEUIL, *arzh'-en-tu(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, surrounded by walls and ditches, and situated on the Seine, 6 miles N.W. from Paris. *Pop.* 7629. —There was formerly a Benedictine nunnery in this town, of which the celebrated Heloise became prioress after her misfortunes with Abelard.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, or REPUBLIC, *ar-jen'-tine*. (See *LA PLATA*.)

ARGENTON, *arzh'-en-ton*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Indre, situated on the Creuse, 18 miles S.W. from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 4567.

ARGO, or GORA, *ar'-go*, an island in the Nile, in Nubia. *Eat.* 25 miles long, and about 5 broad, with a rich soil, but only partially cultivated. *Manf.* Yarns and cotton. *Lat.* between 19° 8' and 19° 30' N.

ARGOLIS, *ar'-go-lis*, the name of a small but famous kingdom of the Peloponnesus, which now forms a *nomos* or one of the modern divisions of Greece with Corinth. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Planiza, the ancient Inachus, about 5 miles N.W. from Nauplia, its port. It is considered the most ancient city of Greece. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 37° 38' N. *Lon.* 22° 43' E.

ARGOSTOLI, *ar-gos'-to-le*, the chief town of the island of Cephalonia, with a good harbour, which enters the land for some miles on the S. side of the island. The houses are small and meanly built. *Manf.* Earthenware and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 38° 10' N. *Lon.* 20° 28' E.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, *ar-gile'*, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of a portion of the mainland, and partly of some islands lying off the coast. It has on its N. Inverness-shire, E. Perth and Dumbarton shires, S. the Irish Sea and the river Clyde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, with islands, 3255 square miles. *Desc.* Its shores consist of several long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring-fishery is prosecuted with success. A large portion of the shire consists of heath, rocks, and mountains, of which Ben Cruachan attains an elevation of 3670 feet above the level of the sea, and throws its dark shadow upon Loch Awe, a deep still lake surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery, with an area estimated at 20,000 acres. *Pro.* Mostly cattle, which are exported in great numbers to the markets in the south. The inhabitants are, for the most part, occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Towns.* The principal are Oban, Inverary, Campbeltown, Dunoon, Appin, and Tobermory. *Pop.* 79,724.

ARIANO, *ar-e-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, situated on a steep hill in the province of Principato Ultra, 18 miles E. from Benevento. It is the see of a bishop, and has an export trade in wine and butter. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 41° 8' N. *Lon.* 15° 1' E. —There is another small town of the same name in the Æmilian provinces, 28 miles N.E. from Ferrara, on the river Goro, a branch of the Po.

ARICA, *a-re'-ka*, the chief seaport town of Southern Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, in the department of Moquegua, 170 miles S.E. from Arequipa, with a convenient port, but having a most unhealthy climate, and subject to frequent earthquakes. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.* 18° 26' S. *Lon.* 70° 18' W.

## Ariege

**ARIEGE**, *a'-re-ai-zh'*, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees and falling into the Garonne.

**ARIEGE**, a department in the S. of France, bounded by the department of the Upper Garonne on the N. and W., by Aude on the E., and on the S. by the Eastern Pyrenees, the valley of Andorre and Spain. *Ext.* 66 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 48 miles, from N. to S. *Area*, 1900 square miles. *General Desc.* Wooded and mountainous, with a mild climate generally, and possessing iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral waters. Its chief commerce is in grain, cheese, iron, and wood. Its manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, paper, and steel wares. *Towns.* Foix, Pamiers, and St. Giron, the chief towns of the arrondissements into which the department is divided. *Pop.* 251,850. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ} 33'$  and  $43^{\circ} 19'$  N. *Lon.* between  $0^{\circ} 50'$  and  $2^{\circ} 8'$  E.

**ARISH**, or **EL ARISH**, *el ar'-ish*, a small town in Syria, on the borders of Egypt, 97 miles S.W. from Jerusalem, where, in 1799, Sir Sidney Smith concluded a convention with the French, by which he permitted them to return to France with their arms and baggage, and which was afterwards disapproved by the British government. *Lat.*  $31^{\circ} 5'$  N. *Lon.*  $33^{\circ} 48'$  E.

**ARISPE**, *a-ris'-pe*, a mining-town of Mexico, in the province of Sonora, near the source of the river Yaqui, 230 miles N.E. from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. *Pop.* about 3500. *Lat.*  $30^{\circ} 42'$  N. *Lon.*  $109^{\circ} 15'$  W.

**ARIZONA**, *a-re-zo'-na*, a new territory of the United States, formed out of the W. part of the territory of New Mexico in 1860. It is separated from Utah on the N. by a line running along the parallel of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. *lat.*, and from New Mexico on the E. by another line running along the meridian of  $108^{\circ} 5'$  W. *lat.* It is bounded by Mexico on the S., and by California on the W., from which it is divided by the Colorado and its tributary the Virgin river. It contains about 100,000 square miles. The population at the present time is estimated at 8000, chiefly Mexicans. There is an abundance of mineral wealth in the territory, but very little land fit for tillage. The principal rivers are the Colorado and its tributaries, the Virgin river, the Grand river, the Lino, and the Gila. There is also a county of New Mexico of the same name.

**ARKANSAS RIVER**, *ar-kän'-sä-s*, or *ar-kän-saw'*, with the exception of the Missouri, the largest tributary of the Mississippi, which it joins in *lat.*  $33^{\circ} 56'$  N., *lon.*  $91^{\circ} 10'$  W. It rises in the Rocky Mountains. The course of this river is about 2200 miles, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 square miles of country.

**ARKANSAS**, one of the United States of North America, lying between the state of Missouri, one of the United States, on the N., Louisiana on the S., Texas on the W., and the Mississippi river on the E. *Ext.* 240 miles in length, and about 228 miles in breadth. *Area*, 52,193 square miles. *Desc.* The centre of this vast state is generally of a rich soil, and presents, for the most part, scenery of a beautiful description, the surface of the country being undulating and wooded; but towards the east it becomes soft and marshy, though still thickly clothed with forest trees, whilst in the west the hills rise into mountains. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Washita, and the Red and White rivers. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cotton, and tobacco. Extensive herds browse upon the prairies. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and salt are the principal,

## Arlon

*Towns.* Arkansas, Little Rock, Batesville, Columbia, and Fulton. Little Rock is the seat of government. *Manf.* Chiefly articles of necessary use. There are several tanneries, cotton-factories, distilleries, brick-fields, and numerous flour-mills in different parts of the state. *Pop.* 435,456, including 111,000 negroes. *Lat.* between  $33^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $89^{\circ} 40'$  and  $94^{\circ} 40'$  W.—Arkansas takes its name from a tribe of Indians, now extinct, and was first explored and settled by the French in 1685. It formerly formed a portion of Louisiana, which in 1803 was purchased by the United States from France for 15,000,000 dollars. It was formed into a state in 1836, and seceded from the United States May 6, 1861, becoming one of the so-called Confederate States till 1865.

**ARKENGARTH-DALE**, *ar-ken-garth*, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles W. from Richmond. *Area*, 14,256 acres. *Pop.* 1147, chiefly employed in lead-mines, which, from a remote period, have been wrought, and are still very productive.

**ARKIKO**, *ar-ke'-ko*, a town of Upper Nubia, on the Red Sea, situated at the head of the Bay of Masowa, opposite the island of that name. It has a trade with Arabia, exchanging corn and slaves for muskets. The town is nothing better than a collection of wretched huts, while the country round it is flat, sandy, and unproductive. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} 35'$  N. *Lon.*  $39^{\circ} 27'$  E.

**ARKLOW**, *ar-k'-lo*, a seaport town and parish of Ireland, in county Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish Sea, 14 miles S.W. from Wicklow. It stands in a barony of the same name. *Pop.* of barony, 20,444; of parish, 6257; of town, 4760. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the herring and oyster fisheries. In the neighbourhood of the town a sanguinary engagement took place between the insurgent United Irishmen and the king's troops, in June, 1798.—A station on the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway,  $49\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dublin.

**ARLES**, **ARELAS**, or **ARELATE**, *arl*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 54 miles N.W. by railway from Marseilles, and 46 in a direct line. Besides the cathedral church, which is large, there are several parish churches and other religious houses, a hospital, and a fine town hall, built in 1673, containing a public library of 12,000 volumes. No less than twenty ecclesiastical councils have been held here at different periods. It carries on a trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has a few manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.*  $43^{\circ} 40'$  N. *Lon.*  $4^{\circ} 37'$  E.—Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of his empire in Gaul: the town possesses several Roman remains, of which an amphitheatre, capable of holding 24,000 spectators, and an obelisk, are the most remarkable.

**ARLES**, **CANAL OF**, commences at the Rhone, at Arles, and ends at Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, being a distance of 25 miles. Its construction was suggested by the dangerous passage of the delta of the Rhone.

**ARLON**, *ar-long*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Luxembourg, 16 miles N.W. from the town of that name. It has a trade in corn. *Manf.* Iron ware, leather, linen and woollen



## Armagh

fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.* 49° 42' N. *Lon.* 5° 47' E.

**ARMAGH**, *ar-ma*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. *Ext.* 31 miles long, and 20 broad. *Area.* 312,327 acres, or 572 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which form the W. extremity of the Carlingford range. The soil in the lowlands is rich and well cultivated, besides being plentifully watered by numerous streams, and abounding in picturesque lakes. *Rivers.* Bann, Blackwater, Callan, and Newrywater. *Pro.* The usual corn crops of Great Britain, potatoes, flax, and roots. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are reared in great numbers. *Towns.* The principal are Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, and a portion of Newry. *Manf.* Linen fabrics chiefly. *Pop.* 190,086.

**ARMAGH**, "the lofty field," anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the above county, is situated on a hill, near the river Callan, 33 miles S.W. from Belfast, and 70 N. from Dublin. It is the seat of the consistorial court of the archbishop of Armagh, the primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. In the Middle Ages it was a populous city, but had greatly declined when its primate, Dr. Robinson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, repaired the cathedral, and had the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, a library, and a palace, with a chapel on the glebe adjacent to the city; also a parish church, and a school, where children were to be educated gratuitously, according to the modern system. With these improvements a general revival took place among the population, who formed a public promenade, and called it the Mall. A very large market is held in Armagh every Tuesday; the principal commodity sold being linen cloth in the brown state. It has also a large inland trade in linen, corn, and yarn. *Pop.* of parish, 10,975.—A station on the Ulster Railway, between Belfast and Clones.

**ARMAGNAC**, *ar-man-yak'*, a small territory in the old French province of Gascogne, from which the counts of Armagnac took their title. It is now divided between the departments of Upper Pyrenees and Gers.

**ARMENIA**, *ar-me-ne-a*, the Togarmah and Minni of the Scriptures (Genesis x. 3, Jeremiah li. 27), a country of western Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia, which extended from the river Kizil Irmak in Asia Minor on the W., to lake Urumiyeh and the confluence of the rivers Kur and Araxes in the E., and from the upper course of the Kur in the N., to the Taurus mountains in the S. It was divided by the Upper Euphrates into Armenia Major and Minor, the former being to the E. of that river, between it and the Caspian Sea, and the latter to the W. of it, now forming the pachalies of Sivas and Marsh. Turkey also claims the part forming the pachalies of Erzeroum, Van, Kars, and part of Diarbekir; Persia, that which forms part of Kurdistan, and nearly the whole of Azerbaijan; and Russia that which is called the district of Erivan, or the province of Transcaucasia. *Area.* about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and, owing to its height above the level of the sea, of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. Here the celebrated Mount Ararat forms an angle of

## Armley

an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snows. *Rivers.* The Tigris, the heads of the Euphrates, the Aras, the Kur, and the Choruk. *Lakes.* Van, Urumiyeh, and Sevan. *Pro.* Wheat and barley are extensively cultivated; cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble. *Towns.* These are principally of the same names as the pachalies into which the country is divided; these being, Erzeroum, Kars, and Van. *Manf.* Unimportant, and mostly consisting of copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna. *Pop.* It is impossible to say, but not much less, perhaps, than 2,000,000, of whom a seventh may be natives, and the rest Russians, Persians, Turks, and Kurds. *Lat.* between 37° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 36° and 49° E.—**ARMENIA** (*Major and Minor*) formed a part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes as that empire till 190 B.C., when Zariadras and Artaxias revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of Armenia Major. Tigranes, who reigned over the latter country in 95 B.C., reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B.C., and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106 A.D. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor, king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till 632, after which it became an object of contention between the Greek emperors of Constantinople and the Saracens, who conquered it in 855. It was partly conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1355, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1488 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500 it was conquered by Ismael Sosi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552; since which the Turks have held possession of all, except that part in the east which belongs to the Persians, and the Russian government of Transcaucasia. In the Russian war of 1854, Armenia was one of the theatres of the conflict. (*See* KARS, ERZEROU, &c.)

**ARMENTIERES**, *ar-man-ti-air*, a town of France, on the Lys, 9 miles N.W. from Lille, in the department of the North. *Manf.* Linen and other stuffs, soap, bricks, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 11,900.

**ARMITAGE**, *ar-mi-taj*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, through which the tunnel of the Grand Trunk Canal, which joins the Trent, is cut. *Pop.* 937.—It is a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway between Rugby and Stafford, 38½ miles from the former, and 121 miles from London by rail.

**ARMLEY**, *arm-le*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles W



## Armsdale Head

from Leeds, on the Leeds and Bradford Railway. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 6734.—The Great Northern, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have each a station here.

**ARMSDALE HEAD**, *arms'-dail hed*, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. *Lat.* 58° 36' N. *Lon.* 3° 56' W.

**ARMSTRONG**, *arm'-strong*, an agricultural county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area.* 575 square miles. *Pop.* 35,797.

**ARNAUTS**, *ar'-nawts*, the name given by the Turks to the inhabitants of Albania. (*See ALBANIA.*)

**ARNHEIM**, *arn'-hime*, a town of Holland, the capital of the province of Guelderland, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats, 50 miles S.E. from Amsterdam. It is neatly built, and its fortifications, in 1702, were greatly enlarged and strengthened by the famous engineer Coehorn. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, paper, and tobacco. It has likewise an active trade in other articles. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 51° 59' N. *Lon.* 5° 55' E.—Arnheim was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch in 1585, and in 1813 the Prussians took it from the French. It is connected by railway with Utrecht, Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, and Emmerich, in Rhinish Prussia. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

**ARNHEIM BAY**, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bordered by Arnheim Land, which was discovered by the crews of the *Arnheim* and *Pera*, in 1618. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. *Lat.* of the centre of the bay, 11° 44' S. *Lon.* 136° 21' E.

**ARNO**, *ar'-no*, the principal river of Tuscany, Central Italy, which has its source in Monte Falterona, in the Apennines, and after a course of 75 miles from E. to W., enters the Mediterranean Sea by an artificial mouth, 7 miles below Pisa. Its valley is one of the most beautiful and most fertile in Italy.

**ARNOLD**, *ar'-nold*, a town and parish of England, in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles N.E. from Nottingham. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Area.* 4667 acres. *Pop.* 4642.

**ARNSBERG**, or **ARENSBERG**, *arns'-berg*, a province of Prussia, in Westphalia. *Area*, about 2625 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part rugged and covered with forests. *Rivers.* Lippe, Sieg, Ruhr, Lenne, and Eder. *Pro.* Fuel, bark, oats, flax, potatoes. Cattle, horses, and pigs are reared, and there are extensive mines of coal, iron, lead, antimony, and cobalt. *Manf.* Charcoal, iron and steel, cotton. *Pop.* about 600,000. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is situated on the Ruhr, 42 miles S.E. from Munster. *Pop.* 4500. *Lat.* 51° 22' N. *Lon.* 8° 5' E. In the Middle Ages the Holy Vehm, or Vehmgericht, had one of its principal tribunals at Arnsberg.

**ARNSTADT**, *arn'-stat*, a well-built and thriving town of Germany, in the German principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, situated on the river Gera, 11 miles S.W. from Erfurt, with a considerable trade in corn and wool. *Pop.* 6696.

**ARONA**, *a-ro'-na*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the province of Novara, on the S.W. coast of Lago Maggiore, 63 miles N.E. from Turin. It is the centre of an active trade between Piedmont and Switzerland, and many

## Arrow

ships are built here to ply on the lake. There is a colossal statue near the town to St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, who was born here. *Pop.* 3300. *Lat.* 45° 47' N. *Lon.* 8° 34' E.

**ARPINO**, *ar-pe-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, 65 miles N.W. from Naples. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, paper, and leather. *Pop.* about 10,000. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Roman orator Cicero, and Caius Marius.

**ARRAH**, *a'-ra*, a town and capital of a district in the province of Bengal, British India, 36 miles S.W. from Patna. It was in going to the relief of a few Englishmen who had fortified themselves in the neighbourhood of this place, that 400 British fell into an ambuscade of the sepoys, and lost half of their number, killed and wounded, July, 1857. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 25° 31' N. *Lon.* 84° 43' E.

**ARRAN**, *är'-rän*, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, which forms the larger part of the shire of Bute. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and from 8 to 11 broad. *Area*, about 130 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque. In it are found marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal, commonly called the Arran diamond. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured; but the chief employment of the people is that of tending sheep, as almost the whole of the island is laid out in extensive sheep-walks. Its shores are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are still found in the island, and blackcock and grouse are plentiful. *Pop.* 5538. *Lat.* of the centre of the island, 55° 35' N. *Lon.* 5° 15' W.

**ARRAN ISLES**, a group of islands belonging to Ireland, and annexed to the county of Galway, Connaught. *United Area.* 11,287 acres. *Pop.* 3299.

**ARRAN FOWDDY** and **ARRENIG**, *ar'-an fow'-de*, *a-ren'-ig*, two mountains of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, a few miles from Bala. *Height*, of former, 2955 feet; of the latter, 2816 feet.

**ARRAS**, *ar'-as*, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department Pas de Calais, situated on the Scarpe, 100 miles N. from Paris. It is the seat of a bishopric, and possesses a cathedral, a large but not very handsome Gothic building, and a fine Hotel de Ville. *Manf.* Tapestry, fine linen, dimities, lace, and porcelain; it has also some beet-root sugar and soap factories. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 50° 17' N. *Lon.* 2° 46' E.—This is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, being the *Nemetacum* of the time of Caesar, the capital of the Atrebatas. It is the birthplace of Robespierre, Lebon, and Damiens. For two years, during the first French revolution, Lebon governed this town with unexampled ferocity and terrorism. It is one of the principal stations on the Northern Railway of France.

**ARROCHAR**, *är'-ok-ar*, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, 4 miles from Ben Lomond, much resorted to by tourists. *Pop.* 629.

**ARROW**, *är'-o*, two small rivers of England, the one falling into the Lug, in Herefordshire, and the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

**ARROW**, a small river and loch of Ireland, 5 miles from Sligo.

## Arru

**ARRU**, or **AROO**, *ar'-oo*, a group of islands in the Indian Archipelago, lying to the south of the W. end of Papua or New Guinea, which produce pearl, tortoise-shell, and trepang. Birds of paradise are also caught on these islands. These articles the inhabitants exchange with traders for British manufactured goods. The chief trepang fisheries are on the shores of the southern islands of the group. *Lat.* between  $5^{\circ} 20'$  and  $6^{\circ} 55'$  S. *Lon.* between  $134^{\circ}$  and  $135^{\circ}$  E.

**ARSAIDES**. (See SOLOMON ISLANDS.)

**ARTA**, or **LARTA**, *ar'-ta*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, situated on a river of the same name, 36 miles S.E. from Janina. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and other cloths, and the cloaks called capotes. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.*  $39^{\circ} 8'$  N. *Lon.*  $20^{\circ} 50'$  E.

**ARTA**, *ar'-ta*, a town in the island of Majorca. *Manf.* Linen and dyeing. Many of the inhabitants employ themselves in fishing. *Pop.* about 4000. There are some magnificent stalactite caverns in the neighbourhood of this town.

**ARTOIS**, *ar'-twaw*, an old county and government of France, which now forms the greater part of the department Pas de Calais. It is from the name of this province that the word Artesian, as applied to wells, is derived, from its being customary amongst the inhabitants to bore the earth for springs.

**ARTVIN**, *art'-vin*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Trebizond, 43 miles S. from Batoum. It has a trade in honey, wax, butter, and oil. *Pop.* about 6000. *Lat.*  $41^{\circ} 2'$  N. *Lon.*  $41^{\circ} 39'$  E.

**ARUN**, *â-run*, a small river of England, which flows into the sea at Little Hampton, in Sussex, famous for its gray mullets and eels.

**ARUNDEL**, *â-run-del*, a town and parish of England, in Sussex, situated on the Arun, 50 miles S.W. from London. The town is supported principally by a shipping trade in timber and corn. *Pop.*, in 1861, 2498. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 51'$  N. *Lon.*  $0^{\circ} 33'$  W.—Arundel Castle, on a hill on the N.E. side of the town, was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance from the earl of Arundel. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway between Brighton and Portsmouth.

**ARVA**, or **ORAWA**, *ar'-va*, a district of Hungary, situated among the Carpathian mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. *Area*, about 800 square miles. *Pro.*, Timber, oats, flax, and potatoes. *Pop.*, composed chiefly of Bohemian Slavonians, 74,000.

**ARVE**, *ar'-vai*, a river of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva. *Length*, 45 miles.

**ARZAMAS**, *ar'-za-mas*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the province of Nijni Novgorod, Russia, situated at the confluence of the Tesha and Arsha, 60 miles S. from the town of Nijni Novgorod. *Manf.* Soap, leather, sail and linen cloths. *Pop.* about 5000, including the town of Veshna, which is on the opposite bank of the Tesha.

**ARZANEAU**, *ar'-za-no*, a town of France, in Brittany, in the department of Finisterre, 32 miles S.E. from Quimper. *Pop.* 4150.

**ARZEU**, or **ARZEW**. (See AARSEO.)

**ARZIGNANO**, *arts'-en-yâ'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles W. from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and silk twist. *Pop.* 7700.

**ARZILLA**, *ar'-zil'-a*, a small seaport town of

## Aschaffenburg

Morocco, the first on the coast of the Mediterranean after passing Cape Spartel, from which it is distant about 20 miles. *Pop.* 750. *Lat.*  $35^{\circ} 29'$  N. *Lon.*  $6^{\circ} 2'$  W. This town was called Julia Traiecta by the Romans.

**ARZOBISPO ISLANDS**, *ar'-zo-bis'-po*, in the Pacific. (See BONIN ISLANDS.)

**ASAPH, ST.**, *âs'-af*, a cathedral city and parish of Wales, in Flintshire, 28 miles N.W. from Chester. It has a plainly-built cathedral, 173 feet long and 68 feet in width. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. *Pop.* 3592.—It is a station on the Vale of Clwyd Railway between Ruthin and Rhyl, which joins the Chester and Holyhead Railway at the latter place. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chester by rail.

**ASSEN, AIR**, or **AIX**, *as'-ben'*, a kingdom of Central Africa. *Area*, Not known. *Desc.* Fertile in senna and fruits. *Climate*. Tolerably healthy. *Pop.* estimated at about 65,000. *Lat.* between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $9^{\circ}$  E.

**ASCALON**, *âs'-ka-lon*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, 11 miles N.E. from Gaza, and 38 miles S.W. from Jerusalem. *Lat.*  $31^{\circ} 38'$  N. *Lon.*  $34^{\circ} 47'$  E.—In 1099 a great victory was won here by the Crusaders. It is now entirely deserted, but there is a small village near it called Scalona, which derives its name from it.

**ASCENSION**, a volcanic island in the Atlantic, about 800 miles N.W. from St. Helena, and a possession of Great Britain. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with one peak called Green Mountain, rising to a height of nearly 3000 feet. Scarcely any verdure whatever clothes its surface. *Climate*. Dry, but healthy. The castor-oil plant, pepper, the Cape gooseberry, and tomato, are indigenous. Turtle and birds' eggs form the principal exports of the island. *Pop.*, nearly all military, 500. The town and fort, named Georgetown, is on the N.E. of the island. *Lat.*  $7^{\circ} 55'$  S. *Lon.*  $14^{\circ} 25'$  W.—This island was discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension Day, in 1501; from which circumstance it takes its name. The British took possession of it in 1815, when Napoleon I. was sent to St. Helena, and made it a military station. There is a victualling establishment on the island for supplying the African squadron engaged in the suppression of the slave trade.

**ASCENSION BAY**, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. *Lat.*  $19^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.*  $87^{\circ} 56'$  W.

**ASCH**, *ash*, a market town of Austria, in Bohemia, situated on a river of the same name, in the circle of Eger, 15 miles N.W. from Eger, and 100 miles W. from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, and wire. *Pop.* 6850. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 14'$  N. *Lon.*  $12^{\circ} 12'$  E.

**ASCHACH**, *ash'-ak*, a small market town of Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube, 13 miles N.W. from Linz. It is an entrepôt for timber, laths, linens, and fruits made and grown in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 1300.

**ASCHAFFENBURG**, *ash'-af'-en-boorg*, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 23 miles S.E. from Frankfort, the chief town of a circle of the same name, which once formed part of the ancient Hercynia. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, paper, soap, straw goods, leather, brandy, spirits of wine, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent, and it has a good transit trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—The electors of Mentz



ASHDOD.



ASHKELON.





## Aschersleben

or Mayence had here an elegant castle, which is now one of the residences of the king of Bavaria. The principal public buildings are the churches of St. Peter and St. Alexander, two other churches, the Capuchin monastery, and the Jesuits' college, in which the Lyceum, or public school, is now held, with a royal library of 25,000 volumes. It is one of the principal stations on the Bavarian State Railway. *Lat.* 50° 1' N. *Lon.* 9° 7' E.

**ASCHERSLEBEN**, *ash'-erz-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, the chief town of a district of the same name in the Prussian province of Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, between the rivers Eine and Wipper, 27 miles S.W. from Magdeburg. It was formerly a Hanse town. *Manf.* Friezes, flannels, linen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 12,000.—In the neighbourhood of this town are the picturesque ruins of the ancient burgh of Ascania, the ancestral seat of the house of Anhalt.

**ASCOLI**, *as'-ko-le*, a town of Italy, in the southern part of the district called the Marches, formerly the Papal delegation of Fermo and Ascoli, situated on the right bank of the Tronto, 53 miles S. from Ancona. It is one of the pleasantest and best-built towns in the Marches, and from its strong position and the rough character of the country in which it is situated, has, in all times of trouble, been considered an important place. Its trade is not great. *Pop.* 17,000.

**ASCOT-HEATH**, *äs'-kot*, a celebrated horse-racing ground of England, in Berkshire, 6 miles S.W. from Windsor.—The races of this place are held in the second week after those of Epsom, and are generally patronized by the sovereign and great numbers of the aristocracy. A branch line of the London and South Western Railway takes passengers to within a short distance of the race-course. Ascot is 30 miles by railway from the Waterloo Bridge Station, London.

**ASDOUD**, or **ESDUD**, *as'-dowd*, the modern name for Ashdod or Azotus. It was formerly one of the chief cities of the Philistines, but it is now a small village of Palestine, 31 miles S.W. from Jerusalem. *Pop.* about 300. *Lat.* 31° 50' N. *Lon.* 34° 43' E.

**ASELE-LAPPMARK**, *a'-sel-läp-mark*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wester Botten, Norrland, in the län of Umea, the chief town of a district of the same name, 95 miles N.W. from Umea. *Lat.* 64° 12' N. *Lon.* 17° 4' E.

**ASH**, *äsh*, a village of England, in Surrey, 7 miles N.W. from Guildford, with a station on the London and South Western Railway, which, after Tongham, is the nearest station to the military camp, Aldershot. Ash is a name common to several parishes of England, none of which have a population over 3000.

**ASHANTEE**, *äsh-än-te'*, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situated immediately to the N. of the states which occupy the Gold Coast. *Ext.* about 350 miles long and 300 broad; but its limits are very inaccurately defined. *Desc.* Mountainous and well-watered, but in many parts covered with dense forests, which remain impervious, save by several paths, which have been hewn through them with immense labour. *Rivers.* The principal are the Assinee and the Volta. These, however, appear to have different names in different parts of the country. *Climate.* Hot; but considered healthy in the more elevated districts. *Zoology.* Elephants, lions, hyenas, wild hogs, deer, and antelopes,

## Ashby-de-la-Zouch

These are the principal wild quadrupeds. Of tame ones, cows are the chief, with horses of a small breed, and a kind of hairy sheep, and goats. Of *Birds*, there are numerous vultures and hawks; parrots abound in the woods, and there are several smaller species of beautiful plumage, which sing as beautifully as the song-birds of Great Britain. Of *Reptilia*, alligators and snakes are plentiful. *Pro.* The principal vegetable grown is the yam; but rice, corn, sugarcane, and a mucilaginous vegetable called encrura—something like asparagus—are cultivated; tobacco and the pine-apple are also grown, and gum and dye-woods are plentiful. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, and lead; the first is washed down the rivers in particles, mingled with sand, and also found in lumps in the earth. *Towns.* The principal are Coomassie, the capital, Dwabin, Mankarno, Boossooa, Dinkira, Kiekiwheri, Koranza, Buntakoo, Salaga, and Yahndi, which are all capitals of the various districts, provinces, or kingdoms composing the country. *Manf.* Principally cotton cloth, which the Ashantees weave on a loom worked by strings and held between the toes. Their patterns are painted with a feather, and are often of brilliant colours. Leather is tanned, sword-blades are made, and figures and utensils of gold executed with considerable ingenuity. *Pop.* variously estimated; perhaps about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° N. *Lon.* from 0° E. to 3° W.—In 1826 the Ashantees were defeated in a great battle by the British, under Sir Charles McCarthy, governor-in-chief of all the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, from the Gambia to the Volta inclusive. Since that time there have been no further wars, and the power of the Ashantees has gradually declined.

**ASHBOURNE**, *äsh'-borne*, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, situated near the Dove, 13 miles N.W. from Derby. *Area.* 7932 acres. *Manf.* Lace and cotton fabrics, whilst an active trade is carried on in cheese and malt. *Pop.* of town, 2120, of parish, 5078.—It is the terminus of the Ashbourne branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, 32 miles from Derby by rail.

**ASHBURNHAM**, *äsh-burn-ham*, a parish of England, in Sussex, 4 miles W. from Battle. *Area.* 3648 acres. *Pop.* 844.—In the church of this place the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution is preserved.

**ASHBURTON**, *äsh-bur'-ton*, a town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, in Devonshire, situated near the river Dart, 16 miles S.W. from Exeter. The town has a fine old parish church dedicated to St. Andrew, several places of worship for Nonconformists, an excellent free grammar school, and a good market house and subscription library. *Area* of parish, 6936 acres. A great deal of serge was formerly manufactured in the town, but at present it has no manufactures of any importance: there are copper and tin mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3062.

**ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, *äsh'-be-de-la-zoosh*, a market town of England, in Leicestershire, 16 miles N.W. from Leicester. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, hats, bricks, and it has some iron-smelting furnaces. *Pop.* 6958.—Here are the ruins of a castle in which Mary queen of Scots was imprisoned, and it is the site of the tournament described in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." It is a station on the Midland Railway, 73½ miles from Peterborough, and 20½

Ashchurch

miles from Leicester by rail. There are 16 parishes of this name in England, the majority of which are distinguished by different affixes.

**ASHCHURCH**, *ăsh'-church*, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 11 miles N.E. from Gloucester. *Area*. 4201 acres. *Pop.* 771.—A station on the Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol Railway, 42½ miles from Birmingham.

**ASHDON**, *ăsh'-don*, a parish of England, in Essex, 4 miles N.E. from Saffron Walden. *Area*. 4969 acres. *Pop.* 1235.—This parish is supposed to have been the scene of the defeat of Edmund Ironside by Canute the Great, in 1016.

**ASHFORD**, *ăsh'-ford*, a market town of England, in the county of Kent, 16 miles S.E. from Maidstone. The church is of Gothic architecture, and the town possesses a free grammar school. This place is a flourishing market town, one of the largest stock-markets in the county being held here on the first, third, and fifth Tuesday in the month. It is in the centre of the finest hop and agricultural districts of Kent. At the New Town the South Eastern Railway Company have an extensive establishment for the manufacture of locomotives and railway carriages. *Pop.* 6950.—It is a station on the South Eastern Railway, 67 miles by rail from London, and branch lines run from it to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate to the N.E., and Rye and Hastings to the S.W. This name is common to several parishes of England, generally with small populations.

**ASHKALA**, *ash-ka-la*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Turkish Armenia, in the pachalic of Erzeroum, situated on a headstream of the river Aras, 30 miles W. from Erzeroum. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 39° 55' N. *Lon.* 40° 44' E.

**ASHLAND**, *ăsh'-land*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*. 342 square miles, with a fertile soil. *Pop.* 125,000.

**ASHLEY**, *ăsh'-le*, the name of several parishes in England.

**ASHOVER**, *ăsh'-o-ver*, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 16 miles N. from Derby. *Manf.* Worsteds, stockings, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3286.

**ASHTABULA**, *ăsh-ta-bu'-la*, a county in the north-east part of Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, with a rich soil. *Pop.* 31,000.—Also a river of Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 45 miles W. from Erie.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, *ăsh'-ton-under-line*, a parliamentary borough, flourishing market town, and parish of England, in Lancashire, situated on the river Tame, 6 miles E. from Manchester. *Area* of parish, 9300 acres. *Manf.* Principally cotton; but there are woollen, silk, and hat factories besides. Iron and brass-founding, brick-making, machine-making, bleaching, dyeing, and basket-making, are also carried on to a considerable extent. It is immediately connected with, and surrounded by, Stalybridge, Mossley, Hyde, Dukinfield, and Droylsden, all of which are principally occupied in the cotton manufacture and machine making. The manor of Ashton-under-Lyne alone contains upwards of 170 factories and 80 coal-pits. *Pop.* of parish, 66,801, of town, 33,917.—The parish church of this town was built in the time of Henry V., and its tower has a peal of ten bells. Near it is "The Old Hall" and the remains of an ancient prison, which is known by the name of "The Dungeons," and which, till comparatively recently, was used as a place of confine-

Asia

ment. It has several churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and places of worship for Nonconformists, a town hall, built in 1841, a court house with a theatre attached to it, a market-place with an ancient cross in the middle of it, a foundation school, an Athenæum, and a mechanics' institute. The London and North Western, Manchester and Lincolnshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have each a station here. Ashton is a name common to many English parishes.

**ASIA**, *ai'-she-a*, the largest of the great divisions of the earth, taking its name from a syllable which signifies the "sun," and giving to its inhabitants the designation of "People of the Sun." It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is united to Africa by the isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across, and is separated from N. America by Behring Strait, which is about 48 miles wide at its narrowest part. *Ext.* This has been variously estimated; but the difference between the authorities that have been consulted is not great. From Behring Strait to the Dardanelles, the length may be taken at 7500 miles; and the breadth from Cape Tcheliuskine, or North East Cape, in Siberia, to Point Romania, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, at 5300. *Area*, estimated at 17,000,000 square miles; the northern part being in the frigid, the middle in the temperate, and the southern in the torrid zones. *Coast.* Limited in proportion to its great size, being not half so extended as the coast of Europe. On three of its sides its shores are singularly irregular, and in the north the coast is indented with deep bays; but from the sea being almost continually frozen, these are of comparatively little value in a commercial point of view. *Capes.* The principal are Cape Tcheliuskine or North East Cape, Cape North, East Cape, Lopatka, Cape Romania, the most southern; Negrais, Comorin, Ras-el-Had, and Baba, which is the most western. East Cape is the most easterly part of the continent, and North East Cape the most northern. *Straits.* The chief are Behring Strait and those of Corea, La Perouse, Matsmai, Formosa, Malacca, Palk, Ormus, Bab-el-Mandeb, the Dardanelles, and the Strait of Constantinople. Those of Palk, La Perouse, and Behring, are named after their discoverers; Bab-el-Mandeb means the "gate of tears," and is so called from the great number of shipwrecks which have taken place on its coasts. The channel between Africa and Arabia is only 20 miles wide at this point. Formosa signifies "beautiful," and was so named by the Portuguese. The Dardanelles being the key to Constantinople and the Bosphorus, are strongly fortified; and their shores are connected with many memorable historical and poetical associations. They were crossed by Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and Leander nightly swam across the strait from Abydos to Sestos, to visit Hero, returning as he came ere morning dawned. *Bays, Gulfs, and Seas.* The sea of Kara and the Gulf of Obi are connected with the Arctic Ocean; the Gulf of Anadir with the sea of Kamtschatka, the seas of Okhotsk and Japan with the Gulf of Tartary, the Yellow and China seas and the Gulfs of Tonquin and Siam, are all connected with the Pacific; whilst the Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Cambay, the Gulf of Cutch,

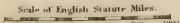


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## Scale of English Statute Miles.



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Asia

the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, with the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah are connected with the Indian Ocean. Besides these there are the Levant, Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black or Euxine Sea, and the Sea of Azov. The immense indentations which many of these make, cause corresponding projections of land, which run far out into the ocean in the form of peninsulas on the south, west, and east coasts. Thus we have the Tehukteshes, stretching towards America; that of Kamtchatka, the Corea, the Malayan, the Indian, and the Arabian, the aggregate area of which alone, independently of the central continental mass, may be taken at 3,500,000 square miles. *Desc.* To give a brief and at the same time a comprehensive description of Asia is impossible; but notwithstanding its great elevations, it may generally be defined as a flat country; and although extremely fertile in China, Further India, and the greater part of Hindostan, yet is it defaced by immense steppes and morasses, and by sandy deserts, mostly impregnated with salt, stretching almost without interruption from the shores of the Arabian Gulf to those of the Pacific Ocean. The largest of these is the Desert of Gobi or Shamo, in Mongolia, which is 1400 miles long, and from 500 to 700 broad. These deserts are, in certain places, separated or divided either by rivers or chains of mountains. The Himalaya chain separates the Shamo, or sea of sand, from the deserts of North Western India, which again are separated from those of Beloochistan by the Indus; and those of Persia are parted from those of Turkey and Arabia by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. *Plains, Steppes, and Table-land.* These are on the most gigantic scale. Nearly the whole of the north-west part of Asia is a vast plain, called the plain of Siberia and Tartary, extending from the mountains of Persia and the branches of the Hindoo-Koosh to the shores of the Arctic Sea, and embracing an area of upwards of 7,000,000 square miles. Round the Caspian and the Aral seas there are extensive tracts of this territory many feet below the level of the sea, and exhibiting the largest physical depression on the face of the globe. In the north-east part of China there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles, and Hindostan presents us with plains of 2000 square miles in extent. The plain of Iran, in Persia, covers an area of 1,700,000 square miles, and that of Tibet 7,600,000. The plain of Siberia is mostly a frozen morass in the north, whilst in the south it assumes the character of those steppes which produce a coarse kind of herbage. Very little of it is fit for cultivation. The Chinese plain, on the other hand, is extremely fertile. That portion of the plain of Hindostan which is watered by the Ganges, is in the highest degree fertile; whilst that through which the Indus takes its course, is only so in detached parts and along the banks of the rivers. The plain of Iran is little better than a sandy desert, whilst the steppe or table-land of Tibet is struck with a stern sterility, which is heightened by the general coldness by which its atmosphere is characterized. *Mountains.* The chief mountain systems are the Himalaya, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-lun. These generally run parallel with the equator, and form the great central table-land of Asia, which is the most extensive on the earth. The entire length of the Himalayas is about 1500 miles, measuring them from the Brahmapootra

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river, in Assam, to the western extremity of the Hindoo-Koosh, in Cabul. The amazing sublimity with which the summits of these rise amid the clouds of Indian skies, never fails to impress the mind with the deepest feelings of reverential awe of their Creator. Their peaks are the loftiest in the globe. Kamet rises to 25,550 feet; Gossainthan to 24,740; Banderpueh or the Jumnotri to 21,155; Nanda Devi to 25,749; Dhwalagiri to 28,000; Kinchingunga to 28,178, according to the measurement of Lieutenant-Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, and Mount Everest, in Nepal—the monarch of mountains—to 29,022, being probably the highest mountain in the world. Many of the passes of this range are above 15,000 feet high, and some of them reach the extraordinary elevation of 18,000 and even 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the north side, the line of perpetual snow is at 16,620 feet, whilst that on the south is 12,981. The opposite of this would naturally be expected; but when the serenity of the sky on the north side is taken into consideration, with the more constant radiation of heat from the neighbouring plains, the apparent phenomenon is readily accounted for. The Altai system stretches, under various names, from the sources of the Obi and Irtysh, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and thence to East Cape. Their whole length is about 5000 miles, and their breadth varies from 400 to 1000. (*See ALTAI MOUNTAINS.*) The Thian-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, rise in Tartary, and taking a course nearly along the 42nd parallel of north latitude, terminate in the great desert of Gobi. Their highest mountain is Bogdo-Oöla, a huge, snow-clad, massive elevation, upheaving itself abruptly from a flat steppe, and deemed sacred by the Kalmucks. The Kuen-lun range runs nearly parallel with the Celestial Mountains, and in some places also with the Hindoo-Koosh, which is considered to be a prolongation of this chain, and not of the Himalayas as it was formerly supposed. The Kuen-lun, therefore, takes its rise a little to the east of *lon.* 100° E., and after running west and north-west, under a variety of names, and skirting the Caspian and Black Seas on the south, finally terminates to the west of the latter. These are the principal mountain-chains of Asia. Those beyond the Altai ridges on the north-east are comparatively small, both in point of magnitude and elevation. In Western Asia, the Ural and the Caucasian ranges are the principal. Besides these, there are in Asia Minor the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, the Persian mountains, the Western Ghauts in the Carnatic, the Vindhya in Upper India, and the Assam chain, all of which will be more or less noticed when treating of the several countries to which they more especially belong. *Volcanoes.* There are but few on the continent in a state of activity, but in the Asiatic islands they are abundant. Java contains a greater number than any other place on the globe of the same size. In Western Asia, Demavend, to the S. of the Caspian Sea, is the only existing active volcano. On the eastern table-land, in the Thian-Shan Mountains, there are two volcanoes, Peshan and Hotcheon, widely apart from each other. In Kamtchatka there are nine in a state of activity. In those regions where they occur, earthquakes are frequent. *Rivers.* Running into the Arctic Ocean, and draining the extensive country north of the great table-land, the principal are the Obi, with



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its feeder the Irtysh, which has for its tributaries the Ishim and Tobol; the Yenisei, with its tributary the Angara or Tunguska; and the Lena, with its tributary the Aldan. Running into the Pacific are the Amoor or Saghalien, the Hoang-ho, the Yang-tse-kiang, and the Ta-si-kiang or river of Canton, all of which have an eastern course; the Camboja, or Ma-kiang, and the Meinam, which have a south course. Falling into the Indian Ocean are the Irawaddy, the Brahmapootra, the Ganges, with its tributary the Jumna, which is swelled by its feeders the Chumbul and the Sone; the Mahanuddy, Godavery, Taptee, Kistnah, Nerbudda, and the Indus, which has for its tributaries the Cabul, Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. In the west there is the Amoo-daria or Jihoon, rising in a lake in the table-land of Pamir, and falling into the Sea of Aral. On the table-land there is the Yarkand, which, with many more smaller streams, flow for a certain distance, when they become lost in the deserts or discharge themselves into lakes, and have, therefore, no connexion with the ocean. Some of the basins of these rivers are of great extent. That of the Obi has an area of 924,800 geographical square miles, which, with the exception of the basins of the Mississippi and the Amazon, is the largest in the world. The Yenisei drains 784,530 geographical square miles; the Lena 594,000; and the Amoor, Yang-tse-kiang, and the Hoang-ho, each drain above 500,000 geographical square miles. The Yang-tse-kiang has a length of 2880 miles, and the Yenisei 2800; these being the longest rivers in Asia. The other principal rivers have lengths varying from 1300 to 2400 miles. *Lakes.* The largest lake, of its kind, in the world, is that which is denominated the Caspian Sea, which takes its name from the Caspi, an ancient people who dwell on its shores; and which, according to one authority, covers an area of 120,000 square miles, and according to another, 140,000. The other lakes are Aral, Van, Urumiyeh, Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, which are all salt; and Lake Baikal or the Holy Sea. This last is of fresh water, has an area of 14,000 square miles, and forms a part of the great line of commercial communication between Russia and China. There are numerous other salt lakes distributed over Siberia, Tartary, Armenia, and Asia Minor; but these are the principal. *Forests.* These are regulated by the difference in climate and soil. In the north, the trees are dwarfed in size in consequence of the inclemency of the climate, and vegetation decreases as we proceed eastward. In the south of Siberia we enter the region of the birch, the willow, and the fir; in Manchooria we are in the country of oak; but on the great north plain, and in the regions of the south-west the trees are thinly scattered here and there. In Hindostan and Further India, the teak and other kinds of oak appear; the banyan tree forms a grove in itself; the cocoa, areca, talpa, and other palms, spread their broad and protecting leaves, and the most esteemed woods, as ebony, rose, satin, sandal, and others, attain perfection. On the great table-land of Manchooria, the ginseng, valued so highly for its medicinal virtues by the Chinese, grows; and from Persia to China the rhubarb is found. The camphor-tree diffuses its fragrance in both China and Japan; the plant called nsafetida is found in Afghanistan, and the dried juice of the

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ash, designated manna, is produced in Persia and Turkey. In fruitage and floral vegetation Asia is prolific. Europe is indebted to it for many of its most esteemed fruits, which are growing wild there in spontaneous luxuriance. Amongst these may be named the orange and the lemon, the peach and the apricot, the walnut and the cherry, the olive and the grape; whilst in Hindostan the pine-apple is so abundant as to be held by the natives as a fruit almost of no value. In flowers and ornamental shrubs, Europe has received from Asia the damask rose, the China aster, the Chinese primrose, chrysanthemum, hydrangea, and many others. *Wild Animals.* The principal are, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, the jackal, the elephant, and the rhinoceros; apes are abundant, and several kinds of deer, antelopes, and oxen. These all inhabit the southern or warmer portion of the continent. In the central regions there are the dziggetai, a kind of horse, the ass, musk sheep, and goat. There are also numerous herds of antelopes, which rove at will over the boundless plains, but often fall sacrifices to the ferocity of the wolves and jackals, which pursue them in packs. The north is the habitat of the fur animals. Here the ermine and the sable have their haunts, and the fox pursues his depredations. The sea-otter infests the shores of Kamtchatka, and the polar bear wanders over the trackless snows of the Arctic regions, in which the hardy reindeer and elk also obtain a scanty subsistence. In Hindostan, the maneless, and in the south-west, the maned lion, are sometimes, but rarely, found. But in these regions the tiger abounds, and has been found as far north as the 50th degree of latitude. *Birds.* Numerous and splendid in their plumage, but in general destitute of the charms of song. The more showy consist of parrots, parakeets, and peacocks; gold and silver pheasants, and all the wild stock from which our common fowls have been obtained. In Arabia, the ostrich sweeps the plains with the fleetness of a horse, whilst herons, cranes, storks, pelicans, and wild ducks, are to be found in the vicinity of its lakes. To Southern Asia Europe is indebted for the common cock and hen. *Reptiles.* The principal haunts of Asiatic reptiles are in the north and north-east parts of Hindostan, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, China, and the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java. At their head are the different species of the crocodile, haunting the rivers of India with their loathsome forms, and rendering them dangerous to the bathers. In the Ganges especially they are numerous. Of frogs there are ten species peculiar to Asia, and of toads there are nine, most of which are distributed over the islands. Fresh-water tortoises and chameleons are frequently found, and the woods, swamps, and jungles abound in serpents and snakes. Of these, the cobra-da-capello is the most deadly, and the python is the largest of the Eastern world. Tree-serpents, like parti-coloured ribbons entwined the stems of the tropical forests; and the Indian Ocean, as well as the fresh-water streams and lakes, swarm with innumerable snakes, as venomous as they are ferocious. In the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and on the shores of Ceylon, the pearl-oyster is found. *Insects.* Abundant, especially in the south, where the locust and mosquito are intolerable pests. *Fish.* Every description is to be found along the coast, in accordance with

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the situation and the kind of water necessary to their existence; but their characteristics are too nearly assimilated to those of other continents to require a detailed or particular notice here. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Europe, with the addition of the one-humped and the two-humped camel, and the elephant. The greater number of European domestic animals are considered to have come originally from Asia, as man himself is supposed to have done. In the north the reindeer and the dog are broken in and employed as beasts of draught. In the central regions, the grunting ox, or yak, an animal with a tail like a horse, is similarly used; and in the south the Brahmin ox is harnessed to carts and implements of agriculture. In the desert districts the camel is found; the dromedary, or one-humped species, traversing the "sandy seas" of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, North-West India, and Turkestan, and the Bactrian camel, or two-humped, the dreary wastes of the central table-land. This animal may be seen as far north as *lat.* 50° N., and the reindeer may be seen as far south in the same hemisphere, although the one is naturally the inhabitant of an intensely hot, and the other of an intensely cold country. The elephant luxuriates in the rich vegetation of the south, whilst the Thibet or shawl-goat adheres to the central regions of the continent. The sheep, whose tail often weighs from eight to ten pounds, is found in Afghanistan, Turkestan, and other parts, whilst the hog is abundant amongst the Chinese, although seldom found in the Mahometan countries of the south-west. *Climate.* Although Asia is mostly within the temperate zone, it is generally colder than might be supposed by the indications of its latitude. In the central, north, and east parts, the extremes of heat and cold are felt. The great table-land is both dry and cold; but to give a general and comprehensive definition, the continent may be said to be cold in the north; wet and cold in the east; dry and hot in the south-west; and wet and hot in the south, where the year is divided only into two seasons, a wet and a dry. Here the moonsoons blow from April to September from the south-west, and from September to April from the north-east. It is from this peculiarity that they have received their name, which, in the Malay language, signifies a season. The suffocating simoom—from the Arabic word *samma*, "to poison,"—sweeps the deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria; whilst typhoons carry their terrors across China and the south-eastern countries generally. In China every variety of climate is experienced, in accordance with the difference of latitude in which it lies, and with other causes which combine to give it this character. Although its capital is in about the same latitude as Naples, in winter it has the atmosphere of the north of Europe, and in summer that of Egypt. *Pro.* The common corn crops, with rice, maize, and millet; the grape, olive, date, coffee, tea, sugar, orange, lemon, mulberry, tamarind, spices, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton. Barley and millet are produced in the north, wheat in the central, and maize and rice in the southern parts. Rice forms the staple article of food in the south-eastern hot and well-watered countries, and dates in the south-western sunny and dry ones. In the northern, central, and desert parts, there is little cultivation of any kind, the inhabitants being not only few in

## Asia

numbers, but mostly nomadic in their habits. From Turkey to China the vine is cultivated in about the same latitudes of these countries, whilst in the south-western countries the olive is carefully produced. Arabia supplies the coffee shrub; and China, Japan, and Assam, the tea-plant. Cinnamon, which is composed of the inner bark of a species of laurel, is produced in Ceylon; and sugar in Bengal, and other countries to the east. Malacca, Java, and Ceylon, are also famed for their coffee and cloves; peppers and nutmegs have long been known as the products of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The poppy is extensively cultivated in Asia Minor, Syria, and eastward into India. *Minerals.* All the useful as well as precious metals are found in Asia. Gold, silver, lead, platinum, tin, copper, quicksilver, iron, coal, salt, diamonds, and other precious stones. In Siberia, India, China, and Japan, gold is found; silver in Siberia, India, China, Japan, and Turkey; lead, iron, and copper in several countries; platinum in Siberia; tin in India and China; quicksilver in China, Japan, and Ceylon; coal in Hindostan and China; and salt in most parts. In Siberia it is said that there are coal districts to the west of the Yenisei, which are supposed to have been ignited by lightning, and which have been burning for upwards of one hundred years. *Race.* Circassian, Mongolian, and Malay. The Malayan race occupies the extreme south of Malacca; the Mongolian race is spread through Tibet, all the central table-land, Manchuria, China, Japan, the Samoyede country, and Further India; the Circassian race inhabits all the rest of the continent, including the population of Siberia and all the independent tribes of Tartary, the Georgians, Turks, Jews, Kurds, Maronites, Druses, and other inhabitants of Turkey; the Hindoos, Afghans, Belooches, Persians, and Arabs. *Rel.* Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. As all these religions had their origin in Asia, they prevail more or less in all its parts. Hindostan is the principal seat of Brahminism, and Buddhism engrosses the venerative faculties of the inhabitants of Further India, China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and Corea. In Independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Arabia, Mahometanism is professed, as it is also by the Tartars and Turks of Siberia and Turkey. In Russia in Asia, Christianity prevails, and there are also many believers in the Christian faith in Turkey. In the extreme north of Siberia superstition and idolatry of the grossest kind hold dominion over the minds of the inhabitants. *Political Divisions.* These include five great empires,—Turkey, Persia, Great Britain, Russia, and China. That of Great Britain is chiefly in India, on the peninsula within the Ganges, where the Portuguese and the French still hold some comparatively trifling possessions. *Pop.* considered to be above 600,000,000. *Lat.* islands inclusive, between 10° S. and 78° N. *Lon.* extending from 26° E. to 190° W.—Asia is considered to have been the cradle of the human race, as it is that division of the globe in which most of the events recorded in the Bible occurred. It has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies in the universe, and to its ancient inhabitants the moderns are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. In a political point of view, it was composed of many different empires, provinces, and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and the



Asia Minor

Persian monarchies. As a continent, it was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the Bay of Alexandretta or Scanderoon, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine Sea. The western part of Asia Minor was the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. (See ASIA MINOR and the various countries which now constitute this great continent.)

ASIA MINOR, the most western portion of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, E. by Armenia and Mesopotamia, W. by the Ægean Sea or Archipelago, and S. by Syria and the Mediterranean Sea. *Area*, estimated at about 210,000 square miles. The whole country is under the Turkish government; and it is divided into several pachalics, of which Natolia, Roum or Sivas, and Karamania are the most important. *Pop.* estimated at 10,000,000.

ASIATIC, INDIAN, or EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, *ai'-she-ät'-ile*, the largest collection of islands on the globe, running along the equator from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia. They lie between the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E. and S., and the Indian Ocean on the W. *Lat.* between 10° S. and 20° N. *Lon.* from 95° to 150° E. The peculiarities of the group comprehended within this vast space will be treated of under their proper heads. (See JAVA, BANDA, SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES, MOLUCCAS, &c.)

ASKOE, *as'-ko*, a small island in the Great Belt, belonging to Denmark, lying off the N. coast of Laaland. *Lat.* 54° 54' N. *Lon.* 11° 29' E.

ASLACTON, *äs-lak-ton*, a parish of England, in Norfolk, 11 miles S.W. from Norwich. *Area*, 1194 acres. *Pop.* 346.

ASLOCKTON, *äs-lok-ton*, a hamlet of England, in Whetton parish, Nottinghamshire, 10 miles E. from Nottingham, where Bishop Crammer was born, in 1489.—It is a station on the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern Railway.

ASNIERES, *a'-ne-air*, a small village of France, on the left bank of the Seine, about a mile and a half beyond the fortifications of Paris, on the N.W. side of the city. It has some large pleasure-gardens, much frequented by the Parisians and visitors to the capital of France. *Pop.* 3213.

ASOLA, *a'-so-la*, a fortified town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Chiese, 20 miles N.W. from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk twist. *Pop.* about 5000.

ASPATRIA, *äs-pä'-tre-a*, a parish of England, in Cumberland, 18 miles S.W. from Carlisle. *Area*, 9048 acres. *Pop.* 2305.—It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, 6½ miles from Maryport.

ASPERN, *as-pern'*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles E. from Vienna; the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Napoleon I. and the Austrians, in which the former was defeated.

ASPHALTITES LAKE, *äs-fäl-ti'-tes*. (See DEAD SEA.)

ASFROMONTE, *as'-pro-mon'-te*, a mountain ridge in Italy, in the southern extremity of the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra, lying

Asseergurh

between Reggio on the S.W., and Gerace on the N.E., and forming the southern termination of the great chain of the Apennines. It was on this ridge, on August 29, 1862, that Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy, was shot down by the Italian Bersaglieri or riflemen, under the command of Colonel Pallavicini, when marching on Rome to release the Roman people from the thralldom of the Papal government, and to take possession of the Eternal City as the capital of the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

ASPROTOTAMO, *äs-pro-pot'-a-mo*, the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, which rises in the mountain range of Pindus, Albania, and, after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Ionian Sea, 15 miles W. from Missolonghi.

ASSAM, or ASAM, *äs-säm'*, a British province of Further India, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bhotan, on the N. by the Himalaya mountains, and on the S.E. and S. by Burmah and Cachar. It is divided into three districts: Camroop in the west, Assam Proper in the centre, and Sadiya in the east. *Area*, about 75,000 square miles. *Desc.* The river Brahmapootra flows through the whole length of it, and it contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land. Though the country is in general soft and swampy, being largely intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, still, in the dry season, it is capable of high cultivation, and amply repays any labour bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* The Brahmapootra is the principal, and many tributaries flow into this from the N. and S., the chief of which are the Dihong, the Buri-Dihing, and the Suban Shiri. *Climate.* Unhealthy. *Agriculture.* Defective, although in some localities an excellent kind of tea is gathered. *Manf.* Unimportant. Some different qualities of silk are made, and large quantities of lac are prepared for exportation; but there is little or no trade, except by way of barter, which consists in exchanging lac, gold-dust, and ivory for salt. From China and Burmah, nankeens, lacquered and china-ware, lead, copper, and silver, are imported. *Towns.* The principal are Ghergong, the ancient capital Jorhath, the present residence of the sovereign, Sadiya, Rungpoor, and Gowhati. *Pop.* estimated at 710,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 97° 45' E.—The Assamese have generally been described as a degenerate race, inferior even to the Bengalese. Their moral character is extremely depraved. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but, perhaps, these fire-arms were only some sort of missive torches, and the powder much less effective than that which is made in later times. In 1826 the Burmese ceded Assam to the British. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

ASSAYE, or ASSYE, *äs-ay*, a small town of Hindostan, in Hyderabad or the Nizam's dominions, 43 miles N.E. from Aurungabad.—Here, in 1803, the duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with but 14,000 men, of whom only 4500 were brought into action, completely defeated the combined forces of Scindiah and the rajah of Nagpoor, numbering 50,000 men. *Lat.* 20° 18' N. *Lon.* 75° 55' E.

ASSEERGURH, or HASSER, *a'-ser-gur*, a fort





#### NOTES.

The Sites of the Seven Churches listed at the top are distinguished thus **EPHESUS** \* other places mentioned in the New Testament are underlined thus POSTUS &c. Trapesus is the Greek name for the city of Ephesus where the Disciples of Jesus were first called Christians Acts 19. Trapesus is the name of the city where St Paul was born Acts 13. The province of Phrygia to whose inhabitants the Epistle was addressed Iconium Lystra &c. are mentioned Acts 13. Patmos an island in the Aegean Sea to which St John was banished A.D. 94 & where he wrote the Revelation. Rev. 1. 9.

# ASIA MINOR.



## Assendelft

and town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 90 miles S.E. from Mhow.—This fort was taken by the British first in 1803, and then in 1819. Since the latter period it has remained in their possession. *Lat.* 21° 26' N. *Lon.* 76° 26' E.

**ASSENDELFT**, *as'-en-delft*, a village of Holland, in the province of North Holland, 8 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. *Pop.* about 2300.

**ASSENEDÉ**, *as'-en-ee-dé*, a town and commune of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 13 miles N. from Ghent. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and soap. *Pop.* 3700.

**ASSENS**, *as'-ens*, a maritime town of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, on the Little Belt, 22 miles S.W. from Odense. It has an export trade in wool and corn. *Pop.* 3500.

**ASSINEE**, *as'-in-ee*, a country of Western Africa, at the west extremity of the Gold Coast, watered by a river of the same name. The French founded a factory here in 1843, when they took possession of the country. Its chief town, also called Assinee, is situated at the head of a small bay in *lat.* 5° 2' N., *lon.* 3° 12' W.

**ASSINIBOINE**, or **RED RIVER**, *as'-in'-i-baw'-in*, a river of British North America, which discharges its waters into Lake Winnipeg at its southern extremity.

**ASSISI**, *as'-e'-se*, a town of Italy, with a fine cathedral church, in Umbria, formerly the old Papal province of Perugia, 13 miles S.E. from Perugia. *Manf.* Files and needles. *Pop.* 14,000. It is the birthplace of St. Francis, who founded the monastic order of the Franciscans, and also of Metastasio.

**ASSOUAN**, or **ESSOUAN**, *as-soo-an*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, near the first cataract, and 110 miles S.E. from the ruins of Thebes. Its ancient name was Syene, and near it are the quarries from which the fine Egyptian granite called syenite was taken, from which their obelisks and colossal statues were made.

**ASSUAY**, *a'-su-ai*, a department of Ecuador, South America, bounded by the departments of Quito or Ecuador and Guayaquil on the W.; Peru on the S.; Brazil on the E.; and New Granada on the N. *Area*, estimated at 259,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and, on account of the varieties of elevation, more or less productive in different parts. Some of the mountains attain a height of from 13,000 to 15,500 feet. *Pro.* Every variety of fruit and vegetables raised in the temperate and torrid zones. In the cooler regions, all the usual grain crops; and in the warmer, maize, indigo, sugar-cane, gums, and bananas, are raised. The cinchona bark is also produced. *Minerals.* Quicksilver-mines are worked to some advantage at a place called Azogues. *Towns.* Loja, Cuenca, San Jaén de Bracamoros, Taruma, Azogues, Tumba, and Borja. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps about 120,000. *Lat.* between 3° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 80° W.

**ASSUMPTION**, *as-um'-shon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 19° 45' N. *Lon.* 145° 27' E.—There is another island of the same name, forming one of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

**ASSUMPTION**, a parish of Louisiana, United States, on the Mississippi. *Area.* 396 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom half are negroes.

**ASSUMPTION**, or **ASUNCION**, the chief city of the republic of Paraguay, in South America, situated on the Paraguay, 18 miles above the entrance of the northern branch of the Pilco

## Aston

mayo, and 940 miles S.W. from Rio Janeiro. It is inhabited by Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. Its exports mostly consist of hides, tobacco, and sugar. *Lat.* 25° 18' S. *Lon.* 57° 30' W.

**ASSYNT**, *as'-int*, a maritime parish of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, in the S.W. corner of the county, with a lake of the same name in the centre of it. *Area*, estimated at 100,000 acres. Several of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3000 feet, Ben More being 3230 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 3178.—The marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner in this parish, and confined in the castle of Ardorack, previous to his being taken away to be beheaded at Edinburgh.

**ASSYRIA**, *as'-sir'-ea*. This ancient and extensive empire derives its name from Asshur, the second son of Shem, but we have no certain and reliable history of events in connexion with its rise and progress, until Phul, or Pul, ascended the throne 777 B.C. It was overthrown, and Nineveh taken, by Cyaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchodonosor, king of Babylon, 621 B.C., when Sardanapalus II. set fire to his palace and perished in the flames. It afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. In 1514 it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.

**ASTEBURY**, a parish of England, in Cheshire, about a mile from Congleton, and including that town within its limits. *Area.* 20,826 acres. This parish has many silk-factories, which employ the greater portion of its population, amounting to 19,351.

**ASTERABAD**, or **ASTRABAD**, *as-ter-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, the capital of a province of the same name, situated about 20 miles from the S.E. shore of the Caspian Sea, on the Aster or Ester, the mouth of which forms a convenient bay for shipping, and 340 miles N.E. from Ispahan. Its trade is chiefly confined to horses and cattle, which are given in exchange for various articles of food and clothing brought to them by way of the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.* 36° 50' N. *Lon.* 53° 35' E.—The soil of the central part of the province is luxuriantly fertile, but the climate is very unhealthy.

**ASTI**, *as-te'*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of a district of the same name, situated on the Tanaro, 29 miles S.E. from Turin. It is well built, and contains many churches and monastic institutions. *Manf.* Chiefly silk stuffs: an active trade is carried on in corn and wine. The country around is said to produce the best wine in Piedmont. *Pop.* 30,000.—In the Middle Ages this place was celebrated for its commercial industry and enterprise. Alfieri was born here. *Lat.* 44° 57' N. *Lon.* 8° 12' E.

**ASTLEY**, *ast'-le*, the name of several English parishes of small populations.

**ASTON**, *as-ton*, a town and parish of England, in Warwickshire, about 2 miles N. from Birmingham. *Area* of parish, 13,877 acres. *Manf.* Silk and cotton twist, hardware and toys. *Pop.* 94,995.—Aston Hall and the surrounding grounds have been purchased and converted into a public park and museum for the use of the inhabitants of Birmingham. The old mansion, which belonged to Sir Thomas Holte, having been built by him about 1625, received Charles I. after the battle of Edge Hill. It was afterwards besieged by the soldiers of the



## Astorga

Parliament, and the walls of the house still bear traces of the injuries inflicted by the guns of the Roundheads. It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

**ASTORGA**, *as-tor'-ga*, a walled town of Spain of great antiquity, in the province of Leon, situated on the Tuento, 29 miles S.W. from Leon. It is the see of a bishop, and contains four parish churches, and other religious houses. *Manf.* Linen and cloth yarn. *Pop.* about 3000. The people in the surrounding district are principally muleteers, and are noted for their honesty.

**ASTRACAN**, or **ASTRAKHAN**, *äs-tra-kän'*, a government or province of Russia in Europe, bounded by Samara on the N., Stavropol on the S., Orenburg on the E., the Caspian Sea on the S.E., and the province of the Don Cossacks on the W. The Volga divides it into two nearly equal parts. *Ext.* 370 miles long, and about the same in breadth at its widest part. *Area*, estimated at 85,000 square miles. *Desc.* A vast steppe traversed by the Volga. Judging by the saline nature of its soil, it would seem at some former period, to have been covered by the waters of the Caspian. There are many salt lakes in the district. *Climate.* One of extremes: winter shows 30° below zero, and summer 100° of Fahrenheit in the shade. *Pro.* Vegetables, herbs, and liquorice. Salt and saltpetre are exported; and cattle are fed on the luxuriant herbage that covers the plains in the summer months. The sturgeon fisheries of the Volga give employment to a great many people during all parts of the year except the summer. Isinglass and caviar are made from the roe and bladder of the sturgeon. *Manf.* Soap, magnesia, tallow, and leather. *Pop.* 477,000. *Lat.* between 45° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 43° and 51° E.

**ASTRACAN**, an archiepiscopal city, and the capital of the above province, is situated on one of the islands formed by the numerous mouths through which the Volga discharges itself into the Caspian Sea, 300 miles N.E. from Stavropol. The buildings of this city were formerly chiefly of wood. Of the public edifices, the most conspicuous are three factory halls, for the reception and sale of merchandize, one for the Tartars, another for the Persians, and the third for Hindoos and natives of Eastern Asia. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The Kremlin, or citadel, stands on a hill, and contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice, and the barracks. There are many churches and other houses for religious purposes, built by the various sects or denominations of which the population is composed, including Armenians, members of the Greek Church, Hindoos, Mahometans, Roman Catholics, and Lutheran Protestants. The churches, mosques, and chapels number between 50 and 60. *Manf.* Cotton goods, leather, silk fabrics, shagreen, and gunpowder; there are extensive salt-works in the neighbourhood. *Exp.* Among these may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, cochineal, and some indigo; woollen and cotton and silk fabrics, Russia leather, velvets, liquorice, isinglass, caviar, and soup which is highly esteemed. *Imp.* Raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Tibet and Cashmere, furs, and various articles of food. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by

## Atbara

the Astracan merchants; and the Hindoos deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. *Pop.* about 50,000, which is increased to about 80,000, in the height of the fishing season during the winter months. *Lat.* 46° 21' N. *Lon.* 47° 55' E.—This place was taken from the Mongol Tartars, in 1554, by Ivan II., czar of Russia.

**ASTURA**, *as-too'-ra*, a maritime village of Italy, in the Papal States, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Astura, 38 miles S.E. from Rome. *Pop.* 250.—This place is noticed on account of the historical celebrity which attaches to it. It has a high tower, which is supposed to stand on the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was slain by order of Antony, B.C. 43. In 1268, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed here into the hands of Charles of Anjou.

**ASTURIAS**, *as-too'-re-as*, a principality in the north of Spain, formerly the kingdom of Asturia, but which now constitutes the modern province of Oviedo, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by the province of Santander, in Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. *Ext.* 130 miles long, and 50 miles broad, taking the greatest distance from E. to W., and from N. to S. *Area.* 3460 square miles. *Desc.* Wooded, though mountainous and irregular. *Climate.* Damp and foggy. *Rivers.* The Eo, the Nalon, Navia, and their tributaries. *Pro.* Maize, chestnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, and sheep. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, antimony, and lead. *Towns.* Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 524,000. *Lat.* between 42° 57' and 43° 47' N. *Lon.* between 4° 30' and 7° 9' W.—The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

**ASUA**, *a-soo'-a*, a river of Eastern Africa, which issues from the N.W. extremity of Lake Baringa—a lake lying to the N.E. of the Victoria Nyanza, and connected with it by a narrow channel—and enters the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile about 10 miles below the town of Mianistrel, in the kingdom of Madi. Its entire length may be estimated at 300 miles.

**ASUNCION.** (See ASSUMPTION.)

**ATACAMA**, *a-ta-ka'-ma*, a maritime province of Bolivia, in the department of Potosi, embracing a large part of the coast-line on the Pacific. In the south it is nothing more than a sandy desert. *Exp.* Gold, silver, copper, and copper ore, which is sent to Swansea to be smelted. *Towns.* Puerto-de-la-Mar, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Cobija, and another natural and well-sheltered port called Catoca, 6 miles N. of the town, where the vessels take in the ore brought from the copper mines in the neighbourhood, and San Francisco d'Atacama. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* of Puerto-de-la-Mar, formerly called Cobija, 22° 30' S. *Lon.* 70° 30' W.

**ATBARA**, or **TACAZZE**, *at'-ba-ra*, a river of Nubia, formed by the rivers Angrab and Goang, rising in Abyssinia to the N.E. and N.W. of Lake Tzana or Dembea, and the Setitte or Tecazze, rising in the same country in *lat.* 12° N., *lon.* 39° 20' E. After skirting the district known as the Island of Meroe on the E. and N. it enters the Nile near the village of El Akkad, at a point 170 miles N.E. from Khar-tüm, in *lat.* 17° 35' N., *lon.* 33° 54' E. It is one of the most considerable tributaries of the





ANCIENT ATHENS.



ATHLONE CASTLE.



## Ath

Nile, and flows slowly through a beautiful and fertile country, covered with trees and luxuriant herbage.

**ATH, or AETH, at**, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, situated on the river Dender, 16 miles N.W. from Mons. *Manf.* Principally linen. There are, besides, several bleachfields and iron-works. *Pop.* about 9000.—Ath was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and after this it was regularly fortified by Vauban; it was restored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French, under Marshal Catinat, took it in 1697, but in the same year it was restored by the peace of Ryswick. The allies, under Field-marshal D'Averque, took it, October 1, 1706; and Ath remained in the possession of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor of Austria, with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands.

**ATHABASCA, á-tha-bás-ka**, a lake situated almost in the centre of British North America, in *lat.* 59° N., *lon.* from 106° to 112° W. It receives the Slave and Peace rivers, and the river Athabasca or Rivière de la Biche at its W. extremity. Ports Chipewyan and Wedderburn are trading stations on this lake.

**ATHBOY, áth-boy**, the "yellow ford," a town and parish of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, in the county of Meath, 7 miles N.W. from Trim. *Area*, 11,884 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 2241; of town, 982.—This town is the terminus of the Athboy and Trim branch of the Dublin and Meath Railway between Dublin and Kells.

**ATHELNEY, ISLE OF, áth'-el-ne**, a piece of land of about 100 acres in extent, situated at the junction of the Tone and Parret rivers, and formerly insulated and surrounded by these streams and an almost impassable morass through which their waters made their way to the Bristol Channel. The bogs, however, which encompassed the land have been drained, and it is now no longer an island. In the time of the Saxons it was covered with alder-trees. During the Danish invasion, in 878, Alfred the Great took refuge in this place, and founded a Benedictine abbey there about ten years after.—A station on the Durston and Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 8½ miles from Taunton, and 4½ from Bristol.

**ATHELSTANFORD, áth-el-stan'-ford**, a village and parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 3 miles N.E. from Haddington. *Area*, 5080 acres. *Pop.* 902.—Here Home, while minister of this parish, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which gave such offence to the Scottish Presbytery that he was compelled to resign his living.

**ATHENS, áth'-ens**, the Athenæ of ancient Greece, and now the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas, and of the *nomos* or district of Attica. It stands on the rivulets Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica, which is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Egina. Athens, though much of its ancient glory has departed, is still famous for many beautiful remains of buildings which were erected when it held the first place among the cities of the various countries that bordered the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. A considerable portion of the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, is still in existence. Of the Temple of Victory, there remain several exquisite columns of white marble, with gateways

## Athens

between them. Of the Parthenon, eight columns of the eastern front, and several of the side porticoes, are still standing. There are various other splendid remains of ancient sculpture and architecture to be found in different parts of the city and its environs. The Theseum—the ancient temple of Theseus—is still entire, but the roof with which it is covered is of modern construction. The Areopagus, or Hill of Mars, which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, and where St. Paul addressed the Athenians, is outside the present town; and the steps cut in the rock to ascend to that famous tribunal, as well as the seats of the judges, the accusers, and the accused may still be discerned. Of the three small harbours of Athens, the most ancient is the Phalerum, or Phalereus; the strongest, Munychia, now Port Phanari; but the most celebrated is the Piræus, or Port Dhrakoni. This last, which was anciently the most-frequented port of Greece, is five miles distant from the town, and is formed by a recess in the shore, with a narrow entrance flanked by two rocky points that project into the water. It is now known by the name of Porto Leone. *Pop.* about 41,000. *Lat.* 37° 58' N. *Lon.* 23° 43' E.—Athens was founded by Cecrops, who was either a native of Attica or Egypt, about 1556 B.C. His successors, amongst the most famous of whom were Erechtheus and Theseus, reigned for a period of nearly 500 years, Codrus, who died 1070 B.C., being the last king of Athens. After his death the government was administered by magistrates or archons; and under them we do not hear much of Athens until the time of Solon, 594 B.C., one of the seven wise men of Greece. This great lawgiver effected vast reforms, and Athens rose to such a prominent position, that Sparta, and other states of Greece, became jealous of her eminence, when the appearance of the Persians caused them to turn their attention to the common foe, who was completely defeated by the Athenians at the great battle of Marathon, 490 B.C. In 480 B.C., Xerxes, with an immense army, invaded Greece, and though, for a time, his progress was delayed by Leonidas at Thermopylæ, yet he made his way to Athens, which he burnt, and from which the inhabitants were compelled to flee. At Salamis, however, 480 B.C., the Athenians and other Greeks obtained a great naval victory over the Persians, and Xerxes retreated into Asia. His general Mardonius was also defeated at the battle of Platæa. The city was now rebuilt, and its limits extended under the direction of Themistocles, and the state rose to a great height of power and influence, when, in the time of Pericles, 431 B.C., the Peloponnesian war commenced, in which Sparta and the combined Greek states were banded against Athens. For twenty-seven years the struggle was continued with various success, until, in 404 B.C., the city was forced to yield, and never recovered its former supremacy, although the Athenians ceased not to cultivate those arts which have rendered their memory immortal. In 87 B.C. the Romans, under Sylla, took Athens by assault, demolished the fortifications, and inflicted a final blow on its commerce. It was afterwards plundered by the Goths, and in 1204 was given to Venice, and continued in the possession of the Christians till 1456, when it was seized by Mahomet II. Under the dominion of the Turks it fell into comparative insignificance, and in 1827, being occupied by the insurgent

## Athens

Greeks, it was bombarded by the sultan's troops, and much injured. In 1832 Greece was erected into an independent kingdom under Otho, son of Louis of Bavaria, and in 1835 Athens became the seat of the Greek government, instead of Nauplia. In 1863 it was the head-quarters of the bloodless Greek revolution which drove Otho into exile and placed the second son of Christian IX. of Denmark on the throne, under the title of George I., of the Hellenes. It may be considered that since the accession of King Otho, although that monarch did but little to promote the development of the resources of the country, a new era in Grecian affairs has commenced. Ports, which centuries of barbarism had choked up, have been cleared out or constructed anew. The Strait of Chalcis, at Egriop, between the Eubœa or the Negropont and the mainland, has been enlarged and deepened. It is now for Greece an internal waterway, and it saves European ships a tedious route in fair weather, and a dangerous one in bad. Lighthouses have been erected at Salamis, Zea, or Port Stratiotiki, at different points along the coast of the Negropont, and the isle of Andros. High roads are being generally constructed throughout the kingdom, and the marshes and swamps in many of the lowlands of the kingdom have been drained and brought into cultivation.

**ATHENS**, a county in Ohio, United States. *Area*, 468 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, though hilly, and containing bituminous coal and salt-works. *Pop.* 21,000.

**ATHENS**, a post-town in Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. *Pop.* 3000. This is also the name of several other townships in the United and Confederate States.

**ATHESTONE**, *ăth'-er-stun*, a market-town of England, in Warwickshire, 12 miles N. from Coventry. *Manf.* Ribbons and hats. *Pop.* 3877.—It is a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North Western Railway, 102½ miles from London by rail, and 31½ miles from Stafford.

**ATHERTON, or CROWBENT**, *ăth'-er-tun*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 7 miles N.E. from Newton. *Manf.* Cotton goods; there are some large collieries and iron-works in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5641.—It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon branch of the London and North Western Railway, 4½ miles from Bolton.

**ATHLONE**, *ăth-lone'*, 'ford of the moon,' a market-town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, situated on the Shannon, by which it is intersected, 59 miles W. from Dublin as the crow flies. The opposite banks of the river are connected by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge. *Manf.* Frieze and linen. There are several distilleries, breweries, flour-mills, and tanyards in or near the town, which carries on a considerable trade with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal canals, and with Shannon harbour and Limerick by steamers. The town, however, derives its principal support from the garrison, as it is the military head-quarters for the West of Ireland, and a military dépôt, secured by strong works on the Roscommon side covering 15 acres, and containing two magazines, an ordnance store, an armoury for 15,000 stand of arms, and barracks for 900 men. Quarter sessions for Roscommon are held at Athlone. *Pop.* 5917. *Lat.* 53° 25' N. *Lon.*

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7° 57' W.—Athlone forms the great pass between Leinster and Connaught, and in 1691 was taken by General Ginkell from the army of King James. It gave the title of earl in the Irish peerage to the family of Ginkell. It is a station on the Midland Great Western between Dublin and Galway, 78½ miles from the former; and the terminus of the Athlone branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway between Portarlinton Junction and Athlone, 39½ miles from the former and 80½ miles *viâ* Portarlinton from Dublin.

**ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL**, *ath-ole*, a district comprising the N. part of Perthshire, Scotland. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and highly picturesque. In it the celebrated mountain Cairn Gower, in the Ben-y-Gloe Mountains, attains a height of 3690 feet, and a number of red deer still inhabit the forests of Athol. The pass of Killiecrankie, in which Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell in 1689, is in this district. Athol gives the title of duke to the ancient house of Murray.

**ATHOL**, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 35 miles S.W. from Worcester, and 72 S.W. from Boston.

**ATHOS**, *ăi'-thos*, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on a peninsula, formerly called Chalcidice, and now the peninsula of Athos, extending into the Ægean Sea, and separating the gulfs of Rouphani and Monte Santo. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of this mountain, into which he brought the sea-water, and passed his fleet through it. Vestiges of this canal have been found. Athos is now called Monte Santo, or Agion Oros (Holy Mountain) by the Greeks, a great many monasteries being built on its sides. *Lat.* 40° 10' N. *Lon.* 24° 19' E. *Height.* 6778 feet.

**ATHY, ă'-the**, the "western ford," a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, situated on the Barrow, on an arm of the Grand Canal, 38 miles S.W. from Dublin. *Pop.* 4124.—It is a station on the Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway, 44½ miles from Dublin by railway and 11 miles from Carlow.

**ATLANTA**, *at-lan-ta*, a town of Georgia, United States of North America, situated near the left bank of the Chattahoochee river, and at the junction of the Georgia, Western and Atlantic, and Macon and Western Railways, 85 miles N.W. from Milledgeville, 280 miles N.W. from Charleston, and 450 miles S.W. from Richmond. This town is the chief dépôt for the cotton that is grown in the interior of the state of Georgia, and a commercial town of great importance from its position and connexion by railway with all parts of the United States. *Pop.* about 10,000.—After the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, in the first of which the Confederates under Bragg defeated the Federals under Rosecrans, on September 19 and 20, 1863, while in the second, fought towards the close of November in the same year, the Federals under Grant defeated Bragg's army, and compelled that general to abandon his position, the Confederates occupied Dalton, a town of Georgia, about 30 miles S.E. from Chattanooga, and prepared to resist the advance of the Federal troops towards Atlanta. In consequence of his failure, General Braxton Bragg was superseded by General Joseph Johnston; but although several affairs of minor importance took place between the contending forces in the



## Atlantic Ocean

early part of 1864, no attempt was made by the latter to recover the ground that the former had lost in the preceding year. In April Sherman assumed the command of the Federal forces, and at the end of May captured Dalton, and compelled Johnston to retreat southwards after two days' hard fighting. The Confederate general retired slowly to Atlanta, closely followed by Sherman, who invested the town early in July, and prepared to reduce it. Several attacks made upon his lines by the Confederates were repulsed, and Johnston was superseded by Hood, one of the bravest and most successful of the Confederate generals. On July 22 a brilliant attack was made by Hood on the Federal lines, which resulted in the capture of several guns and stands of colours; but a second attempt to drive Sherman from his position on the 28th resulted in the repulse of the Confederates. Early in September, Hood evacuated the place, and soon afterwards the Federal general destroyed the town. Taking Atlanta as his starting-point, Sherman commenced his memorable march through Georgia, a military feat which destroyed the last delusive gleam of Confederate success.

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**, *ät-län'-tik*, one of the great divisions of the ocean, which takes its name from Mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the continents of Africa and Europe and the continent of America. Its least breadth, from Cape Roxo, in Africa, to Cape St. Roque, in S. America, in a line drawn from N.E. to S.W., is about 1600 miles; its greatest, about 5000, measured from E. to W., along the Tropic of Cancer, and including the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*. 25,000,000 square miles. *Desc*. On the N. side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean. Its bottom is as varied by hill and valley as the surface of the land, rising in some places to within a few fathoms of the surface, and in others sinking to immeasurable depths. In these depths communication was, in 1858, effected between the Old and the New Worlds, and was carried on from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland, by means of the electric telegraph wire; but the intercourse, through an accident, was interrupted shortly afterwards. Another attempt was made to lay down a new cable in 1864, but without success. The enterprise is, however, not finally abandoned.

**ATLAS**, *ät-läs*, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains which stretches through the greater part of Barbary, and divides most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of central and northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco are by far the loftiest part of this chain. The height of some of the peaks is estimated to be upwards of 13,000 feet. (*See AFRICA*.)

**ATOLL**, or **ATOLLON**, *a'-tol*, a name applied to several groups of coral islands, composing the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat*. between  $0^{\circ} 45'$  and  $7^{\circ} 6'$  N. *Lon*. between  $72^{\circ}$  and  $74^{\circ}$  E. Many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean are of this formation, consisting of a circular reef of coral inclosing a lagoon, which is entered by means of one or more openings in the coral barrier which surrounds it.

**ATOOI**, **ATOWAI**, or **TAUAI**, *a-too'-e*, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Area*. 650 square miles.

**ATRENI**, *a-tra'-ne*, a maritime town of Italy,

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in Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 8 miles S.W. from Salerno. *Manf*. Principally woollen goods and maccaroni. *Pop*. 2500.

**ATRAÏO**, *a-tra'-to*, a large river of S. America, in New Granada, which, after a course of about 200 miles, enters the southern extremity of the Gulf of Darien, which is called the Bay of Choco, but which must not be confounded with the bay of that name below the Bay of Panama, in *lat*.  $3^{\circ} 45'$  N., *lon*.  $77^{\circ} 25'$  W., on the W. side of S. America. It is navigable to within 140 miles of its source. It enters the Gulf of Darien in *lat*.  $8^{\circ} 10'$  N.; *lon*.  $77^{\circ} 0'$  W.

**ATTALA**, *ät'-a-la*, a county of the United States, in the middle of the state of Mississippi. *Area*. 720 square miles. *Pop*. 16,000, of whom one half are negroes.

**ATTENBOROUGH**, *ät'-ten-bor-o*, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles S.W. from Nottingham. *Area*. 2343 acres. *Pop*. 1110.

**ATTERCLIFFE**, *ät'-er-klif*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about a mile and a half E. from Sheffield. *Manf*. Cutlery and hardware. *Area*. 1270 acres. *Pop*. 7464.

**ATTICA**, *ät'-i-ka*, a country of ancient Greece, forming, with Boeotia, a division of the modern kingdom of that name. Its chief and only city, which is also the capital of Greece, is Athens, with its port the Piræus; there are many villages in the district of little importance. Its chief mountains are Helicon, Cithæron, Hymettus, near Athens, famous for its honey, and Pentelicus for its marble quarries. It is watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus. *Ext*. Taking Attica and Boeotia together, about 2475 square miles. *Pro*. Principally oil, honey, and marble. *Pop*. about 116,000. *Lat*. between  $37^{\circ} 39'$  and  $38^{\circ} 20'$  N. *Lon*. between  $23^{\circ} 5'$  and  $24^{\circ} 5'$  E.

**ATTOCK**, or **ATTOCK BENARAS**, *at-ok*, a town and fort of British India, in the Punjab, situated on the Indus, where it becomes navigable, about 40 miles S.E. from Peshawur. *Pop*. 2000. *Lat*.  $33^{\circ} 54'$  N. *Lon*.  $72^{\circ} 20'$  E.—The fortress was built in 1581 by the emperor Akbar, and the town is supposed to be the ancient Taxila. Although the neighbourhood of this place was greatly agitated by the crisis of 1857, it soon became perfectly quiet, and the cultivation of the surrounding district was carried on with greater regularity and safety than it was previous to the mutiny.

**ATTOO**, *at-oo*, the largest of the Blishni group, which forms the W. part of the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext*. 40 miles long by about 17 broad. *Desc*. Volcanic and sterile. *Lat*.  $52^{\circ} 58'$  N. *Lon*.  $172^{\circ} 17'$  E.

**ATTOOR**. (*See AHTOOR*.)

**ATWOOD'S CAY**, or **SAMANA**, a small island, one of the Bahamas, 130 miles S.E. from San Salvador. *Lat*.  $23^{\circ} 5'$  N. *Lon*.  $73^{\circ} 49'$  W.

**ATZGERSDORF**, *ätz'-gers-dorf*, a town of Austria, 5 miles S.E. from Vienna. *Manf*. Principally chemicals. *Pop*. 2000.—It is a station on the railway from Trieste to Vienna.

**AU**, *ou*, the name of several small villages in different parts of Germany.

**AUBAGNE**, *o-ban*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles E. from Marseilles. *Manf*. Paper, earthenware, tiles, and leather. *Pop*. 7232.

**AUBE**, *obe*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Marne, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Seine near Anglure, about 15 miles above Nogent-sur-Seine.



## Aube

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of the Upper Marne, S.E. by that of the Côte d'Or, S.W. by that of the Yonne, and N.W. by that of the Seine and Marne. It comprehends part of the South of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. *Ext.* 65 miles long from E. to W., and 54 from N. to S. *Area.* 2317 square miles. *Desc.* In the north and north-west the soil is thin and poor, but it affords excellent sheep-pasture, and the flocks are numerous. In other portions of the department wood abounds, and the soil is in general fertile. As timber is dear, however, the houses of the peasantry are very inferior to those in other parts of France, being mostly built of turf, or sods dried in the sun, and thatched with straw. The west of the department is soft and swampy. *Forests.* Clairvaux, Montmorency, Orient, and Soullaines. *Rivers.* The Seine, Aube, Auzon, the Yonne, and the Vannes. *Pro.* All the usual grain crops, fruits, pulse, hemp, and considerable quantities of honey are gathered. There are some large vineyards in different parts of the department, and excellent wine is produced. *Towns.* Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Aube, and Bar-sur-Seine, which are the capitals of the five arrondissements of which the department is composed, with Brienne, famous for its military college, where Napoleon was educated. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, hosiery, broad-cloth, yarns, blankets, leather, straw hats, gloves, pottery, porcelain, glass, paper; and there are numerous distilleries, large beet-root-sugar factories, vinegar-yards, and dyeing and bleaching establishments. *Pop.* about 263,000. *Lat.* between 47° 55' and 48° 42' N. *Lon.* between 3° 24' and 4° 48' E.

AUBENAS, *obe'-na*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. from Privas. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 8529.

AUBIGNY, or AVIGNE, *o-been'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, 23 miles N. from Bourges. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods and leather. *Pop.* 2500. There are several small towns of this name in France.

AUBIN, St., *aw'-bin*, a small town in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of a beautiful bay of the same name, 3 miles W. from St. Heliers, in the parish of St. Brelade. *Pop.* of town and parish, 2354.—There is an excellent pier here, running out from a rock, and above which is a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle.

AUBURN, *au'-bern*, the capital of Cayuga county, New York, U.S., 150 miles N.W. from Albany. It has numerous mills and manufactories. *Pop.* about 11,000.—There is a very large prison here, which occupies a plot of ground 500 by 1000 ft. It is held to be a model for all such institutions, and a few years since the earnings of the prisoners exceeded the expenditure by £1700. There are several other places of this name in the United States, none with *pop.* above 2000.

AUBURN, formerly Lishoy, a hamlet of Ireland, in Westmeath county, 8 miles N.E. from Athlone, remarkable as being the supposed scene of Dr. Goldsmith's poem entitled "The Deserted Village." *Pop.* 20.

AUBUSSON, *o-boos'-sawng*, a town of France, on the Creuse, 22 miles S.E. from Guéret, in the department of the Creuse. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, carpets of a very superior kind. for

## Auckland

which it is famous, yarns, velvets, and cotton thread. *Pop.* 6000.

AUCH, or AUSCH, *oshe*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Gers, 45 miles N.W. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and leather. There is a trade done in wine and Armagnac brandy, timber, wool, and quills. *Pop.* about 11,000.—Auch is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and in the time of Cæsar was the capital of the Ausci. It has a very fine cathedral, founded in 1459, though not completed till the reign of Louis XIV. The town itself, however, has a mean appearance, the streets being narrow and crooked. *Lat.* 43° 39' N. *Lon.* 0° 35' E.

AUCHINLECK, *awk-in-lek*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 12 miles E. from Ayr. *Area.* 24,295 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 4213; of village, 1053.—It is a station on the Glasgow and South Western Railway, 47½ miles from Glasgow. Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, lived in this parish, and here entertained the distinguished lexicographer on his return from his "Journey to the Hebrides."

AUCHTERARDE, *awk'-te-rar'-der*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles S.W. from Perth. *Pop.* of town, 2844, principally engaged in weaving; of parish, 4208.—In 1716 the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In more recent times, this parish originated the litigation between the earl of Kinnoul and the Scotch Presbytery, regarding the Veto Act; the result of which being in favour of his lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. *Lat.* 56° 18' N. *Lon.* 3° 42' W.—A station on the Scottish Central Railway, between Perth and Edinburgh, 13½ miles from the former, and 55½ miles from the latter, by rail.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, *awk'-ter-muk'-te*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 9 miles S.W. from Cupar. *Manf.* Brown linen and cotton goods, with damasks, sheeting, and checks. *Pop.* of village, 1223; of parish, 3285.—It is a station on the Fife and Kinross branch of the North British Railway, from Ladybank Junction to Kinross, 11½ miles from the latter by rail.

AUCHTERTOOL, *awk'-ter-tool*, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife, 4 miles from Kirkcaldy. *Pop.*, in 1861, 609.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP, *awk'-land*, a market town of England, in Durham, 11 miles S.W. from Durham. This town is in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, which has an area of 45,863 acres, and a population of 32,111. *Pop.* of town 7279.—The name is derived from its being in the neighbourhood of the bishop's palace, which was originally erected in the 13th century, but which has since been entirely rebuilt.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group lying to the S. of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1806 by Captain Briscoe, the master of a whaler in the employ of Messrs. Enderby. *Lat.* 50° 48' S. *Lon.* 166° 42' E.—These islands were granted by the British government to the Messrs. Enderby as a central whaling station, but these gentlemen transferred their privileges to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, incorporated in 1849 for the purpose of prosecuting the whale fisheries in the South seas.

AUCKLAND, the capital of New Zealand, in the island of New Ulster, or North Island, situ-







## Auckland

ated at the head of Waitemata Harbour, which is separated from the harbour of Manukau on the W. side of the island by an isthmus only 6 miles in width. The town was founded by Captain Hobson, R.N., the first Governor of New Zealand, in 1840, in a most commanding position for mercantile pursuits, as water carriage is obtained through a considerable portion of the interior of the island by the rivers Waikato, Waipa, Piako, and Thames, of which the last two empty themselves into the southern arm of Hauraki Gulf, while the Waikato enters the ocean a few miles below the entrance to Manukau Harbour. The following description of Auckland and its environs is taken from the "New Zealand Handbook, or Guide to the Britain of the South":—"The eastern harbour perhaps deserves to rank as the finest in New Zealand, and will ever be the one most frequented by shipping; but the western harbour, Manukau, though presenting a dangerous bar, which lately proved so fatal to H.M.S. *Orpheus* (a vessel of 1700 tons, and 400-horse power, carrying 21 heavy guns, wrecked off Manukau bar, February 7, 1863, 71 only being saved out of a crew of 256 officers, seamen, and marines) is, nevertheless, a fine ocean inlet, well suited for carefully handled steamers and small craft, and opening a most convenient sea path to New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, and all the settlements to the south. Auckland is built on the southern shore of the eastern harbour, and a good metalled road of 6 miles, passing through continuous farms, villas, and gardens, leads from the town to the rising village of Onéhunga, the landing-place or terminus of the western harbour. The town displays a line of wharfs and jetties, and two or three streets of shops and substantial warehouses, some of wood, but more of brick or stone, together with various modest public buildings, such as churches and chapels, Government house, barracks, gaol, custom house, and local Westminster. The botanical gardens, Parnell, and the little suburban bays sparkling with the villas of the merchants and public officers, offer many beautiful walks, while One Tree Hill and the high grounds behind the town present a pleasing variety of scenery, scarcely to be surpassed. Auckland is the head-quarters of the missionary bodies, head-quarters of the troops, head-quarters of native trade and intercourse, and at present head-quarters of the governor and his little court; and these manifestations of progress and civilization, coupled with the commercial activity of the people, the constant arrival and departure of shipping, the daily coming and going of the native canoes, bringing in produce and carrying back the returns, impart an air of animation, variety, and bustle to this little capital of the north, which is seldom witnessed in the early days of young colonial towns. The home, or suburban districts of Auckland may be defined as being the Isle of Wight—Waiheke—overlapping the harbour, the north shore opposite the town now exhibiting many a farm and garden, Coromandel and the islands of Kawau and the Great Barrier, the belt of Pensioner villages—Onéhunga, Otahuhu, Howick, and Panmure—and the districts of Waiuku and Papakura. Coromandel lies nearly opposite the capital, about 30 miles distant across the Gulf (the Gulf of Hauraki). It possesses a fair harbour for small vessels, and is the centre of a large and flourishing timber

## Aude

trade. Here, and around the opposite harbour of Mercury Bay, the Kauri pine and other valuable trees are fine and abundant. The whole district, in fact, from Cape Colville to the Thames, forming an eastern peninsula 40 miles long by 15 broad, is well wooded, but rugged and mountainous; though here and there it presents some small valleys and fertile garden spots. Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Coromandel, and though present 'prospectings' have not succeeded in finding it in commercially paying quantities, a strong belief prevails among practical men on the spot that the Coromandel ranges will eventually give forth both gold and other ores in considerable abundance. The Kawau, a small island about 20 miles N. from the capital, is chiefly remarkable as having been the site of some promising copper-works, now temporarily abandoned, owing to the scarcity and dearthness of the necessary mining labour. The Great Barrier, a large island about 50 miles N.E. from the Auckland harbour, to which it forms a good outer breakwater, has also produced some copper. Well wooded, it will probably become the seat of a flourishing timber trade, and it possesses a fine harbour in Port Abercrombie, where a vessel of 500 tons has been built. The coasts abound with fish, and the few native and European residents possess some thriving little cultivations and some fine cattle. The Pensioner villages were laid out by the Government some years ago for a body of married pensioners selected from among the most able-bodied volunteers in England, each private, on certain conditions of light military service, receiving the gift of a cottage and an acre of land. The experiment has proved eminently successful, many of the men having acquired landed property, and created clusters of little garden farms which supply Auckland and the shipping with a considerable quantity of butter, eggs, poultry, milk, vegetables, and fruit. These villages, connected with each other by good roads, lie about 5 miles apart, in a sort of irregular segment of a circle round the town. Onéhunga, the nearest, before alluded to as the rising port of the western harbour, is 6 miles from Auckland; Howick, the most distant, about 12. A few miles from Howick, we reach Drury, in the Papakura district, at present the frontier inland settlement of Auckland, the natives not having yet parted with any of the inland tracts more to the south. Here are some good farms, and the whole district is rapidly coming under cultivation. Waiuku lies a little to the S.W. of Papakura, nearer the coast, between an arm of the Manukau harbour and the Awaroa stream, which latter runs into the Waikato; and here a canal cut of about a mile, or a tramway across the portage, would connect the Waikato with the western harbour of Auckland." *Pop.* of town of Auckland and immediate neighbourhood, about 10,000; of villages and suburban districts lying within a circle of 20 miles, about 10,000 more. *Lat.* 36° 51' S. *Lon.* 174° 45' E.

AUDE, *ode*, a river of France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, and after a course of 120 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, about 12 miles E. from Narbonne. It is connected with Narbonne and Cette by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a maritime department of France, including the S.W. part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Herault to the N.E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the

Audenarde

E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Ariège to the W. *Ext.* 79 miles from E. to W., and 52 from N. to S. *Area.* 2436 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys running north and south, and highly productive. *Rivers.* The principal are the Aude, which has about thirty small tributaries, the Robine, a branch of the Aude, the Fresquel, and the Bère, which falls in the shore-lake of Sigeau. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, and barley. Both red and white wines are made in considerable quantities, and chestnuts, walnuts, and olives are extensively cultivated. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees, and large quantities of honey are collected. *Minerals.* Antimony, manganese, copper, silver, and lead. Coal, gypsum, and marble of great beauty, with good slate, are found. *Manf.* The principal are fine broad-cloth, leather, hosiery, paper, hats, and pottery. There are numerous flour-mills, saw-mills, distilleries, and iron furnaces and foundries in different parts of the department. *Towns.* The chief are Carcassonne, Limoux, Narbonne, and Castelnau-d'Aud, which are the capitals of the several arrondissements of which the department is composed. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 42° 33' and 43° 29' N. *Lon.* between 1° 41' and 3° 13' E.

AUDENARDE, (See OUDENARDE.)

AUDENSHAW, *aw'-den-shaw*, a village of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles E. from Manchester, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods, and hats. *Pop.* 6327.

AUERBACH, *ou'-er-bah'*, the name of several towns and villages of Germany with small populations.

AUERSTADT, *ou'-er-stat*, a village of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 10 miles S.W. from Naumburg, and 70 miles S. from Magdeburg. —On the 14th Oct., 1806, the Prussians were defeated here by the right division of the French army, under Davoust, on the same day that the battle of Jena was won by Napoleon with his left division. For his service on this occasion, Davoust received from Napoleon the title of duke of Auerstadt.

AUGE, VALLE'E D', *o'zhe*, a district of France, in the department Calvados. This part of the country is distinguished for producing the finest horses and cattle, and the best cider in Normandy.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHEVAL, *aw'-ga-val*, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, in county Mayo, on Clew Bay, including Westport within its limits. *Area.* 33,695 acres, consisting mostly of hills and bogs. *Pop.* 8802.

AUGHNAMULLEN, *awf'-na-mul-en*, a parish of Ireland, in Monaghan county, province of Ulster, 15 miles S. from Monaghan. *Area.* 30,700 acres. *Pop.* 11,498. —This parish contains a great many lochs.

AUGILA, *aw'-ge-la*, a district and town of Africa, on the borders of the Libyan Desert, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. *Lat.* 29° 15' N. *Lon.* 21° 25' E.

AUGLAIZE, *aw'-glai-z*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 396 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. —The Miami and Erie Canal intersects this county.

AUGSBURG, *ougs'-boorg*, an ancient city of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Lech and Wertach, 35 miles N.W. from Munich. *Desc.* It is a large town, and has still some fortifications in the old style, with four principal gates and six smaller ones. The Roman Catholics have several churches and monasteries, and the Lutherans

Augustine, St.

have also several churches. In the public library there is a valuable collection of Greek books, both in manuscript and print. It contains an academy, a lyceum, and a polytechnic school. Of the public edifices, the cathedral, the town-hall, the Perlach tower, adjoining the magnificent Rath-haus or town-hall, built in 1620, and containing the Golden Hall, one of the largest and finest rooms in Germany, being 120 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 50 feet high; the bishop's palace, and the beautiful bronze fountains, are worthy of attention. *Manf.* Fine cotton, wire, looking-glasses, tobacco, coloured papers, carpets, ribbons, and chemicals: there are considerable dyeing and bleaching works in the city and its immediate neighbourhood. A large trade is carried on in engraving, printing, and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, is published here. Next to Frankfort, Augsburg is the most influential money-market on the continent. *Pop.* 48,359 *Lat.* 48° 22' N. *Lon.* 10° 55' E. —Here the celebrated "Augsburg Confession" was drawn up by Melancthon, under the direction of Luther, and presented to the emperor Charles V., in 1530. In 1806, Augsburg, by the treaty of Presburg, was added to the dominions of the king of Bavaria, and was surrendered by the French general Réne into the hands of his Bavarian majesty. It is the birthplace of Holbein, Holl, and other eminent artists, and the native town of many members of the Fugger family, who were bankers of European celebrity in the time of Charles V., and from whom many noble German families are directly descended. It is connected by railroads with Munich and Lindau, on Lake Constance; and northward with Nurnberg and Bamberg, whence a line runs north-east, connecting Bavaria with the Saxon and Prussian railway system: and another westward to Frankfort-on-the-Rhine.

AUGST, *oste*, the name of two villages in Switzerland, opposite to each other, on the river Ergolz, and 6 miles S.E. from Basle. They are supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Augusta Rauracorum. Several Roman antiquities have been found in their vicinity. *Pop.* of Aargau-Augst, 350; of Basel-Augst, 250. They are thus distinguished because one is in the canton of Aargau and the other in the canton of Basel or Basle.

AUGUSTA, *aw'-gus'-ta*, a settlement in W. Australia, 168 miles S.W. from Perth, founded by governor Stirling in 1830. The district is fertile, and is situated to the west of Flinders Bay. *Lat.* 34° 18' S. *Lon.* 115° 9' E.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 860 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual corn crops. *Pop.* about 25,000, of whom one-fifth are coloured.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Richmond county, Georgia, U.S., on the Savannah river, 110 miles N.W. from Savannah, and 80 miles N.E. from Milledgeville, the centre of a fertile district, producing cotton and tobacco. *Pop.* 12,000. —It is a station on the Charleston and Milledgeville Railway. There are several other smaller towns and townships of the same name in the United States of America.

AUGUSTINE, ST., or CAPE ST. AGOSTINO, *aw'-gus'-tine*, a cape in Brazil, 25 miles S. from Pernambuco. *Lat.* 8° 19' S. *Lon.* 35° W. —This was the first point of land in S. America discovered in 1500 by Pinzon.



## Augustine, St.

**AUGUSTINE, St.**, a port and river on the Labrador coast, British North America. *Lat.* 51° N. *Lon.* 59° W.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

**AULDEARN**, *awl-der-n*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn, 2 miles S.E. from Nairn. *Pop.* 1328.—Here, in 1645, Montrose gained a victory over the Covenanters.

**AUMALE**. (See ALBEMARLE.)

**AUNIS**, *aw-nee*, an old province of France, now part of the department of the Lower Charente.

**AURAY**, *o'-rai*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 10 miles W. from Vannes. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, and the town has a considerable trade in fish, cattle, corn, butter, honey, and wine. *Pop.* about 4000.

**AURELIUS**, *aw-re'-li-us*, a post township of the United States, New York, on Cayuga lake. *Pop.* about 4000.

**AURICH**, *ow'-reesh*, the capital of a district of the same name, formerly the principality of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover, 13 miles N.E. from Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. The town is built in the Dutch style, and has a handsome old palace, which was the residence of the princes of East Friesland. *Manf.* Brandy, paper, leather, tobacco, and pipes. *Pop.* 4500. *Lat.* 53° 28' N. *Lon.* 7° 28' E.—The area of the district or province is 1153 square miles, and the population about 194,000.

**AURIGNY**, *o-reen'-ye*, one of the Channel Islands. (See ALDERNEY.)

**AURILLAC**, *o-ree'-yak*, the chief town of the department of the Cantal, France, on the river Jourdanne, 42 miles S.E. from Tulle. *Manf.* Jewellery, copper utensils, paper, woollen goods, carpets, and blonde lace. There are tanning, dyeing, and brewing works, and a good trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle. *Pop.* 10,300.

**AURIOL**, *o'-re-ole*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles N.E. from Marseilles. The town is irregularly built, though many of the houses have an elegant appearance. *Manf.* Cloth, paper, soda, bricks; and in the neighbourhood of the town there are some collieries and beds of gypsum. *Pop.* 5000.

**AURORA**, *aw-ro'-ra*, a name common to several islands.—1. One of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific. *Pop.* about 400. *Lat.* 15° 50' S. *Lon.* 148° 11' W.—2. One of the New Hebrides. *Lat.* 14° 56' S. *Lon.* 168° 6' E.—3. One in the Red Sea, inhabited by Bedouins. *Lat.* 25° 30' N. *Lon.* 36° 20' E.

**AURORA**, a town of New York, U.S., 15 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 3000.—There are several small towns of this name in the United States.

**AURUNGBABAD**, *o-rung'-a-bad*, an old province of Hindostan, which now forms the British province of Ahmednuggur in the presidency of Bombay, and Dowlatabad in the Nizam's dominions. It is situated in the Deccan, and in 1633 became one of the provinces of the Mogul empire, in the reign of Shah Jehan. It was subsequently divided between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, the latter receiving about three-fourths, and the former one-fourth of the territory. The part which was given to the Mahrattas is now under the power of the British. *Desc.* In general mountainous, a large portion of it consisting of a table-land rising to about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile, producing rice in great abundance, and

## Austell

bringing European fruits, particularly grapes, strawberries, and peaches, to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers.* The Neera, Beema, and Godavery. *Towns.* The principal are Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, Poonah, and Dowlatabad. *Lat.* between 18° and 20° 30' N. *Lon.* between 73° 30' and 75° 50' E.—In this district and the adjoining one of Northern Koncan are the principal of the cave-temples of India,—those of Elephanta, Salsette, and Elora.

**AURUNGBABAD**, a considerable city of the Deccan, the former capital of the old province of Aurungabad, 175 miles N.E. from Bombay. It is but a modern city, having been founded by the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name, in 1634. The chief ornament of the city is a mausoleum, built for a favourite daughter of this monarch, which is somewhat like, though very inferior to, the Taj Mahal of Agra. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 19° 51' N. *Lon.* 75° 21' E.—This city is enclosed by a wall; and, at the distance of a mile from it, are the cantonments, or barracks, where a battalion of the Nizam's army, under British officers, are quartered. It was here that the Nizam's irregular cavalry rebelled late in May, 1857, when it was found necessary to remove the English ladies to a place of greater safety. The mutineers, however, fled without having committed any of those excesses by which their conduct was marked in other places.

**AUSPITZ**, *ous'-pitz*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 19 miles S.E. from Brunn. *Pop.* 3000.—It is a station on the railway from Vienna to Brunn.

**AUSSEE**, *ous-see*, a town of Austria, in Styria, situated on the Traun, 50 miles S.W. from Linz. *Pop.* 1400.—The rock-salt mines of this place have been worked for upwards of 1000 years. *Lat.* 47° 37' N. *Lon.* 13° 47' E.—There is another place of this name in Moravia, 44 miles N.W. from Brunn. *Pop.* 2500.

**AUSSEGG**, or **AUSSIG**, *ous'-seeg*, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the district of Merseburg, where the emperor Charles V. had his headquarters previous to the battle of Muhlberg, fought in 1547, with the elector of Saxony.

**AUSTERLITZ**, or **SLAWKOW**, *aus'-ter-litz*, (Ger. *ous'-ter-litz*), a small town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 12 miles S.E. from Brunn. *Pop.* 3300. This town is noted for being the scene of a great battle fought on the 2nd December, 1805, between the French and the allied armies of Austria and Russia, in which the former gained a decisive victory. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg, which was concluded on the 26th of the same month, and which stripped Austria of nearly 24,000 square miles of territory and 2,786,000 subjects. The fight was subsequently called the "battle of the three emperors," because the emperors of France, Austria, and Russia were present in the field.

**AUSTERLITZ**, the name of two small towns in the United States.

**AUSTIN**, *aus'-tin*, the capital of Texas, on the Colorado, in the U.S. *Pop.* 10,000, half coloured. *Lat.* 30° 28' N. *Lon.* 97° 45' W.

**AUSTELL**, *St.*, *aus'-tel*, a town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 13 miles N.E. from Truro. Near it are several tin-mines, and large quantities of porcelain clay are sent to different ports for shipment to the Staffordshire potteries. It has a beautiful church, elaborately ornamented with rich carved work in stone, and the town



## Austonley

possesses several chapels for Nonconformists, and a good market house. *Pop.* of town, 3825; of parish, 11,893.—It is a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall Railway, 39½ miles from Plymouth and 26½ miles from Falmouth.

**AUSTONLEY**, *aws-ton-le*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. from Huddersfield. *Area*, 1760 acres. *Pop.* 1901.

**AUSTRALASIA**, (SOUTH ASIA), *aws-tral-ai-she-ä*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe, sometimes called Oceania. It comprises New Holland or Australia, Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, together with a multitude of islands surrounding them in all directions, between 30° N. and 50° S. *lat.*, and 130° E. and 169° W. *lon.* Some geographers have divided it into three parts, named Australasia, Polynesia, and Malaysia, the first of which includes Australia and the adjacent islands; Polynesia, the islands in the Pacific; and Malaysia the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and those N. of Australia. For a general designation, the British have adopted Australasia, the French Oceania, and the Germans have changed the Terra Australis into Australia. The principal island or continent is now termed Australia; and the French and other geographers apply the term Oceania to all the islands in the eastern seas and in the Pacific Ocean, lying between *lat.* 35° N. and 56° S., and *lon.* 94° E. and 105° W. To the smaller islands and the mainland, or continent of Australia, they give the name of Polynesia. *Area*, estimated at 8,297,500 square miles. *Pop.* estimated at about 2,500,000.

**AUSTRALIA**, or **NEW HOLLAND**, *aws-trai-te-ä*, is the largest island in the world; indeed, it might rather be called a continent, from its great size. It lies to the S. of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific oceans; and is bounded on the N. by Torres Strait, which separates it from the island of Papua or New Guinea, and the Arafura Sea; on the S. by Bass Strait, which separates it from Tasmania, and the S. Pacific; on the E. by the S. Pacific; and on the W. by the Indian Ocean. *Eat.* Its greatest length is from Shark Bay on the W., to Point Cartwright on the E. coast, which is estimated at 2400 miles. Its greatest breadth is between Cape York, on Torres Strait, and Cape Otway, on Bass Strait, which is computed at 1400 miles. *Area*, 3,000,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, 8000 miles. *Capes*. Beginning with Cape York, on the S. side of Torres Strait, there are, on the E., Melville, Flattery, Gloucester, Townshend, Sandy, Moreton, Byron, and Howe; on the S. Wilson Promontory, Cape Otway, Northumberland, Lannes, Jervis, and Chatham; on the W. Leeuwin, Naturaliste, N.W. Cape, and Cape Leveque; on the N. Bougainville, Londonderry, Cockburn, Arnhem, and Cape Wessel. *Gulfs and Bays*. Although there are a great many excellent harbours on the Australian coasts, extensive indentations are comparatively few. The principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cambridge Gulf, on the N., and Spencer's Gulf on the S. The first has a breadth of 400 miles, and runs inland between 600 and 700, whilst the last has a width at its broadest part of about 80 miles, and extends inland about 180. Shark Bay, on the W., is not more than 40 or 50 miles in length and width, and Harvey Bay, on the E., is about

## Australia

the same. *Straits*. Torres, on the N., separating it from the island of Papua, and on the S. Bass, separating it from Van Diemen's Land. *Desc.* The interior of this vast country cannot be fully described, as it has yet been but partially explored. It is believed to consist of an immense plain; here densely covered with vegetation, and there running into boundless stony deserts, the termination of which it has been impossible to trace. Every traveller coincides with the general description given of it by Captain Sturt, who in 1845 set out from Adelaide with the intention of penetrating the interior, and pursued his object as far as *lat.* 25° 33' S., and *lon.* 138° E. Speaking of the country through which he passed, he says it consisted of sand-ridges perfectly insurmountable, and so close that the base of one touched the base of the other; the whole surface of the country being nothing but sand. The sand-hills he describes as fiery red in colour, running for miles and miles in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. These were finally lost in a stony desert that stretched before him in absolute boundlessness. From this description and the concurring testimony of others, it would seem that the best parts of this continent have been already appropriated, and form the greater portions of its southern and eastern shores. In these localities the finest scenery is to be found. Extensive tracts are still available for farming and pasturage, whilst there is an abundance of both wood and water. At a distance varying from 30 to 90 miles from the sea, on the E. coast, a ridge of mountains runs for a considerable extent; but from Spencer Gulf to Cape Leeuwin, on the S., the coast is generally low and flat. The same may be observed of the W. and N., as far as they have yet been explored; these extensive and dreary regions offering few temptations to induce the settler to take up his habitation upon their inhospitable shores. *Mountains*. The Warragongs, or Australian Alps, the Liverpool range, and the Blue Mountains, are the principal. This system extends from Wilson Promontory on the S., and terminates in a series of low heights at Cape York, on Torres Strait. Their elevation is in general not great. The culminating point of the Blue Mountains is Mount York, which is 3292 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest peaks of the Liverpool range have been variously computed at from 4000 to 7000 feet, whilst Mount Kosciusko, in the Australian Alps, has been ascertained to be 6500 feet in height, and is estimated to command a prospect of country of 7000 square miles. From this circumstance some idea of the flatness of this portion of Australia may be formed. On the S. coast the Australian Grampians, with which are connected the Australian Pyrenees, begin at Portland Bay, and, extending along the coast, take a northern direction, and finally become connected with the Australian Alps. In the S. another mountain-chain takes its rise at Cape Jervis, and running N. is lost in the depression of Lake Torrens. These are the principal mountain-ranges of Australia; amongst which are to be found many evidences of extinct volcanoes. *Rivers*. Of the rivers in the interior, the principal is the Murray, which has for its affluents the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. The extent of the basin drained by this water-system is not known.



115

120

130

135

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Warragong or Australian Alps  
highest tops above 7000 ft



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Australia

The other chief rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Brisbane, Richmond, and Shoalhaven, which fall into the Pacific on the E.; the Blackwood, Fitzgerald, Phillips, and Glenelg on the S.; the Swan and the Canning on the W.; and the Victoria, the Adelaide, the Liverpool, the Flinders, the Mitchell, and the Alligator, on the N.; few of these, however, are open to internal navigation. *Lakes.* These hardly deserve the name, being rather marshes than lakes. The largest are the Victoria, the Moore, the Cow-cowing, the Corangamite, and the Torrens. The first is traversed by the river Murray, and is in S. Australia; the Torrens is also in this region, and is estimated to be about 400 miles in length, with an average breadth of from 15 to 20, in the form of a horse-shoe. In the dry season it is nothing more than a salt-marsh. The Corangamite is in Victoria, about 95 miles S.W. from Melbourne. The Moore, and the Cow-cowing, a salt-lake, are in W. Australia, where there are many other smaller bodies of salt or brackish water, indeed the water in the majority of the Australian lakes and morasses is quite salt. *Forests.* Our knowledge of Australian vegetation is necessarily circumscribed, if the immense extent of territory yet to be explored is taken into consideration. As yet we can hardly be said to have penetrated beyond the coasts and maritime districts, where we find that the trees have generally an unvaried dull monotonous hue of olive-green: gloom is their pervading characteristic. In describing the general appearance of Australian tree-life, travellers say that, amid its apparent sameness, spots may be found teeming with a luxuriant and gigantic vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, divested of copse or underwood, and at other times skirting an open country of hill and dale, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees and covered with the richest tufted herbage. Sometimes, again, they appear in immense thickets, interwoven with innumerable creepers, and forming bowers as impenetrable and picturesque as those which are found amid the forests of Brazil. The trees are mostly evergreens, and have a hard and horny species of leaves, which grow from the branches vertically, and not horizontally, as is the case with the trees of this country. It is affirmed that one-eighth of all the known species of vegetables are peculiar to Australia. The most beautiful tree of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, which, when it has attained a height of 15 or 20 feet, throws out its gigantic leaves in every direction, each to the extent of 4 or 5 feet. Grass-trees are also numerous, but palms are confined to the E. and N. shores, where the vegetation assimilates itself more to that of India. *Wild Animals.* Not numerous, but peculiar; by far the greater number of them being of the order Marsupialia, or having a pouch for the reception of the young; the kangaroo, wombat, bandicoot, kangaroo-rat, wild dog or dingo, and the ornithorhynchus, being the principal. The kangaroo is the largest native animal, and often attains the weight of from 160 to 200 lb. Australia has many varieties of it, the smallest and most beautiful being the kangaroo rat. The wombat is about the size of a badger, burrowing in the sand-hills of the interior, and feeding exclusively upon vegetables. It is social in its habits, and, like the most of the Australian mammals, it is nocturnal, sleeping in its burrow during the day, and moving about in search of

### Australia

food only in the night. The bandicoot is somewhat similar to the kangaroo-rat, but it walks on four legs instead of hopping on the hind legs, as all animals of the kangaroo species do. It is not fit for food. The dingoes, or wild dogs, do not bark like the common dog, but only yelp, and are the most frequently met with. When hard pressed by hunger, they devour each other, and, being very destructive to the sheep, they are eagerly hunted by the settlers. The ornithorhynchus is one of the most remarkable animals in existence. It has the bill of a duck, with a body covered with fur and resembling that of the otter. It is about thirteen inches long, from the tip of its beak to that of its tail. It is an aquatic animal, laying eggs, and frequenting the margins of rivers and lakes. In the autumn of 1853, the hare was introduced from England. *Birds.* Of these the most remarkable are the emu, the black swan, and a kind of thrush called the laughing jackass. Birds of paradise are numerous in the north, and many of the songsters are exceedingly gorgeous in their plumage. The most magnificent, perhaps, are the rifle-bird and the ring oriole. The lyre-bird has a tail shaped like a lyre, and is most superbly plumaged. Of game birds, pheasants and partridges were, in the autumn of 1853, introduced from England. *Reptiles.* These are numerous, but not dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator, which abounds in the north. There are many kinds of serpents; amongst which may be named the diamond-snake, the black snake, the grey, brown, yellow, and whip snakes, the bites of which are all more or less dangerous; that of the yellow snake especially is almost instantly fatal. Lizards and frogs abound; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas exist in considerable numbers. Insects are also numerous, although requiring no especial notice here on account of peculiarity. Fish are also plentiful along the coasts. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in England. Sheep are very abundant, and their wool is very fine. In the autumn of 1853 twenty-one alpacas were presented to the colony by a few colonists who had returned to the mother country, in the hope that that animal would thrive, and ultimately become the means of adding a valuable contribution to the commerce of the country in the fine wool with which it is covered. At the same time a goodly number of blackbirds and thrushes, which were taken over with the alpacas, were set free in the Australian forests; and now the notes of the song-birds of England may be heard reverberating in the distant woods which have become the adopted home of the British emigrant, and, doubtless, often prove a means of recalling to his remembrance those who are still dear to him in his fatherland. *Climate.* In general dry and healthy, except during the heavy winter rains, which do not last long. It is, however, liable to sudden changes of temperature. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, the usual European grain crops, and fruits are cultivated. Tobacco, flax, sugar, olives, and grapes are also extensively raised. As Australia, however, is a wool-growing country, sheep-farming is pursued on a very large scale. *Minerals.* Coal, slate, potters' clay, and beautiful marbles, suitable for the purposes of the statuary. Tin, lead, and copper abound; but the gold discoveries of 1851 in New S. Wales, and of 1852 in Victoria, have eclipsed all other mineral products. *Race.* The aborigines

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belong to the Papuan negro race, and are of a chocolate-colour, wandering in their habits, and exceedingly disgusting in the food which they eat. They are declared British subjects, having the protection of the laws equally with any of the colonists. They are extremely superstitious, believing in two spirits, a good and a bad, respectively called Koyan and Potoyan. Their number is not great, and is rapidly decreasing. *Australian Colonies.* New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland or Moreton Bay, Tasmania, formerly called Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The colony of New S. Wales was formed in 1788; that of W. Australia, or Swan River, in 1829; S. Australia, in 1834; Victoria, in 1850; and Queensland, in 1859. Each, however, will be treated fully under its respective name. *Pop.* of British colonies, including Tasmania and Norfolk Island, about 1,350,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 39° S. *Lon.* between 113° and 154° E.—The Spaniards or the Dutch were the first to discover Australia, about the beginning of the 17th century; but little was known of it till Dampier, Wallis, and Cook explored its coasts. The first British settlement was made at Port Jackson, in 1788. Steam communication is established between Great Britain and Australia, and there is continual intercourse between these two countries, which form the antipodes of each other. There are three routes to Australia; the one by the Isthmus of Suez, called the East route; the other by the Cape of Good Hope; and the third by the isthmus of Panama, called the West route. By this last the distance is only 12,690 miles; by the Cape it is 13,880; and by the first route it is 14,488. In going by Panama, then, the voyager would go 1798 miles less than he would by the isthmus of Suez and Singapore. (See NEW S. WALES, ADELAIDE, VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, and the various articles on the colonies and principal towns of Australia.)

AUSTRALIA FELIX. (See PORT PHILLIP.)

AUSTRALIA, EASTERN. (See NEW SOUTH WALES.)

AUSTRALIA, NORTH, is that part of the island-continent which lies N. of *lat.* 26° S., and E. of *lon.* 129° E. *Ext.* Its greatest length from W. to E. is about 1425 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 1080. *Gulfs.* Carpentaria, Van Diemen and Cambridge on the N., Hervey Bay and Halifax Bay on the E. Comparatively little is known of this large tract of country. There was a government station established at Port Essington on Coburg Peninsula in the N., but, from the hot and unhealthy character of the climate, it was abandoned in 1849. At present not a single permanent settlement exists upon it.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH, lies on the S. shore of the island-continent of Australia, and is divided from N. Australia by the 26th parallel of S. latitude: it is bounded on the N. by unexplored territory, E. by Victoria, and New South Wales, W. by Western Australia, and S. by the Southern Ocean. *Ext.* 750 miles long from W. to E., with a mean breadth of 600 miles. *Area.* 300,000 square miles. *Coast.* About 1500 miles. *Desc.* The surface of this region is generally traversed by mountain ranges, the principal of which is called the Gawler range, the highest summits of which do not attain an elevation of more than 3012 feet. Of these, the highest are Mount Lofty, Mount Brown, Razorback, and Mount Bryan;

Australia (West)

the respective heights of which are 1200, 3000, 2992, and 3012 feet. The celebrated Burra Burra mine is at Mount Bryan. *Rivers.* Almost the only river of the colony is the Murray, which falls into the lagoon called Lake Victoria, communicating with Encounter Bay. All the other streams, for the greater part of the river, are nothing more than lines of ponds. *Climate.* Hot, but healthy. *Pro.* All the ordinary grain crops, maize, and potatoes. The vine flourishes, and many other fruits; whilst melons attain not only a large size, but are of an excellent quality. The country, however, is rather pastoral than agricultural. *Minerals.* Copper is the principal, and, with lead and wool, forms the chief article of export in the colony. *Progress of the Colony.* The rapid development of this colony is seen by the official returns, which begin in 1840. In that year the entire population was only 14,610 souls, but in 1857 it had increased to 109,917 persons. The revenue of the colony in 1840 was £30,200; in 1857 it was £726,326. As regards the imports and exports—in 1840 South Australia shipped colonial produce to the value of £15,650 only, and received £303,357; making, consequently, the imports more than the exports, or the colony a debtor to the mother or other countries; but this state of affairs soon changed, and in 1857 she was a creditor for £121,128, the exports having amounted to £1,744,180, while the value of imports was £1,623,052. The portion of the colony under cultivation in 1840 was 2503 acres; in 1857 it was 235,965 acres; and more than 10,000 persons are engaged in pursuits connected with the land that has been brought into a productive state. There were then 70 flour-mills in the colony, and 226 manufactories of various descriptions. Horned cattle and sheep numbered 2,386,205 in 1857, besides 26,220 horses. The three principal branches of colonial business in South Australia are pastoral, agricultural, and mining; and, taking the general population, with the acreage under cultivation, together with the value of the exports in 1857, there are about two acres to each individual, and the earnings are equivalent to £15 17s. 4d. for every man, woman, and child. This is much in excess of the statistical results of other countries. The Burra Burra, Kapunda, and other copper-mines in the north, have hitherto been the chief source of supply; but other mines are now being developed; such as the North Rhine and Bon Accord. *Pop.* about 120,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 38° S. *Lon.* between 129° and 141° E.—This colony was founded in 1834 by the South-Australian Company; but it was not firmly established till 1837. Adelaide is the capital. (See ADELAIDE.)

AUSTRALIA, WESTERN, is bounded on the E. by North and South Australia; and on the N., W., and S. by the Indian and S. Pacific oceans. *Area.* 1,000,000 square miles. Of this immense territory very little is yet known; its shores have only been partially explored; whilst its interior has never yet been penetrated. *Lat.* between 13° 45' and 35° 10' S. *Lon.* between 112° 40' and 129° E.—The only portion of this country known with any degree of certainty is that which is embraced by the colony of West Australia, which see.

AUSTRALIA, WEST (Colony of). This portion of the above territory lies on the S.W. coast, and is the most thinly populated of all the Australian colonies. It forms the south-western



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Australian Alps

corner of Australia, and may be considered as being bounded by the 30th parallel of S. lat. on the N., the 120th meridian of E. lon. on the W., and by the S. Pacific Ocean on the S. and W. *Ext.* 350 miles long from N. to S., and about 300 broad from E. to W. *Coast-line.* About 600 miles. *General Desc.* Consisting mostly of downs and slightly undulating hills, interspersed with salt-lakes and swamps, with a soil by no means remarkable for its fertility. The colony, however, is the least developed in its resources of all the others established in this part of the globe. A limited trade is carried on with S. Australia and N.S. Wales: but with the Mauritius and Singapore an active communication is kept up. Its most important part is the Swan River settlement, which was founded in 1829 by Captain Stirling, who was appointed governor. Wool is the chief export. *Pop.* about 20,000. (*See* PERTH.)

**AUSTRALIAN ALPS, GRAMPIANS, and PYRENEES,** mountain-ranges of Australia. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

**AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF,** *aus'-tre-a*, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided. It was bounded on the N. by Bohemia, Bavaria, and Suabia; on the W. by Bavaria, Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons; on the S. by Lombardy and Istria; and on the E. by Croatia and Hungary. It comprehended Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, certain districts in Suabia, Trent, Brixen, and several domains belonging to the Teutonic order. These territories, however, are now comprised in the Austrian empire. Salzburg and part of Passau have likewise been included in it.

**AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF,** a portion of the Austrian dominions which are frequently called the "Hereditary States" formed a part of the above circle. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia; E. by Hungary; S. by Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol; and W. by Salzburg and Bavaria. *Area.* 12,298 square miles. *Divisions.* This archduchy is divided into two great parts, namely, Upper Austria and Lower Austria, or the provinces of the Upper and Lower Enns. Lower Austria is further subdivided into the following four quarters:—on the south bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the forest of Vienna," and the quarter "below the forest of Vienna:—" on the north bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the Manhartsberg," and the quarter below that mountain-tract. Upper Austria, in like manner, contains four divisions; viz., those of the Traun, Hausruck, and Inn, on the south bank of the Danube, and the Muhl on the north bank. *General Desc.* Fertile, and cultivated with great care and skill; abounding in forests and vineyards, producing annually 25,000,000 gallons of wine, and raising admirable crops of wheat, oats, and barley. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, alum, arsenic, salt, and graphite. *Manf.* Weaving and spinning wool, cotton, and flax. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Wiener-Neustadt, Steyer, and Ischl. *Pop.* about 2,300,000. *Lat.* between 47° 26' and 49° 1' N. *Lon.* between 12° 40' and 17° E.

**AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF,** a central state of Europe, occupying a larger portion of the continent than the dominions of any other power, except Russia and Sweden. It is bounded on

### Austria, Empire of

the N. by Russia, Prussia, and Saxony; on the E. by Russia and Moldavia; on the S. by Italy, Turkey, and the Adriatic; and on the W. by Italy, Switzerland, and Bavaria. *Ext.* Estimated at 800 miles long from E. to W., and 450 broad from N. to S., excluding the long narrow slip along the Adriatic formed by Dalmatia and the S. part of Croatia. *Area.* 246,313 square miles. *Coast.* The only seacoast possessed by this great empire is in the Adriatic, including the gulfs of Venice and Trieste, the numerous islands and channels of the Dalmatian coast, and the Gulf of Cattaro, at the extreme south. The extent, therefore, of its coast-line may be taken at about 700 miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, the plains not occupying more than a fifth part of the whole surface. *Mountains.* The Rhetian or Tyrolese, the Noric, the Carinthian, the Julian or Carniolan, and the Dinaric Alps. These mountains seldom exceed 6000 feet in height, with the exception of the Ortler-spitz, in the Tyrol, near the Swiss border, which has an elevation of 12,811 feet. The great Carpathian range forms the northern boundary of Hungary; it separates it from Galicia, and terminates a course of nearly 900 miles on the banks of the Danube, at a place called New Orsova, on the Wallachian frontier, where the river passes through a narrow gorge, called the Demir Kapi or Iron Gate. The Carpathians may be divided into three parts—the Little Carpathians; the Western or Central Carpathians; and the Eastern Carpathians, which encompass Transylvania on the S. and E. Besides these links of the main chain there are various spurs or offshoots of great length extending from it, among which the chief are the Transylvanian Alps and the Waldgebirge. The Lesser Carpathians commence near Presburg, and run in a north-easterly direction, forming the S.E. boundary of Moravia, and never exceeding 2000 feet in elevation. The Western, or Central Carpathians, form a grand range of an Alpine character, with glaciers, lakes, and chasms of great depth in different parts, and have an average height of over 6000 feet. The extent of the Carpathians is about 1100 miles, with an average breadth of about 100, but this includes the Transylvanian Alps, a series of parallel ranges, which stretch from the Temesvar Banat into the province whence they take their name, and subside in the plains of Moldavia, seldom reaching 4000 feet in elevation. The Waldgebirge, or Forest Mountains, extend from south-eastern Galicia in a north-westerly direction across Hungary to the banks of the Hernad. An extensive mountain range, the Sudetes, or Hercynian chain, rises in the low country between the Vistula and the Oder, and follows a north-westerly direction of about 200 miles through Moravia, Silesia, and the north of Bohemia, until it reaches the Elbe at the borders of Saxony. Many of these mountains are extremely rich in minerals, especially the Carpathians, which abound in all the common sorts, with the exception of tin. *Plains.* These lie in Lower Hungary and Upper Hungary. They are remarkable for the uniformity of the level which they present. That of Lower Hungary occupies 36,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The Danube and the Dniester, falling into the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige, emptying themselves into the Adriatic, the Vistula into the Baltic, and the Elbe into the German Ocean. Some of these have several tributary streams of great extent and importance,



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*Lakes.* The principal are the Platten or Balaton See, the Neusiedler See, the Gruner See, the Traun See, the Atter See, the Czirknitz See, and Lake Klagenfurt. *Forests.* Everywhere extensive, except in the lowlands of Hungary, and Lower Austria. They are estimated to cover an eighth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form one of the chief sources of its wealth. In Transylvania the forests abound with oak and other trees well adapted for ship-building and all other kinds of carpentry. *Wild Animals.* The black bear, the fox, and the lynx are plentiful; the chamois is getting rare; but herds of wild swine haunt the forests, and wild deer and horses roam over the plains. *Birds.* More numerous than in any other part of Europe. The white heron is especially abundant amongst the marshes of Hungary, and the vulture and golden eagle are numerous amongst the Alpine ranges. *Reptiles.* The land tortoise and leeches, which last are abundant. *Fish.* Plentiful in the rivers, the Theiss being considered to be more plentifully supplied with fish than any river in Europe. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Great Britain. In Hungary and Galicia great numbers of cattle are bred and fed, and in the mountains large herds of goats are reared. *Climate.* Various, but generally healthy. *Pro.* In the mountain districts in the N. the produce is nearly the same as in Great Britain; in the S. maize, millet, mulberries, and grapes are produced. The Hungarian wine, called Tokay, is deemed the finest in the world; and the hops of Bohemia are considered of the very best quality. As a matter of course, in the mountainous districts there is much land that cannot be brought into a productive condition; but in Galicia and Hungary, the soil is as rich as any in Europe. *Mine-vals.* Abundant and valuable; comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, coal, salt, marble, and precious stones. Transylvania may be pronounced the gold region, and Hungary the silver. Copper in both Hungary and Moravia; iron and coal in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia; lead and quicksilver in Carinthia and Carniola; and salt in Transylvania, Galicia, Upper Austria, and Hungary. The Bohemian carbuncle and the Hungarian opal are both much esteemed; and the chalcedony, emerald, jasper, ruby, amethyst, cornelian, and beryl are frequently found. Marble abounds in most of the provinces. *Race.* Slavonic, German, Latin, and Asiatic. M. Czoernig, an Austrian statistician, estimates their division, in round numbers, thus:—The German races, including Austrians proper, and the bulk of the inhabitants of the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, and Transylvania, 8,000,000; the Slavonic, including the Czechs of Bohemia; the Poles, Croats, and other races, 15,000,000; the Latin, of which the principal inhabit the Italian States, 8,000,000; and the races of Asiatic origin, 6,000,000, of whom the Hungarian Magyars number about 5,000,000. Owing, however, to the emancipation of Lombardy in 1859 the number of people of Latin origin within the limits of the Austrian empire is materially reduced. The remainder of the population is composed of Armenians, Jews, gipsies, and various other nationalities. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Innsbruck, Grätz, Laybach, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg, Buda, Klausenburg, Peterwardein, Zara, and Venice. The Austrian empire is estimated

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to contain about 800 cities and large towns, 2500 market towns, and 71,000 villages. *Manuf.* Silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, hardware, paper, and glass are the principal. *Commerce.* Not very great in comparison with the extent and fertility of the empire. *Exp.* Wool and woollen goods, silk in its raw, spun, and manufactured states, cotton goods, fine linens, and metals, wheat, grain, flour, and cheese. *Imp.* Sugar, and other colonial produce, dye-stuffs, yarns, and olive-oil. *Army.* The peace establishment is 414,000, and the war establishment is from 700,000 to 800,000 men. *Navy.* Small, not carrying more than 600 guns. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all creeds are tolerated, although Protestants and others do not enjoy the same rights as those who profess the Roman Catholic faith. *Gov.* An hereditary monarchy, by order of primogeniture, in the male, and, failing it, in the female line; but nearly all the provinces have independent peculiarities and distinct usages. *Pop.* about 36,500,000, thus distributed:—Austria proper, 2,700,000; Hungary, 8,750,000; Tyrol, 1,000,000; Styria, 1,200,000; Bohemia, 5,000,000; Moravia and Silesia, 2,200,000; Illyria, 1,500,000; Galicia, 5,250,000; Croatia, 950,000; Transylvania, 2,300,000; the Military Frontier, 1,100,000; Servia and the Banat, 1,600,000; Dalmatia, 450,000; and Venice, 2,500,000. *Lat.* mostly between 45° and 51° 2' N. *Lon.* between 9° 30' and 26° 35' E.—The Austrian empire has been denominated the “Campania of Germany,” and takes its name from the Archduchy of Austria, which was subdued and annexed by Charlemagne, and called “Oesterreich,” or eastern kingdom, to denote the limit of his dominions towards the east. After the death of Charlemagne, it became a dependency of Bavaria, and then came into the possession of the counts of Babenberg, in whose family it continued till 1246. On the demise of the last of this line, a war broke out, and, in 1276, Rudolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, from whom sprang the present imperial family, conquered Austria, and, seven years afterwards, invested his son Albert with the kingly dignity. In 1437 Albert II. was elected emperor of the German empire; and from that date till 1806, when Francis II. laid down the imperial dignity, and the great German empire was dissolved, it remained in the Hapsburg family. In 1526, Ferdinand I. became possessed, by marriage, of the kingdom of Hungary. The partition treaty of 1772, by which Poland was dismembered, added Galicia to the dominions of the empress Maria Theresa, and, in 1788, the Bukowine, a province to the S.E. of Galicia, was ceded by the sultan. The Netherlands and Lombardy were annexed in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht; but both of these territories were taken from Francis II. by Napoleon in 1797, when Venice was added to the Austrian dominions by the treaty of Campo Formio. Lombardy was restored, and the possession of Venice confirmed, by the treaties of Paris and Vienna, in 1814 and 1815, when this great empire, formed of so many antagonistic elements, was consolidated. By the peace of Villafranca, in 1859, Lombardy was transferred to the kingdom of Sardinia, and now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy. During the continental revolutionary movements of 1848, the emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his son Francis Joseph, who, in 1849, gave his subjects a new liberal con-

## Autauga

stitution. This constitution, however, was set aside at the commencement of 1852, since which period ministers have been responsible to the emperor alone, who is, to all intents and purposes, an absolute monarch.

**AUTAGUA**, *aw-tag'-u-a*, a county of Alabama, U.S., with a rich and fertile soil. *Pop.* about 16,000, of whom one-half are negroes.

**AUTUN**, *o'-tu(r)*, an ancient town of France, 50 miles N.W. from Macon, situated on the Arroux, in the department of the Saône and Loire. It is picturesquely placed at the foot of a lofty range of mountains covered with wood. It has a fine cathedral, founded in the 11th century, a museum, library, and other buildings of interest. *Manf.* Carpets, cloth, leather, and paper; it has a good trade in cattle, timber, and hemp. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 46° 58' N. *Lon.* 4° 20' E.—Julius Cæsar mentions this place under the name of Bibracte, and under Augustus, its name was changed to Augustodunum; there are some fine ruins of the walls with which it was surrounded, and the ancient gates. It was the see of the great French diplomatist Talleyrand.

**AUVERGNE**, *o-vairn'*, an ancient province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme, in Lower Auvergne, and the Cantal, in Upper Auvergne. A small portion of the province forms the arrondissement of Brioude, in the department of the Upper Loire. *Desc.* Mountainous, a branch of the Cevennes mountains occupying a great portion of the territory. The culminating points of some of these are Puy-de-Dôme, 4806 feet; Plomb-du-Cantal, 6095; and Mont-de-Sancy, a peak of the Monts-Dores, 6196. Many of them have the appearance of being extinct volcanoes.

**AUXERRE**, *okes-air'*, an ancient town of France, the capital of the department of the Yonne, on the river Yonne, 92 miles S.E. from Paris. It has a beautiful Gothic cathedral, dedicated to St. Etienne or St. Stephen, which is one of the finest in Europe, an ancient palace, and an abbey in which are the tombs of the early counts of Auxerre. *Manf.* Woollen goods, serges, druggets, blankets, hosiery, hats, yarns, violin-strings, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 47° 49' N. *Lon.* 3° 34' E.—This was the ancient capital of the Auxerrois, or county of Auxerre, of which the arrondissement of that name, in the department of the Yonne, is now the chief part.

**AUXON**, *okes-ong'*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of the Aube, 15 miles S.W. from Troyes. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Pop.* 16,000.

**AUXONNE**, *okes-one'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the Saône, 19 miles S.E. from Dijon. It has a castle, and a school of artillery, and it is the seat of a court of commerce. *Manf.* Woollen goods, serges, muslins, and hardware. It also has a trade in fruit, wine, brandy, flour, grain, coal, wood, and iron. *Pop.* about 7000.—It was the capital of a small sovereignty, the monarchs of which took the title of Sires d'Auxonne.

**AVA**, or **RATNAPURA**, *a'-va*, one of the chief cities of the Burmese empire, situated on the Irawaddy, 350 miles N. from Rangoon. It is skillfully fortified, but many of its defences are in a ruinous condition. The palace is of modern date, and possesses richness and beauty in its details. The dwelling-houses are far better than

## Avellino

those of Bengal and neighbouring states, being more generally elevated above the ground. The country round Ava is well cultivated; but there is little industry in the town, which is gradually falling into decay. This city, which had twice before ranked as the metropolis of the Burmese empire, was made the capital for the third time in 1822. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1839, and the emperor removed with his court to Monchabo. Ava has now, however, become the seat of government for the fourth time, and shows signs of recovering some portion of its former prosperity. *Pop.* from 25,000 to 30,000. *Lat.* 21° 47' N. *Lon.* 95° 58' E. (See BURMAH.)

**AVAI**, **AWAL**, or **BAHREIN**, *a'-val*, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the Persian Gulf. *Ext.* about 27 miles long and 10 wide. *Desc.* Hilly towards its centre. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. *Exp.* Pearls, sharks'-fins, tortoise-shells, dates, and coarse cloth. *Pop.* may be estimated at 100,000. The chief town is Manama, which has an excellent harbour. *Pop.* supposed to be 40,000. *Lat.* 26° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 40' E.—In the sixteenth century this island was occupied by the Portuguese, who, in 1622, were expelled by the Persians. These again were driven from the island by the Arabs, who became its possessors in 1790. Since 1819, the fishermen along its coasts have been protected by British cruisers.

**AVALLON**, *a-val'-long*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 27 miles S.E. from Auxerre. It is well built, and has a court of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, paper, and staves. It has some fulling-mills and tanneries, besides a trade in wine, coals, and grain. *Pop.* about 5000.—It is the ancient Aballo.

**AVARIA**, or **AVARES**, *a-var'-e-a*, a khanat or district which formerly belonged to Persia, in the province of Lesghistan, on the N.E. slope of the Caucasus. *Area.* 2287 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and infested by predatory tribes, who are nominally subject to Russia. *Pop.* uncertain: the province is said to contain 30,000; but, as they live mostly by plunder and the chase, this cannot be ascertained with accuracy. *Lat.* 42° 8' N. *Lon.* 46° 40' E.

**AVATCHA**, *a-val'-cha*, a spacious bay on the eastern coast of Kamtchatka, into which the rivers Avatcha and Paratounka empty themselves. The entrance is in *lat.* 52° 51' N., *lon.* 158° 49' E. There is in this bay a volcano of the same name, which in 1827 was in a state of violent eruption. *Height*, upwards of 9000 feet. The town of Avatcha also stood here, but its name was changed to Petropaulovsk. It has been strongly fortified, and was, in 1854, unsuccessfully attacked by a small squadron of French and English vessels.

**AVEBURY**. (See ABURY.)

**AVEIRO**, or **NOVA BRAGANÇA**, *a-vai'-e-ro*, a seaport town of Portugal, in Beira, 31 miles S. from Oporto. It has a trade in fish, salt, oil, wine, and oranges. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 40° 35' N. *Lon.* 8° 39' E.

**AVELLA**, *a-vel'-la*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, situated close to the ruins of the old Roman town Abella, 18 miles N.E. from Naples. *Pop.* 6000.

**AVELLINO**, *a-vel'-e-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, the capital of the province of Principato Ultra. It is mostly composed of narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets, and has a cathedral which



Aven

is possessed of little architectural beauty. *Manf.* Paper, woollen fabrics, sausages, and macaroni. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and hazel-nuts. *Pop.* about 19,000. *Lat.* 40° 55' N. *Lon.* 14° 47' E.—In 1694 and 1731 this town suffered considerably by earthquakes.

AVEN, or AVON, a name common to several rivers in England and Scotland. (See AVON.)

AVENCHES, or WIFLISBURG, *a-vanzh'*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, near Lake Morat, 21 miles S.W. from Berne. *Pop.* 1700. *Lat.* 46° 53' N. *Lon.* 7° 3' E.—This was the ancient Aventicum, of which there are some remains, and the capital of the Helvetii, which became a flourishing Roman colony, and was destroyed in 447 by the Huns.

AVENING, *äv-ning*, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 12 miles N.W. from Gloucester. *Area.* 4428 acres. *Pop.* 2070, chiefly employed in weaving woollen-cloth.

AVERNO, *a-vair-no*, "without a bird," a lake of Italy, about 10 miles W. from Naples, the waters of which were formerly so unwholesome and putrid, that it is said that no birds ever visited its banks, on which beautiful gardens and vineyards now take the place of the pestilential marshes that made its neighbourhood so unhealthy. The grotto of the Cumæan sibyl is still to be seen here.—It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnant waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called *Averna*.

AVERSA, *a-vair'-sa*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles N. from Naples. It is situated in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange-trees, and contains a celebrated lunatic asylum, and a large founding hospital. Its sweet waters are in great repute in Naples. *Pop.* about 13,000. *Lat.* 40° 56' N. *Lon.* 14° 13' E.—This place had formerly a castle, which served as an occasional palatial residence for the kings of Naples: it was replaced by a convent, in which Andreas of Hungary, the husband of queen Joanna I., was strangled, in September, 1345.

AVES, *ai'-vees*, a small island of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Holland, in the West Indies. *Lat.* 15° 43' N. *Lon.* 63° 20' W.—There is a group of little islands called Aves or Bird Islands, off the coast of Venezuela. *Lat.* 12° 8' N. *Lon.* 67° 32' W.—These islands received their names from the great number of birds which frequent them.

AVESNES, or AVENNES, *a-vain'*, a fortified town of France, situated on the river Helpe, in the department of the Nord, or North, 53 miles S.E. from Lille. It is generally well built, and has a cathedral with a tower 300 feet high. *Manf.* Hosiery, serges, and soap. It has some tanneries, breweries, and marble works. *Pop.* about 3500.—The name of several other smaller places in France.

AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, *a'-vai-rong'*, a department in the S. of France, bounded N. by the department of the Cantal, N.E. by Lozère, E. by Gard, S.E. by Hérault, S.W. by Tarn, and W. by Lot and Tarn-and-Garonne. *Ext.* 75 miles long, with an average breadth of 40. *Area.* 3385 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the N., where it is intersected by numerous offshoots of the Cévennes and Cantal ranges. The W. consists chiefly of plains, well cultivated and productive, whilst the S. may be regarded as a high table-land connecting the Cévennes with the mountains of Cannes. *Rivers.*

Avila

The Lot, with its feeders the Truyère and the Dourdou; the Aveyron, with its tributaries the Serre, Alson, and Caude on the right, and on the left the Viaur, the Cerou, and the Verre; the Tarn, with its tributaries the Dourbie, the Lorgue, and the Rance. *Pro.* Oats, rye, wheat, truffles, and chestnuts; and, where the soil is good, vineyards are planted. A great many horses, mules, and cattle are reared. Goats, sheep, and swine are numerous; and oxen and cows are used for ploughing. *Minerals.* Silver, copper, zinc, antimony, sulphur, alum, coal, iron, marble, rock-crystal, serpentine, marl, and gypsum. The department is rich in coal-mines. *Towns.* There are five arrondissements, of which the capitals are Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Saint-Affrique, and Villefranche. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton goods, paper, leather, and iron wares. *Pop.* upwards of 396,000. *Lat.* between 43° 41' and 44° 55' N. *Lon.* between 1° 50' and 3° 26' E.

AVEYRON, a rapid river of France, which rises in the Cévennes mountains, and after a course of 130 miles, falls into the Tarn about 22 miles above Montauban.

AVIGLIANO, *a-veel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 11 miles N. from Potenza. In the neighbourhood of this town the finest and largest oxen in the kingdom are raised. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 40° 45' N. *Lon.* 15° 43' E.—In 1824, from a continuous fall of rain, a landslide carried away a considerable portion of the brow of the hill on which the town is built.

AVIGNON, *a-veen'-yong*, a large and beautiful city of France, the capital of the department Vaucluse, 76 miles by railway from Marseilles, and 51 miles in a direct line. It is situated on the left bank of the Rhone, just above its junction with the Durance; the streets are narrow, but the city contains several beautiful churches, a fine old cathedral, and other public buildings. The palace formerly occupied by the popes is built in the old Gothic style, and stands on the southern slope of the rock of Doms; the town is surrounded by a fine avenue of trees, fully three miles long. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, satpetre, paper, and leather: the city also contains several printing establishments, copper-works, and type-foundries. Its trade consists of wine, brandy, almonds, dried fruits, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool, all the products of the district in which it stands. This territory was formerly called the state or sovereignty of Avignon. It belonged to the Papal States till the period of the French Revolution, when, in 1791, it was included in the French territory. *Pop.* about 36,000.—Avignon, while under the dominion of the popes, was a much more interesting town than it is at present. It then contained sixty churches, among which was that of the Cordeliers, which contained the tomb of Laura de Sade, the Laura of the poet Petrarch. Its site is now converted into a fruit-garden, and a cypress-tree indicates the spot where Laura is interred.—A railway connects the city with Cette, and the great trunk-line connects it with Lyons and Paris. Constant communication is kept up by steamers and railway with Marseilles, Lyons, and Arles.

AVILA, *a-ve'-la*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Adaja, 55 miles N.W. from Madrid. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and was once one of the richest cities in Spain, though it is now in a state of rapid decay.



## Avila

*Manf.* Chiefly woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5000.

**AVILA**, a province of Old Castile, near the centre of the peninsula. *Area.* 2570 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N. and mountainous in the S. *Rivers.* The Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. *Pro.* Grapes, mulberries, and other fruits, and the usual corn crops. A great many sheep, pigs, and horned cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Not plentiful; but it contains mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal, which are partially wrought. *Manf.* Linen, silk, cloth, paper, earthenware, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 164,000.

**AVIZ**, *a-veez'*, a walled town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, situated on the river Zatas, 70 miles N.E. from Lisbon. *Pop.* 1415. —This was the principal place of the order of Military Knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

**AVLONA**, or **VALONA**, *av-lo'-na*, a town and seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, situated on a gulf of the same name, in the Adriatic, 92 miles N.W. from Yanina. It is defended on its south side by the rocky fortress of Kanina. *Pop.* about 8000, consisting of Christians, Turks, and Jews. *Lat.* 40° 27' N. *Lon.* 19° 26' E.

**AVOCA**, or **OVOCA**, *a-vo'-ka*, a valley and river of Ireland, in county Wicklow, celebrated in one of the many beautiful lyrics of Thomas Moore.

**AVOLA**, *a-vo'-la*, a seaport town of Sicily, 14 miles S.W. from Syracuse. *Manf.* Home-grown sugar, and it also possesses a considerable trade in cattle, corn, fruit, and oil. *Pop.* about 10,000. —This town occupies the supposed site of the ancient Ibla, and was built after an earthquake, which destroyed the ancient Avola in 1693.

**AVON**, *äv-on*, a name common to several rivers in both England and Scotland. 1. A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey. 2. Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde near Hamilton. 3. Another which falls into the Frith of Forth west of Borrowstounness. 4. A river of England, in Wiltshire, which falls into the English Channel. 5. Another of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel. 6. Another of North Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea.

**AVON, LITTLE**, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn near Berkeley.

**AVON, LOWER**, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which flows into the Bristol Channel a few miles below Bristol.

**AVON, UPPER**, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and after passing Stratford-on-Avon, flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

**AVON**, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax. —It is also the name of some small places in the United States.

**AVONDALE**, or **AVENDALE**, *äv-on-dail*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, which includes the town of Strathaven within its limits. *Area.* 37,666 acres. *Pop.* 6125. —In this parish, at the battle of Drumclog, fought June 1, 1679, Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters.

**AVRANCHES**, *av-ranzh*, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, 33 miles S.W. from St. Lô. It has the remains of a cathedral church, which was founded in the 11th century, a public library, and public gardens, which were once the gardens that belonged to the episcopal palace. *Manf.* Chiefly lace; but it has an active trade in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter,

## Ayacucho

wheat, salt, and cider. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 48° 41' N. *Lon.* 1° 22' W. —Among the ruins of the cathedral that still remain, the stone is preserved on which Henry II. did penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket.

**AWB, LOCH**, *aw.* (See ARGYLE.)

**AX.** (See ACQS.)

**AX**, or **AXE**, *äks*, a river of England, which falls into the English Channel a little below Axmouth. —Another of the same name which rises in the Mendip Hills, falls into the Bristol Channel.

**AXBRIDGE**, *äks'-bridge*, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the Ax, 22 miles N.E. from Taunton. *Area.* 540 acres. *Pop.* 799.

**AXEL**, *äks'-el*, a town of Holland, in the province of Zealand, 21 miles S.E. from Middleburg, and the same distance W. from Antwerp, situated on a lake of the same name in the centre of an agricultural district. *Pop.* 2500, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits.

**AXHOLME**, **ISLE OF**, *äks-home*, a district of England, in Lincolnshire, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don, and a dyke called the Vicar dyke, which joins the Idle and the Trent. It is in the wapentake of Manley, and includes the parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston. *Ect.* 17 miles long and 5 broad. *Area.* 46,980 acres. *Desc.* Fertile, and large quantities of hemp, flax, rape, and turnip-seed are cultivated. *Pop.* 14,407. —In 1747 the body of a woman was found buried in a peat bog in this district, and, as she had antique sandals on her feet, it is supposed that she had lain there for ages. Her hair, her nails, and her skin showed scarcely any signs of decay.

**AXMINSTER**, *äks'-min-ster*, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Ax, 24 miles N.E. from Exeter. *Area* of parish, 7637 acres. Carpets in imitation of those of Turkey were formerly manufactured here, but the manufactory is now given up. *Pop.* of town, 2918. Its church is a very ancient edifice, and contains some antique monuments. It was founded by Athelstan to commemorate a battle fought with the Danes in the neighbourhood. —It is a station on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter Railway.

**AXMOUTH**, *äks'-mouth*, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the Ax, 21 miles W. from Exeter. *Area.* 4723 acres. *Pop.* 662. —In 1839, a great landslip, causing a chasm of more than a mile and a half long, occurred in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the lias formation, the great belt of which here abuts upon the coast.

**AXUM**, *äks'-um*, a small and poor town of Abyssinia, of which little remains, and which is situated about 130 miles N.E. from Gondar. It was once the capital of a large and powerful kingdom and a great commercial emporium about the time of the Christian era, and continued as such for some centuries later. The church of Axum appears to have been built in 1657, and is considered as the finest in the province of Tigré, except that of Chelicut. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* 14° 7' N. *Lon.* 33° 47' E.

**AX**, or **AI**, *ai*, a town of France, on the river Marne, in the department of the Marne, 20 miles N.W. from Chalons-sur-Marne. It is celebrated for its champagne wine. *Pop.* 3418.

**AYACUCHO**, *a'-ya-koo'-cho*, a department of

## Ayacucho

Pern, bounded on the N. by Junin, on the W. by Huancavelica and Lima, on the S. by Arequipa, and on the E. by Cuzco and a territory occupied for the most part by Indian tribes. *Area*, estimated at 30,000 square miles. *Pop.* about 130,000.

**AYACUCHO**, or **HUAMANGA**, the capital of the above department, about 215 miles S.E. from Lima, founded by Pizarro. It possesses a magnificent cathedral, with several convents, plazas, or squares, and handsome public buildings. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 18° 12' S. *Lon.* 74° 8' W.—On the main road from the town of Ayacucho to Lima, at the distance of a few miles from the former, there is a plain of the same name, where, on December 9, 1824, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the Peruvians; and with this battle ended the dominion of Spain in America.

**AYAMONTE**, *a'-ya-mon'-tai*, a fortified town of the province of Seville, Spain, at the mouth of the Gadiana, 43 miles S.W. from Seville. *Manf.* Principally soap, but the inhabitants carry on a trade in fish. *P.p.* about 8000.

**AYAS**, *ai-as*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Adana, situated on the north-western shore of the Bay of Alexandretta or Iskenderoon, 31 miles S.E. from Adana. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* 36° 46' N. *Lon.* 35° 44' E.—This town stands on, or close to the site of, the ancient Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great in the battle of Issus, B.C. 333.

**AYCLIFFE**, *ai'-klif*, a village and parish of England, in Durham, 11 miles S. from Durham. *Area*, 10,858 acres. *Pop.* 1458.—It is a station on the North Eastern Railway from Normanton and York to Berwick, 101½ miles by railway from the last-named place, and 49½ miles from YORK.

**AYER BONGY.** (See **AIJERBANGIS**.)

**AYLESBURY**, *ails'-bur-e*, a borough and market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 15 miles S.E. from Buckingham, situated in the fertile vale of Aylesbury. The parish church is a large cruciform structure, combining the Early English and the Perpendicular styles of architecture. *Manf.* Chiefly lace and straw-plait; there are also some silk factories in the town. *Pop.* of town, 6163; of parliamentary borough, including several parishes within its limits, 27,090.—Aylesbury and the surrounding district are famous for the ducks, which are bred and reared for the London market. It is the terminus of branches of the London and North Western and Great Western Railways, 43 miles from London *viâ* Tring and Cheddington Junction on the former line.

**AYLESFORD**, *ails'-ford*, a town and parish of England, in Kent, on the Medway, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 3 miles N.W. from Maidstone. *Area*, 4391 acres. *Pop.* 2057.—In this parish is the cromlech called Kit's Coty House, which is supposed to indicate the burying-place of Catigern, who, in 455, was slain here, with his enemy Horsa, in the third battle fought between the Saxons and the Britons. It is a station on the North Kent Railway from Charing Cross and London Bridge to Maidstone, 39 miles from London by railway.

**AYTSHAM**, *ail'-sham*, a market town of England, in Norfolk, situated on the right bank of the river Bure, 10 miles N. from Norwich. It has a handsome church in the decorated English style of architecture, built by John of

## Ayrshire

Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in the 14th century, and several chapels for Nonconformists, with a library and reading-room in connexion with a literary society. The town was formerly famous for its linen and woollen manufactures. *Pop.* 2623.

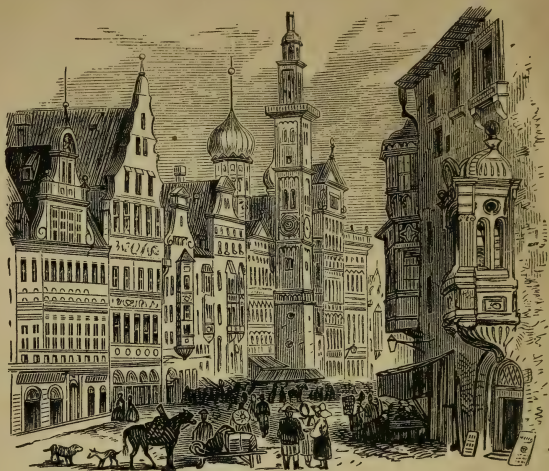
**AYR**, *air*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, and, after a westward course of 33 miles, falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

**AYR**, a royal burgh and seaport of Ayrshire, of which it is the chief town, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, 31 miles S.W. from Glasgow. The town is remarkably clean, well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The "Twa Brigs" of Burns connect the town with Newton-on-Ayr and Wallace-town, both on the right bank of the river. In the High-street there is an erection called Wallace Tower, standing on the site of an old structure, in which it is said that Wallace occasionally lived. There is a statue of the Scottish patriot in front of the building executed by Thom. It contains several handsome public buildings, including two parish churches; several churches and chapels for Episcopalians, members of the Free Church, United and Reformed Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and a handsome structure at the junction of High Street and Sandgate Street, surmounted by a very fine spire about 220 feet in height, and containing a series of shops on the ground floor, with assembly-rooms and reading-rooms above. The justiciary circuit court for Ayrshire and Wigtonshire is held in Ayr. *Manf.* Carpets, shawls, leather, woollen bonnets or caps, and cordage. Many of the inhabitants are employed in shipbuilding and sail-making, and in the cod and haddock fisheries. There is also a large trade in coal, grain, and iron, great quantities of coal being shipped from Ayr for Ireland, and iron extensively for Liverpool. *Pop.* of royal burgh, 8222: of parish, 9308; of parliamentary borough, including part of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr and St. Quivox, 18,573. *Lat.* 55° 28' N. *Lon.* 4° 38' W. The Glasgow and South Western Railway connects Ayr with all the principal lines of Scotland and England.

**AYRSHIRE**, *air'-shire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanark, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, S. by Wigton, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. *Ext.* 70 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 22. *Area*, 735,261 acres, or 1149 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly to a considerable extent, but much of the county is fertile and productive. The insular rock of Ailsa, and the two Cumbræ, belong to it. *Rivers.* Besides the Frith of Clyde, which washes for a considerable extent the confines of the county, there are the rivers Stinchar, Lugar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garrioch, and Ayr; from which last the whetstone so useful to mechanics is obtained: there are also several small lakes in various parts of the county. Most of the rivers above named rise in the shire, and fall into the sea or the Clyde. The county is famed for its dairy produce, its fine breed of cattle, and high farming. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron, are found; also black-lead and antimony. There is vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, limestone, freestone of the







AUGSBURG.



AYER.

## Ayr Head

best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifications. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, muslins, thread, and iron. *Towns.* The principal are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, Girvan, and Ardrossan. *Pop.* 189,100.—In the united parishes of Ayr and Alloway, in this shire, Burns the poet was born, in 1759. The cottage stands by the roadside, about 2 miles from Ayr, and not far from the “auld haunted kirk” of Alloway, immortalized in the poem of “Tam o’ Shanter.”

**AYR HEAD**, or **POINT OF**, the northern point of the Isle of Man, on which is a revolving light, 106 feet high. *Lat.* 54° 25' N. *Lon.* 4° 23' W.

**AYSGARTH**, *ais'-garth*, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles S.W. from Richmond. *Area.* 77,308 acres. *Pop.* 5649.

**AYTON**, *ai'-ton*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the Eye, in which there are vestiges of supposed ancient camps, 16 miles N.E. from Greenlaw. *Area.* 6832 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 2014; of village, 875.—It is a station on the North British Railway from Berwick to Edinburgh, 7½ miles from the former by railway, and 50½ miles from the latter.

**AYTON**, a name common to several parishes of England, with small populations.

**AZACHAL**, *a-zaw'-kal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 26 miles S.E. from Badajoz. It is inclosed in a valley by three hills. *Pop.* about 3000, employed in the manufacture of brandy, weaving, and agricultural pursuits.

**AZAY**, *a-zai*, the name of two small towns in France, in the departments of the Indre and Indre-and-Loire.

**AZCOYTIA**, *ath-koi'-te-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, one of the Basque provinces, situated at the foot of the mountain Itzariz, 20 miles S.W. from San Sebastian. *Manf.* Hardware and iron nails. There are some flour-mills in the neighbourhood, which is fertile, and produces an abundance of grain, fruit, chestnuts, and vegetables. *Pop.* 3795.

**AZERBIJAN**, or **ADERBEITZAN**, *a'-zer-bi-jan'*, a fertile province of Persia, part of ancient Media, bounded on the N. by Transcaucasia or the Russian provinces S. of the Caucasus, on the S. by Irak-Ajemi, on the E. by Ghilan and the Caspian Sea, and on the W. by Kurdistan. *Area*, about 26,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, some of its ranges varying between 7000 and 9000 feet high; and one of its peaks, Mount Sevelan, attaining an elevation of between 12,000 and 13,000 feet. *Rivers.* The Aras, or Araxes, and its tributary the Kara-su, in the N.; the Kizil-Uzen, with its numerous tributaries, in the S.; and several others which fall into Lake Urumiyeh. *Lakes.* Urumiyeh, which, being salt, is one of the most remarkable features of the province. *Pro.* Maize, rye, barley, flax, hemp, madder, cotton, honey, wax, fruits, and grapes. A great number of horses, camels, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur. *Manf.* Velvets, carpets, woollen goods, silk stuffs, arms, copper utensils, and some cutlery. There are several large tanneries, and dressing skins and furs is a general employment. *Climate.* Generally healthy, though intensely cold in the winter and hot in the summer and autumn months. *Towns.* The principal are Tabreez or Tabriz, the capital

## Azores

Miana, Selmas, Maragha, Ardebil, Khoi, and Urumiyeh. This last is the birthplace of Zoroaster. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 39° 45' N. *Lon.* between 44° and 48° 40' E.—On account of the grinding system of taxation pursued by the Persian government, a colony of 40,000 Armenians left this province in 1832 and settled in the Russian territories.

**AZIMGHUR**, *a'-zim-gur'*, a town of British India, in the province of Allahabad, the chief town of a district of the same name, 49 miles N.E. from Benares. The district is bounded on the N. by the district of Goruckpore, on the N.W. by Oude, on the N.E. by Sarun, on the S.E. by Ghazeeepore, and on the S.W. by Jounpore. *Area.* 2520 square miles. *Pop.* 1,313,950. The town stands in *lat.* 26° 4' N., *lon.* 83° 11' E.—The sepoys in the town of Azimghur revolted in June, 1857, and on the 18th July a battle was fought between them and the British residents, in which nearly 200 mutineers were slain, and 18 English killed and wounded. The victory on the side of the British, with very inferior numbers, who were commanded by the deputy magistrate, Mr. Venables, was complete, and not a house in the town was plundered by the rebels.

**AZINCOURT**. (See AGINCOURT.)

**AZMERIGUNGE**, *az'-mer-i-goony*, a town of Further India, in the presidency of Bengal and the district of Mymensing, 75 miles N.E. from Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, and a place for the construction of native boats. *Lat.* 24° 31' N. *Lon.* 91° 10' E.

**AZORH**, **AZOR**, or **AZOV**, *az'-of*, the ancient Palus Mæotis, an inland sea of Russia in Europe, lying between the government of Taurida on the W., and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea on the E., and communicating with the Black Sea by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Yenikale. *Ext.* About 235 miles from N.E. to S.W., including the Gulf of Taganrog, with a breadth of 110 at its widest part. It is from 35 to 40 feet in depth: and a great portion of the produce of Siberia is transported by it from the Don, which discharges itself into it at its N.E. extremity. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, is frozen over for about a month in winter. *Lat.* 45° 20' to 47° 20' N. *Lon.* 35° to 39° 30' E.—On the shores of this sea are the towns of Taganrog, Mariupol, Yenikale, and Azov, with the names of which the enterprises of the last Russian war carried on in the Crimea have made us familiar.

**AZORH**, **AZOR**, or **AZOV**, once a fortified town of Russia in Europe, at the N.E. extremity of the above sea, near the mouth of the river Don, but now a collection of wretched huts grouped together near a deserted harbour. It is situated on a high ridge, on the site on which it is supposed that the ancient Tanais stood. *Pop.* about 1500. *Lat.* 47° 2' N. *Lon.* 39° 28' E.

**AZORES**, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, *az'-zores'*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 miles. They are divided into three groups, of which the most eastern consists of the island of St. Michael, with the small adjacent one of St. Mary; the middle and largest is composed of the five islands of Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, and Fayal. The small islands of Corvo and Flores lie considerably further west, and appear almost detached from the others. *Area* of the whole, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, with rugged



## Azpeytia

perpendicular coasts, subject to earthquakes, of which the most remarkable is that of 1591, which continued twelve days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca in the island of St. Michael. Besides these occasional and dreadful explosions, the existence of subterraneous fire is constantly indicated by numerous hot springs throughout the islands. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the soil in each of the islands may be considered as exceedingly fertile. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and Indian corn, besides fruits of all kinds, sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco. The best vines are raised on the lofty sides of the Peak of Pico, on the island of that name, which attains an elevation of 7613 feet. *Exp.* Wine, brandy, oranges, pulse, beef, and salt pork to Portugal. *Imp.* Woollen and cotton goods, and hardware from England; iron, pitch, cordage, and glass from the north of Europe; rum, coffee, and sugar from Brazil; oil and timber from the United States, and tea from Portugal. *Pop.* upwards of 240,000, being a mixed race of negroes and Portuguese. *Lat.* between  $36^{\circ} 55'$  and  $39^{\circ} 44' N.$  *Lon.* between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ} 15' E.$ —The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Their name is derived from *Acor*, the Portuguese word for hawk, many of that species of bird having been seen in them at the time.

**AZPEYTIA**, *ath-pi-te-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, one of the Basque provinces, 15 miles S.W. from San Sebastian. *Manf.* Nails, iron utensils, and shoes. *Pop.* 1200.—About a mile from this place, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of a convent that bears his name, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born.

**AZREK**, **BAHR-EL**, or the **BLUE RIVER**, *az-rek*, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Senaar, falls into the Bahr-el Abiad, or White Nile, near Khartûm.

**AZTECS**, *âz-teks*, the name of a tribe of Indians who moved southwards from the country situated to the N. of California, and last settled in that part of America now called Mexico about 1170. In the 15th century it is conjectured by Humboldt that by success in war they had extended their conquests over 60,000 square miles of country. They were extremely superstitious, and worshipped a number of deities, and they had also made some progress in the arts, as may be seen by the representations of human beings, animals, fruit, and foliage, in their paintings, and their architectural and sculptural monuments. They also cultivated the arts of oratory and poetry, but they had no acquaintance with alphabetic writing, and could only keep a record of past events by means of hieroglyphics. Montezuma II., who may be considered the last of their kings, and whose government degenerated into a complete despotism, reigned from 1502 to 1520, when Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards.

**AZUN**, **VAL D'**, *a'-zu(r)-n*, a lovely valley in the south of France, in the department of the High Pyrenees, called the "Eden of the Pyrenees," reaching the base of the Pic du Midi, and crossed by an important road into Spain.

**AZZANA**, **CASTEL D'**, *ath-a'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles S.W. from Verona, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in May, 1799.

## Babelmandeb

**AZZUN**, *az'-zun*, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, situated on a tributary of the river Kanah, 27 miles N.W. from Jerusalem.

## B

**BAADIA**, *ba-di-a*, a town of Algeria, in the oasis of Ziban, province of Constantine, situated near the N.E. extremity of the lake called Shott Melrir. *Lat.*  $34^{\circ} 15' N.$  *Lon.*  $6^{\circ} 33' E.$

**BAAGOE**, *ba'-go*, two small islands in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, one in the channel between the islands of Falster and Zealand, in *lat.*  $54^{\circ} 55' N.$ , *lon.*  $12^{\circ} 3' E.$ ; the other in the Little Belt, near the coast of Odense, in *lat.*  $55^{\circ} 18' N.$ , *lon.*  $9^{\circ} 48' E.$

**BAALBEC**, or **BAALBEK**, *bâl'-bek*, the Baalath of Scripture, and the ancient Heliopolis of the Greeks, a town of Syria, situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of the N.W. slope of Anti-Lebanon. It is 33 miles N. from Damascus, and consists of a few groups of small and meanly built houses, standing among the ruins of the ancient city, the site of which is surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, and about four miles in circuit. *Pop.* about 2000. *Lat.*  $34^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.*  $36^{\circ} 10' E.$ —Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, among which may be mentioned the ruins of a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun. It is uncertain by whom or at what time this building was erected, but some suppose the ruins to be the remains of the great temple of Jupiter, said by John of Malala to have been built at Heliopolis by the emperor Antoninus Pius. Until the time of the Moslem invasion, it was a place of considerable importance. In 1401 it was taken by Tamerlane, and in 1759 it was visited by an earthquake, which reduced it to its present condition.

**BAARLE**, *barl*, a village of Holland, in the province of N. Brabant, 12 miles S.E. from Breda. It bears the affix of Nassau to distinguish it from Baarle Hertog, a neighbouring village, which joins it so closely that the two form only one place. *Pop.* about 1800. *Lat.*  $51^{\circ} 26' N.$  *Lon.*  $4^{\circ} 56' E.$

**BABA**, *ba'-ba*, a seaport town and cape of Turkey in Asia, forming the W. extremity of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* of cape,  $39^{\circ} 27' N.$  *Lon.*  $26^{\circ} 3' E.$ —Another town of Turkey in Europe, near Larissa. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.*  $39^{\circ} 50' N.$  *Lon.*  $22^{\circ} 33' E.$ —Another in S. America, in the republic of Ecuador. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.*  $1^{\circ} 48' S.$  *Lon.*  $79^{\circ} 37' W.$

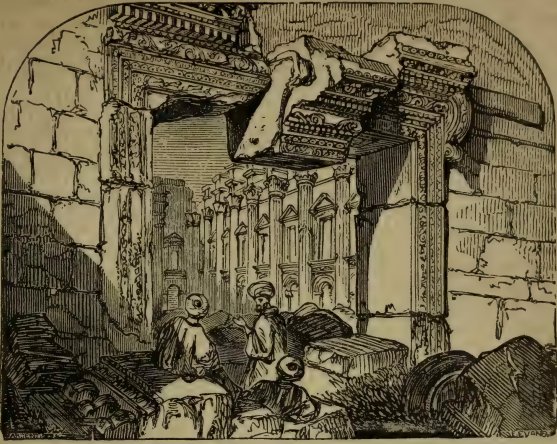
**BABA-DAGH**, *ba'-ba-da*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the district of Dobrudscha, in Bulgaria, 95 miles N.E. from Silistria. It has several mosques, and a considerable trade through the port of Yeniserai, on Lake Rassein, a lagoon communicating with the Black Sea. *Pop.* 10,000.

**BABEK**, *ba'-bek*, a town of Persia, on the confines of the province of Kerman, 95 miles W. from Kerman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. *Lat.*  $30^{\circ} 3' N.$  *Lon.*  $54^{\circ} 18' E.$

**BABELMANDEB**, **STRAIT OF**, *ba'-bel-mân'-deb*, "the gate of tears," a channel uniting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, 15 miles broad in the narrowest part. (See ASIA.)—Also a small barren island in the middle of the strait.

**BABELMANDEB**, **SEA OF GULF OF**, **GULF OF ADEN**, or **GULF OF ARABIA**, a part of the





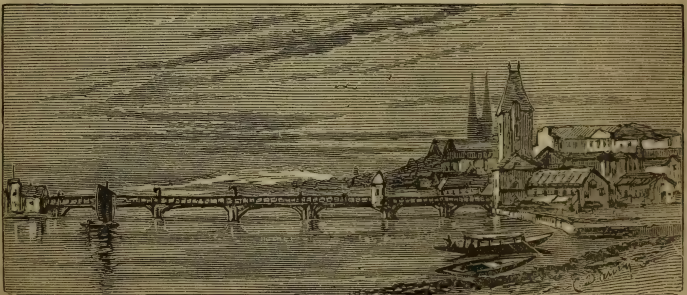
BALBEC.—THE GREAT GATE.



BANDA ISLES.—GOENONG API.



BALACLAVA.—THE INNER HARBOUR.



BASLE.



## Babelthuap

Arabian Sea, extending 550 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of from 100 to 200. *Lat.* between  $10^{\circ} 30'$  and  $15^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $43^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ} E.$

**BABELTHUAP**, *bai'-bel-thu'-ap*, the largest of the Caroline Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, having a circumference of about 50 miles. *Lat.*  $7^{\circ} 40' N.$  *Lon.*  $134^{\circ} 40' E.$

**BABINOVITCHI**, *ba'-bi-no-vit-chi*, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Mohilev, on the Lutchessa, 60 miles N. from Mohilev. *Lat.*  $54^{\circ} 47' N.$  *Lon.*  $30^{\circ} 37' E.$

**BABUYANES**, or **BABUYAN ISLANDS**, *ba'-boo'-ya'-nes*, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. *Pop.* united, about 12,000. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 58'$  to  $19^{\circ} 42' N.$  *Lon.*  $121^{\circ} 15'$  to  $122^{\circ} 5' E.$

**BABYLON**, *bab'-i-lon*, the capital of the ancient Assyrian empire, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, about 60 miles S. from Bagdad. The modern town of Hillah is supposed to occupy a part of its site. It had 100 brazen gates, and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, measured 50 miles in circumference, 87 feet in thickness and 350 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town through the dried bed of the river. It was subsequently taken by Alexander the Great, and became famous on account of its being the place of his death. From it arose the new empire which was afterwards established under the Seleucidae.

**BABYLONIA**, *bab'-i-lo'-ne-a*, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants shook off the Assyrian yoke, and the province became as powerful as the present kingdom.

**BACALAR**, **SALAMANCA DE**, *ba'-ka-lar'*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan, 80 miles N.W. from Belize, and 175 miles S.E. from Merida. *Pro.* Mahogany and fustic. *Pop.* about 4000, consisting principally of Indians.

**BACCARAT**, *ba'-ka-ra*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, situated on the Meurthe, 30 miles S.E. from Nancy. *Manf.* Principally glass. *Pop.* 4000.

**BACCHIGLIONE**, *ba'-keel-ye'-o-nai*, a navigable river of Upper Italy, which rises in the Alps, about 15 miles N.E. from Vicenza, and, after a course of 55 miles, falls into the lagoons of Venice.

**BACHARACH**, *ba'-ka-rak*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, in the government of Coblenz, 22 miles S.E. from Coblenz. *Pop.* about 2000. Here, on the 1st January, 1814, Blucher, with his army, crossed the Rhine.

**BACHIAN**, or **BATCHIAN**, *bat'-she-an*, one of the Molucca islands, situated on the W. side of the S. peninsula of Gilolo, and belonging to the Gilolo group, or Moluccas proper. *Ext.* 54 miles long by 20 broad. *Area*, estimated at 900 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and mountainous. *Lat.*  $1^{\circ} S.$  *Lon.*  $127^{\circ} 33' E.$ —It was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch in 1610.

**BACK RIVER**, *bak*, formerly the Great Fish River, but now named Back River, in honour of Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir George Back, R.N. It issues from Sussex Lake, and falls into an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in *lat.*  $67^{\circ} N.$ , *lon.*  $94^{\circ} 40' W.$

**BACK LAND**, the territory through which the above river flows, and so named from its having been explored by Captain Back in 1831.

## Badakshan

**BACKERGUNGE**, *ba'-ker-goony'*, a district of British India, in the presidency and province of Bengal, lying to the N.E. of the province called the Sunderbunds, and forming with that district the swampy tract of land that is intersected by the numerous mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. *Area.* 3794 square miles. *Desc.* A thick impenetrable jungle, here and there relieved by some patches of fertile rice-ground. *Pop.* 733,800.—Its capital is a town of the same name, 129 miles E. from Calcutta.

**BACKNANG**, *bak'-nang*, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 16 miles N.E. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and leather. *Pop.* about 4000.

**BACS**, *baks*, a town of Austria, in the woiwodschafft of Servia, 28 miles S. from Zombor, and 75 miles S.W. from Szegedin. It has a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* about 3000. *Lat.*  $45^{\circ} 23' N.$  *Lon.*  $19^{\circ} 16' E.$

**BACS**, a district of Austria, forming part of the woiwodschafft of Servia, and occupying the S. portion of the long strip of alluvial ground lying between the Danube and the Theiss. It is divided into the two counties of Upper and Lower Bacs by the Franzen's Canal. *Area.* 3625 square miles. *Desc.* At some seasons almost a morass; but fertile, and producing abundance of tobacco, wheat, and wine. *Pop.* 500,000.

**BACTON**, *bak'-ton*, three parishes of England, with small populations, one in Hereford, another in Norfolk, and the other in Suffolk.

**BACUP**, *bak'-up*, a town of England, in Lancashire, 12 miles S.E. from Blackburn. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving. There are some considerable dye-works in the town, and some brass and iron foundries. *Pop.* 10,935.—It is the terminus of the Manchester, Bury, and Bacup branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 22 miles from Manchester.

**BADAGRY**, *ba'-dag-ry*, a town of Dahomey, on the Bight of Benin, in Africa, on the coast known as the Slave Coast, 300 miles N.E. from Cape-Coast Castle. *Pop.* considered to be 10,000. *Lat.*  $6^{\circ} 29' N.$  *Lon.*  $3^{\circ} 4' E.$

**BADAJOS**, or **BADAJOZ**, *bád'-a-jos* (Sp. *ba-dah-os*), a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, 116 miles E. from Lisbon, and 200 miles S.W. from Madrid. It is a town of great antiquity, with narrow streets, standing on the Guadiana, which is crossed here by a bridge of twenty-eight arches. It has several parish churches, monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals. The cathedral church is the only edifice that deserves notice. *Manf.* Coarse woollen fabrics, soap, and leather. *Pop.* 12,000.—Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Paz Augusta*. It was taken by the French under Soult in 1811, and carried by assault by the British under the duke of Wellington, April 6th, 1812, after a most determined resistance and terrible conflict; the loss of the British in killed and wounded being nearly 5000. For two nights and days the city was sacked by the soldiery, Wellington in vain endeavouring to check them. It is the birthplace of the painter Morales, called El Divino.

**BADAKSHAN**, *ba-dak'-shan*, a district of Turkestan, in Central Asia, comprising a portion of the dominions of the chief of Koondooz. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, which are peculiar to this region, and some ruby-mines. *Rivers.* The Oxus, the Kokcha, and several other streams. The inhabitants are Tájiks, professing



## Baddesley

Mahometanism and speaking the Persian language. Jerm, on the left bank of the Kokcha, 170 miles N.E. from Cabool, is the capital, but Fyzabad, 25 miles N.W. from Jerm, was formerly the chief town of the district. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 73° E.

**BADDESLEY**, *băd's-le*, a name common to several parishes of England with small populations.

**BADEN**, GRAND DUCHY OF, *ba'-den*, a state of the German Confederation, bounded S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, E. by Wurttemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. by the Palatinate of Bavaria and the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. *Divisions.* These are four;—Lake Constance, Upper Rhine, Middle Rhine, and Lower Rhine. *Towns.* Baden, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Freiburg, and Heidelberg. *Area.* 5890 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, except in the west, where there is a continuous valley extending from Mannheim to Basle. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, Dreisam, Weissen, Main, Danube, and Neckar. *Lakes.* Part of Lake Constance, the Möckinger-See, the Ilmen-See, and the Eichner-See, whose waters disappear at a certain season of the year and do not return for some months. *Climate.* Severe in the mountain regions, but mild in the valleys. *Pro.* As the chief wealth of the state springs from agriculture; barley, maize, wheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Alum, sulphur, vitriol, silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, cobalt, potter's clay, marble, alabaster, jasper, onyx, garnet, and agate. *Manf.* Ribbon-weaving, straw-plait, wooden ornaments, paper, clocks, watches, organs, and musical boxes. *Pop.* 1,375,000. *Lat.* between 47° 33' and 49° 47' N. *Lon.* between 7° 30' and 9° 45' E.

**BADEN**, usually called Baden-Baden, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 18 miles S.W. from Karlsruhe. It is noted for its mineral baths, and is most picturesquely situated in the midst of a valley rich in vineyards and orchards, the adjacent heights being crowned with grand old ruins. In the autumn the influx of visitors from England and all parts of the continent is very great; and the public gaming-tables attract a host of ardent players and curious lookers-on. *Pop.* 7000, which is doubled by the visitors during the season in July and August. *Lat.* 48° 46' N. *Lon.* 8° 15' E.

**BADEN**, a town of Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, 15 miles from Vienna, noted for its baths. *Pop.* about 5000. There are many places of this name on the Continent, it being the German word for "bath."

**BADENOCH**, *băd-e-nok*, an extensive Highland district in the north of Scotland, forming part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the Spey.

**BADENWEILLER**, *ba'-den-vai-ler*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 16 miles S.W. from Freiburg, famous for its baths. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, nails, and earthenware. *Pop.* 2100. The remains of fine Roman baths were discovered in the neighbourhood of this village in 1784.

**BADIA**, *ba-de-a*, two small towns of Italy, the one on the Adige, 15 miles N.W. from Rovigo, *pop.* 3500; and the other 11 miles N.E. from Verona, distinguished as Badia Calavena, *pop.* 2000.

**BADONG**, *ba'-dong*, a state and Dutch colony

## Bagdad

in the island of Bali, or Little Java, in the Eastern Archipelago. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, cultivating and exporting maize, rice, coffee, tobacco, cattle, and pigs to the Mauritius, Singapore, and Australia.

**BADULATO**, *ba'-doo-la'-to*, a thriving town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, 16 miles from Squillace. *Pop.* 3000.

**BAENA**, or **VAENA**, *ba-ai'-na*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cordova, 31 miles S.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton-fabrics; and the town contains several oil-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 13,000.

**BAEPENDY**, *ba'-ai-pain'-de*, a town and district of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 180 miles N.W. from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 9000. *Lat.* 22° 5' S. *Lon.* 44° 38' W.

**BAEZA**, or **BAEÇA**, *ba-ai'-tha*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen, 22 miles N.E. from the town of that name. Its streets and squares are handsome and spacious: one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. *Manf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* about 10,000. —This was formerly a considerable place, having been the residence of several Moorish kings.

**BAFFA**, *băf-a*, a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, 62 miles S.W. from Lefkosia. It is situated on a rocky eminence close to the sea; its harbour is unsafe in winter. *Pop.* about 1000. *Lat.* 34° 45' N. *Lon.* 32° 27' E. Baffa stands on the site of the celebrated Paphos, where Venus was worshipped.

**BAFFIN SEA**, *băf-in*, erroneously called a bay, is situated between Greenland and the lands or islands on the north of Hudson Bay. On the N. it is entered by Smith Sound from the Polar Sea; on the S. by Davis Strait from the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Jones Sound and Barrow Strait from the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* extending from 68° to 78° N. *Lon.* from 55° to 80° E.

**BAGDAD**, or **BAGHDAD**, **PACHALIC OF**, *băg'-dăd*, a pachalic or government of Turkey in Asia, sometimes called Al-Jezireh, bounded on the N. by the pachalics of Van and Mosul; on the S.W. by Syria and Arabia; on the E. by Persia; and on the S.E. by the pachalic of Basra, or Bussorah. The boundary lines, however, between Bagdad and the provinces by which it is surrounded, are not clearly defined. *Ext.* 550 miles long from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of 200 at its widest part. *Area.* 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* A great portion of the country consists of deserts destitute of vegetation of any kind, except along the banks of the streams and rivers. The plains east of the Tigris are fertile, and produce grain and fruit, and fine dates in the drier parts. *Rivers.* The Euphrates and the Tigris. *Zoology.* The wild animals are lions, jackals, gazelles, hogs, and hares; and the domestic are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, dromedaries, and single-humped camels. The horses are especially beautiful, and as beef is not eaten, oxen are raised, not for slaughter, but for agricultural purposes. The principal wild birds are blackcock, partridges, wild doves, and snipes; ducks, geese, widgeons, and pelicans haunt the lakes and marshes; whilst the only domestic birds are the pigeon and common fowl. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, apples, pears, oranges, melons, cucumbers, and onions are all grown; but the heat of the climate in June, July, and August burns up

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Bagdad

almost everything that is green, whilst the winter is similar to a northern summer. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Lat.* between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.* between  $35^{\circ} 20'$  and  $47^{\circ} 30' E.$

BAGDAD, a city of Turkey in Asia, the capital of the pachalic of Bagdad, intersected by the Tigris, but having the greater part on the east side of the river, about 240 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. The city stands in the midst of a forest of date-trees, and its domes and minarets ascend above them, which renders it striking and picturesque at a distance. On a nearer approach, however, the meanness of the houses of the poorer classes of which the city is chiefly composed, greatly detracts from any impression of the beauty with which its appearance from afar may have affected the traveller; as they are mostly of brick, and generally one story high. The streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of the rich, however, are handsome, having windows of stained glass, ornamented ceilings, and a courtyard in the interior, which is generally planted with date-trees and orange-trees. It is said that there are about 100 mosques in the town. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; and the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expense of subsistence is moderate. The bazaars consist of a magnificent display of shops, wherein every description of eastern merchandize may be found. *Manf.* The principal are red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* about 60,000, consisting mostly of Turks and Arabs. *Lat.*  $33^{\circ} 21' N.$  *Lon.*  $44^{\circ} 28' E.$ —Bagdad was founded in 763, A.D. In the 9th century the famous Haroun-al-Raschid reigned here. In a large burial-ground outside the walls of the town there is a tomb erected to the memory of Zobeide, the wife of this caliph, and the famous lady of the "Thousand and One Nights." Bagdad has undergone many revolutions, and was nearly destroyed in 1638, by Amurath IV., to whom it was surrendered by the Persians. Since then it has been nominally subject to the Porte.

BAGILT, *ba'-gilt*, a town of Flintshire, N. Wales, about 2 miles N.W. from Flint. *Pop.* about 2500, mostly employed in coal and lead works. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 70 miles from Holyhead and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chester.

BAGNACAVELLO, *ban'-ya-ka'-val'-o*, a neat town of Italy, in the Æmilian provinces, 35 miles S.E. from Ferrara. *Pop.* 13,000.

BAGNARA, *ban'-yar'-a*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, 16 miles N.E. from Reggio. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. *Pop.* 8500.—In 1783 this town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE, *ban'-yair der be-gor'*, a town of France, on the Adour, in the department of the High Pyrenees, 11 miles S.E. from Tarbes. This town is well built, containing several squares and numerous handsome streets. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, and crape, called *crepe de barège*. It is celebrated for its bathing-establishments, of which there are about twenty. *Pop.* between 8000 and 9000. *Lat.*  $43^{\circ} 3' N.$  *Lon.*  $0^{\circ} 11' E.$

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, *loo-shong*, a town of

## Bahama

France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 70 miles S.W. from Toulouse. It has sulphureous thermal springs, and a bathing-establishment, frequented from May to October. *Pop.* about 3400.

BAGNES, VAL DE, *ban'-ya*, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the canton Valais, in which is the village of Chables, 15 miles S.W. from Sion, and several other hamlets. The Val de Bagnes, which has an elevation of 2716 feet above the level of the sea, extends along the course of the river Dranse from the foot of Mount Combin nearly to Martigny. *Pop.* of hamlets in the valley, about 9000.—In 1818, the Dranse being blocked up with ice, a lake was formed; and, when it burst, the torrent swept away 400 cottages, and 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, and BAGNO, *ban'-ye*, and *ban'-yo*, a name common to several Italian villages, on account of their being bathing-places, distinguished by various affixes.

BAGNOLO, *ban'-yo'-lo*, the name of two towns of small populations in Italy, in the provinces of Lombardy and Modena. Bagnoli and Bagnolo are the names of many villages in Italy.

BAGNOLS, *ban'-yols*, a town of France, on the Ceze, in the department of the Gard, 25 miles N.E. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Various kinds of silk and serge. *Pop.* about 5000.

BAGOLINO, *ba'-go-le'-no*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles N.E. from Brescia. In its vicinity are the sulphureous thermal springs of St. Giacomo. *Pop.* about 4000.

BAGSHOT, *bäg'-shot*, formerly Holy Hall, a village of England, in Surrey, 8 miles S.W. from Windsor, and 12 miles N.W. from Guildford. *Pop.* 1100.—It gives its name to an extensive heath in its neighbourhood, once notorious as the haunt of highwaymen.

BAGULKOTA, *ba-gul'-kot*, a town of British India, in the district of Belgaum, in the presidency of Bombay, situated on the Gutpurba, a tributary of the Kistnah, 205 miles S.E. from Poonah. *Lat.*  $16^{\circ} 10' N.$  *Lon.*  $75^{\circ} 46' E.$

BAHADEERPOOR, *ba-ha'-der-poor*, the name of two towns in India. 1. In the province of Goojerat, 19 miles S.E. from Baroda. *Lat.*  $22^{\circ} 10' N.$  *Lon.*  $73^{\circ} 30' E.$  2. In the district of Mirzapoor, presidency of Bengal, 43 miles S.W. from Benares, on the right bank of the Ganges. *Lat.*  $25^{\circ} 16' N.$  *Lon.*  $82^{\circ} 22' E.$

BAHAMA, or LUCAYOS ISLANDS, *ba-ha'-ma*, in the Atlantic Ocean, situated opposite the E. coast of Florida and the N. coast of Cuba, and belonging to Great Britain. They comprise all the West-India islands that lie to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo: they have never been regularly surveyed; and though their numbers have been estimated at 500, a great proportion of them are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. *Area* of the whole, estimated at about 5000 square miles. The following are the principal:—Great Abaco, Little Abaco, Andros, Atwood's Cay or Key, Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Inagua, Hog Island, Rum Key, Harbour Island, Great Island, Long Key, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rose Island, Royal Island, San Salvador, New Providence, and Watling Island. *Desc.* Mostly flat, barren, and rocky, chiefly producing cotton, maize, pineapples, and vegetables. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is here and there spotted with patches of good land. In general, the islands are ill supplied with fresh water; but this is found by digging wells in the rocks to



## Bahama Bank

the depths of the sea-level. *Climate*. Salubrious. The northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America; the southern are hotter throughout the year, being low, flat, barren, and rocky. *Pop.* about 30,000, a great proportion of whom are blacks and people of colour. *Lat.* between  $21^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $71^{\circ}$  and  $79^{\circ}$  W. The Bahama Islands were first settled by the English in 1629. They were taken by Spain in 1781, but, in 1783, they were restored to Great Britain, when the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained.—The Great Bahama Island is near the N. extremity of the group; and San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492. (See AMERICA, SOUTH.)

**BAHAMA BANK, GREAT**, a sand-bank of great extent, along the margin of which a great many of the Bahama Islands are situated. It is separated from the island of Cuba by the Old Bahama Channel, and from the Little Bahama Bank by New Providence Channel. *Lat.* between  $22^{\circ} 10'$  and  $26^{\circ} 15'$  N. *Lon.* between  $74^{\circ} 45'$  and  $79^{\circ} 15'$  W.

**BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA**, the narrow sea between the coast of Florida and the Great and Little Bahama Banks, 135 miles long and 46 broad.

**BAHAR, or BEHAR, *be'-har***, an old, extensive, and populous province of Hindostan, formerly divided into two parts, Mithila, now Tirhoot in the north, and Magadha in the south, both of which were independent kingdoms. It is bounded on the N. by Nepal, on the S. by Gondwana, on the W. by Oude and Allahabad, and on the E. by Bengal. *Area*, about 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* One of the richest and most productive provinces of India. Its opium is the best cultivated in that country. Tobacco, indigo, and sugar are grown to a large extent. *Climate*. Temperate, and more salubrious than that of Bengal. *Pop.* 9,000,000. *Lat.* between  $22^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $84^{\circ}$  and  $88^{\circ}$  E.

**BAHAR**, a district of the above province, situated in its centre, and bounded on the N. by Patna, on the E. by Mongheer, on the S. by Ramghur and Palamow, on the W. by Mirzapoor, and on the N.W. by Shahabad. *Area*. 5694 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500,000.

**BAHAR, (*Vihar*, "a monastery of Buddhists")**, formerly the capital of the above district, 35 miles S.E. from Patna. It has now fallen much to decay, but is still resorted to by pilgrims. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.*  $25^{\circ} 10'$  N. *Lon.*  $85^{\circ} 31'$  E.

**BAHAWULPOOR**, Hindostan. (See BHAWUL-POOR.)

**BAHIA, *ba-he'-a***, a name, which, with various affixes, designates a number of bays in different parts of the world.

**BAHIA HONDA**, a large and well-sheltered port of the island of Cuba. *Lat.*  $23^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.*  $82^{\circ} 58'$  W. This port is the resort of privateers for landing their slaves.

**BAHIA, or SAN SALVADOR**, a province and captainship of Brazil, so named from the capacious bay on which its capital, San Salvador, stands.

**BAHIA, or SAN SALVADOR**, a city of Brazil, the capital of the above province. It has a cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a town-hall, an hospital, a theatre, and several

## Baireuth

monasteries and convents. *Exp.* Sugar, rice, rum, dye and fancy goods, tobacco, cigars, cocoa-nuts, horns, hides, and bullion. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, flour, salt, provisions, iron, glass, and wines. *Pop.* 125,000, of whom two-thirds are mulattoes and blacks. *Lat.*  $12^{\circ} 56'$  S. *Lon.*  $38^{\circ} 27'$  W.—This city was founded by Diego Alvarez Correa, about 1510, and became the capital of the Spanish Empire in Brazil under the first governor-general, Thomas de Souza, in 1549.

**BAHLINGEN, or BALINGEN, *ba'-ling-en***, a town of Wurtemberg, 38 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. *Pop.* 3000.

**BAHR, *bar***, the Arabic name for a sea or river.

**BAHR-EL-ABIAD, *bar-el-a'-be-ä'd*** (White River); **BAHR-EL-AZREK** (Blue River), rivers of Africa, forming the upper branches of the Nile.

**BAHREIN, *bai'-rein***, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Aval, Arad, and Jebel-Hussein. (See AVAL.) *Pop.* of the group uncertain; perhaps 70,000. *Lat.*  $26^{\circ} 10'$  N. *Lon.*  $50^{\circ} 35'$  E.

**BAIBURT, *bai'-burt***, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Turkish Armenia, pachalic of Erzeroum, 67 miles N.W. from Erzeroum. *Pop.* 3000.—The snow which falls here in winter is so great as to interrupt all communication even with the neighbouring villages. Baked cow-dung is the only fuel of the poorer classes, who are described as an active, hardy race. *Lat.*  $40^{\circ} 14'$  N. *Lon.*  $40^{\circ} 8'$  E.

**BAIKAL, *bai-e'-kal***, a lake of Russia in Asia or Siberia, forming part of the boundary line between the governments of Irkutsk and Trans-Baikal, sometimes called the Sea of Baikal, or the Holy Sea. *Lat.* between  $52^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ} 41'$  N. *Lon.* between  $104^{\circ}$  and  $109^{\circ} 40'$  E. (See ASIA.)

**BAILDON, *bail'-den***, a town and chapelry of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles N.E. from Bradford. *Pop.* 3895.

**BAILLEBOROUGH, *bai'-le-bur'-o***, a market town and parish of Ireland, standing on a head stream of the Blackwater river, in the county of Cavan, Ulster, 16 miles S.E. from Cavan. *Area* of parish, 12,416 acres. *Pop.* 4691.

**BAILLEUL, or BELLE, *bai'-yu(r)l***, a neat and well-built town of France, in the department of the Nord or North, 16 miles N.W. from Lille. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, hats, lace, beetroot-sugar, and oil. The district in which it stands is famed for its cheese. *Pop.* 10,000. This is the name of several other small towns of France.

**BAIN, *bäng***, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 18 miles S. from Rennes. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs: the town also has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* about 3500.

**BAINBRIDGE, *bain'-brid***, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Askrigg, and 47 miles N.W. from York. *Pop.* 807.

**BAIRDSTOWN, *bairds'-town***, a post township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is 44 miles S.W. from Frankfort, on a branch of the Salt River. *Pop.* about 1500.

**BAIREUTH, *bi'-rooth***, a city of Bavaria, the capital of the province of Upper Franconia, 120 miles N. from Munich, and 40 miles N.E. from Nuremberg. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, leather, parchment, porcelain, and tobacco. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.*  $49^{\circ} 56'$  N. *Lon.*  $11^{\circ} 35'$  E.—Jean



## Bais

Paul Richter died here in 1825. A monument to his memory was erected in this place by the king of Bavaria.

**BAIS**, *bai*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 22 miles N.E. from Laval. *Pop.* 3000.

**BAIROOT**, *bai-tool*, a fortified town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, and the territory or province of Saugor and Nerbudda, the capital of a district of the same name, 92 miles N.W. from Nagpoor. *Area* of district, or pergunnah, as it is properly termed, 990 square miles. *Pop.* 93,441. *Lat.* of town,  $21^{\circ} 52' N.$  *Lon.*  $77^{\circ} 52' E.$

**BAJA**, *ba-zha*, a considerable market town of Austria, in the woiwodschafft of Servia, in the province of Baes, 29 miles N.W. from Zombor. It has a castle, a county-court, and a yearly fair for hogs. *Pop.* 14,500.

**BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FÉ**, or **PARANA**, *ba-há-da dai san'-ta fái*, a town of the Argentine Confederation, in the state of Entre Rios, of which it is the capital, situated on the E. bank of the Parana, nearly opposite Santa Fé. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.*  $31^{\circ} 45' S.$  *Lon.*  $60^{\circ} 38' W.$

**BAJOOR**, or **BAJOUR**, *ba-joor*, a territory on the N.W. frontier of Hindostan, having Surat on the N.E. and Afghanistan on the S.W. It is occupied by predatory hill tribes under chiefs in alliance with the Moulvie of Swat. *Area*, estimated at 370 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, surrounded by mountains, clothed with forests of cedar and oak. *Pop.* about 120,000. Its chief town is called Bajour, and is supposed to be the Bazira mentioned in the history of the invasion of Asia by Alexander the Great. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.*  $35^{\circ} 10' N.$  *Lon.*  $71^{\circ} 20' E.$

**BAKER**, a county of Georgia, U.S., watered by the river Flint. *Area*, 1296 square miles. *Pro.* Principally sugar. *Pop.* about 5000, of whom nearly two-thirds are negroes.

**BAKER ISLAND**, an island in the North Polar Sea, or Arctic Ocean, discovered by Captain Parry. *Lat.*  $74^{\circ} 58' N.$  *Lon.*  $97^{\circ} 54' W.$

**BAKER ISLAND**, an island in Massachusetts, U.S., off Salem Harbour, 5 miles from Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

**BAKER RIVER**, a river of New Hampshire, U.S., which empties itself into the Merrimac at Plymouth.

**BAKEWELL**, *baik'-wel*, a market town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, situated amidst beautiful scenery, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, and 22 miles N.W. from Derby. All Saints' church, the parish church, an old but handsome building, was restored and repaired in 1845. The Grammar School was founded by Lady Manners in 1637. The town possesses a handsome court-house, town-hall, literary institution and museum. There are lead mines, and stone and marble quarries in the neighbourhood, and a cotton mill erected by Arkwright. *Pop.* of town, 2704; of parish, 11,254.—About 2 miles from Bakewell stands Haddon Hall, the most perfect of England's old baronial residences. Chatsworth, the beautiful seat of the duke of Devonshire, where Sir Joseph Paxton first displayed his talents in horticulture and ornamental architecture, is also in this parish, about 3 miles from the town. Bakewell is a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland Railway, between Ambergate Junction and Buxton,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles by railway from the former, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the latter.

**BAKTSHT-SERAI**, or **BAGTCHÉ-SERAI**, *bak'-she-ai'-rai*, "the palace of the gardens," a large

## Balaklava

town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, in the government of Taurida, 18 miles S.W. from Simferopol. It consists of several irregular streets and ill-built houses, mostly of wood, and has 32 mosques, a Greek church, a palace, and many fountains. *Manf.* Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. *Pop.* estimated at 13,000, mostly Tartars. *Lat.*  $44^{\circ} 44' N.$  *Lon.*  $33^{\circ} 53' E.$ —This is the only town in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin.

**BAKHTEGAN**, *bak'-te-gan*, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, or Farsistan, the W. extremity of which is about 50 miles E. from Shiraz. *Ext.* 55 miles long, and 10 broad. It yields salt in large quantities. The river Bendemeer or Bendemir enters it at its W. extremity.

**BAKU**, or **BADKU**, *ba-ku*, a town belonging to Russia, in Transcaucasia, in the province of Shirvan, situated on the southern shore of the peninsula of Apsheron (see APSHERON), in the Caspian Sea. It stands on a declivity near to the sea, and is defended by a double wall and deep ditch. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is highly esteemed. *Exp.* Cotton, fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock-salt, and naphtha. *Imp.* Wine, silks, cotton cloth, dye-stuffs, iron, and linen. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the surrounding district, particularly about eight miles from the town. *Pop.* of town, 6000; of district, 30,000. *Lat.*  $40^{\circ} 23' N.$  *Lon.*  $49^{\circ} 53' E.$ —The district was taken possession of by Russia in 1801, and finally ceded to that power by Persia in 1813.

**BALA**, *ba'-la*, a township of North Wales, and a borough by prescription, in the county of Merioneth, situated at the N. end of Bala Pool, or Pimble Mere, 17 miles N.E. from Dolgelly. *Manf.* Knitted woollen gloves and stockings, and flannels. *Pop.* 2383.

**BALACHNA**, or **BALAKHNA**, *ba-lak'-na*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Nijni Novgorod, situated on the Volga, 22 miles N.W. from Nijni Novgorod. It contains upwards of 12 churches, and has a good trade in grain. *Pop.* about 3500. *Lat.*  $56^{\circ} 28' N.$  *Lon.*  $43^{\circ} 25' E.$

**BALAGANSK**, *ba'-la-gansk*, a town of Russia in Asia, in the government of Irkutsk, 130 miles N.W. from Irkutsk. *Lat.*  $53^{\circ} 40' N.$  *Lon.*  $103^{\circ} 24' E.$

**BALAGHAUT DISTRICTS**, *ba'-la-gaut*, "above the ghauts or hills," a large tract of elevated country in British India, comprising the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. (See BELLARY, CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL.)

**BALAGUER**, *ba'-la-goo'-air*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Lerida, situated on the Segre, 18 miles N.E. from Lerida. *Pop.* nearly 5000.—There is a strong castle here, which commands the town.

**BALAKLAVA**, *ba'-lak'-la'-va*, a small seaport town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, about 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. In its vicinity is the monastery of St. George. The harbour, which has a remarkably narrow entrance, resembles a deep Highland loch; it is surrounded by high rugged hills, and commanded by the ruins of an old Genoese fort.—It was to this place that the French and English allied army, after the battle of the Alma, made the celebrated flank march from the north of Sebastopol, reaching the valley on the 26th September, 1854; and in the port they were met

## Balambangan

by a portion of the fleet, carrying the siege train and provisions. Balaklava harbour, being too small for both the English and French fleets, was retained by the English, whilst the French occupied Kamiesch Bay. On October 25th, 1854, the battle of Balaklava was fought, in which the "thin red line" of Highland infantry under Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, repelled the attack of the Russian cavalry. But this day is more especially memorable for the splendid charge of the light brigade of British cavalry; of which exploit Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate, has sung,—

"Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

Of 600 horsemen, nearly two-thirds were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The frightful state of Balaklava harbour during the winter of 1854-55, the miseries endured by the English army through the failure of the commissariat and other departments, and from want of transport from the port to the front, are matters of history, and belong to the narrative of the Crimean war. (See CRIMEA.)

BALAMBANGAN, *ba'-lam-ban'-gan*, a fruitful island of the Indian Archipelago, lying to the N. of Borneo. *Lat.* 7° 35' N. *Lon.* 117° E.

BALASORE, *ba'-la-sor*, a maritime district of Hindostan, forming the N. division of the province of Cuttack, in the presidency of Bengal. It is watered by the Boorah-bullung river. *Area.* 1258 square miles. Salt and rice are the principal articles of produce. *Pop.* 19,000.—BALASORE, the capital of this district, and the chief port of Cuttack, is situated on the above-named river, a few miles from its mouth. It is about 120 miles S.W. from Calcutta. It is a seaport much frequented by coasting vessels trading to Calcutta with rice and salt, and by ships from the Maldivé Islands. *Pop.* 11,500. *Lat.* 21° 30' N. *Lon.* 86° 54' E.

BALATON, or PLATTEN-SEE, *ba'-la-ton*, a lake of Austria, in Hungary, 55 miles S.W. from Pesth. *Ext.* 52 miles long, and from 3 to 10 br ad. *Area.* estimated at 420 square miles. It abounds with fish, and its waters are slightly saline.

BALBRIGGAN, *bäl'-brig'-än*, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 19 miles N.E. from Dublin, and 21½ miles by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, on which it is a station. It is a favourite watering-place, a coast-guard station, and has a harbour protected by a quay, on which there is a lighthouse. *Manf.* Muslin embroidery and calico and stocking weaving. "Balbriggan hosiery" is a term well known to the dealers in those articles. *Pop.* 2258. *Lat.* 53° 37' N. *Lon.* 6° 12' W.

BALBY, *bal'-be*, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about a mile from Doncaster. *Pop.* 1058.—Here the Society of Friends held their first meetings.

BALCARRY, *bäl'-kär'-e*, a headland of Scotland, on the Solway Firth, at the entrance to Auchencrain Bay, 9 miles E. from Kirkcudbright. *Lat.* 54° 49' N. *Lon.* 3° 50' W.

BALCOMBE, *bal'-kum*, a parish of England, in the county of Sussex, 5 miles N. from Cuckfield, and 32 miles N.E. from Chichester. *Area.* 4736 acres. *Pop.* 880.—A tunnel, 3418 feet in length, on the line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, passes through this parish. There is a station at Balcombe.

BALDEGG, *bald'eg*, a lake and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 19 miles N.

## Bale

from Lucerne. *Ext.* 3 miles long and 1 broad. It is upwards of 1400 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 47° 12' N. *Lon.* 8° 16' E.

BALDJIK. (See BALTCHIK.)

BALDO, MONTE, *bal'-do*, a mountain of Lombardy, to the E. of the Lago di Garda. *Height,* 7100 feet.

BALDOCK, a market town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 15 miles N.W. from Hertford. Corn, straw plait, cheese, and malt are the chief articles of traffic. *Pop.* 1974.—It is a station on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern Railway, 5 miles from Hitchin Junction, and 21½ miles from Cambridge.

BALDWIN, the name of two counties in the United States of America. 1. In the centre of Georgia. *Area.* 329 square miles, producing sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* upwards of 8000, of whom about half are negroes. 2. In the south of Alabama. *Area.* 2000 square miles, of a fertile soil. *Pop.* 7000, of whom half are negroes.

BALE, BASLE, or BASEL, *bal*, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded N. by Baden and the canton Aargau, W. by the department of the Upper Rhine in France, E. by Aargau, and S. by the cantons Soleure and Berne. *Area.* about 180 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., being intersected by branches of the Jura range; and flat in the N., where it is watered by the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, and its tributaries the Ergolz and Birs. Other feeders of the Rhine plentifully water the whole of the canton, which altogether belongs to the basin of that river. *Forests.* Considerable, and chiefly consisting of ash, pine, fir, and oak. *Pro.* Wine, corn, and fruit. Cattle are fed in the mountain regions, and excellent butter and cheese are made. *Manf.* The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures, of which ribbon-making is the most important. Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and steel-wares are made, however, and command an extensive sale. *Pop.* about 92,000. *Lat.* between 47° 21' and 47° 37' N. *Lon.* between 7° 29' and 7° 48' E.—In 1833 this canton was divided into two parts, each made entirely independent of the other, respectively called Basel-country, and Basel-city. The former comprises the whole territory of the old canton, with the exception of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three parishes on the right bank of the Rhine, which together form the division of Basel-city.

BALE, or BASLE, the capital of the above canton, and the largest town in Switzerland. It lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected by a bridge of 600 feet in length. It has a cathedral church, occupying the site of the ancient Roman fort Basilia, a town-house, an arsenal, a university, founded in 1460, an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. The cathedral was built in 1019, by Henry II., and contains the tombs of Erasmus, Cœlampadius, Bernouilli, and Anne, the wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and mother of the present line of Austrian princes. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. Erasmus, Bernouilli, and Euler were professors in the university; and the library connected with the botanic garden is said to be the richest of its kind in Europe. *Manf.* Ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, paper, linen and gloves. There are also a number of dyeing-works and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 38,000. *Lat.* 47° 33' N. *Lon.*



## Balearic Islands

7° 35' E.—In the 11th century this was the most important city in Switzerland; there is a cross a little way from its walls, commemorating the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444; where, out of 1600 Swiss only 10 were left alive by a French army which they attacked, and which was twenty times their number. The valour displayed by the Swiss on this occasion led to their enrolment as a body-guard of the monarchs of France. The field of this severe conflict produces a red wine, called *Schweizerblut* (Swiss blood), which is considered the best in the canton. Treaties of peace between France and Spain and France and Prussia were signed here July 22, 1795; until which year the clocks of the city were kept an hour in advance of those in all other places of Europe—a curious circumstance, for the origin of which we have no account. It is the birthplace of James, John, and Daniel Bernouilli, Euler, Buxtorf, and it is supposed that Holbein was born here; it was also the chosen residence of Erasmus, who died here in 1536. It is connected by railway with the principal towns of France and Germany.

**BALEARIC ISLANDS**, *bäl-e-ar'-ik*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the east coast of Spain, to which they belong, formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. The five principal islands in the group are—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentara. *Area* of the whole, 1758 square miles. *Pop.* about 262,000. *Lat.* between 38° 36' and 40° 5' N. *Lon.* between 1° 15' and 4° 25' E. The name of these islands is derived from the Greek verb *ballein*, "to throw," because the inhabitants were expert archers and slingers: they were also noted pirates. Florus relates that in these isles mothers never gave children their breakfast before they had struck a certain mark in a tree with an arrow.

**BALFRON**, *bäl'-fron*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 16 miles S.W. from Stirling. *Pop.* of village, 1179; of parish, 1517.—It is a station on the Stirling and Balloch or Forth and Clyde Junction Railway, 19½ miles from Stirling, and 10¼ miles from Balloch by railway.

**BALFRUSH**, or **BALFURUSH**, *bäl'-froosh'*, an open town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, about 20 miles S.W. from Meshedi-Ser, on the Caspian Sea, which serves as its port. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in extent. The inhabitants are chiefly mollahs, or learned men, merchants, and mechanics. It has a good trade in silk and cotton goods, and imports iron and naphtha. *Pop.* estimated at about 50,000. *Lat.* 36° 33' N. *Lon.* 52° 43' E.—On an artificial island on the south side of the town are the ruins of a palace built by Shah Abbas.

**BALGOUNIE**, **BRIG OF**, *bal-gow'-ne*, a bridge which crosses the river Don in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

**BALI**, **BALLY**, or **LITTLE JAVA**, *bäl'-i*, one of the Sunda Islands, separated from Java by the Strait of Bali, which is from 2 to 3 miles wide at the narrowest part. *Ext.* about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. *Area*, about 1700 square miles. The mountain-ranges run from east to west, and have for their culminating point an extinct volcano, called Agoeng, on the peak of Bali, the height of which is estimated at 11,326 feet. The island is well watered, and produces cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, oil, and edible birds'-nests. It imports gold, silver, ivory,

## Balleny Islands

opium, and betel. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* 8° 30' S. *Lon.* 115° 10' E.—In 1845 a Dutch settlement was founded upon it, at a place called Port Badong.

**BALIZE**, or **BELIZE**, *be-leez'* (Mex. *ba-le'-sa*), a river of Central America, which falls into the Bay of Honduras.

**BALIZE**, or **BELIZE**, a British colony, established at the mouth of the above river, and the only regular settlement which the English have formed in Central America. *Ext.* 170 miles long, and 100 broad. *Desc.* The general description of this country may be considered as embraced under the article **AMERICA, CENTRAL**; but it may be said that although at the back of the settlement there is an immense swamp, it is not considered unhealthy. *Rivers.* The Balize, the Siboon, and Rio Hondo, which separates it from Yucatan. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, Mahogany, cedar, logwood, and other dye-woods, hides, cochineal, and tortoise-shell are exported. *Pop.* about 23,000. *Lat.* between 15° 54' and 18° 30' N. *Lon.* between 88° and 90° W.—This colony finally came into possession of the British in 1783.

**BALIZE**, or **BELIZE**, a seaport, the capital of the above colony, which stands at the mouth of the river Balize, and is encompassed by plantations of cocoanut-trees. It is the chief depôt for British goods sent into Central America. *Lat.* 17° 32' N. *Lon.* 88° 9' W.

**BALKAN**, *bal-kan*, "barrier," a mountain-chain of Turkey in Europe, extending from the 23rd degree of E. *lon.* to Cape Emueh, on the Black Sea. (See **TURKEY IN EUROPE**.)

**BALKASH**, or **TENGIZ**, *bal-kash*, a lake of Russia in Asia, forming part of the boundary line between the district of the Siberian Kirghiz and the province of Semipalatinsk. *Ext.* 350 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles. It has no known outlet, although it is fed by several streams.

**BALKH**, *balk*, a province of Bokhara, in Turkistan or Independent Tartary, Central Asia. *Ext.* 110 miles long and 80 broad. *Lat.* between 35° 55' and 37° 25' N. *Lon.* between 65° 52' and 67° 20' E.—This is a part of the Bactria of the ancient Greeks. Its capital city, situated 245 miles S.E. from Bokhara, is of the same name, and has a population of from 1000 to 2000.

**BALLA**, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 8 miles S.E. from Castlebar. *Area* of parish, 5509 acres. *Pop.* 1165.—It is a station on the Great Northern and Western branch of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland between Athlone and Castlebar.

**BALLAGH**, *bal-law'*, a name common to several parishes of Ireland.

**BALLANTRAE**, *bal'-an-trai*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated at the mouth of the Stinchard, 29 miles S.W. from Ayr, communicating with Glasgow thrice a week by steam-packets. *Pop.* of town, 557; of parish, 1483.

**BALLARI**. (See **BELLARY**.)

**BALLAS**, *bal'-as*, a trading village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles S.E. from Denderah, famous for its pottery. *Lat.* 26° N. *Lon.* 32° 46' E.

**BALLENSTADT**, *bal'-en-stat*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 22 miles S.W. from Bernburg. *Pop.* 4360.

**BALLENY ISLANDS**, *bal'-e-ni*, a group of five islands, in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in



Ballina

1833. They are volcanic, and of small size. *Lat.* 66° 44' S. *Lon.* 163° 11' E.

**BALLINA**, *bäl-e-na'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, province of Connaught, situated on the Moy, 19 miles N.E. from Castlebar. This place was formerly called Balleek, signifying "the ford of flags." *Pop.*, with its suburb Ardnaree, which is in Sligo, 5419.

**BALLINAHINCH**, *bäl-e-na-hinch*, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Galway, province of Connaught, 37 miles N.W. from Galway. *Area.* 189,813 acres. *Pop.* 23,764.—In this barony is the mountain group called the "Twelve Pins." There is a small village of the same name in county Down, 9 miles N.W. from Downpatrick. *Pop.* 1066. It is the terminus of a short branch of the Belfast and County Down Railway, 21½ miles by railway from Belfast, and 12½ miles from Downpatrick.

**BALLINAKILL**, *bäl-i-nä-kil'*, a market town of Ireland, in Queen's county, province of Leinster, 11 miles S. from Maryborough. *Pop.* 914, mostly engaged in weaving coarse woollen cloth.

**BALLINAMUCK**, *bäl-i-na-muk'*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Longford, province of Leinster, 10 miles N.E. from Longford. Here a part of the French army, commanded by General Humbert, was, in 1798, captured by Lord Cornwallis.

**BALLINASCREEN**, *bäl-i-näs-cren*, a parish of Ireland, in Londonderry county, province of Ulster. *Area.* 32,520 acres. *Pop.* 7476.

**BALLINASLOE**, *bäl-i-nä-slo'*, a thriving and populous town of Ireland, standing on both sides of the Suck, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, 34 miles E. from Galway. The town is neatly built, and is the head-quarters of the Galway constabulary force. It is chiefly noted for its great wool fair and cattle-market. On an average, 12,000 head of black cattle and 90,000 sheep are annually disposed of in this market, which is the largest in Ireland. *Pop.* 3911.—It is a station on the Midland Great Western Railway between Dublin and Galway, 91½ miles from the former by railway, and 34½ miles from the latter.

**BALLINDERRY**, *bäl-in-der-e*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, about 10 miles S. from Antrim. *Area.* 10,895 acres. *Pop.* 4547.—There is another parish of this name, partly in Londonderry county and partly in the county of Tyrone, 33 miles S.E. from Londonderry. *Area.* 4922 acres. *Pop.* 2790.

**BALLINGARRY**, *bäl-in-gär-e*, the name of a town and four parishes with small populations in Ireland. The town is in Limerick county, province of Munster, 16 miles S.W. from Limerick. *Pop.* 1032. It stands in a parish of the same name. *Area.* 17,732 acres. *Pop.* 4157. Of the remaining three parishes, one is in Limerick county, and two in the county of Tipperary.

**BALLINROBE**, *bä-lin-robe*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, province of Connaught, 16 miles S. from Castlebar. The town stands on the river Robe, about 3 miles from the point at which it enters Lough Mask. *Pop.* of parish, 7164; of town, 2714. Part of the parish stands in Galway county.

**BALLINTEMPLE**, *bäl-in-temp-el*, the name of four parishes with small populations in Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow, Tipperary, Cork, and Cavan.

**BALLINTOBER**, *bäl-in-tob-er*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland, in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

Balta

**BALLINURE**, *bäl-in-ure*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland, in the counties of Antrim and Wicklow.

**BALLON**, *bal-on'*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, situated on a feeder of the Sarthe, 13 miles N.E. from Le Mans. *Pop.* upwards of 1000.—It has the remains of an old castle, which, in the wars between the French and English, in the early part of the 15th century, was of some consequence.

**BALLY**, *bäl'-e*, signifying a town, is a frequent prefix in the names of Irish villages and parishes, the populations of which, except in a very few instances, do not reach beyond 5000.

**BALLY.** (See **BALL**.)

**BALLYCASTLE**, *bal-i-kas'-l*, a small seaport of Ireland, in Antrim county, province of Ulster, near the Fair Head, 43 miles N.W. from Belfast. It is situated in an exposed situation. *Pop.* 1626.

**BALLYCOTTIN**, *bäl-e-kot'-in*, an island in a bay of the same name, situated to the S. of Youghal Bay, on the S. coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 51° 50' N. *Lon.* 7° 59' W.—The little fishing-village of Ballycottin stands on the shore of this bay, 11 miles S.W. from Youghal, and 20 miles S.E. from Cork. *Pop.* 364.

**BALLYMENA**, *bäl-i-mé-na*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, situated on the Braid, 21 miles N.W. from Carrickfergus, and 11 miles N. from Antrim. *Manf.* Principally linen goods: a market for horses and cattle is held here weekly. *Pop.* with Harryville, 6774.—It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway between Belfast and Londonderry, 33 miles by railway from the former, and 61½ from the latter.

**BALLYMONEY**, *bäl-i-món'-e*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, province of Ulster, 23 miles N.W. from Antrim. It has a monthly market for linen goods. *Pop.* of parish, 10,423; of town, 2779.—A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway between Belfast and Londonderry, 53½ miles by railway from the former and 41 from the latter.

**BALLYSHANNON**, *bäl-i-shän'-on*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, province of Ulster, situated on a bay at the mouth of a river flowing from Lough Erne into Donegal Bay, which is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. It is 49 miles S.W. from Londonderry, is the head-quarters of the county militia, and has a good harbour, and two fisheries of eels and salmon. *Pop.* 3197.

**BALME**, *COL DE, bam*, a pass of the Pennine Alps, about 14 miles N.E. from Mont Blanc, and leading from the valley of Chamouny to Trient and Martigny. *Height*, 7218 feet above the level of the sea.

**BALMERINO**, *bäl-me-re'-no*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situated on the Tay, 11 miles N.W. from St. Andrews. *Pop.* 815.—The ruins of the abbey of Balmerino, founded in 1229 by Alexander II., are to be seen here.

**BALMORAL**, *bäl-mo-räl'*, the Highland residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 43 miles S.W. from Aberdeen, and 75 N. from Edinburgh.

**BALSHAM**, *baw'-sham*, a parish and village of England, in Cambridgeshire, 8 miles S. from Cambridge. The Gogmagog Hills are situated in this parish. *Area.* 4402 acres. *Pop.* 1162.

**BALTA**, *bäl-ta*, one of the Shetland Islands,

## Baltchik

40 miles N. of Lerwick, where, in 1817, experiments were made to ascertain the variation in the length of the seconds' pendulum at this latitude. *Lat.* 60° 45' N. *Lon.* 0° 47' W.

**BALTCHIK**, or **BALDIJK**, *balt'-jik*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, 18 miles N.E. from Varna. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of Tomi, to which the poet Ovid was banished.

**BALTIC PORT**, or **PORT BALTIC**, *balt'-tik*, a seaport of Russia in Europe, in Esthonia, about 28 miles S.W. from Revel.

**BALTIC PROVINCES** is the name employed to distinguish the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with a part of Finland on the Baltic Sea.

**BALTIC SEA**, an inland sea in the north-west of Europe, which perhaps may be more properly called a great gulf of the German Ocean. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and washes the coasts of Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. *Ext.* about 900 miles, from Swinemunde in the S. to Tornea in the N., with a breadth varying from 40 to 200 miles. *Area*, including the three gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, estimated at 160,000 square miles. It receives the drainage of more than a fifth of Europe, and its basin has been estimated at 900,000 square miles. *Desc.* As no sea has a greater influx of fresh water, it contains comparatively little salt; whilst the great quantities of sand and mud carried into it by the rivers have considerably raised its bottom, and gradually lessened its depth. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic—the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; of these the most frequented is the Sound. In 1333 it was frozen so hard that for six weeks travelling on the ice was carried on between Germany and Denmark. During the Russian war of 1854-55, the Baltic Sea was traversed by the allied French and English fleets. For the various incidents of the war of that period, *see* SWEALEBORG, &c.

**BALTIMORE**, *balt'-ti-more*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, situated on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour, 14 miles S.E. from Bantry, and 48 miles S.W. from Cork. *Pop.* 145.—In the beginning of the 17th century the Algerine pirates plundered the town, and carried away 200 prisoners to their country.

**BALTIMORE**, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Patapsco river. *Area.* 700 square miles. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, Indian corn, butter, beef, and pork. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, granite, gneiss, hornblende, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, iron and brass articles, earthenware, and chemicals. *Pop.* upwards of 210,000. In this county, the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railways terminate.

**BALTIMORE**, a city and port of entry of the United States, in the above county, Maryland, 35 miles N.E. from Washington, and 25 miles N. from Annapolis. It stands on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them handsome, and some splendid. Its principal street runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbour, and is intersected by others at right angles. North and east

## Bambarra

of the city the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbour. It has several literary institutions, and a medical college, which was founded in 1807. The city is built round a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour. A small river, called Jones's Falls, empties into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, connected by bridges. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary, the city and county almshouse, a court-house, a museum, a theatre, a custom-house, a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax; an exchange, remarkable rather for its size than for the beauty of its architecture; market-houses, banks, and churches for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; besides two monuments, called the Washington and Battle monuments. *Pop.* 214,037, including 2213 negroes. *Lat.* 39° 16' N. *Lon.* 76° 41' W. By the extensive railway system which now traverses the United States, Baltimore is placed in direct communication with the most important places in the Union.—On September 12, 1814, the British made an attack upon Baltimore, but were repulsed, and the Battle monument was erected in commemoration of the victory. Throughout the whole of the war between the United and Confederate States of America, the people of Baltimore sympathized with the latter, although Maryland was prevented from joining the Southern Confederacy by the presence of Federal troops in all parts of the State. A serious riot occurred in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, when the people rose and attacked the Massachusetts volunteers on their way to Washington. As the soldiers moved out of the station they fired from the railway carriages on the people, killing and wounding several of them. Two of the soldiers were shot by the citizens, and many of them were injured by the stones and other missiles that were thrown at them by the infuriated populace.

**BALTINGLASS**, *balt'-tin-glass*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, situated on the Slaney, 32 miles S.W. from Dublin. *Area.* 6383 acres. *Manf.* Linen and woollen cloths. *Pop.* of parish, 2649; of town, 1304. *Lat.* 52° 57' N. *Lon.* 6° 42' W.

**BALTONSBOROUGH**, *balt'-tons-bur'-ro*, a village and parish of England, 20 miles N.E. from Taunton, in the county of Somerset. *Area.* 2472 acres. *Pop.* 760.

**BAMBA**, *bam'-ba*, a province of the kingdom of Congo, S.W. Africa, extending upwards of 200 miles into the interior. It is considered one of the richest districts in Congo, having mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and salt. The chief town of the same name is situated on the N. bank of the river Biriji, 115 miles N.E. from St. Paul de Loanda. *Lat.* 7° 2' S. *Lon.* 13° 52' E.—There is another town of this name on the Niger, or Joliba, about 120 miles E. from Timbuctoo. *Lat.* 17° 48' N. *Lon.* 1° 17' W.

**BAMBARA**, or **BAMBARRA**, *bam-bar'-a*, a town of Central Africa, in Soudan or Nigritia, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, 115 miles S.E. from Timbuctoo. *Lat.* 16° 8' N. *Lon.* 2° 42' W.

**BAMBARRA**, *bam-bar'-ra*, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa, situated between



## Bamberg

9° 40' and 14° 45' N. *lat.*, and 5° 15' and 9° W. *lon.* *Desc.* The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger, here called the Joliba, which, from west to east, is navigable for canoes through the whole of its extent. The butter and cotton trees, the baobab, tamarind, date, and oil-palm, are indigenous; and maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The inhabitants have made considerable progress in agricultural arts as well as in those of civilized life. *Manf.* Leather, iron, and gold ornaments, and various kinds of dyed fabrics. A considerable trade is carried on between Timbuctoo and Guinea through this country. *Exp.* Iron, grain, ivory, slaves, and cloth. *Imp.* Arms, hardware, cotton goods, and salt. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, chiefly heathens.

**BAMBERG**, *bam'-baîrg*, a city of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, situated on the Regnitz, which enters the Maine a little below the town, 120 miles N.E. from Munich, and 30 miles N.E. from Nuremberg. It contains a cathedral, in which is the tomb of the emperor Henry II. of Germany, and his empress Cunigunda, besides various churches and monasteries; but perhaps the most interesting of the public institutions is the university, originally founded in 1147. The principal charitable establishments are Ludwig's hospital, founded by Bishop Ludwig, of Erthal, in 1789, the lazaretto, the house of correction, and the workhouse. *Manf.* Principally gloves, porcelain, jewellery, tobacco, wax, starch, musical instruments, and marble wares. Large quantities of liquorice and garden seeds are raised in the neighbourhood, and the beer of Bamberg is so much in favour that upwards of 60 breweries are constantly at work to meet the demand for it. *Pop.* about 24,000. It is connected by railway with Nuremberg, Munich, and Baireuth. *Lat.* 49° 53' N. *Lon.* 10° 52' E.

**BAMBOROUGH**, or **BAMBURGH**, *bam'-bur-o*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Northumberland, 15 miles S.E. from Berwick. It stands on the sea-coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built in 548, by Ina, king of the Northumbrians. The keep of this fortress has been converted into a dwelling, for the purpose of giving shelter to shipwrecked seamen. There is also a good library and dispensary in the castle. *Pop.* of the town and parish, 4105.

**BAMBOUK**, *bam-book*, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, and inclosed by the upper courses of the rivers Falemé and Senegal. *Ext.* Not exactly known, but supposed to be about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. *Desc.* Mountainous, but on the whole well watered and fertile. *Pro.* Maize, millet, cotton, and immense water-melons. It abounds with leguminous plants, and the lower lands, which are exposed to the inundations of the rivers, yield large crops of rice of the finest quality. *Climate.* The most unhealthy on the face of the globe, which renders the country uninhabitable by Europeans. *Minerals.* Gold in abundance, which is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. *Pop.* not known. The inhabitants are Mandingoes, a fierce and savage race of negroes, and backward in the arts of civilization. In the 15th century this country was occupied by the Portuguese.

**BAMIAN**, or **BAUMEEAN**, *ba-me'-an*, a valley

## Banat

and pass of Afghanistan, about a mile broad, and bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks. The pass is 8496 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 34° 46' N. *Lon.* 67° 47' E.—There is a town of the same name in the valley, 75 miles N.W. from Cabool, which occupies its entire extent, and in which there are many relics of antiquity, in the shape of colossal idols and vast caves cut out of the face of the rock. These caves are so numerous as to extend in a continuous series for eight miles, and two of the idols are upwards of 130 feet in height. Besides these extraordinary remains of a past age and people, the valley is strewn with the ruins of the city of Ghulghuleh, which was destroyed, about the year 1221, by Genghis Khan.

**BAMMAKU**, *bam'-a-koo*, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the river Niger, or Joliba, about 100 miles S.W. from Sego. *Lat.* 11° 55' N. *Lon.* 7° 57' W.

**BAMPTON**, or **BATHAMPTON**, *bämp'-ton*, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire, 6 miles N. from Tiverton, and 20 miles N. from Exeter. *Area.* 7785 acres. *Pop.* 1971.

**BAMPTON**, or **BAMPTON IN THE BUSH**, a market town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, 13 miles W. from Oxford. It has a handsome old church, a free grammar-school, founded in 1670, a town-hall, and library. *Area.* 8750 acres. *Pop.* 2363.—There are several other parishes in England of this name with small populations.

**BANAGANPILLY**, *ba'-na-gan-pil'-e*, a village of Hindostan, in Cuddapah, one of the Balaghaut districts, 73 miles N.W. from Cuddapah. It is celebrated for its diamond-mines. *Lat.* 15° 19' N. *Lon.* 78° 17' E.

**BANAGHER**, *bân'-a-ghar*, a town of Ireland, in King's county, province of Leinster, situated on the Shannon, 21 miles S.W. from Tullamore. *Pop.* 1426.—The Grand Canal is connected with the Shannon near this place.

**BANAGHER**, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, province of Ulster, 13 miles S.E. from Londonderry. *Area.* 23,906 acres. *Pop.* 3013.

**BANALBUFAR**, *ba'-nal-boo'-far*, a town in the island of Majoreca, 13 miles N.W. from Palma. *Pop.* 5000. In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries.

**BANANA ISLANDS**, *bân-a'-na*, a group of small islands at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa. *Lat.* 8° 8' N. *Lon.* 13° 6' W.

**BANAT**, or **TEMESVAR BANAT**, *ba'-nat*, a province of Austria, forming, with the woiwod-schaft of Servia, a subdivision of the Austrian empire, lying between Transylvania and Wallachia on the E., and the Theiss on the W.; Hungary on the N., and the Danube on the S. *Area*, about 7600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E. and swampy in the W. *Rivers.* The Temes, Alt Bega, Maros, and the Karas. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, and other grains, and cotton. Silkworms are reared, and the cattle and horses bred in the district are held in high estimation. *Minerals.* Iron and copper in the mountain regions, and some gold has been discovered. *Pop.*, including woiwod-schaft of Servia, 1,430,000.—The southern portion of the Banat forms part of the military frontier of Austria, formed in 1807 to repel the incursions of the Turks, and as a cordon against the plague, and the Banat itself originally formed part of the kingdom of Hungary, until it was separated from it about 1843.



## Banawaram

BANAWARAM, *ba'-na-war-am*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 76 miles N.W. from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 13° 23' N. *Lon.* 76° 13' E.—This place is situated in a fine open country, by the side of a large tank, which, when visited by the traveller Buchanan, was dry.

BANBRIDGE, *bân'-bridj*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, province of Ulster, 23 miles W. from Downpatrick. It stands on the river Bann, and is a neat, thriving place, being the centre of the linen trade of the county. *Pop.* 4033. It is the terminus of a short branch of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, between Drogheda and Portadown, 55 miles by railway from the former and 15 from the latter.

BANBURY, *bân'-bur-e*, a market town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, standing on the Cherwell, 21 miles N. from Oxford. It is noted for its cheese, ale, and cakes; has markets for agricultural produce, and a considerable transit trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. *Manf.* Plush and saddle-girths. There are some large iron and timber works in the town. *Pop.* of town, 4059; of borough, 10,216.—The battle of Banbury was fought near this town in 1469, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, who were encouraged by the earl of Warwick to rise once more against the authority of Edward IV. in favour of Henry VI., then a prisoner in the Tower. It is a station on the Great Western, and London and North-Western railways.

BANCA, BANKA, or BANGKA, *ban'-ka*, one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, belonging to Holland, and lying between Borneo and Sumatra, from the latter of which it is separated by the Strait of Banca, which has an average width of 16 miles. *Ext.* 108 miles long, with an average breadth of 35 miles. *Area*, estimated at 4300 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but none of its high grounds are more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. *Climate.* Unhealthy, especially along the coast, where there are numerous swamps, which render fever so prevalent, that the Dutch soldier conceives an order to proceed to Banca as the preliminary step to his immediate death. *Pro.* The climate not being favourable to cultivation, agriculture is not followed to a great extent. Among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, benzoin, nutmegs, sago, cassia, and sassafras. *Minerals.* Tin is the chief mineral found in this island; the mines were discovered accidentally in 1710, and the quantity of metal obtained from them has reached, in one year, 4189 tons, of a quality nearly equal to that of Britain. The other minerals are iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal, amethyst, and in the west part there are beds of lignite. *Pop.* 47,000, chiefly Malays and Chinese, the latter being the only industrious race on the island. *Lat.* between 1° 27' and 3° 4' S. *Lon.* between 105° 15' and 106° 40' E.—Banca was ceded to Holland for Cochin, on the Malabar coast, in 1814.

BANCALLAN, or BANGKALON, *bân'-kal-an*, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island Madura, in the Indian Archipelago, lying off the N. coast of Java. *Lat.* 7° 2' S. *Lon.* 112° 43' E.—Here the sultan of the island has a palace, in which he resides, and the Dutch have a residency.

BANCHORY, *bân'-shor-e*, two parishes with small populations in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, in the north of Scotland. *Ban-*

## Banda

chory, in Aberdeenshire, is a station on the Deeside Railway, between Aberdeen and Aboyne. *BANCOCK.* (*See* BANGKOK.)

BANCOORAH, or WEST BURDWAN, *ban'-koo'-ra*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Beerbhoom, S. by Midnapore, E. by Burdwan, and W. by Pooralia and Pachete. *Area.* 1476 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, but it has gentle undulations in some parts, and inclines gradually to the south-east. It is watered by several streams which are only navigable during the rainy season. The district is for the most part covered with forest and jungle, but here and there tracts of ground may be seen that have been brought into cultivation. *Pop.* estimated at 450,000. *Lat.* between 22° 53' and 23° 46' N. *Lon.* between 87° and 87° 39' E.

BANCOORAH, the chief town of the above district, situated on the Dalkisore, about 98 miles N.W. from Calcutta.

BANCOOT, BANKOTE, or FORT VICTORIA, *ban'-coot*, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the coast of South Concan, in the presidency of Bombay, 72 miles S.E. from Bombay. *Lat.* 17° 56' N. *Lon.* 73° 3' E. It has a small trade in salt.

BANDA ISLANDS, *ban'-da*, a group of islands in the Indian Archipelago, forming part of the Moluccas, and belonging to the Dutch. They are nine in number, exclusive of some rocky islets lying off the coast of the larger ones. Only six of them are inhabited:—namely, Great Banda, Banda Neira, Pulo Ayi, Pulo Rohun, Goenong Api, and Rosingyn. *Desc.* Lofty, with precipitous mountains, distinctly marked with volcanic features. *Pro.* The first three are appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, of which about 500,000 lbs. are annually produced. About 150,000 lbs. of mace are also produced, and these form the principal exports. *Imp.* Provisions, European manufactured goods, cutlery, iron, edible birds'-nests, pearls, sago, and tortoise-shell. *Pop.* upwards of 5000; of whom two-thirds are slaves and convicts. *Lat.* between 3° 50' and 4° 40' S. *Lon.* between 129° 38' and 130° 2' E. Of the six inhabited islands of this group, Great Banda is the largest, although Banda Neira is the most important, and that upon which the governor resides. On one of the islands, Goenong Api, there is one of the most active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago; it forms an immense cone, rising to 7880 feet above the level of the sea. The presence of this volcano renders the group subject to frequent earthquakes, some of which have proved exceedingly destructive. They were discovered in 1512 by some Portuguese, and settled in 1524; but the Portuguese colonists were driven out in 1599 by the Dutch. These islands, which had been taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, but were again captured in 1811, and once more restored at the general peace of 1814.

BANDA ORIENTAL, South America. (*See* URUGUAY.)

BANDA, or BANDAH, a flourishing town and district of British India, in Bundelcund. The district is bounded on the N. by Futehpoor, on the S. by native states of Bundelcund, on the E. by Allahabad and Rewah, and on the W. by Hummerpoor. *Area.* 2578 square miles. *Pop.* 552,526. The town is situated on the river Cane, 96 miles W. from Allahabad. *Pop.* 33,500. *Lat.* 25° 27' N. *Lon.* 80° 21' E.

Bandon

**BANDON**, *băn-don*, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which rises in the Carbery Mountains, and after a course of 40 miles falls into the sea at Kinsale, of which its embouchure forms the harbour.

**BANDON**, or **BANDONBRIDGE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, province of Munster, 15 miles S.W. from Cork, with which it is connected by the Cork and Bandon Railway, and standing on the river Bandon, which Spenser has celebrated as—

“The pleasant Bandon, crowned by many a wood.”

The houses are built of stone, and the town contains several good streets, but no structures of remarkable interest. *Manf.* Camlets, cotton fabrics, and coarse woollen stuffs; and there are distilleries and works for tanning, brewing, and dyeing, particularly blue colours. *Pop.* 6243. *Lat.* 51° 44' N. *Lon.* 8° 43' W.

**BANFF**, *bănff*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray or Moray Frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. *Ext.* 67 miles long, with an average breadth of about 12. *Area.* 439,219 acres, or 686 square miles. *Desc.* This county contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland; among which is Cairngorm, noted for its beautiful topazes, and attaining an elevation of 4060 feet; Corryhabbie, Knockhill, and Cabrach, which respectively are 2558, 2500, and 2377 feet above the level of the sea. The north side of Benmacdhui, the loftiest of all the Scottish mountains, is also in this county. The valleys are fertile, and there is a level strip of country along the coast which is pretty well cultivated. Cattle-rearing, however, is the chief branch of rural industry. *Rivers.* The Spey, Avon, and Deveron or Doveran. *Minerals.* Marble, limestone, iron-stone, granite, marl, slate, topazes, and rock-crystal. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; yarn and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 59,215.

**BANFF**, a handsome seaport town and royal borough of Scotland, and capital of the above county, 40 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, and 117 miles N.E. from Edinburgh. It is situated at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches; and its harbour is protected by a battery. The public buildings of note are the town-house, Chalmers' Hospital, opened in 1864, an academy, a market-place, and public baths, besides numerous churches and chapels belonging to various denominations. The remains of the old castle of Banff may still be seen. *Manf.* Candles, soap, and leather: there is a distillery in the town, and a small trade is carried on with Russia, Sweden, and Holland. *Pop.* 4673. *Lat.* 57° 40' N. *Lon.* 2° 31' W.—Banff was constituted a royal borough by a charter of Robert II., dated 1372: which was afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645 it was sacked by the gallant marquis of Montrose. In 1613 James Sharp, the celebrated archbishop of St. Andrew's, who was murdered on Magus Moor, was born in the castle; and, in 1700, James Macpherson, the notorious Highland outlaw immortalized by Burns, was executed here. It is the terminus of the Banffshire, and Banff, Macduff, and Turriff branches of the Great North of Scotland Railway, of which the former enters the main line at Grange Junction, and the latter at Inveramsay. Banff is 50 miles

Bangor

from Aberdeen by railway *viâ* Inveramsay, and 48½ from Elgin *viâ* Grange Junction.

**BANGALORE**, *băn-ga-lor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, the capital of a district of the same name, and a British military station, 72 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. Its houses are generally two stories high, constructed of red earth and roofed with tiles. In its neighbourhood the vine and the cypress flourish luxuriantly, and adjoining the town there are some beautiful gardens, made by Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Saib. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 13° 8' N. *Lon.* 77° 50' E.—In 1791 this town was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis.

**BANGKOK**, or **BANKOK**, *băn'-kok*, a large city, and the capital of the kingdom of Siam, standing on the banks of the Menam, 15 miles above where it falls into the Gulf of Siam. It comprises three divisions: the town itself, the floating town, and the royal palace. The houses on the land are built on platforms raised above the surface of the ground on piles, this arrangement being necessary, on account of the annual inundations to which the city is exposed. There are no regular streets, and each house has a small boat or canoe always ready for use. The palace is built on an island from two to three miles in length, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river. The floating town is composed of moveable bamboo rafts, each of which contains a row of eight or ten houses. The city is adorned with many Buddhist temples, conspicuous by their tall spires and the gilding with which they are ornamented. *Exp.* Pepper, sugar, lac, ivory, aromatic woods, tin, cotton, rice, hides, salt fish, and edible birds'-nests. *Imp.* Tea, porcelain, silk and silk goods, nankeen, paper, fruit, mercury, and Chinese manufactured goods; Indian printed goods and British cotton and woollen fabrics, and glass ware. *Manf.* Tin utensils, iron ware, and leather, prepared in large quantities for exportation. *Pop.* 350,000, many of whom are Chinese. *Lat.* 13° 38' N. *Lon.* 100° 27' E.

**BANGOR**, *băn'-gor*, “white choir,” an ancient city and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, 3 miles S. from Beaumaris, and 8 miles N.E. from Carnarvon. It consists only of one crooked street, about a mile long, and two or three smaller ones diverging from it. The cathedral was founded by St. Deiniol about 550. It was destroyed in 1071, and rebuilt about 30 years later. The present building, which is extremely plain both within and without, was built between 1496 and 1532, the second edifice having been burnt down in 1402. It has a free grammar school, alms-house, and dispensary. Shipbuilding is carried on, and slates are exported in large quantities. *Pop.* 6738. *Lat.* 53° 13' N. *Lon.* 4° 8' W.—It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 59½ miles from Chester, and 24½ from Holyhead. A branch line of this railway extends from Bangor to Carnarvon, and thence to Nantlle. There are other two parishes in Wales of the same name, with small populations.

**BANGOR**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, province of Ulster, standing 5 miles N. W. from Donaghadee, on the south side of Belfast Lough. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. *Pop.* 2531; the males chiefly employed in fishing, and the females in hand-sewing. *Lat.* 54° 39' N. *Lon.* 5° 40' W.—Hamilton,

## Baniak Islands

the poet, and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, was born here; and Moore contends that this was the birthplace of Pelagius, and not Bangor in Wales, as alleged by others.

**BANJAK ISLANDS**, *ba'-ne-ak*, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. *Lat.* 2° 10' N. *Lon.* 97° 15' E.

**BANIALUKA**, *ban'-e-a-lod'-ka*, a fortress and town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Verbas, 88 miles N.W. from Bosna Serai. It has a great many mosques, several colleges, baths, and bazaars, and a gunpowder factory. *Pop.* about 8000. *Lat.* 44° 42' N. *Lon.* 17° 7' E.

**BANJARMASSIN**, *bán'-jar-más-in*, an extensive tract of country situated in the S.E. part of the island of Borneo. *Ext.* 225 miles long, and about 60 broad. *Desc.* Generally flat, though it is intersected by a range of mountains running from N. to S. Where cultivation exists, the soil is extremely fertile, throwing up a luxuriant vegetation of great beauty and variety. *Rivers.* The Banjar, or Barito, and its tributary the Nagara. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, wax, benzoin, pepper, dragon's-blood, and rattans. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, and coal; some large and fine diamonds are found in some parts of the country. *Manf.* Swords, guns, pistols, and other arms. These are finished in the most elaborate style of workmanship, the decorations consisting of gold, silver, and copper. *Pop.* estimated at 600,000, mostly Mahometans.—This country has been gradually ceded to the Dutch; from whom a portion of it is still held by a native sultan, whose power over his own district is absolute.

**BANJARMASSIN**, the capital of the above territory, situated on the Banjar, about 15 miles from its entrance into the Sea of Java. On account of the inundations of the river, the houses are built on piles of wood, at an elevation of three feet above the ground, and communicate with each other by means of planks. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, with their fronts turned towards the river, and exposing goods to sale; whilst on market-days the water forms the "great highway," on which all the necessities of life are purchased at these floating marts. The town is in every respect an aggregate of floating houses, where there are no streets, nor carriages or horses, its whole business being entirely carried on by water communication. *Lat.* 3° 30' S. *Lon.* 114° 38' E.—For upwards of a hundred years the Dutch have had a factory in this place.

**BANJOEMAS**, *bán'-jó-e-más*, a town and district of Java, situated nearly in the centre of the island. This district is one of the most fertile parts of the island, producing rice, sugar, coffee, and indigo in abundance. *Pop.* of district, 316,000; of town, 9000. *Lat.* of town, 7° 33' S. *Lon.* 109° 20' E.

**BANJOEWANGI**, *bán'-jó-e-wán-gi*, a town in the province of Bezoeki, on the E. coast of Java. It is protected by a fort. The residence of the governor is the only house in the town that is built of stone. There are some volcanoes in the surrounding district, the highest of which, Idjeng, attains an altitude of 10,170 feet. The climate is unhealthy. *Pro.* Chiefly coffee and pearls. *Pop.* not known.

**BANKS ISLANDS**, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, named after the celebrated botanist, Sir Joseph Banks. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 168° 30' E.—There are various other islands, capes, and

## Bapaume

peninsulas of the same name in different parts of the world.

**BANN**, *bán*, the name of two small rivers in the N. of Ireland.

**BANNALEC**, *bun'-a-lek*, a town of France, in the department Finisterre, 19 miles S.E. from Quimper. *Pop.* 4160.

**BANNOCKBURN**, *bán'-ok-burn*, "Bannock-brook," a village of Scotland, in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, situated on the Bannock, 2 miles S.E. from Stirling. *Manf.* Woollen goods and tartans for the Highland regiments in the British army. It is memorable for a decisive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between the English under Edward II., and the Scots, under Robert Bruce; wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the English yoke. Not far from it, at a place called Sauchie Burn, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son James IV., in 1488.—It is a station on the Scottish Central Railway between Perth and Edinburgh, 35½ miles by rail from the former and 33½ miles from the latter. *Pop.* 2258.

**BANTAM**, or **BATAN**, *bán'-tam*, a province of Java, occupying the whole of the W. portion of the island, bounded on the N. by the Java Sea, W. by the Strait of Sunda, and S. by the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* about 90 miles long, and the same in breadth at its widest part. *Pop.* about 400,000. The capital, of same name, was once a rich and flourishing place, but is now a miserable village. The bantam fowl originally came from this place. *Lat.* 6° 12' S. *Lon.* 106° 8' E.

**BANTRY**, *bán'-tre*, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, in the county of Cork, with a small harbour. *Pop.* 2438. *Lat.* 50° 41' N. *Lon.* 9° 27' W.

**BANTRY BAY**, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by 6 or 8 broad. In 1796, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

**BANWELL**, *bán'-wel*, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. from Axbridge. *Area.* 4829 acres. *Pop.* 1853.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway between Clevedon and Weston-super-mare Junctions.

**BANYA**, *ban'-ya*, two towns of Austria, in Hungary, in the province of Szathmar, about 5 miles from each other, and distinguished as Banya-Felső and Banya-Nagy, with populations of above 5000 each, and celebrated for their productive mines in gold, silver, and lead. They are about 80 miles to the E. of Debreczin.

**BANYUS-SUR-MER** and **BANYUS-DES-ASPRES**, *bán'-yool*, two towns and communes of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, about 18 miles S.E. from Perpignan. *Pop.* of the first, 2562; of the second, 472.—Near the first are four ancient towers, one of which indicates the limits between France and Spain; and the second is memorable for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when they compelled 7000 Spaniards, who had attacked them, to surrender.

**BANYUWANGY**. (See **BANJOEWANGI**.)

**BAONEE**, *ba-o'-ne*, a rajahship tributary to the British, in Bundelcund, Hindostan. *Area.* 127 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**BAPAUME**, *ba'-pome*, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S. from Arras. *Manf.* Laces, fine thread, woollen goods, and cotton. *Pop.* 3265.



Baraba Steppe

**BARABA STEPPE**, *bar'-a-ba step*, a flat district in the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in Russia in Asia, about 400 miles in length and 300 miles in breadth, containing many salt lakes, the waters of which are injurious to cattle when low, but in general the plain consists of a good black soil, and is covered in many parts with forests of birch. It was colonized in 1767 by Russia, and there is no part of Siberia in which travelling is so rapid by means of horses as here.

**BARAÇOA**, or **BARAZOA**, *ba-ra-so'-a*, a seaport on the N.E. coast of Cuba. *Lat.* 20° 22' N. *Lon.* 74° 28' W.—In the vicinity of this town is a remarkable table-mountain, bearing the singular name of the "Anvil of Baraço."

**BARAITCH**, or **BURAECH**, *bu-raik*, a town of Oude, in Hindostan, situated on a tributary of the Gogra, 65 miles N.E. from Lucknow. It is here where Lord Clyde, in January, 1859, was engaged in trampling out the last sparks of the Sepoy mutiny in the province of Oude. It is a place of great antiquity, and the district in which it is situated is covered with dense jungle. Many of the old Patan race are still found in it, and one of their chiefs yet enjoys the title of Khan of Baraitch.

**BARAK**, *ba'-rak*, the principal river of Cachar, in Further India. Length, 350 miles. It unites with the Brahmapootra, 43 miles from Dacca.

**BARANYA**, *ba-ran'-ya*, a district of Austria, forming a county of Hungary, on the Danube. *Area.* 1600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, and swampy in others; but, where cultivation is carried on, the produce is great. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, fruit, and tobacco. Great numbers of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 285,000.

**BARASUT**, *ba'-ra-soot*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N. by the district of Nuddea, on the S. by the Sunderbunds, on the E. by Jessore, and on the W. and S.W. by Hooghly and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. *Area*, 1424 square miles. *Pop.* 522,000.—Its chief town, of the same name, is situated 18 miles N.E. from Calcutta. *Lat.* 22° 43' N. *Lon.* 88° 27' E.

**BARATARIA**, *bá-rá-tair'-e-a*, an island belonging to Louisiana, in the United States, at the entrance of a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 90° W.

**BARBACENA**, *bar'-ba-sai'-na*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 115 miles N.W. from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of town and district, 12,000.

**BARBACOAS**, a city of New Granada, in the province of Buenaventura, situated on a feeder of the river Patia, 175 miles S.W. from Buenaventura. *Lat.* 1° 47' S. *Lon.* 78° 23' W.

**BARBADOES**, properly **BARBADOS**, *bar-bai'-doze*, one of the Caribbee Islands, and the most eastern of the West India islands belonging to the Windward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* About 21 miles in length and 14 in breadth. *Area.* 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country; and these, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. *Desc.* This island is low along the shore, except on the E.; but as it is generally free from marshy ground, it enjoys a more salubrious climate than many of the other islands of the group to which it belongs. It has no mountains of any great elevation, the loftiest being Mount Hillaby, which

Barbour

is only 1145 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, arrowroot, aloes, and ginger. *Towns.* Bridge-town, the capital, Speight-town, Oistin-town, and James-town. *Pop.* about 153,000. *Lat.* 13° 10' N. *Lon.* 59° 35' W.—This island is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward Islands. It is frequently visited by sudden calamities, arising from the fury of the elements. The English took possession of the island in 1605, and nineteen years after a few families settled there with Sir William Courteen and founded James-town. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown.

**BARBARY**, *bar'-bà-re*, a general division of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean on the W., the Mediterranean Sea on the N., Egypt on the E., and the Sahara, or Great Desert, on the S. It comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Fez, and Morocco. *Ext.* 2600 miles long, with a breadth varying from 140 to about 550. *Area*, estimated at 650,000 square miles. It was known to the ancients under the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Libya. With the exception of Egypt, it is the most fertile country in Africa, producing an abundance of corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. *Lat.* extending between 25° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 10° W. and 25° E. (*See* ALGERIA, &c.)—The name of this country is supposed to have been derived from the word Berbers, the name given to its ancient inhabitants by the Arabs, and some of whose descendants are still to be found amongst the valleys and mountains of the Atlas.

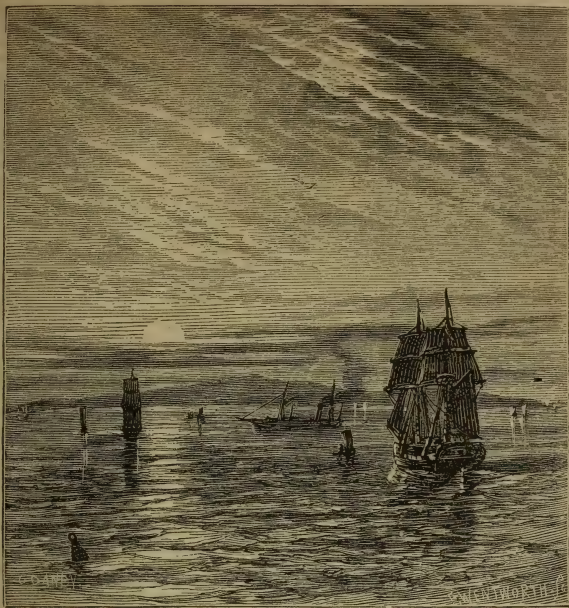
**BARBASTRO**, *bar-bas'-tro*, a small but well built city of Spain, in the province of Aragon, 28 miles S.E. from Huesca, on the river Nero. The cathedral is a handsome building: there are fine public gardens in the vicinity of the town, which also possesses a hospital, theatre, and circus for bull-fights. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly hardware and ropes. *Pop.* about 6200.

**BARBERINO DI MUGELLO**, *bar-be-ré'-no, de moo-gail'-o*, a town of Central Italy, standing on the Sieve or Mugello, 16 miles N. from Florence. *Manf.* Principally straw hats. *Pop.* 9000.—In the neighbourhood of this town is the royal villa called Cafaggiola, the ancient residence of the Medici.

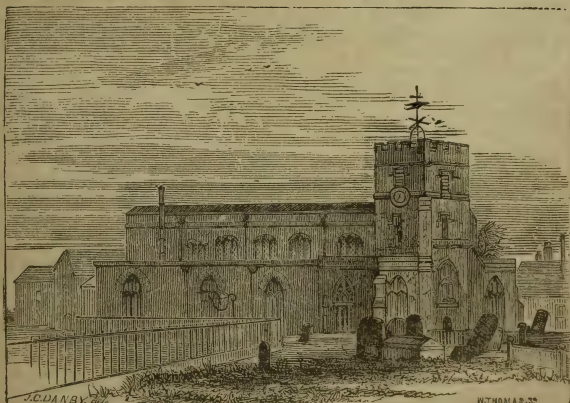
**BARBERINO DI VAL D'ELSA**, *de val dail'-sa*, a village of Central Italy, 19 miles S.W. from Florence, whence the Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several cardinals belonged, derived their name. *Pop.* 954. The district surrounding the village is famous for its cheese, termed "di Lucardo."

**BARBEZIEUX**, *bar-bez'-eu(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief town of the arrondissement in which it stands, 20 miles S.E. from Angoulême, celebrated for its truffled capons. *Manf.* Coarse hempen cloth and leather. *Pop.* 3878.

**BARBOUR**, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the state of Alabama. *Area.* 825 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile, and producing cotton, corn, and sugar. It is drained by the river Pea. *Pop.* 31,000; of whom about half are negroes. 2. In the state of



BARBADOES, FROM THE SEA.



HIGH BARNET CHURCH.





## Barbuda

Virginia. *Area*. 330 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and well adapted for pasture. *Pro.* The usual grain crops. *Minerals*. Abundant, especially coal, iron, and stone. *Pop.* 9000; of whom a few are coloured.

**BARBUDA**, *bar-bod'-da*, one of the Caribbean or West India islands, belonging to the Leeward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 8 broad. *Area*, about 75 square miles. *Desc.* Low, level, well covered with woods, and generally fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, pepper, and tobacco; but no sugar. *Pop.* 1600. *Lat.* 17° 38' N. *Lon.* 61° 48' W.—This island has no harbour, but a roadstead on its W. side. It was settled by Sir Thomas Warner and a party of colonists from St. Kitts in 1628; they were, however, obliged to abandon it, and shortly after it became the property of the Codrington family, who still hold it.

**BARBY**, *bar'-be*, a walled town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, situated on the Elbe, 16 miles S.E. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. There are soapworks and distilleries. *Pop.* about 4000.—There is a parish in England of this name in Northamptonshire. *Area*. 3700 acres. *Pop.* 645.

**BARCA**, *bar'-ka*, a country of Barbary, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt; and forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli. *Ext.* about 500 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of about 400 from E. to W. It is subdivided into the districts of Sert and Barca, under the government of Arab sheiks, and those of Bengazi and Derna under beys, the whole being subject to and appointed by the pacha of Tripoli. *Desc.* Formerly this country was believed to be nothing more than a barren desert inhabited only by wandering Arabs; but it is now found to contain much excellent pasturage, more especially in the N. and E. The chief vegetable productions are the palm, the pine, the date, the olive, and the fig. There are, properly speaking, no rivers, but only streams, which are quite dry in the hot season, and generally are lost in the sands of the Libyan desert. *Pop.* estimated about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 20° and 25° E.—This country, under the name of Cyrenaica or Pentapolis, was the seat of the five ancient Greek cities, Arsinoe, Barca, Berenice, Apollonia, and Cyrene; all of which have passed into decay, save Berenice, which is now called Bengazi.

**BARCELONA**, *bar'-se-lo'-na*, a city of Spain, formerly the capital of the old province of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 320 miles N.E. from Madrid. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by walls and defences, which, however, are commanded by the fort of Montjuic, or Monjuich, occupying a height of the same name on the south. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by a public walk called the Rambla of Barcelona, which was once the bed of a river; it is lighted with gas, and has for its principal edifice a cathedral, which occupies the highest part of the old town. It also possesses an opera house and several theatres, a market-place, custom-house, and exchange. The harbour, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. A private school has been established in the town for the instruction of engineer officers in mathematics, and in the principles of fortification. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy,

## Bareilly

history, the fine arts, and several libraries, one of which is rich in MSS. of Catalonia and Aragon. *Manf.* Leather, lace, silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, and jewellery. *Exp.* Iron, copper, arms, cork, silks, soap, paper, ribbons, laces, hats, nuts, and brandy. *Imp.* Timber, hides, horns, wax, stock-fish, hemp, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial produce. *Pop.* including its suburb of Barceloneta, 252,000. *Lat.* 41° 23' N. *Lon.* 2° 9' E.—Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, and hence its name. It was besieged in 1714, during the War of the Succession by the duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered after an obstinate defence; and also in 1808. In 1842 it was bombarded by order of the regent Espartero.

**BARCELONA**, a city of Venezuela, South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neveri, at about 2 miles distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed, and the hogs, which are fed in the city in great numbers, contribute also to accumulate filth and engender disease. Its chief exports are horses, swine, and cattle. *Lat.* 10° 4' N. *Lon.* 64° 48' W.

**BARD**, or **BARDO**, *bard*, a fortress and village of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles S.E. from Aosta. It is situated on a height at the south entrance of the valley of Aosta, and in 1800 was razed by the French; but since that period it has been restored. This fort commands the passage of the Aosta valley, and here Napoleon, after crossing the Alps in 1800, met with a formidable resistance from an Austrian garrison of 400 men.

**BARDNEY**, *bard'-ne*, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire, 9 miles S.E. from Lincoln. *Area*. 5490 acres. *Pop.* 1425.—Ethelred, king of Mercia, is supposed to have been buried in this parish, where there is a barrow with a cross upon it. It is a station on the Peterborough and Retford branch of the Great Northern Railway, 52½ miles from Peterborough, and 29 miles from Retford.

**BARDOLINO**, *bar-do-le'-no*, a village of Italy, in Venetia, situated on the E. shore of the Lago di Garda, 14 miles N.W. from Verona. *Pop.* 2000.—Near this place is the field of Rivoli, where the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi, in January, 1797.

**BARDOP**, *bar'-dop*, a river of England, running into the Reed, in Northumberland.

**BARDSEY**, *bard'-se*, an island on the coast of Wales, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay. *Ext.* 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Pop.* 81.—The name of this island is a corruption of "Bard's Island," which it was formerly called, from its having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards. There is a lighthouse on the island, and the remains of an ancient abbey is indicated by some graves built of stone.

**BAIREILLY**, *ba-ri'-le*, a district of British India, in the N.W. provinces, forming a portion of Rohilcund, having the Kumaon hills on the N., the Ganges on the W., a portion of Oude on the E. and S., and on the N. and W. Furruckabad, Allyghur, and Mooradabad. *Area*. 2937 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general level and the soil good, being well watered, and in every part producing sugar, rice, grain, and cotton. *Pop.* 1,143,657. *Lat.* between 28° and 29° N.

**BAIREILLY**, the capital of the above district, situated on the Jooa, a feeder of the Ramgunga river, which is a tributary of the Ganges, 118

Barfleur

miles N.E. from Agra. The town contains several mosques, a strong quadrangular citadel, a great number of Persian and Hindoo schools, an English college, and is the head-quarters of the British civil establishment and circuit court for the district. *Manf.* Cutlery, saddles, bridles, jewellery, and lacquered cabinets and boxes. Carpets and leather are also made here, and the inhabitants are noted for their bookbinding and articles made of brass. *Pop.* 111,000. *Lat.* 25° 21' N. *Lon.* 79° 34' E.—Near this town the British obtained two victories over the Rohillas, the first in 1774, under Colonel Champion; the second in 1796, under Sir Robert Abercrombie. An outbreak of the Sepoys took place here on the 1st of June, 1857, when Colonel Sibbald and Ensign Tucker were killed on their way to the parade-ground, and all but three officers of the 18th regiment were also slaughtered in other parts of the town and cantonments.

**BARFLEUR**, *bar'-flur*, a parish and town of France, in the department of La Manche, 16 miles N.E. from Cherbourg. It was formerly a considerable town, and from it William the Conqueror sailed with his army to effect the conquest of England. *Pop.* 1200. *Lat.* 49° 39' N. *Lon.* 1° 16' W.

**BARFLEUR**, a cape on the coast of France, 17 miles N.E. from Cherbourg, and about a mile and a half to the N. of the town of the same name, surmounted by a lighthouse 271 feet high.

**BARFORD**, *bar'-ford*, a name common to several parishes of England with small populations.

**BARGAVEL**, *bar'-ga-vel*, a hamlet of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles N.W. from Paisley, where the manufacture of fine thread was first established in that country.

**BARI**, *TERRA DI, bar'-e*, a province of Italy, in Naples, having on the N.W. Capitanata, on the S. Otranto, on the S.W. Basilicata, and on the N.E. the Adriatic. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with an average breadth of 34. *Area.* 2292 square miles. *Desc.* A level, fertile country, producing abundance of grain, fruit, and wine. Large numbers of goats, sheep, asses, and swine are reared. *Pop.* about 554,000.

**BARI**, the chief town of the above province, lying on the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, and well fortified, being defended by strong walls on the side that looks towards the sea. It is 141 miles E. from Naples. Its principal buildings are the citadel, the priory of St. Nicholas, in which there are many magnificent monuments, the cathedral of St. Sabinus, and a college; civil and criminal courts for the province are held here. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and silk fabrics; glass, soap, and liquors. *Pop.* about 34,000. *Lat.* 41° 8' N. *Lon.* 16° 53' E.—On the fall of the Roman empire, this town first passed into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Normans, when it became the capital of Apulia. It has thrice been taken and destroyed, and as often rebuilt on the same site.

**BARI**, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, traversed by the Nile, and having the kingdom of Shir on the N., and Madi and Koshi on the S. *Lat.* between 3° 30' and 5° 50' N. *Lon.* between 30° and 32° 30' E.—The town of Gondokoro is in this kingdom.

**BARILE**, *bar'-e-lai*, a town of Naples, 3 miles from Melfi. *Pop.* about 4000.—It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1851.

Barnard Castle

**BARKING**, *bar'-king*, a parish and market-town of England, in Essex, situated on a creek of the same name, running into the Thames, 7 miles N.E. from London. *Area.* 12,741 acres. It has no manufactures, but possesses a trade in timber and fish. *Pop.* 10,996.—The famous Gunpowder Plot, which was, at one fell swoop, to deprive England of its king, lords, and commons, is said to have been concocted in a house near this town.—It is a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and the terminus of a short branch of the Great Eastern Railway.

**BARINGA**, *bar'-ring'-a*, a lake of Eastern Africa, lying to the N.E. of the Victoria Nyanza, and connected with that lake by a narrow channel. *Lat.* of centre 20° 30' N. *Lon.* 36° E.

**BAR-LE-DUC**, or **BAR-SUR-ORNAIN**, *bar-le-(r)-dook*, a town of France, on the river Ornaie, a tributary of the Maine, in the department of the Meuse, 120 miles E. from Paris. It is the capital of an arrondissement of the same name. *Manf.* Cotton goods and calicoes. It has a considerable trade in timber, wine, wool, and iron. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 48° 48' N. *Lon.* 5° 11' E. It is noted for its sweetmeats, and is a station on the Paris and Strasburg railway.

**BARLETTA**, *bar'-let'-a*, a seaport town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Terra di Bari, situated on the Gulf of Venice, 35 miles N.W. from Bari. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a cathedral, remarkable for its antique columns of granite; and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue of the Emperor Heraclius. *Pro.* and *Manf.* Salt, almonds, liquorice, fruit, wool, and skins. *Pop.* 27,000. *Lat.* 41° 19' N. *Lon.* 16° 16' E. It has a lighthouse built on an island at the entrance of the harbour.

**BARLOW**, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, *bar'-lo*, two adjoining townships of England, in Derbyshire, in the parishes of Staveley and Dronfield, 24 miles N. from Derby. *Area.* 3760 acres. *Pop.* 736.

**BARMEN**, *bar'-men*, a district of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, containing a town of the same name, composed of five large villages and adjacent hamlets, 20 miles E. from Dusseldorf. The district is in the circle of Elberfeld, and stretches for 5 miles along the valley of the Wupper. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, steel and plated goods, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 50,000.

**BARMOUTH**, *bar'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Wales, in Merionethshire, 11 miles S.W. from Dolgelly. The town is built on very unequal ground, so that at the mouth of the Maw, or Avon, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. *Pop.* of Llanaber parish in which the town of Barmouth stands, 1600.—It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and the environs are very picturesque.

**BARNARD CASTLE**, a town of England, in the county and diocese of Durham, situated on the river Tees, 20 miles S.W. from Durham. *Manf.* Carpets, thread, and hats. In its neighbourhood are some stone-quarries. *Pop.* 4477.—Here is a castle of great antiquity, built by Bernard Baliol, whose lineal descendant, John Baliol, was subsequently born here, and became king of Scotland. There is, besides, an hospital for poor persons, said to have been founded by John Baliol. It is the terminus of the Bishop



## Barnaul

Auckland and Barnard Castle branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

**BARNAUL**, *bar'-nawl*, a town of Siberia, or Russia in Asia, in the province of Tomsk, situated on the Barnaulska, near the spot where it joins the Obi, about 230 miles S.W. from Tomsk. It is the seat of a court of directors for the mines of the Kolyvan line, including the silver mines on the Obi, and those of the Altai and Oural mountains. *Manf.* Glass, tiles, and bricks. Large quantities of lead, and all the auriferous silver ores from the mines in the neighbourhood of the town, and those of Schlengenburg are smelted here. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 53° 14' N. *Lon.* 83° 22' E.

**BARNBY**, *barn'-be*, the name of several parishes of England, with small populations.

**BARNES**, a parish of England, in Surrey, 5 miles S.W. from London. *Area*, 1051 acres. *Pop.* 2359.—Barn Elms, where Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth, is in this parish. It is a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

**BARNET**, **CHIPPING BARNET**, or **HIGH BARNET**, *bar'-net*, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 9 miles N.W. from London. It has almshouses for twelve aged women, and a royal free grammar-school. In September, a very important horse and cattle fair is here held. *Pop.* 2989.—Near this town, April 14, 1471, on Gladsmore Heath, was fought the decisive battle of Barnet between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely defeated, and their leader, the earl of Warwick, killed. In 1740, an obelisk was erected here, to commemorate the event. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway, 9½ miles from King's Cross station, London. There are three other small places in England of this name—East Barnet, Herts, Fryern Barnet, Middlesex, and Barnet-by-the-Wolds, Lincolnshire.

**BARNHAM**, *barn'-ham*, the name of several small parishes in England, in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Sussex.

**BARNINGHAM**, *bar'-ning-ham*, a name common to several parishes of England, with small populations, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and York.

**BARNSELY**, or **BARNESLEY**, *barns'-le*, a market town and chapelry of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles N. from Sheffield. It has three churches, the old parish church having been lately rebuilt, several chapels, a free grammar-school, founded in 1665, a market-house, and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Damasked fabrics, drills, and linen yarns. It also possesses some large coal works and iron foundries, needle and wire factories, and bleaching fields. *Pop.* 17,890.—It is a station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, between Penistone and Wombwell Junction, and on the Wakefield and Barnsley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is 19½ miles by railway from Sheffield, and 59 miles from Manchester.

**BARNSTAPLE**, *barn'-stap-el*, a borough town of England, in Devonshire, returning two members to Parliament, and 36 miles N.W. from Exeter, always considered a seaport, although situated 6 miles from the sea, on the Taw, which is crossed hereby a bridge of 16 arches. The town is generally well built, and placed amongst beautiful scenery. It is a very ancient place, and was a seaport of considerable importance in the time of Elizabeth. It has three churches, several chapels, a grammar-school, at which Bishop Jewel and the poet

## Barrackpoor

Gay were educated, an infirmary, guildhall, theatre, and assembly rooms. *Manf.* Principally pottery, but formerly woollen goods were its staple. *Pop.* 8127.—It is a station on the North Devon Railway, 39½ miles from Exeter, and 9 miles from Bideford by railway.

**BARNSTAPLE**, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Cape Cod. *Pop.* about 35,000. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants engaged chiefly in the cod-fisheries.

**BARNSTAPLE**, a seaport and capital of the above county, 65 miles S.E. from Boston. *Pop.* 6000.

**BARNWELL**, a district of South Carolina, United States. *Pop.* 31,000, of whom more than one half are coloured. Cotton is the chief production of the district.

**BAROACH**, or **BROACH**, *ba-roche'*, a district of Guzerat, with a town of the same name on the Nerbudda, 41 miles N. from Surat. *Pro.* Cotton and grain. *Pop.* of town 33,000, of district 230,000. *Lat.* 21° 44' N. *Lon.* 72° 58' E.

**BARODA**, *ba-ro'-da*, a city of Guzerat, Hindostan, 80 miles N. from Surat, and capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar. It has a considerable trade. A British resident is stationed here, with a body of troops; and it is the head-quarters of a corps, known as the Guzerat Irregulars, commanded by British officers. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* 22° 16' N. *Lon.* 73° 29' E.

**BAROTSE**, *ba-rot'-se*, the name of a tribe in the south of Africa, visited by Dr. Livingstone.

**BARQUISIMETO**, *bar'-kais-e-mai'-to*, an ancient city of South America, in Venezuela, 120 miles S.W. from Caracas, capital of a province of the same name, and founded by the Spaniards in 1522. It was a well-built place, with a handsome church; but, in 1812, it suffered fearfully from an earthquake, which almost entirely destroyed it, and buried in its ruins nearly 1500 persons. It has been gradually recovering from the effects of this catastrophe. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 57' N. *Lon.* 69° 16' W.

**BARR**, *bar*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, the former situated at the confluence of the Gregg and the Stinchar, 17 miles S. from Ayr. In this parish there are some mountains nearly 3000 feet high, and several lochs. *Pop.* of village, 380; of parish, 910.

**BARRA**, *bar'-ra*, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of South Uist, from which the surrounding islands take the name of the Barra group. *Ext.* 12 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 in breadth. *Pop.* 1591. *Lat.* 56° 58' N. *Lon.* 7° 30' W.—This island belongs to the county of Inverness.

**BARRA**, a kingdom of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. *Area*, about 2250 square miles. *Pop.* 200,000.

**BARRA**, a town of Italy, 3 miles S.E. from Naples. *Manf.* Silk fabrics. *Pop.* 6000.—There is another town of the same name near Reggio. *Pop.* 3000.

**BARRA**, the name of several unimportant towns in Brazil, with different affixes.

**BARRACKPOOR**, *bar-ak-poor'*, a town of British India, in the district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, situated on the Hooghly, 12 miles N. from Calcutta. The governor-general has a fine residence here, encompassed by a beautiful park; and there is a military cantonment, where several regiments of native infantry are usually stationed, with bungalows or houses for their British officers.—In March, 1857, during the earlier period of the sepoy rebellion, the 19th



Barre

regiment of native infantry was disbanded here, owing to its disaffection; and, in the following May, another regiment, the 34th, was also disbanded by General Hearsey.

**BARRE**, *bar*, a name common to several townships in the United States.

**BARREGES**, *bar'-aizh*, a village and watering-place of France, in the department of the High Pyrenees, 23 miles S. from Tarbes. It stands in a valley, upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and, in winter, is exposed to great danger from the falling of mountain avalanches.

**BARREN**, *bär'-en*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. Pop. 16,000, of whom about one-fourth are negroes. The capital is Glasgow.

**BARREN ISLAND**, an island in the Bay of Bengal, forming one of the Andaman group, with a volcanic mountain, which is frequently in eruption, and is 1848 feet above the level of the sea.—There are other islands of this name in various parts of the world.

**BARRHEAD**, *bar'-hed*, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, 6 miles S.W. from Glasgow, and very picturesquely situated. Pop. 6018. *Manf.* Cotton yarn and fabrics; there are numerous calico-printing and bleaching works in the neighbourhood of the town.—It is a station on the Glasgow and Crothead branch of the Caledonian Railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Glasgow.

**BARRIER REEF, THE GREAT**, an immense coral reef, from 1000 to 1200 miles in length, on the N.E. coast of Australia, from which it is distant from 10 to 60 or 70 miles. Inside the reef the navigation is safe but intricate: on one of the islands which dot its surface there is a beacon 40 feet high.

**BARRIGA NEGRA**, *bar'-re-ga ne'-gra*, a town 85 miles N.E. from Montevideo, in a district of the same name, in the Banda Oriental, or republic of the Uruguav, where there are several large cattle-breeding estates, some of which have as many as 200,000 head.

**BARRINGTON**, the name of several parishes in England, none of which has a population exceeding 600.

**BARROSA**, or **BAROSSA**, *ba'-ros'-sa*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, 16 miles S.E. from Cadiz, where the French, under Victor, were defeated by the British, March 5, 1811.

**BARROW**, a considerable river of Ireland, which rises in the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, in the province of Leinster. It flows through Queen's County, King's County, Kildare, and Carlow, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, in which it receives the Nore, Blackwood, and Green rivers, forms, with the Suir, the estuary called Waterford Haven. At Athy it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal, leading to Dublin.

**BARROW**, the name of several parishes in England, distinguished by various prefixes and affixes.

**BARROW STRAIT**, the passage leading to Baffin Bay from the Arctic Ocean, 40 miles wide, and 200 to 300 miles long, with high and rocky coasts and deep water. *Lat.*  $74^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $84^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$  W.—The strait was discovered by Baffin, in 1616, but it derives its name from Sir John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, who held that office when it was visited by Parry, in 1819.

**BARS**, or **BARSCH**, *barsh*, a district of Austria, forming a county of Hungary, described as fertile

Barton-upon-Humber

in the produce of fruit and grain, and yielding silver and gold in its mountain ranges. *Rivers.* The Gran, Nitra, and Sitra. *Chief Town.* Aranyos Maroth. Pop. 134,000.

**BARS**, or **BARSCH**, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 55 miles N.W. from Pesth, which gives its name to the above county, of which it was formerly the capital. There are four other small towns of this name in Hungary.

**BARSHAM**, *bar'-sham*, the name of four small parishes of England.

**BARSOE**, *bar'-so-e*, a small island in the Little Belt, belonging to Schleswig-Holstein, 8 miles N.E. from Apenrade. *Lat.*  $55^{\circ} 7' N.$  *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 34' E.$

**BAR-SUR-AUBE**, *bar'-soor-obe*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. It is seated on the river Aube, 30 miles S.E. from Troyes. Pop. 4727.—In 1814, Napoleon I. had a sharp action in the neighbourhood of this place with the allies.

**BAR-SUR-ORNAIN.** (See **BAR-LE-DUC.**)

**BAR-SUR-SEINE**, *bar'-soor-sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 18 miles S.E. from Troyes. *Manf.* Wine and brandy, and it has a trade in wool and grain. Pop. 3000.—Here, in March, 1814, Marshal Macdonald opposed an obstinate resistance to the advance of the allied Austrian and Prussian forces on Paris; but was ultimately obliged to retire before superior numbers.

**BARTAN**, *bar'-tan*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Natolia, situated on the Black Sea, 50 miles N.E. from Eregli, or Heraclea. Pop. 10,000.—This is the Parthenion of the ancients. *Lat.*  $41^{\circ} 37' N.$  *Lon.*  $32^{\circ} 17' E.$

**BARTH**, or **BARDT**, a seaport town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, situated near the mouth of the Barth, on the Binnensee, an inlet of the Baltic, 16 miles N.W. from Stralsund. Its trade is principally in wool and corn, and it possesses some shipbuilding docks. *Manf.* Soap and tobacco. Pop. 2400. *Lat.*  $54^{\circ} 22' N.$  *Lon.*  $12^{\circ} 44' E.$

**BARTHELEMY, St.**, a name common to several small communes, towns, and villages of France.

**BARTHOLOMEW, St.**, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, lying about 35 miles N. of St. Christopher. *Area*, about 35 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Pop. 9000. *Lat.*  $17^{\circ} 53' N.$  *Lon.*  $62^{\circ} 52' W.$ —This is the only colony which Sweden has in America, having been ceded to that country in 1785 by France. All the slaves in the island were liberated in 1847.

**BARTHOLOMEW**, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*. 400 square miles. *Desc.* In general, fertile; yielding wheat and oats of the best quality, and affording excellent pastures for rearing cattle and horses. Pop. about 18,000.

**BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, St.**, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 27 miles S.W. from Foggia. Pop. 3500.

**BARTON**, a name common to a number of hamlets, townships, and parishes in England, of small populations, distinguished by different prefixes and affixes.

**BARTON-UPON-HUMBER**, a market-town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, 31 miles N. from Lincoln. The church deserves mention, as its tower affords a good example of the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture. *Manf.* Cordage, bricks, and

## Barton-upon-Irwell

tiles. *Pop.* 3797. *Lat.* 53° 41' N. *Lon.* 0° 26' W. It is the terminus of the Barton, New Holland, and Hull branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles W. from Manchester, on the Irwell. *Pop.* 14,216, chiefly engaged in collieries and flax-mills. The duke of Bridgewater's canal crosses the Irwell near this place.

BASCHKIRS, or BASHKIRS, *bash'-kirs*, a Tartar tribe of Russia, occupying a portion of the governments of Orenburg, Perm, and Viatka. These people live principally in tents, during the summer months, and on the produce of the chase, troubling themselves but little with agriculture, except in the winter, which they pass in their villages, that consist of collections of wooden huts. It is in their territory that the richest gold and platinum mines of Russia exist. They are Mahometans, and pay no taxes, but are all held under military service to guard the frontier. Their number is about 200,000, of whom 70,000 are enrolled on the same footing as the Don Cossacks.

BASEL, or BASLE. (See BALE.)

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS, *bash'-e*, a group of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* 121° 56' E.—These islands were discovered by Dampier, in 1687, and a Spanish colony was founded upon them in 1783.

BASIDOH, or BASSADORE, *bas'-a-dor*, a village in the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, with a harbour which is used as a station for British ships. *Lat.* 26° 38' N. *Lon.* 27° 55' E.

BASILICATA, *bas'-il-e-ka'-ta*, a province of Italy, in Naples, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Principato Ultra and Capitanata, N.E. by Terra di Bari, E. by Otranto and the Gulf of Taranto, S. by Calabria Citra and the Mediterranean, and W. by Principato Citra. *Ext.* 95 miles from N. to S., with an average breadth of 50 from E. to W. *Area*, about 4150 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and watered by several streams and rivers, which take their course through rich and fertile valleys. *Rivers.* The Ofanto, Sinno, Agri, Basiento, and Bradano. It is divided into four districts, Potenza, Matera, Melfi, and Lagonegro, which take their names from their chief towns. *Pro.* Corn, maize, hemp, flax, liquorice, and tobacco. On the slopes of the mountains olives are planted, and the pasturage is excellent. Vast numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. *Pop.* about 493,000. *Lat.* between 39° 56' and 41° 8' N. *Lon.* between 15° 22' and 16° 49' E.

BASILUZZO, *ba'-se-loot'-so*, anciently *Insula Hercules*, one of the Lipari islands, belonging to Sicily. It is uninhabited.

BASIN, *bai'-sin*, a geographical term applied to a collection of water, as a river, a sea, or a lake, and, in every instance, comprehending the countries which are drained by the waters that run into these.

BASING, *bai'-zing*, a parish of England, in Hampshire, 2 miles N.E. from Basingstoke, and 20 miles N.E. from Winchester. *Area.* 5104 acres. *Pop.* 1193.—During the Civil War, Basing House, in this parish, was for two years defended against the parliamentary forces by the fifth marquis of Winchester. In 1645 Cromwell took it, and burned it to the ground.

BASINGSTOKE, *bai'-zing-stoke*, a populous town of England, in Hampshire, 46 miles S.W. from London by road, and 42 in a direct line,

## Bassain

It has a handsome parish church, which has been lately restored, a hospital belonging to Merton College, Oxford, a grammar-school, and a fine town-hall, erected at great cost from the designs of Wyatt. *Pop.* 4654.—Lancaster, the navigator, and the brothers John and Joseph Warton, were born in this town.—It is a station on the London and South-Western Railway, and a branch-line of the Great-Western Railway connects it with Reading.

BASQUE PROVINCES, *bask*, (Span. VASCONGADAS PROVINCIAS), a territory of Spain, divided into three provinces—Biscay or Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava; now called Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vitoria. *United Area.* 2971 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque, the hills being generally covered to their summits with beeches, oaks, chestnuts, and other trees. The pastures are rich, and agriculture is well understood. *Mountains.* The Sierra Cantabrica, a continuation of the Pyrenees, and the Sierra de Mirall. *Rivers.* Zadorra, Nervion, Urota, and Bidasoa. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, pulse, and flax: numerous flocks are reared, and fed on the slopes of the mountains. *Minerals.* Iron, tin, and copper; marble, jasper, and porphyry. *Towns.* The principal are Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vitoria, from which the provinces derive their modern names. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 42° 25' and 43° 28' N. *Lon.* 1° 44' and 3° 25' W.—The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently fitted for that kind of guerilla warfare by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt thinks that they are the descendants of the ancient Iberi; and they are supposed to have held the whole of Spain under their sway at different periods. The language which they speak has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is supposed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Spanish peninsula. There is also in France a territory which was anciently called the "Basque country," but which is now comprised in the department of the Low Pyrenees. Its principal towns are Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz.

BASS, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, in Scotland, about a mile and a half from the north coast of Haddington or E. Lothian, much frequented by Solan geese. It is about a mile in circuit and more than 400 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 56° 4' N. *Lon.* 2° 38' W.—After the Revolution in 1688, a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels, and held out the longest of any place in Britain for King James II.; but their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

BASS STRAIT, a strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, about 145 miles wide, from Wilson Promontory on the south coast of Victoria to the entrance to Port Dalrymple in Tasmania. It was explored by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy, in 1798.

BASSADORE. (See BASIDOH.)

BASSAIN, or BASSEIN, *bas'-sain*, a town and river port of Pegu, 95 miles W. from Rangoon, situated on the Negrais or Bassein, one of the mouths of the Irawaddy. *Pop.* about 3000. *Lat.* 16° 45' N. *Lon.* 94° 43' E.—This port came into the possession of the British in 1852.



Bassano

There is another port of this name on an island off the W. coast of India, about 28 miles N. from Bombay.

**BASSANO**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 18 miles N.E. from Vicenza. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved with marble footpaths. The river Brenta winds past it, and the neighbouring country produces excellent wine and fruits. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, straw hats, and copper utensils. There is a very large printing establishment in the town, to which paper-mills are attached; and there is a school of engraving, in which Bartolozzi, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers, studied. *Pop.* 12,000.—This is the birthplace of Francesco, Giacomo, and Leonardo da Ponte, the fathers of the Venetian school of painting, and Aldus Manutius the famous Venetian printer. On September 9, 1796, Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians under Wurmser near this town.

**BASSEIN.** (*See* **BASSAIN.**)

**BASSETTERE**, *bas'-tair*, a town of St. Christopher, in the W. Indies, on the S. side of the island. It is situated at the mouth of a river which opens into a bay called Basseterre Road, and is the capital of a small district. *Area* of district, about 17 square miles. *Pop.* 4900. *Lat.* 17° 20' N. *Lon.* 62° 44' W.

**BASSETTERE**, a seaport, and the capital of the French island of Guadeloupe, in the W. Indies. It has no harbour, and the roadstead is open. It is the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and the residence of the governor. *Pop.* of the district, 12,500, of whom nearly two-thirds are slaves; of the town, 5500. *Lat.* 16° 3' N. *Lon.* 61° 42' W.

**BASSORA**, **BUSSORAH**, or **BUSRAH**, *büs'-o-ra*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, situated on the western bank of the Shatt-el-Arab, about 55 miles from the mouth of that river, which is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circuit, within which space are extensive date-tree plantations and cornfields. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. The city is indifferently built, the houses being mostly constructed of sun-dried clay, faced with burnt bricks; the streets are irregular, and, notwithstanding their being intersected by numerous canals, they are kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city, which contains a handsome palace, forming the governor's residence, and several mosques. **COMMERCE.** Extensive; Bassora being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for the produce of the East. Its imports comprise silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal-wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java; and European commodities from different ports. *Exp.* The precious metals, copper, dates, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, and horses to Bombay. *Mode of Transit.* The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 30° 31' N. *Lon.* 47° 53' E.—Bassora was founded in the year 636, and was taken by the Turks in 1668, and by the Persians in 1777. It was evacuated

Batavia

by the Persians in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of it. The Turks were once more, in 1787, expelled by the Arabs, but afterwards they recaptured the city.

**BASTAN**, *bas'-tan*, a valley of Spain, in the province of Pamplona, in Navarre, containing fourteen villages, and yielding excellent pasturage to numerous flocks.

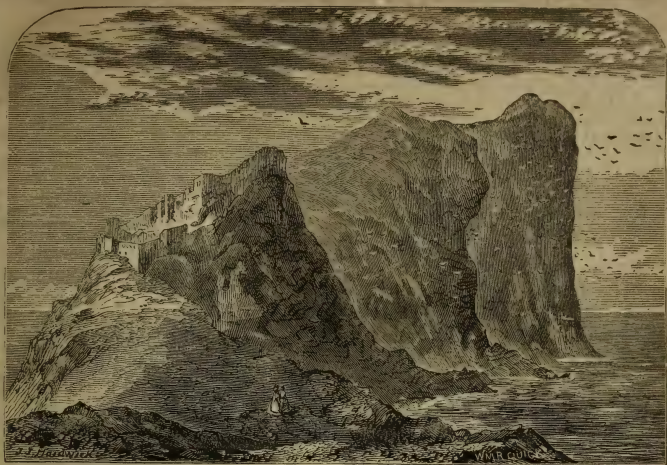
**BASTIA**, *bas'-te-a*, the former capital of the island of Corsica, built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, 70 miles N.E. from Ajaccio. It is defended by a strong citadel, but the harbour is far from safe, and incapable of receiving vessels of considerable size. *Manf.* Liqueurs, leather, and soap, and it has a trade in wine, oil, figs, pulse, and skins, in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. The stilettos made here are much valued by the Italians. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 42° 41' N. *Lon.* 9° 25' E.—Bastia is the seat of the High Court of Justice for the island. There is a curious rock at the entrance of the harbour that resembles a recumbent lion; it serves as a breakwater for the protection of the shipping when the wind blows from the north.

**BATAN.** (*See* **BANTAM.**)

**BATANTA**, *ba-tan'-ta*, an island in the Indian Archipelago, with an *area* estimated at 200 square miles. *Lat.* 0° 56' S. *Lon.* 130° 25' E.

**BATAVIA**, *bü-tai'-ve-a*, the capital not only of the island of Java, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East, lies embosomed in a beautiful bay studded with islands, nearly at the N.W. end of Java. It stands on a marshy flat, and is cut into two sections by the Tjiliwong, or Great River, also called the Jacatra, from which several canals diverge in various directions. The old town being extremely unhealthy, the Europeans chiefly reside in the new or suburban parts, which run for several miles over the high grounds into the country; and as each house stands apart and separate from its neighbour, and is encompassed and shaded by cocoa, banana, and other tropical trees, its inhabitants are generally favoured with a delightful coolness and freshness of atmosphere. It is in the old part of the city, however, that all business is done: from ten till four the warehouses, offices, banks, and exchange, present a busy scene. After that hour, when the merchants have retired to their homes, the place seems quite deserted. The principal buildings are the stadthouse, exchange, and hospital: it has several churches, some Chinese temples, a mosque, two orphan asylums, and a club-house. The barracks at Weltevreden, in the new part of the town, were built by the French, during the time that Batavia remained in their possession. Being the seat of the supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies, it has a school of art and science, besides a newspaper. The streets are paved, with footpaths on either side, for the use of Chinese or free natives, upon which, however, slaves must not walk, and Europeans never walk, unless followed by a carriage. As Batavia is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, its trade is extensive. *Exp.* The principal are sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, mace, spice, and arrack. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper, and sugar, the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch government. *Imp.* Cotton and linen goods, woollen stuffs, wines, provisions, and metallic wares, and all kinds of





THE BASS ROCK.



BATH, FROM BEACON HILL.



## Batchian

American and European manufactures. It receives spices from the Moluccas, diamonds and gold-dust from Borneo, tea, nankeen, mother-of-pearl, paper, and tobacco from China, and opium, and drugs, from Bengal. *Pop.* 120,000, divided in the following proportions:—Dutch, English, Portuguese, 3000; Chinese, 25,000; Javanese, 80,000; Moors and Arabs, 1500; and slaves, 10,500. *Lat.* 6° 22' S. *Lon.* 106° 40' E.—In 1619, Batavia received its present name from the Dutch, and by 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was captured by the British, but was, by the treaty of 1815, restored to its former possessors.

## BATCHIAN. (See BACHIAN.)

**BATH**, *bath*, a city, and municipal and parliamentary borough of England in Somersetshire, picturesquely situated on the river Avon, 95 miles W. from London, and long a fashionable resort for pleasure and the benefit of its mineral waters. It is well and regularly built of freestone, having many beautiful edifices, and presenting a fine appearance. Its principal buildings are the abbey church, St. James's, enlarged and nearly rebuilt in 1844, and St. Michael's; the assembly and concert rooms; a guildhall, a club-house, a theatre, a jail, and the buildings connected with its baths. It has a literary and philosophical institution, a mechanics' institute, and a public subscription-library. There are about 17 churches and chapels in Bath belonging to the establishment besides those above-mentioned, with chapels for the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, and other denominations. The Free Grammar School was founded by Edward VI.; there are many proprietary and other schools in the city and the neighbourhood, and a handsome Wesleyan college, called New Kingswood. Among the various charitable institutions and hospitals, the hospital of St. John is the most remarkable. The hot springs, to which the city principally owes its celebrity, were in use among the Romans. There are five public baths, four of which are the property, and under the direction, of the corporation. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93 to 117 degrees of Fahrenheit. The baths are the property of the corporation, with the exception of the Kingston Baths; they were formerly managed by that body, but are now let to tenants. The city also enjoys the luxury of a park, which lies to the west, and it has other public places of recreation. *Pop.* 52,523, but this number is continually fluctuating by the arrival and departure of visitors.—Bath is of great antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aqua Solis Fontes Calidi*. In the 16th century it is said to have been maintained chiefly by the manufacture of woollen cloths. In conjunction with Wells, it forms a bishopric, which embraces the whole of the county of Somerset, with the exception of a part of Bristol. Both the cathedral and palace of the bishop, however, are at Wells. It stands on the Great Western Railway, being distant 106½ miles from London by rail, and communicates with Bristol and other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

## BATHAMPTON. (See DAMPTON.)

**BATHEASTON**, *bath'-east-on*, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, 3 miles N.E. from Bath. *Pop.* 1698.—On Salisbury Hill there are traces of a supposed encampment of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, in 577.

**BATHGATE**, a town and parish of Scotland, in

## Battle

Linlithgowshire, 23 miles E. from Glasgow. It possesses an excellent free school founded and endowed by John Newlands, a native of Bathgate. *Pop.* of town, 4827; of parish, 10,134.—The celebrated mineral called Torbanehill coal is worked here. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 19 miles by rail from Edinburgh.

**BATHURST**, a flourishing British settlement in W. Africa, on the island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. It exports wax, ivory, gum, gold, hides, tortoiseshell, rice, cotton, African teak, and palm-oil. *Pop.* about 3050, chiefly blacks. *Lat.* 13° 24' N. *Lon.* 16° 33' W.

**BATHURST**, the principal town in the gold regions of New South Wales, situated on the Macquarie River, 102 miles N.W. from Sydney. *Pop.* estimated at 5000.—Another town in New Brunswick, North America, on the river Nipisighet, flowing into the Bay of Chaleurs. *Lat.* 47° 37' N. *Lon.* 65° 45' W.—A cape of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° 36' N. *Lon.* 127° 35' W.—An island off the N. coast of Australia, 30 miles long and 30 broad. *Lat.* 11° 20' S. *Lon.* 130° 20' E.—A lake in the centre of Newfoundland, 22 miles long by 6 wide.

**BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX**, *ba'-teen-yol maw'-so*, a suburb of Paris, on the N.E. In 1814 it was an open space, which the Prussians under Blücher used as a camp. It is now occupied by handsome buildings. *Pop.* about 20,000.

**BATLEY**, *bät'-le*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles N. from Dewsbury. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths and carpets. *Pop.* of town, 14,173; of parish, 25,278.—A station on the London and North-Western Railway, 34½ miles by rail from Manchester.

**BATON ROUGE**, *ba'-ton roozh*, the capital of Louisiana, in the United States, on the Mississippi, 129 miles N.W. from New Orleans. *Pop.* about 4000.—There are several other towns and parishes of this name in the United States.

**BATUUM**, *ba'-toom*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 15 miles from the Russian frontier, and 110 N.E. from Trebizond. The harbour is the best on that side of the Black Sea. In the vicinity great numbers of cattle are bred and reared, and delicious fruits are produced. *Pop.* 3000, many of whom are engaged in the fisheries on the coast. *Lat.* 41° 38' N. *Lon.* 41° 40' E.

**BATSTAD**, *bät'-städ*, a small seaport town of Sweden, in Gottland, in the province of Christianstad, situated on the Kattegat, 57 miles N.W. from Christianstad. *Lat.* 56° 26' N. *Lon.* 12° 46' E.

**BATTALAH**, *ba'-ta'-la*, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, 25 miles E. from Amritsir. *Lat.* 31° 46' N. *Lon.* 75° 8' E.—Its climate is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

**BATTERSEA**, *bät'-erse*, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, connected with Chelsea, in Middlesex, by Battersea Bridge and Chelsea suspension bridge, near which the West-end branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway crosses the Thames. *Pop.* of parish, including the hamlet of Penge, 24,615.—In the church of this parish is a monument to Lord Bolingbroke. It is a station on the West London Railway between Kensington and Clapham Junction.

**BATTLE**, *bät'-el*, a market town and parish of England, in Sussex, 6 miles N.W. from Hastings,



## Battlefield

noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, which goes by its name. *Pop.* of parish, 3293.—The name of this place is derived from the battle of Hastings, which was fought here between William the Conqueror and Harold, on the 14th Oct. 1066, and in which Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, was slain. It is a station on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway, 67 miles by rail from London, and 27 from Tunbridge Junction.

**BATTLEFIELD**, a parish of England, in Shropshire, 3 miles from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 81.—In 1403, a battle was fought here between Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland, whose son Hotspur was slain in the action. From this conflict the place derives its name.

**BATTU**, or **BATTOE**, *ba'-too*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, lying off the W. coast of Sumatra. *Area*, estimated at 400 square miles. *Desc.* Thickly wooded, and volcanic. *Lat.* 0° 20' S. *Lon.* 98° 10' E.

**BATTURIN**, *ba'-too-rin*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tchernigov, about 62 miles S.E. from Tchernigov. *Pop.* 5000.—The Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks resided here from 1699 to 1708. Mazeppa was one of these. *Lat.* 51° 18' N. *Lon.* 32° 56' E.

**BAUG**, *bawg*, a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, presidency of Bengal, 82 miles S.W. from Oojain. In the neighbourhood of this town there are some remarkable cave temples. *Pop.* 2000.

**BAUGÉ**, *bo'-zhai*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 23 miles E. from Angers. *Pop.* 3500.—The English, under the duke of Clarence, were defeated here, in 1421.

**BAULKAH**, *baw'-la-a*, a large town of Bengal, on the Ganges, about 20 miles N.E. from Moorshedabad.

**BAUMEAN**, or **BAUMIAN**. (See **BAMIAN**.)

**BAUME LES DAMES**, *bome lay dame*, a town of France, department of the Doubs, 20 miles N.E. from Besançon. It has paper and iron works, and quarries of gypsum. *Pop.* nearly 3000.—There is another town, called Baume les Mesieurs, or Baume les Moines, in the department Jura, about 6 miles from Lons le Saulnier.

**BAUNACH**, *bou'-nak*, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles N. from Bamberg. *Pop.* 1000.—The grotto of the Magdalene is in the neighbourhood of this locality, and is frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

**BAUTZEN**, *bout'-zen*, a town of Saxony, on the river Spree, 30 miles N.E. from Dresden. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention, as well as some ingenious water machines, and the public walks. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, and paper; it also has a considerable general trade. *Pop.* 11,237.—On May 21 and 22, 1813, a great battle took place here, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russian and Prussian army. It is the birthplace of Meissner the poet, who died in 1805.

**BAVARIA**, THE CIRCLE OF, *ba-vain'-e-a*, is an old subdivision of the German empire, which was bounded on the W. by Suabia, N.W. by Franconia, N.E. by Bohemia, and E. and S. by Austria. It embraced the modern kingdom of Bavaria, to the E. and S. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

**BAVARIA**, a kingdom of Central Europe, composed of two separate masses, the larger being bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wurtemberg and Baden, and N. by several

## Bavaria

small German states. The smaller is named Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, and is situated on the W. of the Rhine, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by Baden, S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Homberg. *United Area*, about 30,000 square miles. *Divisions or Circles*. This large territory is divided into eight circles, the names of which are Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, the Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, and Suabia. *Desc.* Viewed as a whole, this country may be considered as hilly rather than mountainous, although in the S. the Alps, in the Zugspitz, attain an elevation of 9690 feet; while on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, the Arber and Rachelberg respectively attain to 4825 and 4720 feet. There are numerous other peaks scattered over the country, but few of them rise to more than 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal plains are the valleys of the Lech and Isar, and the extensive elevated plateau or moorland on the S. of the Danube, called the Donau-moos. It is in these that the chief sources of the wealth of Bavaria are to be found, and where the arts of agriculture are carried to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers*. The Danube, the Rhine, and the Main. The first on its right bank receives the Iller, Lech, and Isar; whilst on its left it is entered by the Wornitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen, and a great many more smaller streams. The Rhine forms the eastern line of the Rhenish subdivision of the kingdom, and is merely a boundary river. The Main, which has its source in two small streams in Suabia, drains all the N. part of the principal territory, and during its course receives several affluents. The Danube, however, is the principal river in the kingdom, and in its course, through the Bavarian territory alone, is fed by no fewer than 38 streams. *Lakes*. These are numerous, but not of great extent. The most remarkable are the Ammer-See, the Würm-See, and the Chiem-See, which are all situated in the S. plateau. The largest is the Chiem-See, which has a circuit of about 35 miles. The Staffel-See, Waller-See, Kochel-See, König-See, and Tegern-See, are small compared to the above-named lakes, but some of them are beautiful sheets of water and contain abundance of fish. *Climate*. On the whole, temperate and healthy. *Forests*. Extensive, covering nearly a third of the entire surface of the country, and composed chiefly of pine and fir-trees. *Pro.* There are few countries so highly favoured for productiveness of soil. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and, in some districts, maize, rice, spelt, and buckwheat. Tobacco, fruit, and potatoes are extensively cultivated in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. The hop-plant and the vine are also largely cultivated; and the wines of Franconia have attained a wide-spread celebrity. The famous Steinwein is produced on the Steinberg; and the Leistenwein is produced on the Marienberg, in the same district. The choicest of all the Bavarian wines, however, are the produce of the vineyards near Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim, on the slopes of the Hardt mountains. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, but the stock is generally of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the general excellence of the pastures; whilst swine, poultry, and wild fowl are abundant in all parts of the country. *Minerals*. The principal are salt, coal, and iron. The first

## Bavay

is a government monopoly, and the second is found everywhere throughout the kingdom. Copper, manganese, mercury, and cobalt are also found; whilst there are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, and stone, distributed over various parts of the territory. Porcelain clay also abounds in various districts, and is usually of the finest quality. *Manf.* Unimportant, considering the state and position of the kingdom. They consist of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, paper, glass, leather, hardware, beetroot sugar, porcelain, jewellery, toys, clocks, and optical instruments. The brewing of beer is the most important manufacture, there being nearly 6000 taxed breweries, producing 100,000,000 gallons yearly. The art manufactures are also very extensive, and are carried on principally at the capital, Munich. (See MUNICH.) *Exp.* Grain, cattle, timber, wine, wool, hides, salt, hops, fruits, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, jewellery, and glass. *Imp.* Principally coffee, sugar, cotton, silks, woollen fabrics, and colonial products. There is besides a transit trade with Austria, North Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. *Towns.* Munich, Passau, Speyer, Regensburg, Baireuth, Nürnberg or Nuremberg, Würzburg, Augsburg. *Rel.* The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but no predominant national church is recognised by the government. *Education.* Pretty generally diffused, and under the immediate superintendence of a superior board of education and ecclesiastical affairs. *Gov.* Monarchical, with the legislative power vested in two chambers conjointly, with the king as head of the state. *Pop.* about 5,000,000. *Army.* about 70,000 of all branches of the service in time of peace, and 75,000 when war obliges the regular forces to be augmented. The landwehr or militia may be increased to the extent of 300,000 men if necessary. *Revenue.* £3,000,000. *National Debt.* £12,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 47° 19' to 50° 41' N. *Lon.* from 8° 51' to 13° 44' E.—In 1805, Bavaria was, by the treaty of Presburg, raised to the rank of a kingdom; and in 1814 and 1815 was, by various treaties, confirmed in the accessions of territory which it had made. In 1848, the discreditable conduct of Louis, king of Bavaria, who became infatuated with the notorious Lola Montez, caused his subjects to take arms, when, after a short conflict with the soldiery, in which they were successful, he was, on March 21st, forced to resign his sceptre in favour of his son, the crown prince Maximilian, the second of that name who has filled the Bavarian throne, and who died in 1864, leaving the throne to his son Ludwig or Louis II., the present monarch. A considerable portion of the country is traversed by lines of railway; whilst the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, and other rivers in conjunction with the Ludwig Canal, 107 miles long, and several shorter cuttings, furnish ample means of communication by water throughout the kingdom.

**BAVAY**, *ba-vai*, a small town of France, in the department Nord, 11 miles S.E. from Valenciennes. It was a military station of the Romans. *Manf.* Glass, pottery, iron implements, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 1650.

**BAVENO**, *ba-vai'-no*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the W. coast of the Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands, 70 miles N.E. from Turin. *Pop.* about 1400.—There are fine marble and granite quarries in the neighbour-

## Bayonne

hood, and behind the village is Monte Monterone, 4350 feet high.

**BAWEAN**, *baw'-yan*, an island in the Eastern Archipelago, 35 miles N.E. from Cape Pangka, on the N. coast of Java. *Eat.* 30 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected with fine valleys. *Pop.* 30,000, principally agricultural.

**BAY**, *bai*, a portion of the sea which is wider at the part nearest the open sea, and narrower as it recedes inland.

**BAY ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Bay of Honduras, consisting of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helené, and Morat. *Lat.* between 16° 5' and 16° 30' N. *Lon.* between 85° 45' and 87° W.—This group was, on the 17th July, 1852, proclaimed a British colony, and has been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, as it is considered by the American government that the formation of these islands into a colony is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

**BAY OF ISLANDS**, a bay on the W. coast of Newfoundland. *Lat.* 49° 8' N. *Lon.* 58° 15' W.

**BAY OF ISLANDS**, a bay on the east coast of North Island or New Ulster, New Zealand, where are the settlements of Kororarika and Russell. *Lat.* 35° 14' S. *Lon.* 174° 10' E.

**BAYAN KHARA**, *ba'-yan ka-ra*, a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Tibet, between the sources of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang.

**BAYAZID**, *bai'-a-zid*, a fortified city of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Erzerum, surrounded by a wall and ramparts, 150 miles S.E. from Erzerum. It contains two churches, three mosques, and a monastery, of which the last is distinguished alike by the beauty of its architecture and its antiquity. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 39° 26' N. *Lon.* 44° 13' E.—Here, in August, 1854, the Turks were defeated by the Russians; Selim Pasha having, contrary to the directions of General Guyon (Kurshid Pasha), attacked the Muscovites, who killed, wounded, and took prisoners nearly 2000 Turks.

**BAYEUX**, an episcopal town of France, on the river Aure, in the department of the Calvados, and about 18 miles N.W. from Caen, with a station on the railway between Paris and Cherbourg. It has a magnificent cathedral with three towers, besides churches, convents, and a castle. *Manf.* Lace, damask, calico, cotton yarn, serges, and porcelain. It has a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and butter. *Pop.* 10,000.—In the cathedral is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, which is said to have been wrought either by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, or the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry I. of England, and which represents the events which preceded the conquest of England, terminating with the battle of Hastings. Napoleon, during the excitement of his meditated invasion of England, caused this piece of tapestry to be carried from town to town and exhibited in the theatres between the acts, to rouse the spectators to the achievement of a second conquest. Bayeux is of great antiquity, having been in existence before the invasion of Gaul by the Romans.

**BAYONNE**, *bai'-yon'*, a well-built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in the department of the Low Pyrenees, situated at the confluence of the Nive and Adour, at a distance of three miles from the sea, and 47 miles N.W. from Pau. These rivers there form a commodious harbour, and divide the town into three parts, called Great



Baza

and Little Bayonne and St. Esprit, the last named of which, forming a suburb on the right bank of the Adour, is in the department of the Landes. The whole town is surrounded with fortifications of great strength, and commanded by a citadel built by Vauban, on an eminence adjoining the suburb St. Esprit. The cathedral is a venerable structure, and the quay is much frequented as a promenade; but the most beautiful part of the city is the *Place de Grammont*. A wooden draw-bridge, which allows vessels to pass, and where a small toll is levied, connects St. Esprit with Little Bayonne. The Nive is also crossed here by two bridges. Its public buildings are a mint, a custom-house, a theatre, a tribunal, and chamber of commerce; and naval and commercial docks. *Manf.* Glass, ropes, cordage, chocolate, and liqueurs. It has some sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Resin, woollen cloth, serge, linen, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, and wines. *Imp.* Fine Spanish wool, liquorice-root and juice, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, and millstones. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe. *Pop.* 27,000. *Lat.* 43° 31' N. *Lon.* 1° 26' W.—The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city. A Basque regiment in a fight with the Spaniards near here, in 1523, found their ammunition exhausted, and fixed their long knives to their musket-barrels, and so charged the enemy. Although the city itself has often been besieged, it has never been taken.

**BAZA**, *bai'-tha*, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 55 miles N. from Granada, and situated at the foot of a sierra of the same name. *Pop.* between 11,000 and 12,000, military inclusive.—In 1489 this place was taken from the Moors, by the assistance of nine iron cannons, which it still preserves as memorials of the event.

**BAZAS**, *ba'-za*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Beave, 34 miles S.E. from Bordeaux. *Pop.* about 5000, many of whom are engaged in the manufacture of glass and leather.

**BEACHY HEAD**, *be'-che*, the highest promontory on the S. coast of England, in the county of Sussex, 32 miles S.W. from Dungeness. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 44' N. *Lon.* 0° 15' E.—It was off here, on the 30th June, 1699, that the French defeated the English and Dutch fleets, commanded by the earl of Torrington.

**BEACONSFIELD**, *be'-kons-field*, a market town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 23 miles N.W. from London. It consists of four streets, arranged in the form of a cross. *Pop.* 1662.—Within the precincts of the church of this place lie the remains of Edmund Burke the statesman, and Waller the poet.

**BEAMINSTER**, *be'-mins-ter*, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, on the river Birt, 16 miles N.W. from Dorchester. It has a free school founded by Mrs. Frances Tucker. The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high, and is curiously ornamented with sculpture. *Manf.* Sailcloth, iron, and copper goods. *Pop.* 2614.

**BEAR ISLAND**, *bair*, an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay, sheltering the harbour of Bearhaven, considered the finest in Ireland. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by 1½ broad.

**BEAR LAKE**, *Great*, a lake of British North

Beaufort en Vallee

America, lying near the Arctic circle. *Lat.* 66° N. *Lon.* 120° W. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

**BE'ARN**, *bai'-arn*, an ancient province of France, now included in the department of the Low Pyrenees.

**BE'ARN, CAPE**, a promontory in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. *Lat.* 42° 31' N. *Lon.* 3° 7' E. Height of lighthouse, 751 feet above the level of the sea.

**BEAS**, *be-as*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rising near the Rotang pass, in the Himalayas, 13,200 feet above the level of the sea, and joining the Sutlej about 8 miles below Sultan-poor. *Lat.* of source, 32° 24' N. *Lon.* 77° 12' E.

**BEAUCAIRE**, *bo'-kair'*, a town of France, 14 miles E. from Nismes, on the right bank of the Rhone, in the department of the Gard, chiefly remarkable for its great annual fair held from the 15th to the 28th of July. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, and cotton; and during the period of its fair is frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. *Pop.* about 10,000.—On the opposite side of the Rhone is Tarascon, with which Beaucaire is connected by a very fine iron suspension bridge, considered second only to that which crosses the Menai Strait. Beaucaire has communication with Nismes, Arles, and Avignon by railway.

**BEAUCOURT**, *bo'-koor*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 15 miles S.E. from Belfort. *Manf.* Watch and clock movements in great quantities. *Pop.* 3000.

**BEAUFORT**, a county of North Carolina, United States, between Core Sound and Nouse River. *Area.* 670 square miles. *Desc.* In general level; it produces maize, cotton, tar, and turpentine. *Pop.* about 15,000, blacks inclusive. The chief town of the same name, 30 miles S.E. from Newbern, has an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 34° 42' N. *Lon.* 76° 41' N.

**BEAUFORT**, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the seacoast, between the Savannah and Combarree rivers. *Area.* 1540 square miles. *Desc.* Of a light and sandy soil, but producing cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. *Pop.* about 40,000, blacks inclusive. The chief town of the same name, 50 miles S.W. from Charlestown, is situated on an island. *Lat.* 32° 33' N. *Lon.* 80° 52' W.

**BEAUFORT**, an inland county of the W. division of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area.* 13,050 square miles. *Pop.* about 8000.—Its chief town is of the same name, and is situated on the Gambia or Great Lion River.

**BEAUFORT**, a district of W. Australia, having the counties of Lansdowne, Howick, and Minto on the north and west.

**BEAUFORT**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 30 miles E. from Chambéry, and celebrated for its *gruyere*s cheese. *Pop.* 2500.

**BEAUFORT BAY**, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 69° 50' N. *Lon.* 142° 20' W.—CAPE, a bold headland in a bay further W. *Lat.* 69° 10' N. *Lon.* 163° 40' W.

**BEAUFORT EN VALLEE**, *val'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine-and-Loire, situated on the river Couesnon, 16 miles E. from Angers. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and hats. *Pop.* about 5500.—There is another small town of the same name in the department of Jura, 8 miles S.W. from Lons-le-Saunier. *Pop.* 1200.



## Beaugency

**BEAUGENCY**, *bozh-en-se*, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles S.W. from Orleans. It has a trade in wine and brandy. *Pop.* 5000.—It is a station on the railway from Orleans to Tours.

**BEAUHARNAIS**, a county of Lower Canada, lying to the S.W. of Montreal. *Ext.* 50 miles long and 22 broad. *Area.* 710 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and, from the extent of its frontage to the St. Lawrence, possessing considerable advantages. *Pop.* 15,000, chiefly Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

**BEAUJEU**, *bozh-u(r)*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 25 miles N. from Lyons. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, and paper; and it is famous for its mines. *Pop.* about 4000.

**BEAULEY**, *bo'-le*, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Moray Firth, and forms its upper basin.

**BEAULIEU**, a town of France, department of the Corrèze, 18 miles S. from Tulle. *Pop.* 2500.—Another in the department of the Indre-and-Loire, 2 miles from Loches. *Pop.* 2000.—Another in the department of the Loiret, with a small population.—This name is common to several more small towns in France.

**BEAULIEU**, or **EXE**, *bo'-lu*, a parish of England, in Hampshire, at the mouth of the river Exe, 6 miles from Lymington. There was a magnificent abbey here, to which Margaret of Anjou fled for refuge after the battle of Barnet, and Perkin Warbeck, after his defeat by the troops of Henry VII. The parish church originally formed part of the abbey. *Pop.* 1176.

**BEAUMARIS**, *bo-mar'-is*, a seaport-town and borough of the isle of Anglesey, in a spacious bay in North Wales, near the entrance to the Menai Strait, and 4 miles N. from Bangor. It has a handsome church, with a lofty square tower, and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free school. There is little trade, but, as a sea-bathing place, it is much resorted to. *Pop.* of parish, 2210.—Beaumaris has steam communication with Liverpool. There are the remains of a castle built by Edward I., which was dismantled about 1660.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of Belgium, 20 miles S.E. from Mons, and not far from the French frontier. It has fine marble in its vicinity. *Manf.* Cloth, soap, leather. *Pop.* 2100.

**BEAUMONT**, the name of various towns and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3500. The principal are, Beaumont de Lomage, in the department Tarn-and-Garonne, and Beaumont-sur-Oise, in the department Seine-and-Oise.

**BEAUNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, 23 miles S.W. from Dijon. It is tolerably well fortified, has a castle, a large library, and an hospital, and is celebrated for its wines. *Pop.* 11,000.—Here Gaspar Monge, the chief improver, if not the inventor, of descriptive geometry, was born.

**BEAUREPAIRE**, *bawr'-pair*, the name of several villages of France. The most considerable is in the department Isere, 14 miles S.E. from Vienne. *Pop.* 2100.

**BAUSSET**, **LE**, *bosé-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 8 miles from Toulon. *Manf.* Wine, brandy, and soap. *Pop.* 2250.

**BEAUVAIS**, *bo-vui*, a well-built commercial town of France, the capital of the department of the Oise, situated at the confluence of the Avelon and Therain, 40 miles N.W. from Paris,

## Beccles

This place is distinguished for the manufacture of its carpets and tapestry, in which a great number of hands are employed. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop: the episcopal palace is now the Hôtel de Préfet. The cathedral of Beauvais is much admired, its choir—the loftiest in the world—being 153 feet from the pavement to the roof; which is 13 feet higher than that of Amiens. The church of St. Etienne is rich in sculpture and stained glass, and affords a good specimen of the Renaissance style of architecture. It has a college, established in an old Ursuline convent, a theatre, library, cavalry barracks, and hospital. *Pop.* about 15,000.—This town is of great antiquity, and was in existence in the time of the Romans. In 1472 it successfully withstood a siege against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. On this occasion the women particularly distinguished themselves, especially Jeanne Hachette, who, seeing a Burgundian planting his standard on the walls, lurled him to the earth, and bore away the banner in triumph. The raising of the siege is still commemorated in the procession of St. Angadrème, when the ladies, in accordance with an order issued by Louis XI., lead the procession, carrying the trophy which Jeanne Hachette so valorously acquired. The original name of this heroine was Lainé; but from the battleaxe with which she accomplished the above feat, she has since been distinguished as Hachette.

**BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER**, *booe'-waw soor mair*, a town of France, in the department La Vendée, 30 miles S.W. from Nantes, and 3 miles from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal. *Pop.* 2690.—There are several villages of this name in France.

**BEAVER**, *be'-ver*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing wool, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Timber is plentiful, and in minerals it produces coal and limestone. The county, being well supplied with water, has many saw-mills on its different streams. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods; it has some iron-foundries, tanneries, breweries, and paper manufactories. *Pop.* 30,000.—It is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway.

**BEAVER ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the northern extremity of Lake Michigan. *Area* of the largest estimated at 40 square miles.—This name is common to several villages and creeks in America.

**BEBBINGTON**, *beb'-ing-ton*, a village and parish of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey, 4 miles S. from Birkenhead. *Area.* 5250 acres. *Pop.* 15,105.—It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway, between Liverpool and Chester.

**BECCLES**, *bek'-kels*, a market town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the river Waveney, 13 miles S.W. from Yarmouth and 34 miles N.E. from Ipswich. It has an elegant Gothic church, a town-hall, a jail, a grammar-school founded in 1712 by Dr. Fauconberg, and a free school founded and endowed by Sir John Leman in the early part of the 17th century. *Manf.* Hempen goods; it has a trade in corn, malt, coal, and lime. *Pop.* of parish, 4266.—In its neighbourhood there are 940 acres of land, called Beccles Fen, upon which every householder in the parish has a right to pasture cattle. The Waveney is navigable from Yarmouth to Beccles.—It is a

Bechuanas

station on the Great Eastern Railway, having communication by rail with Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Halesworth, and Tivetshall Junction.

**BECHUANAS**, a tribe of Kaffirs inhabiting the interior of the southern part of Africa to the N. of the Gariep or Great Orange river.

**BECKLEY**, *bek'-le*, the name of two English parishes, one in Buckinghamshire, and the other in Sussex, neither of which has a population above 1500.

**BECKUM**, *bek-kum*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, 23 miles S.E. from Munster. *Pop.* of district, 35,000; of town, 2100.

**BECSKEREK**, **GREAT AND LITTLE**, *bek'-ske-rek*, two towns of Hungary, in the Temesvar Banat, standing on the river Bega, a tributary of the Theiss, the former 48 miles S.W. from Temesvar, and the latter 10 miles N.W. from the same town. *Pop.* of the former, 12,000.

**BEDALE**, *be'-dail*, a market town and parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gatesby, 32 miles N.W. from York. *Area.* 551 acres. *Pop.* 2860.—The church here is a large structure, containing some ancient monuments, and erected in the time of Edward III. During an inroad of the Scots, the inhabitants converted its tower into a fortress; and, from its great strength, were enabled to defend themselves successfully. It is a station on the Northallerton, Bedale, and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern Railway, 8 miles by rail from Northallerton, and 10 from Leyburn.

**BEDARIEUX**, *bai-dar'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, on the Orb, in the department of the Herault, 18 miles N. from Beziers. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, woollen goods, and paper. *Pop.* 10,000.

**BEDER**, *be'-der*, a province of India, forming part of the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and lying between *lat.* 17° and 20° N., having Aurungabad on the N. and W., and Hyderabad on the S. and E. *Pop. and Area*, not ascertained.

**BEDER**, or **BIDAR**, a large walled town, the capital of the above province, 75 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. *Pop.* uncertain. *Lat.* 17° 53' N. *Lon.* 77° 30' E.

**BEDFORD**, *bed'-ford*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. *Ext.* 36½ miles from N. to S., by 2½ from E. to W. *Area.* 295,582 acres. It is the smallest county in England, with the exception of Middlesex, Huntingdon, and Rutland. *Desc.* Generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills. The western and eastern parts of the county are, in many parts, sandy; the centre is flat, and three-fourths of the whole is judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal are obtained here; and a variety of fossils and petrifications, particularly the *Cornu Ammonis*, and different shells, as also petrified wood. *Rivers.* The Ouse, Ivel, Lea, and Ouzel. *Manf.* Confined almost exclusively to the plaiting of straw and making thread lace, in which nearly three-fourths of the female population are employed. *Towns.* Bedford, Leighton Buzzard, Ampthill, Biggleswade, Woburn, Dunstable, and Luton. *Pop.* 135,287.

Bedford Level

**BEDFORD**, a market town and municipal and parliamentary borough of England, the chief town of Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, 46 miles N. from London. It is a parliamentary borough, returning two members to Parliament. It has six churches, the oldest of which is St. Peter's, while St. Paul's is the largest. There are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Independents, and other denominations. John Bunyan was formerly the pastor of the old chapel, belonging to the Congregationalists, in Mill-street. There is a free grammar school, founded by the corporation under letters patent from Edward VI., and endowed by Sir William Harpur, who also left a fund for providing marriage portions for deserving young women and for apprenticing boys. The Commercial School is one of the best in England. The annual income of the Harpur charity is £14,000. The town also contains a hospital and infirmary, shire hall, jail, library, subscription-rooms, corn exchange, and numerous charity schools. There is a handsome stone bridge over the Ouse. The castle, built at the commencement of the 10th century, was situated at the back of the Swan Inn, but little if any trace of it can be now discovered. *Manf.* Lace. An extensive trade is carried on in corn, coal, timber, and malt, and there are extensive iron-works for the manufacture of agricultural implements. *Pop.* 13,413. It is a station on the Midland and London and North-Western Railways, 29½ miles by rail from Cambridge, 16 from Bletchley, and 62½ from London.

**BEDFORD**, the name of three counties in the United States. 1. In southern part of Pennsylvania, U.S., bordering on Maryland. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, producing wheat, oats, and butter. *Pop.* 27,000. 2. Another in the S. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 504 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding abundance of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. *Pop.* 25,000, of whom nearly one-half are blacks.—3. In Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 550 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and wool, and rearing a great number of cattle and swine. *Pop.* 22,000, of whom one-fourth are coloured.

**BEDFORD LEVEL**, a tract of land in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about 400,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. At various periods several persons have endeavoured to reclaim this immense tract, but it was not accomplished till the 17th century, when the duke of Bedford effected what had baffled all previous attempts. It produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed. It is drained by large sewers or dykes, furnished with out-fall sluices and flood gates. In May, 1862, considerable damage was done to thousands of acres of the reclaimed land by the bursting of the Middle Level Sluice, situated about 4 miles south of Lynn. The injury was with difficulty repaired, and means were being taken to bring the submerged lands into cultivation, when the Marshland Smeeth Sluice burst in the following October, renewing the scene of devastation that had been witnessed in the summer. The inroads of the waters of the German Ocean were, however, speedily checked by the prompt means taken to construct dams and repair the broken sluice, so that the land received but little damage compared with that which it had sustained in the middle of the year.



## Bedford, New

**BEDFORD, NEW**, a port of entry in the state of Massachusetts, United States, 51 miles S. from Boston. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in whale-fishing, ship-building, and candle-making. *Pop.* 16,500.—This town communicates with Boston by railway, and has a harbour which connects it with Fairhaven.

**BEDLINGTON**, *bed'-ling-ton*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Northumberland, 5 miles from Morpeth. *Area.* 9011 acres. *Pop.* 8328, principally employed in iron-works. It is a station on the Morpeth and Newcastle Railway, from which a branch diverges to North Seaton.

**BEDNORE**, or **NUGGUR**, *bed'-nor*, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, 150 miles N.W. from Seringapatam. It is said that this was once a magnificent city, containing 100,000 inhabitants, fortified by natural and artificial defences; but it has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures by Hyder Ali (who, in 1763, pillaged it of property to the value of £12,000,000), Tippoo, and the British. Here, in 1782, General Matthews, being attacked by a vastly superior force under Tippoo Sahib, was obliged to surrender, and he and the principal officers were put to death, the remainder of his force being closely imprisoned.

**BEDOUINS**, *bed'-oo-ins*, a tribe of wandering Arabs, living in tents in the desert.

**BEDOUS**, *bed'-oo*, a village and commune of France, in the department of the Low Pyrenees, 24 miles S.W. from Pau. *Pop.* about 1300.—This is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

**BEDWIN, GREAT**, a market town of England, in Wiltshire, 8 miles S.E. from Marlborough, formerly a parliamentary borough. It has a fine old church, built of flint with dressings of freestone. *Pop.* 2263.—A station on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western Railway, 30½ miles by rail from Reading, and 19½ from Devizes.

**BEDWORTH**, *bed'-worth*, a village and parish of England, in Warwickshire, 4 miles from Nuneaton. *Area.* 2157 acres. *Pop.* 5656, many of whom are engaged in silk-mills.—A station on the Coventry and Nuneaton branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 3½ miles by rail from Nuneaton, and 6½ from Coventry.

**BEERAPOOR**, or **BIJAPUR**, *bej'-a-poor*, an old Mussulman state of Hindostan, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Beder, on the S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and on the W. by the sea. It is now shared by the Nizam, the Rajah of Sattara, and the British.

**BEERAPOOR**, or **BIJAPUR**, formerly the capital of the above province, and now a town in the province of Sattara, situated in a fertile plain, 130 miles S.E. from Sattara. It has a citadel of great strength, besides several mosques and mausoleums, adorned with all the embellishments of Eastern architecture. *Lat.* 16° 48' N. *Lon.* 75° 44' E.—Beerapoor was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1689.

**BEEK**, the name of several villages in Belgian Limburg.

**BEER-ALSTON**, *beer-als'-tun*, a small market town of England, in Devonshire, 14 miles N.W. from Plymouth, formerly a parliamentary borough. It is situated in the parish of Beer-Ferris, which is famous for its large orchards,

## Beira

producing the black-heart cherry. *Pop.* of parish of Beer-Ferris, 2347.

**BEERBHOOM.** (*See BIRBHOOM.*)

**BEES, ST.**, *bees*, a parish of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. from Egremont, on the coast. *Area.* 71,332 acres. It embraces the town and port of Whitehaven, and several other chapels and townships. *Pop.* 23,901.—In the village of St. Bees, 5 miles S. from Whitehaven, is St. Bees College, a School of Divinity, established in 1816 by Dr. Law, then Bishop of Chester, for the instruction of young men intended for holy orders. The college once formed part of the monastery of St. Bega, the chancel of the church having been fitted up for this purpose, while the nave serves as the parish church. The village also possesses an excellent grammar school in connexion with Queen's College, Oxford. *Pop.* 1031.—It is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway.

**BEES HEAD, ST.**, a cape in the Irish Sea, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 31' N. *Lon.* 3° 38' W.

**BEEKOW**, *bees'-kou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 18 miles S.W. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* upwards of 4000.

**BEESTON**, the name of several small parishes in England, none of whose populations exceed 3000.

**BEGHAMI**, *be-gar'-me*, a province of Central Africa, lying to the S. of Lake Tchad. It is watered by the river Shary, and is famous for its fine breed of horses. The inhabitants are a warlike and industrious race, and still idolaters.

**BEHAR.** (*See BAHAR.*)

**BEHBEHAN**, or **BABAHAN**, *be'-be-han*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars. It stands in a fertile plain, at the distance of 150 miles N.W. from Shiraz. *Pop.* about 4000. *Lat.* 30° 39' N. *Lon.* 50° 28' E.—It is the capital of a district of the same name.

**BEHRING ISLAND**, one of the Aleutian islands, in the N. Pacific. *Area.* 30 square miles. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* 55° 10' N. *Lon.* 166° 30' E.—Here, in 1741, Behring was shipwrecked and died. The sea between the Aleutian isles and the coast of Siberia is called Behring Sea.

**BEHRING STRAIT**, discovered in 1728 by Behring, and first explored by Cook in 1788. (*See AMERICA and ASIA.*)

**BEILAN**, *bi'-lan*, a town and pass of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, pachalic of Adana or Itshili, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iskenderoon. *Pop.* 5000.—This pass is considered identical with the Armanian Gates of antiquity, as it is the only generally practicable route from Syria into Asia Minor. In 1832 the Turks were here defeated by the Egyptians. *Lat.* 36° 30' N. *Lon.* 30° 17' E.

**BEIRA**, *bai'-ra*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Estremadura and Alemtejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It is divided into the departments of Upper and Lower Beira and Douro, which are again subdivided into districts and parishes. *Area.* 9765 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general: in the lowlands and valleys wheat, barley, and rye are extensively cultivated. Its honey is in great repute, and the valley of the Mondego produces fine oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The inhabitants, however, are mostly employed in agriculture, and immense numbers of cattle,



Bei-Shehr

sheep, and swine are reared and fed. *Rivers.* The Douro in the N., Tagus in the S., the Aguada in the N.E., and the Mondego in the centre. *Towns.* Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, Castello Branco, Guarda, and Lamego. *Pop.* about 1,300,000. *Lat.* between 39° 30' and 41° 20' N. *Lon.* between 6° 40' and 8° 50' W.—It gives the title of prince of Beira to the heir apparent to the Portuguese crown.

BEI-SHEHR, or BEY-SHEHR, *bai-sheh'*, a river, lake, and town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Karamania, 23 miles S.W. from Koniye, formerly Iconium. The lake is about 20 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad, containing many small islands. *Lat.* of town, 37° 41' N. *Lon.* 31° 38' E.

BEIRUT, or BEYROUT, *bi-root'*, the ancient Berytus, a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pachalic of Acre, situated on a plain, bordering the S. coast of St. George Bay, 52 miles N.W. from Damascus, of which city it is the port. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the suburbs are nearly as large as the town, consisting of houses interspersed with gardens planted with fruit trees, and having a beautiful appearance. Its walls are three miles in circumference. Its harbour is protected by a mole, and is not deep enough for ships; but in St. George Bay beyond it vessels may anchor in water from six to ten fathoms in depth. *Manf.* Gold and silver thread and silk stuffs. *Exp.* Silk, wine, oil, galls, and madder. *Imp.* The manufactured goods of Western Europe, cloths, muslin, and hardware. *Pop.* estimated at 60,000. *Lat.* 33° 54' N. *Lon.* 35° 29' E.—This place is well supplied with springs, and is said to have derived its name from the Phœnician deity Baal Beerith, signifying "lord of wells." In 1840 it was bombarded and taken by the British, under Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, *bite-el-fai'-ke*, "house of a saint," a town of Arabia, near the coast of the Red Sea, 100 miles S.W. from Sana. *Pop.* about 8000.—This place is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee.

BEJA, *baizh'-ah*, an episcopal town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, surrounded with walls flanked by forty towers. It is the chief town of a district of the same name, and stands on a hill, 36 miles S. from Evora, and has a castle, a cathedral, some monasteries, a hospital, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Earthenware and leather. *Pop.* 5500.—It was called Pax Julia and Pax Augusta by the Romans.

BEKAN, *be'-kan*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, in the barony of Costello. *Area.* 15,202 acres. *Pop.* 5005.

BEKES, a large market town of Austria, in Hungary, situated at the confluence of the Black and White Körös, 44 miles S.W. from Grosswardein. It is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 19,000.—It is the chief town of an agricultural district of the same name. *Pop.* 160,000.

BELBAYS, or BELBEIS, *bel'-bez*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 32 miles N.E. from Cairo. *Pop.* 5000.—It is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELÉM, *be'-lem*, a town of Portugal, 2 miles from Lisbon, where many of the nobility and wealthy merchants of Lisbon reside. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 38° 41' N. *Lon.* 9° 14' W.—In 1807 this town was taken by the French, and in 1833 by the troops of Don Pedro.

BELFAST, *bel'-fast*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated at the mouth

Belfast

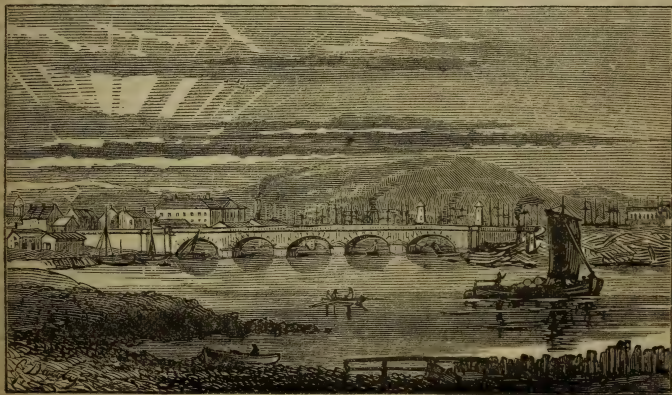
of the river Lagan, at its entrance into Belfast Lough, 91 miles N. from Dublin. This town is the second in Ireland in population, and the first in commerce. It is well built, chiefly of brick, and the streets are broad, straight, well paved, and lighted. Its public edifices are numerous; amongst which the two linen-halls deserve especial notice. The commercial buildings, the custom-house, the jail, the court-house, the theatre, and music-hall are all handsome structures. There are barracks for 800 men to the north of the docks. Its churches and chapels are very numerous, including 14 belonging to the Established Church, 24 Presbyterian, and 4 Roman Catholic, besides places of worship for Nonconformists of almost every denomination. There are 10 daily and weekly newspapers published in the town, one of which dates from 1737. Among the educational establishments Queen's College and Belfast College may be especially mentioned; there are also many schools of all classes, and a government school of design. Belfast is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, as well as the chief place of the cotton manufactures of Ireland. Its principal exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal; and a considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America, and other parts of the world. Convenient docks of very great extent have been constructed, at an outlay estimated at £450,000, and two additional ones are being built at a cost of £120,000. In 1863 the value of the imports of Belfast was upwards of 10 millions sterling, and that of the exports about 8 millions. In 1851, the tonnage of vessels entering the port amounted to 650,000 tons, while in 1862 it had increased to 985,650 tons. The customs duties in 1863 were nearly £400,000. Belfast is a royal borough, and was incorporated by a charter of James II. It returns two members to parliament. *Pop.* 121,602, according to the census of 1861. During the last 20 years it has increased in population and commercial prosperity in a greater ratio than any other town in the United Kingdom. In 1841, the population was 77,633; in 1851, it was 103,067; and in 1861, it was 121,602, as it has been already stated; while the unexampled prosperity of the linen trade during the last three or four years, which has caused large immigration from other districts into the town, has increased the number of the inhabitants to such an extent that the population of Belfast at present (1865) cannot be less than 140,000. In the town and its immediate vicinity there are 37 flax-mills, employing 40,000 hands; and 5 cotton-factories, containing 90,000 spindles. Bleaching is carried on on an extensive scale, and Belfast contains the principal iron-foundries of Ireland. There are also print works, chemical works, flour, oil, and saw-mills, breweries, tanyards, flax-steeping works, and five large ship-building yards, one of which, on Queen's Island, employs 1200 hands. *Lat.* 54° 42' N. *Lon.* 5° 50' W.—This town is the head-quarters of the northern military district of Ireland, and the head of the custom, excise, and constabulary districts of Belfast. In August, 1864, it was the scene of a disgraceful riot, which lasted for some days before it was finally suppressed. The Protestant mob, irritated by a political demonstration in Dublin when the first stone of a monument to the memory of Daniel O'Connell was laid, rose *en masse* and burnt an effigy of the great apostle



BAYONNE, HARBOUR OF.



BEDFORD, FROM THE BRIDGE.



BELFAST, FROM ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.





## Belfast

of the repeal of the Union. The Roman Catholics retaliated by burning a representation of William III., the hero of the Boyne. From this both parties proceeded to wrecking houses, nunneries, and places of worship, and a series of sanguinary encounters took place, in which firearms were used freely, and several persons were killed and severely wounded. Belfast is a terminus of the Ulster, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction, Belfast and Northern Counties, and Belfast and County Down Railways, and is 81 miles by rail from Drogheda *via* Portadown Junction, 113 miles from Dublin by the same route,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Carrickfergus,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  from Antrim,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  from Downpatrick, and  $94\frac{1}{2}$  from Londonderry.

**BELFAST**, a town of Maine, U.S., on the Penobscot river, 33 miles from its mouth. It has a good harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and shipbuilding. *Pop.* 5000.

**BELFORT**, *bel'-for*, a well built town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Savoureuse, 32 miles S.W. from Colmar. It carries on an extensive trade with Switzerland and Germany. *Pop.* about 8000.—It is a strong place, and was fortified by Vauban.

**BELGAUM**, *bel-gawm*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 42 miles N.W. from Darwar. It is situated in a district comprising an area of upwards of 5000 square miles. *Pop.* of town, 8000. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.*  $74^{\circ} 31'$  E.—In 1818 it was taken by the British, and is now the head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army.

**BELGIOSIO**, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles S.E. from Pavia, with a handsome château, formerly a castle, in which Francis I. of France was confined after the battle of Pavia. *Pop.* 3800.

**BELGIUM**, *bel'-je-um*, a kingdom of Central Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, E. by the duchy of Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limburg, S. and S.W. by France, and W. by the North Sea. *Area.* 11,400 square miles. *Political Divisions.* These consist of nine provinces—Antwerp, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. *Desc.* This country may be regarded as an inclined plane, interspersed with hills in the S.E., more or less gradually falling away in slopes, until they finally sink into plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. It has, properly speaking, no mountains, and what hills it has, are connected with the Ardennes and the Vosges, which, stretching along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxemburg, and attain their culminating point in the neighbourhood of Spa, where they rise to 2000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Maas, or Meuse, and the Schelde, with their tributaries, consisting of the Ourthe, Sambre, Vesdre, Ambleve, Geule, and Rupil. *Forests.* Extensive, covering one fifth of the entire country, and containing a great deal of oak, from which charcoal is made for the iron-foundries, while the bark is used for tanning. *Wild Animals.* The bear, the wild boar, and the wolf. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Britain, but, in general, of an inferior quality. Flanders, however, is noted for the size and strength of its horses. *Climate.* Wet and foggy, except in the S.E. *Soil.* Extremely fertile; but there are some extensive swamps and heaths. W. Flanders was once

## Belgrade

little better than a desert of sand, but the application of good manures has brought it into its high state of cultivation. The Campine, lying to the N.E. of Antwerp, is the largest waste in the country. *Pro.* There is no country in the world in which agriculture has been brought to a higher state of perfection. The chief objects of culture are flax, hemp, rape-seed, clover, hops, and potatoes, with the usual grain crops. Beetroot, chicory, and tobacco are raised in the central provinces, and England is indebted to Belgium for the cabbage, lettuce, clover, the gooseberry-tree, the carnation, the tulip, and the wall-flower. It is estimated that little more than one eighth of the country is uncultivated; that one eighth of it is meadow-land; one fifth, forest; and one half, arable. *Mine-rals.* Considerable: coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, and building stones. Belgium, in coal, is the richest of any country known except England. *Towns.* Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Mons, Liège, Brussels, Hasselt, Arlon, Turnhout, Ypres, Charleroi, Alost, and Namur. *Manf.* Important; carpets, woollen cloth, linen, lace, cotton fabrics, hardware, and cutlery; embroidery, ribbons, hats, hosiery, leather, oil-cloth, paper, glass, porcelain, nails, bronze-ware, chemicals, and scientific and musical instruments. *Exp.* Coal, corn, flax, hemp, oil, laces, woollen, linen, and cotton goods; arms and hardware. *Imp.* Colonial produce, and the raw material for woollen and cotton manufactures. *Army.* 100,000 men, but only 40,000 are kept on actual duty; the national guard and militia would furnish 100,000 more in time of war. *Navy.* Very small. *Revenue.* £5,000,000. *National Debt.* £1,600,000. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all are paid by the state. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. *Pop.* about 4,800,000. *Lat.* between  $49^{\circ} 30'$  and  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $2^{\circ} 33'$  and  $6^{\circ} 5'$  E.—Belgium takes its name from the old inhabitants, the Belge, and at different times, from the 15th century, it has formed part of the dominions of Austria and Spain. In 1795 it was conquered by the French, and at the peace of 1814 was joined to Holland, when they conjointly formed the kingdom of the Netherlands. It continued in union with Holland till the autumn of 1830, when, after a revolution of a few days, it gained its independence. Belgium has been called the battle-field of Europe, from its having so frequently been the fighting ground of European nations.—Its railway system is the most complete in Europe.

**BELGRADE**, *bel'-graid*, the capital of Servia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube, 49 miles S.E. from Peterwardein. It is strongly fortified, and consists of four parts. 1st. The fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, inclosed with high walls, and commanding the Danube. 2nd. The water-side division. 3rd. The Rascian or Servian town, in the direction of the Save. 4th. The Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The number of mosques and churches in the town is considerable; there are also two good bazaars, several baths, a palace of the princes of Servia, and a college. *Manf.* Arms, cutlery, saddlery, carpets, and silk goods. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.*  $44^{\circ} 47'$  N. *Lon.*  $20^{\circ} 26'$  E.—This important fortress was taken by Solymán, the Turkish emperor, in 1522; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1688; but again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717; but was taken by the

## Belize

Turks in 1739. The Imperialists retook it in the year 1789, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1806 it was taken by the Serbian insurgents under Kara George; and in 1813 it was greatly injured by another Serbian insurrection. Since that period the town has been considerably improved.

**BELIZE.** (*See BALIZE.*)

**BELKNAP**, *bel-nap*, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire. *Area*. 387 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and productive in the usual grain crops, with numerous saw-mills upon its streams and rivers, and several iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 19,000.

**BELL ROCK**, or **INCHCAPE ROCK**, *bel-rok*, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, 12 miles S. of Arbroath. It has a lighthouse 115 feet high, and 42 in diameter at its base. *Lat.* 56° 26' N. *Lon.* 2° 23' W.

**BELLARY**, *bel'-a-re*, one of the Balaghaut Ceded Districts of British India, in the presidency of Madras, and occupying the W. section of Balaghaut. *Area*. 13,056 square miles. *Pop.* 1,200,000. —The capital of this district, 230 miles N.W. from Madras, is of the same name, and has military barracks and cantonments. *Lat.* 15° 7' N. *Lon.* 76° 57' E.

**BELLE ALLIANCE**, *la, la bel al-le'-anz*, a hamlet of Belgium, 13 miles S.E. from Brussels, and memorable for being the nucleus of the operations in the field of Waterloo, and the locality where Napoleon I. commanded in this conflict, designated by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, fought on the 18th June, 1815. After the battle had been won, it was here that Wellington and Blücher met.

**BELLE-ISLE**, *bel-ile*, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. *Area*. 21 miles in circumference; and said to yield wheat, potatoes, and vegetables. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 55° 20' W. The strait of Belleisle divides Newfoundland from Labrador.

**BELLE-ISLE-EN-MER**, *bel-eel-ä-mair*, an island of France, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. from Quiberon Point. *Ext.* 10 miles long by 5 broad. It is noted for the excellence of its draught-horses and its wheat. *Pop.* about 10,000. —In 1761 it was captured by the British, and held by them till 1763. In 1795 an attempt was made to retake it, but it failed. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 47° 20' N. *Lon.* 3° 10' W.

**BELLINGHAM**, *bel-in-gam*, a market town of England, in Northumberland, on the North Tyne, 30 miles N.W. from Newcastle. *Pop.* 866.

**BELLINZONA**, *bel'in-zo'-na*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, situated on the river of that name, 11 miles E. from Locarno. *Pop.* 2200.

**BELLUNO**, *bel-loo'-no*, a city of Italy, in Venetia, on the Piave, 50 miles N. from Venice. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of silk, hats, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 13,000. —It gave the title of duke of Belluno to Marshal Victor, one of the generals of Napoleon I.

**BELMONT**, *bel-mont'*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*. 520 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, tobacco, and rearing cattle and horses. *Pop.* 36,000. —The Ohio Central Railway passes through this county.

**BELMONT**, a small village of the United States, in Missouri, situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi, about 18 miles S. from Cairo in Illinois, and opposite Columbus in Kentucky. It

## Beloochistan

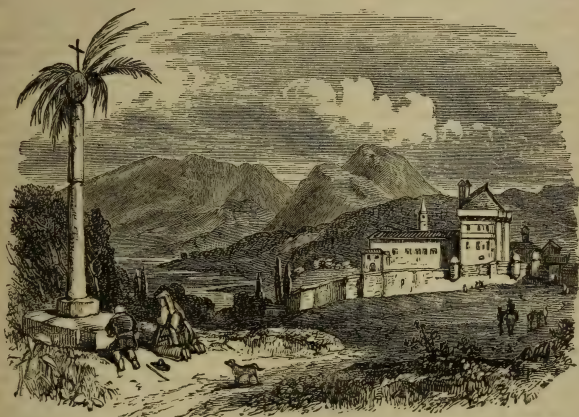
gives its name to a battle fought between the Federals under General Grant and the Confederates under Generals Polk and Pillow, November 7, 1862, in which the former were completely routed. The Federals conveyed a number of men down the river from Cairo in gunboats and transports on the night of the 6th, and commenced landing at daybreak on the 7th, a few miles above Belmont, threatening the Confederate troops which held that village. General Pillow immediately crossed the river with his division to their relief, but being assailed by a force fully three times their number, the Confederates were compelled to fall back to the bank of the river. At this critical moment, reinforcements, despatched to the relief of Pillow's division by General Polk, crossed the river; the Confederates rallied, and Pillow, by a clever flank movement, assaulted the Federal troops in the rear with a portion of his forces, while the remainder forced them back in front. Soon after this, Polk himself, who had hitherto remained on the E. bank of the stream, lest an attack should be made on Columbus, crossed in person, and ordered the Confederates, who were already the victors, to press the enemy to their boats. The retreat of the Federals was soon turned into a rout, and the day, which at one time had been so inauspicious to the Confederate arms, closed upon a signal victory, which was esteemed as one of the most brilliant triumphs of the first year of the war. The loss of the Confederates in killed, wounded, and missing, was 632. The Federals lost about 2000.

**BELOOCHISTAN**, *bel'-oo-kis-tan'*, a country of Asia, extending from Afghanistan on the N., to the Indian Ocean; and from Persia on the W., to Scinde on the E. *Area*, estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Divisions*. These comprise seven provinces—Kohistan, Jhalawan, Sarawan, Kelat, Mukran or Mekran, Lus, and Cutch Gundava. *Desc.* Very diversified; the climate in the higher parts being extremely cold, while the heat, during the summer season, is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, the eastern part especially being so. *Pro.* All sorts of grain and vegetables, and the finest fruits flourish abundantly. In the northern districts, madder, cotton, and indigo are produced, the last-named being of excellent quality. *Asafetida*, which is a favourite kind of food among the Beloochees, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country. *Minerals*. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, limestone, marble, rocksalt, sulphur, and saltpetre. *Zoology*. The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black-cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. There are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, and wild asses, which inhabit both the mountains and the plains. Of birds there are almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India. *Inhabitants*. This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Beloochees and Brahooes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety of tribes, which it is impossible to enumerate. In their domestic life,

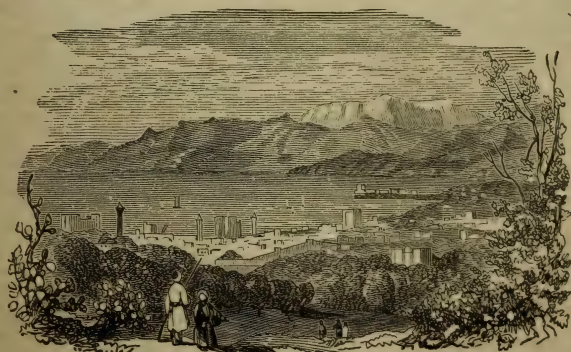




BENARES.



BENEVENTO.



BEYROUT.





## Belper

the Beloochees are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedans or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker-work. An assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a kheil or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. *Rel.* All the Beloochees are Mahometans of the Sunnite faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them. *Pop.* estimated at about 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 24° 50' and 30° 40' N. *Lon.* between 67° 40' and 69° 30' E.—The inhabitants of this country are supposed to be under the government of the khan of Kelat, which is the capital of the country, and which was taken by the British in 1839. In the following year it changed hands, but in 1841 it was again captured and held for some time.

**BELPER**, *bel-per*, a market town of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles N. from Derby, on the river Derwent. *Munf.* Cotton goods, silks, earthenware, and nails. *Pop.* 9509.—It is a station on the Midland Railway, between Derby and Ambergate Junction.

**BELT**, *great and little*, *belt*, two straits which unite the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

**BELTON**, *bel-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of which has a population exceeding 2000.

**BELTUBET**, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, on the Erne, 8 miles N.W. from Cavan. *Pop.*, including Kilconny, in the adjoining parish of Drumlane, 1789.—It is a station on the Cavan branch of the Irish North-Western Railway, between Clones and Cavan.

**BEN**, *ben*, a Gaelic word, signifying an elevated summit, and applied with various affixes to a number of the highest Scotch mountains, which will generally be found noticed in the description of the shires in which they are.

**BENARES**, *be-nar-es*, a province of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Ganges, and forming one of the six North-Western Provinces of Hindostan, comprising the districts of Goruckpore, Azimghur, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazepore. *Area*, 19,834 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing wheat, barley, pulse, opium, indigo, and sugar. *Pop.* 7,121,087. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 82° and 84° 30' E.—This is one of the most flourishing provinces in India, and was ceded to the East India Company by the nabob of Oude, in 1775.

**BENARES**, a district of the above province, bounded on the N. by Jounpore, on the N.E. by Ghazepore, on the S.E. by Mirzapore, and on the W. by Mirzapore and Jounpore. *Ext.* 55 miles long from E. to W., and 30 broad from N. to S. *Area*, 994 square miles. *Rivers.* The Ganges, Goomtee, and Karamnassa. *Pop.* 860,000. *Lat.* between 25° 7' and 25° 32' N. *Lon.* between 82° 45' and 83° 38' E.

**BENARES**, or **BANARAS**, the capital of the above province and district, and the most celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, situated on the Ganges, 75 miles E. from Allahabad. It is about four miles long, by two broad; but the streets are narrow, and many of the houses, which are built of stone, five or six stories high. During the religious festivals, the concourse of people which assembles here is

## Benevento

immense, this city being considered "the most holy." The bank of the river is entirely lined with stone, formed into flights of steps, and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque erected by the emperor Aurungzebe, in the 17th century, and having two minarets, each rising 232 feet above the Ganges. This city carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India: it is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund; and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the East. *Pop.* about 200,000, which is immensely increased during the festival seasons. *Lat.* 25° 20' N. *Lon.* 83° E. Benares is the residence of the British Court of Circuit. In 1017 it was taken by Sultan Mahmoud, and from 1190 till 1775 shared the fortunes of the sovereigns of Delhi. In that year it passed into the hands of the British. On the 4th of June, 1857, the 37th native infantry rebelled against their officers, and after a sharp action between them and the British troops in cantonments, they were put to flight, leaving 100 slain and 200 wounded on the field.

**BENCOOLEN**, *ben-koo-len*, a seaport-town and Dutch residency, situated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. The town is protected by a small fort, called Fort Marlborough, built by the English in 1714, when the East India Company had possession of the settlement. The town is inhabited by a mixed population of natives of the country, Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. *Pop.* of the town, 12,000; of the residency, 95,000. *Lat.* 3° 50' S. *Lon.* 102° 25' E.—The English settled here in 1635, after they were compelled to quit Batavia; and, in 1825, ceded it to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca.

**BENDER**, *ben-der*, a small but strong and regularly-fortified town of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, the capital of the territory of the same name, 58 miles N.W. from Odessa. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 46° 47' N. *Lon.* 29° 32' E.—This place was taken and stormed by the Russians in 1771 and in 1809. In its vicinity is Varnitza, a place celebrated as the retreat of Charles XII., king of Sweden, from 1709 to 1712, after the battle of Pultowa.

**BENEVENTO**, *bai-ne-vain-to*, a city of Italy, chief town of a district of the same name, in Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, about 50 square miles in superficial extent. The town is 33 miles N.E. from Naples, and is situated on an eminence commanding the confluence of the Sabato and Calore. No place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among others, the triumphal arch, which was erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, A.D. 113, is still in good preservation. The cathedral is a large building in the Romanesque style of architecture, with some fine columns in Parian marble and verde antique, and a gate of bronze, supposed to have been cast more than 700 years ago: it has many churches, among which that of La Santissima Annunciata is the most ancient, as well as a well-built town-house and archbishop's palace. *Pop.* of the town, about 18,000.—This city is a very ancient one, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. In a neighbouring plain, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and slew his rival, Manfred, in 1266. Under the Lombards, the district sur-

## Bengal

rounding Benevento was made a dukedom. In 1806, Napoleon I. gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of prince; but, in 1815, it was restored to the pope, and was governed by a cardinal, with the title of legate, until Naples was wrested from Francis II. by Garibaldi, and added to the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

**BENGAL**, *ben-gawl'*, a large province of British India, bounded on the N. by Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhotan; W. by Bahar, E. by the Burmese empire, and S. by the Bay of Bengal and the district of Midnapore in Orissa. *Ext.* 350 miles long from east to west, and 300 broad from north to south. *Area*, 97,244 square miles. *Political Divisions*. The presidency is divided into 17 districts; namely, Backergunge, Birbhoon, Burdwan, Chittagong, Hooghly, Jessore, Mymensingh, Moorsheadabad, Nuddeah, Purneah, Rajshahy, Rungpore, Silhet, Tiperah, the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and the Jungle Mahals. *Desc.* In general level, without any great elevations throughout the province. The soil, too, is generally of a light sandy loam, except in those tracts which are inundated by the overflowing of the rivers, and which are enriched by the deposit of a rich vegetable matter, thus renewing its productive capabilities. *Rivers*. The Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and numerous other streams, which water it in every direction. It is affirmed that there is hardly a spot in the province twenty miles distant from a river, which, in the rainy season, is not navigable. *Lakes*. Properly speaking, there are none. Extensive jeels or shallow collections of water are found in the rainy season; but in the dry season these all but disappear. *Climate*. From the beginning of June to the end of September the rainy season prevails, from November to February the cold season, and in the middle of the latter month the hot weather begins, and continues up to April. In this last month a change begins to take place, the heat being tempered by thunder-storms and rain, and wind from the north-west. *Pro.* Almost every kind of grain cultivated in Europe, besides rice, millet, pease, beans, linseed, mustard-seed, sesamum, sugar, cotton, indigo, silk, opium, pine-apples, citron, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, tamarinds, plantains, ginger, and vegetables of almost every kind. Buffaloes are kept for the sake of their milk, and cattle are employed for the purposes of husbandry. Sheep and horses are reared, but they are of inferior qualities. Camels and elephants are much used by the wealthier classes, not only for making journeys of pleasure, but for the conveyance of goods. *Minerals*. Not abundant; iron, coal, nitre, and salt. *Zoology*. The wild animals are lions, tigers, boars, wolves, foxes, jackals, leopards, hyenas, panthers, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The tiger is the most formidable of all. He infests the thick jungles, watching unseen every opportunity to pounce upon his prey. Dogs swarm in the streets of every town of Bengal, and goats are numerous. Of birds, the adjutant, a large kind of heron, frequents the towns, and clears them of the offal that lies scattered about the streets. Reptiles are both numerous and formidable; and fish are so plentiful as to be within the reach of the poorest inhabitant. *Towns*. Calcutta, the capital, Burdwan, Chandernagore, Dacca, Dinagore, Moorsheadabad, Narraingunge, Purneah, and Rajmahal. *Manf.* Cotton piece-goods of various kinds, chintzes, blanketing, diaper,

## Bengal

woven silks, packthread, and sail-cloth. Formerly muslins of the most beautiful and delicate texture were made at Dacca, but the manufacture of these fabrics is now abandoned. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000,000. *Lat.* between 19° 30' and 26° 30' N. *Lon.* 86° and 91° E.—Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans in A.D. 1203, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it continued independent until 1529, when it was subdued by the sultan Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till the year 1757, when it fell into the hands of the English. At the beginning of 1857, exactly one hundred years from the battle of Plassey, which established the British power in India, that terrible series of events commenced in Bengal, that is now historically known as the Great Indian Mutiny; and which, at its first outbreak, required all the great qualities and resources of the Anglo-Saxon race to make head against it, so sudden and unlooked for was the revolt, and so numerous and well organized were the rebellious sepoys. The peculiar constitution of the Bengal army was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the mutiny; for it was recruited generally from Hindoos of the Brahmin, or highest caste, of Rajpoots, and from the inhabitants of Oude, a warlike and disaffected population; and thus presented to the designing emissary a fair field for his labours. Of the organization of this vast conspiracy against the Europeans in India little is known; but at the commencement of 1856, whilst the British were engaged in the Persian war, a traitorous correspondence was carried on between the Shah of Persia and the court of Delhi, and efforts were also made to induce Dost Mahomed, king of Cabul, to invade the Punjab, so soon as the contemplated rising of the Bengal army should leave the frontier defenceless. The first and prime object, however, was to create dissatisfaction in the mind of the native soldier; and the Hindoo sepoys were sedulously taught that the government intended to insult their faith and make them Christians. Accident greatly favoured the design of the conspirators; and the sepoys were taught to believe that the government had taken the first step towards their forcible conversion to Christianity, by causing the cartridges for the new Enfield rifles, with which the troops had been supplied, to be lubricated with the fat of cows and pigs, which is abhorrent to those who profess the Hindoo and Mahometan faith—as those who touch it with their lips or hands lose caste, and are considered to be polluted. At Dumdum, near Calcutta, and at Barrackpore (which *see*), the native soldiers first gave vent to an expression of dislike to these cartridges, and measures were taken by the government and commanding officers of regiments to allay the irritation; but it was too late; the train had been laid, the spark had unconsciously been set to it, and soon, from Meerut and Delhi to within a few miles of Calcutta itself, the red glare of the revolt blazed forth. First came the massacre of the officers and civilians, with their wives and children, at Meerut; the naming of Delhi as the headquarters of the rebels, whither all were to hasten with their arms and their plunder; then the march of the small British force on that ancient seat of the Mogul power; the successful attack on the mutineers, and the difficult position of the British before the city; the rising at Futeh-



## Bengal, Bay of

ghur, and the pitiless massacre of the helpless fugitives by Nana Sahib; the Allahabad atrocities, the terrible massacres at Jhansi, the Azinghur mutiny, the gallant defence of Benares, the Barceilly assassinations, and, to crown the disastrous and horrid list, the Cawnpore butchery by the Nana. The horrors of the mutiny reached their climax in this act of ferocious cruelty, and the worst was now over. General Havelock, too late to save the poor Cawnpore victims, was, by energy almost unexampled, enabled to relieve Lucknow. Delhi was successfully stormed; and Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, assuming the command of the army, commenced a successful campaign against the rebels, whose power in Oude, Rohilkund, and all the more disaffected localities, was at length effectually crushed, in the winter of 1858-59. (See AGRA, BENARES, CAWNPORE, &c.)

**BENGAL, BAY OF**, a part of the Indian Ocean, which includes the sea from Cape Negrais on the E. to the delta of the Godavery on the W. and extending from Hither to Further India. The Ganges, Brahmapootra, and the Godavery empty themselves into it. *Lat.* between  $16^{\circ} 30'$  and  $23^{\circ}$  N. The Sea of Bengal extends to *lat.*  $8^{\circ}$  N. between the northern part of the Malay peninsula and Ceylon.

**BENGAL, PRESIDENCY OF**, the name given to a large political division of Hindostan lying between *lat.*  $16^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. and *lon.*  $69^{\circ} 30'$  and  $93^{\circ}$  E. It comprises the provinces of Bengal, Jessore, Bhaugulpore, Cuttack, Oude, Moorshe-dabad, Dacca, Patna, Chittagong, Saugor and Nerbudda, Assam, and the territory E. of the Ganges, including British Burmah; with the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, Delhi, Meerut, Rohilkund, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and the hill states on the S.W. slopes of the Himalayas—Kumaon, Gurwal, &c., which the government intended at one time to have formed into a sub-presidency to be called the sub-presidency of Agra, but which are now administered by a lieutenant-governor subject to the control of the governor-general. In addition to these it includes the adjoining native states, the rulers of which are in alliance with the British, maintaining bodies of cavalry and infantry commanded by English officers, or are under British protection. The principal of these are Hyderabad or the Nizam's dominions—the states belonging to Scindiah and Holkar, or Gwalior and Indore, Bhotan, Nepal, and Cashmere. The area of the whole presidency may be estimated at about 1,575,000 square miles, and the population at 116,000,000. Calcutta is the capital and seat of government for the presidency and the whole of Hindostan.

**BENGALZ, ben'-ga-ze**, a town and harbour of Barbary, in the district of Barca, in the dominions of the pasha of Tripoli, and governed by a bey under his control. The town is a collection of mean buildings, and is protected by a small fort in a ruinous condition, and badly situated. The surrounding country produces an abundance of fruit and vegetables, with meat and poultry. It stands on the site of the Berenice of the ancients, built in the time of the Ptolemies, and forming one of the five cities of the Cyrenaica. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.*  $32^{\circ} 18'$  N. *Lon.*  $20^{\circ} 10'$  E.

**BENGUELA, ben'-gu-e'-la** (Port. *bain-gai'-la*), an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, claimed by Portugal,

## Benoit, St.

*Desc.* Mountainous, rising gradually in the interior, with a well-watered and fertile soil, producing all the tropical fruits, European vegetables, and some corn. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, sulphur, and petroleum. *Inhabitants.* Mostly savage tribes of fierce and predatory habits, some of which are much dreaded by the Portuguese. On the whole, comparatively little is known of the country. *Lat.* between  $9^{\circ}$  and  $16^{\circ}$  S. *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ}$  E.

**BENGUELA, NEW, OR SAN FELIPE DE BENGUELA**, capital of the above, a town built by the Portuguese, and which is now the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.*  $12^{\circ} 42'$  S. *Lon.*  $13^{\circ} 8'$  E.—Some of the inhabitants of this town are slave-dealers; and these, in one year alone, have sold as many as 38,000 Africans to a life of perpetual and inhuman misery. There is a saltpetre mine near this town, which is reputed the richest in the world. The Portuguese transport some of their convicts to Benguela.

**BENI, ben'-e**, a large and navigable river of the province of Cochabamba, in Bolivia, uniting with the river Madeira, a few miles south of the Araras rapids, in *lat.*  $10^{\circ} 25'$  S.

**BENI**, a department in the N.E. of Bolivia, S. America. *Pop.* 54,000.—This district was formed in 1843, by uniting the province Apolabamba, which originally formed part of the district of La Paz to those of Moxos and Yuracares, which were taken from Santa Cruz.

**BENIN, ben'-een'**, a kingdom of Western Africa, bounded on the N. by Yariba, S. by the Bight of Benin, E. by the Lesser Niger, and W. by Dahomey. *Area*, estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, wellwatered, and, in general, fertile. The Niger is the principal river, and the inhabitants trade in palm-oil, salt, pepper, jasper, leopard skins, native dyed cloths, and slaves. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* between  $4^{\circ}$  and  $9^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $4^{\circ}$  and  $8^{\circ}$  E.

**BENIN**, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom, standing on the Benin river, 70 miles above its mouth. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference. Daily markets are held in the great streets, and separate quarters are allotted to each distinct species of merchandise. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.*  $6^{\circ} 12'$  N. *Lon.*  $5^{\circ} 46'$  E.

**BENIN, BIGHT OF**, a bay in the N. of the Gulf of Guinea. The principal ports are Lagos, ceded to the British in 1861, Badagry Whydah, and Quitta.

**BENNINGTON, ben'-ing-ton**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200.

**BENNINGTON**, a county of Vermont, U.S. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cereals, potatoes, butter, and cheese. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, and yellow ochre. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, paper, gunpowder; and there are many saw and planing-mills, and some iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 20,000.

**BENNINGTON**, a post township and capital of the above, 32 miles N.E. from Albany. *Pop.* 4000, mostly engaged in manufactories. Here the English were defeated by the American general Stark, Aug. 16, 1777.—There is another town of this name in the state of New York, with a population of about 3000.

**BENOIT, St., ben'-waw**, the name of several small parishes in France, none of them with a population above 1600.—There is also a town of

## Benoun

this name on the E. coast of the Isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean.

**BENOUN**, *ben'-oun*, a town of Ludamar, in the west of Central Africa, forming a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Senegal. *Lat.* 15° 42' N. *Lon.* 8° 28' W.

**BENTHAM**, *ben'-tham*, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles W. from Settle. *Area.* 25,500 acres. *Manf.* Principally linen goods. *Pop.* 3539. It is a station on the Midland Railway, between Leeds and Lancaster, 5½ miles by rail from the former, and 14 from the latter.

**BENTLEY**, *ben'-le*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**BENTON**, *ben'-ton*, a parish of England, in Northumberland, 3 miles from Newcastle. *Area.* 9040 acres. *Pop.* 13,304, chiefly engaged in foundries, collieries, and stone-quarries. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway, 62 miles by rail from Berwick, 11½ from Morpeth, and 5 from Newcastle.

**BENTON**, the name of several counties in the United States, the largest of which is in Alabama, and has an area of upwards of 1000 square miles, and a population of 15,000, of whom a fourth are coloured.

**BENYERTA**, *Lakes of, ben'-yer'-ta*, two lakes in North Africa, the one salt, and rather an inlet of the Mediterranean than a lake strictly so called, and the other fresh. They are about 35 miles N. from Tunis, the inhabitants of which they supply with fish. The town of Biserta, sometimes called Benzart, stands on the narrow channel that connects the salt lake with the sea.

**BERAB**, *bai'-rar'*, an old province of the Deccan, in Hindostan. It formerly belonged entirely to the rajah of Berar or Nagpoor, but a large portion was taken away between the years 1805 and 1830, and assigned partly to the Nizam of Hyderabad, and partly to the British possessions in the Bombay presidency. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 76° and 79° E.

**BERAT**, *bai'-rat'*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, standing on the river Ergent or Beratino, 32 miles N.E. from Avlona. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place commands a narrow pass, which has frequently been disputed by contending pachas. Its neighbourhood abounds with grain, wine, and oil.

**BERBERA**, *ber'-be-ra*, a large town, capital of the Somauli country, on the Gulf of Aden, and the land of myrrh, incense, and gums. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior, there being sometimes from 10,000 to 20,000 persons present, engaged in the interchange of various kinds of commodities. *Lat.* 10° 28' N. *Lon.* 45° 7' E.

**BERBERS**, *ber'-bers*, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of N. Africa, from whom Barbary is so called. (*See BARBARY.*)

**BERBICE**, *ber'-beece*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, rising in the mountains, about 200 miles from the coast, and entering the Atlantic Ocean at *lat.* 6° 12' N.; *lon.* 57° 23' W. Among the vegetation on the banks of this river the *Victoria regia* was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgk.

**BERBICE**, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but now to the British, having been taken by them in 1796, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Paris in 1814. It extends from Abary Creek on the west to the river Courantyn on the east, along the seacoast,

## Bergamo

about 70 miles. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, and sugar. *Pop.* about 65,000, of whom not more than 12,000 are whites. *Lat.* between 6° and 7° N. *Lon.* between 57° and 58° W.

**BERDIANSK**, *ber-de-ansk*, a maritime town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida, situated on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 miles N.E. from Simferopol. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines and salt lakes, of which the latter furnish an annual supply of 1600 tons of salt. *Pop.* about 11,000. *Lat.* 46° 45' N. *Lon.* 36° 51' E.

**BEREDITCHEV**, *ber'-e-ditch-ef*, a town of Russia, in Poland, 24 miles S. from Jitomir. It has four annual fairs, at which goods to the yearly value of £600,000 are sold. *Pop.* 51,000.

**BEREGH**, *ber'-eg*, a county of Austria, in Hungary, partly skirted by the Theiss, with a chief town of the same name. *Area.* 1350 square miles. *Desc.* Abounding in wood, and well watered, with large quantities of game and fish. *Minerals.* Iron, rock-crystal, and alum-stone. *Pop.* 121,500.

**BERENICE**, an ancient city of Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, where a number of interesting antiquities have been found. It is 20 miles from Cape Benass, and is said by Belzoni to have once contained 10,000 inhabitants. *Lat.* 23° 55' N. *Lon.* 35° 27' E.

**BERESINA**, *bai'-rai-ze'-na*, a river of Russia, in Europe, rising in Western Russia, in the north of the province of Minsk, and falling into the Dnieper, at Gorval, 82 miles above Teher-nigov. The small town of Beresina is situated on its banks. At the village of the same name Charles XII. of Sweden crossed the Beresina on June 29th, 1703; but this river has been especially rendered famous on account of its disastrous passage by the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Russia in 1812.

**BEREZOV**, *ber'-e-zof*, a town of Russia in Asia, in the government of Tobolsk, situated on the Sossva, a tributary of the Obi, 420 miles N.W. from Tobolsk. Its inhabitants are principally Cossacks, subsisting by fishing and the chase. *Lat.* 63° 42' N. *Lon.* 65° 38' E.—Here Prince Menschikoff, the favourite of Peter the Great, died in exile in 1731. He had been banished by Peter II. the grandson of Peter I. In 1821 his grave was opened, and the coffin, from being embedded in the frozen soil, had some of its contents entire. Parts of the clothing, the eyebrows, and the heart were taken from the body, and sent to the prince's descendants.

**BERG**, the name of a great number of villages with small populations in Germany.

**BERG**, a tract of country on the Rhine, extending from the Ruhr to Nassau, which formerly constituted a duchy of Germany, and formed part of the circle of Westphalia. It is bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. This territory was formed into a grand duchy by Napoleon I. in 1806, but was in 1815 ceded to Prussia, and is now included in Prussian Westphalia.

**BERGA**, *bair'-ga*, a town of Spain, 52 miles N. from Barcelona. It is commanded and defended by a castle. *Pop.* about 7000, engaged in the mechanical arts, the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and as muleteers conveying the produce of the neighbourhood from place to place. It was taken and retaken during the civil war in Spain in 1840.

**BERGAMO**, *ber'-ga-mo*, a ruined city of Asia



## Bergamo

Minor, in Nolia, standing about two miles distant from the site of Troy. It is the ancient Pergamos, and was the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia.

**BERGAMO**, *bair'-ga-mo*, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, lying between the Valteline on the N., and Milan on the S., divided into eighteen districts. *Ext.* about 100 miles long by 45 broad. *Area*, 928 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and covered with wood in the N.; and in the S. fertile and level, abounding in rich pastures, rearing large numbers of sheep and goats, and producing chestnuts and olives in great quantities, but neither corn nor wine in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of its inhabitants. *Rivers.* The Brembo, the Serio, and the Oglio. *Minerals.* Iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk goods: there are also large iron works in the province. *Pop.* 347,250.

**BERGAMO**, the capital of the above district, and an episcopal see, situated between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 28 miles N.E. from Milan. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is surrounded with walls, bastions, and ditches. It is, besides, protected and commanded by a castle, to which there is a covered passage from the city. It contains a number of parish churches, monasteries, and convents, as well as a good public library, an academy founded by Count Carrara, and a reformatory. The cathedral is adorned with many valuable paintings. One of the most remarkable edifices in Bergamo is the place for the annual fair, which is held in August, and at which the aggregate sales sometimes amount to £1,200,000. The charitable institutions are numerous, and the great article of trade is silk; with wine, iron, and grindstones. *Pop.* about 39,000. *Lat.* 45° 42' N. *Lon.* 9° 41' E.—This is an ancient city, being the Bergomum of the Romans. It is the birthplace of Bernardo Tasso, the father of Torquato Tasso, the author of "Jerusalem Delivered," to whom there is a statue erected in the great square of the city. It is also the birthplace of many painters of note. In 1798 it was taken by the French and made the capital of the department Serio.

**BERGARA**, or **VERGARA**, *bair'-ga-ra*, a town of Spain, situated on the Deva, 27 miles S.E. from Bilbao. *Manf.* Hardware, cutlery, and cotton. *Pop.* about 4000.—Here the "Convention of Bergara" was concluded on August 31st, 1839, between Espartero and Mazoto, which terminated the disastrous civil war that had been raging for years, Don Carlos being obliged to seek refuge in France.

**BERGEN**, a seaport and capital of a province of the same name in Norway, and one of the largest and best built places in that country, situated 260 miles S.W. from Drontheim. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. It has frequently suffered from fire and the ravages of the plague. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation, trade, and fishing. It has a German church, and several parochial churches, besides a cathedral. There is also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, a naval academy, national museum, several schools, and five public libraries. It is besides one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and the station of a naval squadron. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.*

## Berkeley

60° 26' N. *Lon.* 5° 22' E. The PROVINCE of BERGEN has an area of 6661 square miles, with a mountainous coast, indented with numerous bays, gulfs, and fiords. Its inhabitants chiefly subsist by agriculture, cattle-rearing and fishing. *Pop.* 184,000. *Lat.* between 59° 30' and 62° 41' N. *Lon.* between 4° 42' and 8° 12' E.

**BERGEN**, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake, 15 miles N.E. from Stralsund. *Pop.* about 3300, principally employed in linen manufacture and agricultural pursuits.

**BERGEN**, a small town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, about 4 miles N.E. from Frankfort, where, in 1759, the French under the duke of Broglie defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

**BERGEN**, *ber'-jen*, the name of a county in New Jersey, United States. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 21,000.—This is also the name of two townships in the United States, the one in New Jersey, the other in New York.

**BERGEN-OP-ZOOM**, or **BERG-OP-ZOOM**, *op-zoom*, an important fortress and town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 23 miles S.W. from Breda. It has a harbour, two arsenals, and a town-house, with a trade in anchovies, and earthenware manufactories. *Pop.* about 8000.—So early as 422 a castle is said to have occupied a site in this town, which, at various times, has suffered greatly during the wars with Spain. In 1747, after a siege of sixty-three days, it was taken by the French under the count of Löwenthal; and again, in 1794, it fell before the arms of the French. In 1813-14 an attempt was made to reduce it by the British, under Sir Thomas Graham; but it was unsuccessful, and the loss to the besiegers considerable.

**BERGERAC**, *bairzh'-e-rak*, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which divides it into two parts, 26 miles S.W. from Perigueux. It has a large trade in wine, brandy, and corn; and its principal manufactures are earthenware, paper, woollen caps, and other stuffs. *Pop.* 12,116.

**BERGUES**, *bairg*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, 6 miles S. from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Boat-building; lace also is made here, and it is famous for its cheese. *Pop.* 6022.—During various wars, it has been several times taken and retaken, and was ceded to France at the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. The British unsuccessfully laid siege to it in 1793.

**BERGUN**, *bair'-goon*, a village of Switzerland, standing on the N. slope of the Albula mountain, on the route from the Engadine to Coire. *Pop.* 600.—This village stands at a height of 4544 feet, and overlooks the valley of Bergünstein.

**BERINA**, *bai-re'-na*, a mountain of the Rhaetian Alps, 40 miles S.E. from Coire, and remarkable for its extensive glacier. Its pass between the Upper Engadine and Valteline is at a height of 7672 feet.

**BERJA**, *bairzh'-a*, a town of Spain, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador, 25 miles W. from Almeria. *Pop.* about 9000.—This town is in the centre of a district abounding in lead-mines, and was, in 1804, visited by an earthquake, by which sixty-seven lives were lost.

**BERKELEY**, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated



## Berkeley Vale

on the Little Avon, 18 miles N. from Bristol. It principally consists of two irregular streets, and has a church in the style of the later Norman and early English architecture, which is the burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner. It has a trade in timber, cheese, coal, and malt, which is greatly facilitated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. *Pop.* of town, 1011; of parish, 4316.—This town is famous for its castle, begun in the reign of Henry I., and finished in that of Stephen. The room in which King Edward II. was imprisoned and murdered, in 1327, is still to be seen. The nearest station to this town is Berkeley Road, a station on the Midland Railway, between Birmingham and Bristol, 71½ miles by rail from the former, and 22½ from the latter.

BERKELEY VALE, a valley in the above parish, noted for producing a much esteemed kind of cheese called "Double Gloucester."

BERKHAMSTEAD, GREAT, *berk'-ham-sted*, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 24 miles N.W. from London. The town has two principal streets, at the end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, defended on one side by a double, and on the other by a triple moat. It has a church, with a number of small chapels attached to it, several places of worship for Dissenters, an endowed grammar school, and a house of correction. *Pop.* 3585.—This town was formerly a Roman station, and the kings of Mercia afterwards resided in the castle. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held in it in 697, and Ina's laws were published here. Cowper the poet was born in this parish in 1731, while his father was its rector. It is a station on the North-Western Railway, 28 miles from London. Little Berkhamstead is in the same county, and has a population of 600.

**BEEKLEY**, a county of Virginia, U.S., on the Potomac. *Area*, 392 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing corn, wheat, and butter. It abounds with iron, coal, and lime; has saw and paper-mills, and is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. *Pop.* about 12,900, of whom one-sixth are coloured.

**BERKS,** or **BERKSHIRE,** *berks*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. *Ext.* 48 miles long, by 28 broad, though in one part contracting to 7. *Area.* 451,210 acres, or 705 square miles. *Desc.* In this shire there is a great deal of chalk lying in beds, and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of its eastern part is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Bagshot Heath. In many other places it is well clothed with timber, particularly oaks and beech. *Rivers.* The Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Aubourn, and Lambourn. *Manf.* Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the 17th century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sacking, paper, and blankets are made in different places, and also silk to some extent. *Towns.* Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. *Pop.* 176,256.—The remains of British and Roman camps are to be found in many parts of this county. On the hills to the N. of Lambourn is the rude stone structure known as "Wayland Smith's Cave,"

## Berlin

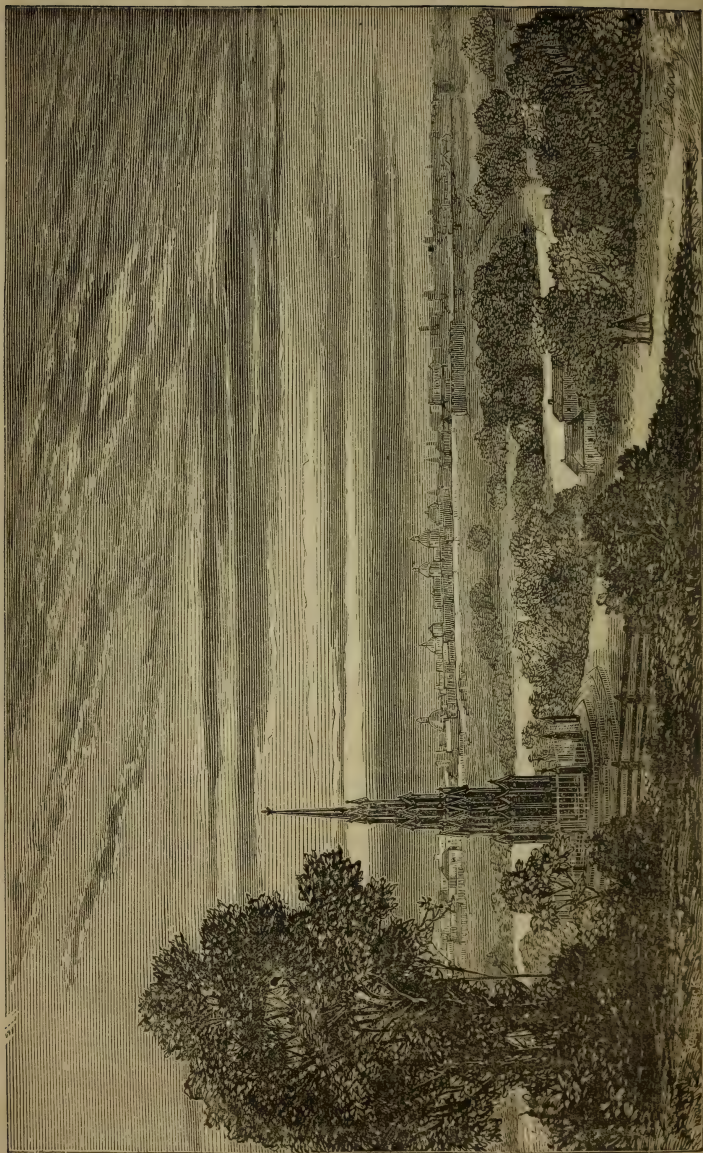
and near this is White Horse Hill, remarkable for having the figure of a horse cut in the turf on its side, probably in commemoration of a victory gained by the Saxons over the Danes.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill. *Area.* 1020 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and well watered, producing the usual cereals, and rearing numbers of cattle, pigs, and horses. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, tin, and porcelain clay. *Manf.* Paper, gunpowder, and there are several distilleries, tanneries, saw, rolling, and linseed-oil mills. *Pop.* 93,000.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., in the west part of the state. *Area.* 1400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, iron, paper, glass, and calico-printing. Distilling and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 55,000.—This is also the name of several townships in the United States.

BERLIN, *ber-lin'*, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, situated on the Spree, in the province of Brandenburg, and 100 miles N.W. from Dresden. The circumference of its walls and palisades is about 11 English miles, and it is entered through 16 principal gateways. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. Berlin is indebted for its principal attractions to the celebrated Frederick II., who is supposed to have expended yearly, in its improvement, 400,000 dollars. It comprises five distinct towns:—1. *Berlin Proper*, founded in 1163, and containing, among other remarkable buildings, the Calvinist parish church, the Joachimsthal Academy, and garrison church, built in 1722, and adorned with the portraits of Generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfield, Zeithen, and Von Kleist the poet. In this edifice are also deposited a quantity of colours and other trophies taken in the field. Besides these structures, there is the Lutheran parish church of St. Nicholas, built in 1223, and the most ancient church in the city; the royal arsenal, from which the Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's Hospital, or Orphans' Asylum, in which 900 children are educated and maintained gratis; the porcelain manufactory; the seminary for cadets, in which young noblemen are instructed in languages, sciences, and field exercises; and various other public institutions. In the suburbs are to be seen the large work-house, the mint, the public storehouse, the extensive hospital of La Charité, the sugar-refineries, and the hospital of invalids, built in 1748. Across the main branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Cologne, there is a fine freestone bridge, of five arches, and 160 feet in length, ornamented with the statue of the elector Frederick William, moulded by Schlüter, cast by Jacobi, and erected in 1703. 2. *Cologne on the Spree*.—The most remarkable edifice here is the royal palace, 474 feet in length, 284 in breadth, and 104 in height. In it are the cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, with the museum of natural and artificial curiosities, the great library, the royal treasury, and the knives dépôt, with the White Hall, which has recently been fitted up at a cost of £120,000. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral, containing the tombs of many members of the royal family. Besides these buildings this quarter also contains the Salzhof, or royal salt-magazine, in which are storehouses for salt and millstones, the town hall, the royal exchange, and the armoury.—3. *Frederickswerder*, or *Frederick's*







## Berlin

*Island*, contains the medical college, the old custom-house, the principal mint, the royal hunting-lodge, the palace of the prince of Prussia, the royal arsenal and foundry, the stamp-office, the opera-house, which was burnt down in 1843, and rebuilt in the following year, and the royal guard-house, by the side of which are colossal statues of Scharnhorst and Bulow, two Prussian generals who attained considerable celebrity in the campaigns between 1812 and 1815. In this part is also a monument to Prince Blucher, the work of Rauch, and erected in 1826.—4. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, contains, among other public buildings, the Royal Academy of Sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals; the Observatory, the Anatomical Theatre, the Catholic church of St. Hedwig, and the Brandenburg gate, the finest in the city, carried away by the French in 1807, but restored seven years afterwards.—5. *Fredericksstadt*, founded by the elector Frederick III. in 1638, and the largest of all the sections. Here are situated the principal courts of law, the manufactories of gold and silver works, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace that formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Malta, the Jerusalem, Trinity, and French churches; the gymnasium of Frederick William, the house of the Society of Naturalists, a military monument, erected in 1820, to the memory of the Prussian soldiers who fell in defence of their country in the years 1812—1815; and other buildings as much distinguished for their external beauty as for the usefulness of the objects to which they are applied. *Manf.* The principal manufactures of Berlin are silk, serge, fustian, muslin, camlets, and other woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; also stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron, and steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dye-stuffs (particularly Prussian blue), tobacco, wax, starch, paper, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks, and watches. Berlin is a city of extensive commercial transactions, the annual sales in its wool-market alone amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. *Pop.* 550,000. *Lat.* 52° 31' N. *Lon.* 13° 23' E.—Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Napoleon I. in 1806, after the battle of Jena. On the 21st October of that year he entered it, and until the complete failure of the French expedition to Moscow in 1812, Prussia was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of France.

**BERLIN**, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S. *Pop.* 2562.—There are several other townships in the United States of this name.

**BERMEO**, *bair'-mai-yo*, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 13 miles N. from Bilbao. *Pop.* about 4000, chiefly occupied in the fisheries.—The epic poet Alonso de Ercilla was born in this place in 1530.

**BERMONDSEY**, *ber'-mond-se*, a suburb of London, included in the borough of Southwark, in which leather-tanning is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 53,355.

**BERMUDAS**, or **SOMERS' ISLANDS**, *ber-mu'-das*, a cluster of small islands belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 300, but for the most part so small and barren as to have neither inhabitants nor name. *Area.* 20 square miles. *Desc.* The largest of them is Long Island or Bermuda, which is 16 miles long, and 2 in breadth, St. David's, Cooper's,

## Bern

Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island or St. George's, and Nonsuch. The island of St. George has different ports, and two castles. But the whole group is so completely hemmed in with rocks, that no other fortification is necessary, it being difficult for a vessel of 10 tons to enter the roads. *Pro.* Indian tobacco, fruit, and vegetables. *Climate.* The temperature is so mild, that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive. The principal towns of the group are those of St. George and Hamilton, the former of which, situated on the island of that name, is the capital. *Pop.* about 11,000, comprising whites, and a great many free negroes. *Lat.* between 32° 14' and 32° 25' N. *Lon.* between 64° 33' and 64° 52' W.—These islands were discovered in 1522 by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, and in 1609, George Somers, an Englishman, was wrecked there, and soon afterwards the British formed a settlement upon them. Hulks were established subsequently, in which a great number of convicts were confined.

**BERN**, or **BERNE**, *bern*, a canton of Switzerland, the largest and now the first canton in rank of the Swiss confederation, is bounded on the E. by Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne; on the N. by Aargau and Solothurn; on the W. by the Jura mountains, Friburg, and Vaud; and on the S. by the Valais. *Area.* 2600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the south, where there are many of the highest points of the Alps, and many of the most beautiful valleys, as those of Simmenthal, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The Jura Mountains cover the north, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar, whilst the whole of the territory is included in the basin of the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, the Aar and its tributaries, the Emmen, Simmen, Saane, Birs, and Thiele. *Lakes.* Neuchatel, Bienne, Thun, and Brienz, the two former being formed by the Thiele, and the two latter by the Aar. *Forests.* Pretty extensive, covering the mountains, and chiefly consisting of pine and beech. *Pro.* The vine is cultivated in the valleys, and cheese is produced as an article of commerce; grain, hemp, flax, and potatoes are grown in sufficient quantities for the purposes of the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle and horses is the chief source of wealth. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, freestone, lime, and granite. *Manf.* The wooden wares of the Oberland; iron and copper wares, watches, linen and woollen goods. *Imp.* Grain, tobacco, colonial products, and metals. *Pop.* 467,000, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* between 46° 20' and 49° 30' N. *Lon.* between 6° 50' and 8° 27' E.—Bern, in 1352, joined the Helvetic league, which then only included seven cantons, and in 1528 adopted the Reformed religion. In the Swiss revolution of 1847 Bern was elected the principal canton, and the city of Bern was chosen by the National Council in the following year to be the capital of Switzerland.

**BERN**, the capital of the above canton, and the metropolis of Switzerland, stands on the declivity of a hill, near the Aar, where it is crossed by two stone bridges, 18 miles N.E. from Friburg. It is large and well built, containing some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with arcades or piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, and which is a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Holy

## Bernard, Great St.

Ghost, the council-house, the arsenal, the great hospital, the orphan-house, the town library, the university, founded in 1834, the cabinet of medals and antiquities, the Economical Society, and the concert-hall. *Manf.* Crape, silk, linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches. *Pop.* 28,500.—Bern was founded in 1191, by Berthold V.; in 1218 it was made an imperial city; and, in 1288, was unsuccessfully besieged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. In 1405 the whole town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in its present form. Its name is said to be the old Suabian word for bear, its site having originally been a favourite resort of that animal. In 1835 its fortifications were destroyed, and, up to 1847, the federal diet held its sessions in it, alternately with Zurich and Lucerne. Since that time, Bern has been the seat of the government. It is the residence of three foreign ministers, and the birthplace of Haller, to whom a statue is erected in the Botanic Garden.

BERNARD, GREAT ST., *bair'-nar*, a pass of the Pennine Alps, in Switzerland, where is a monastery, built by Bernard de Menthon, about 962 A.D., at an elevation of 8150 feet above the level of the sea. This is near the line of perpetual snow, and is the highest habitation in Europe. Its inmates are monks of the order of St. Augustine, and have long enjoyed a great celebrity for their humane efforts in saving and assisting lost travellers in the mountains. The dogs of St. Bernard also enjoy a world-wide fame for their sagacity in assisting the monks in tracking out those who have been so unfortunate as to sink exhausted amongst the snows of these sublime but terrific Alpine heights. *Lat.* of Great St. Bernard Pass  $45^{\circ} 51' N.$  *Lon.*  $7^{\circ} 11' E.$ —ST. BERNARD, LITTLE, a mountain of the Graian Alps, to the south of Mont Blanc, upon which there is also a hospice, 7190 feet above the sea. (*See* ALES.)

BERNARDINO, PASS OF, *bair-nar-de'-no*, one of the principal passes between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, on the route from Coire to Belinzona. *Height.* 6970 feet above the level of the sea.

BERNEBURG, *bairn'-boorg*, a well-built town of Germany, 23 miles S. from Magdeburg. It is the capital of Anhalt-Bernburg. *Manf.* Porcelain, starch, and paper. *Pop.* 11,000.—Railways connect it with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

BERRI, *ber-re*, an old province of France, which is now divided into the departments of the Indre and Cher.

BERRI, a district or kingdom of Eastern Africa, lying to the E. of Ilyria in *lat.*  $5^{\circ} N.$ , *lon.*  $33^{\circ} E.$

BERRY POMEROY, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Totnes, in which are the ruins of a fine old castle that was the principal seat of the powerful Barons de Pomeroy. *Pop.* 1065.

BERTIE, *ber'-te*, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Area.* 680 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing cotton and tobacco in abundance. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom more than one half are negroes.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, *ber'-ve*, a royal burgh, market town and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, situated on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of a stream called Bervie, 8 miles S. from Stonehaven. *Area.* 2000 acres. *Manf.* Linen and knitted hose, but its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring and haddock fisheries. *Pop.* of town, 952; of parish, 1561.

## Berwick, North

BERWICK, *ber-rik*, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 1800.

BERWICK, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 500.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington, E. by the German Ocean, W. by Edinburghshire, and S. by Roxburghshire and the river Tweed. *Area.* 473 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is hilly, except on the banks of the rivers: and it is in general bare of wood, although planting has been carried on to a considerable extent, and the hilly tracts have been converted into extensive sheep-pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is also pursued to great perfection. *Rivers.* The Tweed and its tributaries, the Blackadder and the Whitadder; the Eye, the Eden, and the Leader. *Minerals.* None of importance. *Manf.* Tweeds and gingham at Earlston. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth. *Towns.* Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth, and Coldstream. *Pop.* 36,613.—The Lammermoor Hills are situated in this county, of which the Lammerlaw and the Sayerslaw are the highest elevations, being 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated at the mouth of the river Tweed, 55 miles N.W. from Newcastle, and 47 miles S.E. from Edinburgh. Although for county purposes it is now considered as being part of the county of Northumberland, the town with its liberties, or parish in which it stands, used to form a county by itself without any connexion whatever with the neighbouring counties of Northumberland in England, and Berwick in Scotland. It is, however, still named separately in Acts of Parliament and proclamations, and has a separate jurisdiction, with a recorder and quarter sessions. *Area* of parish, 6195 acres. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a bridge over the Tweed, which has 15 arches, and measures 1164 feet long and 17 wide. The town-house is a handsome structure, with a stately spire, 150 feet high, in which there is a peal of eight bells. The barracks, with the store-house, form a handsome square; and, besides the church, which is a spacious building, without a spire, there are several other places of worship for Presbyterians. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn and salmon; and it has sail-cloth, cordage, and linen manufactories. It has a long pier, which was begun in 1811, and which shelters the harbour, and stretches a long way into the sea. *Pop.* of parish, 8613; of parliamentary borough, 13,265. *Lat.*  $55^{\circ} 47' N.$  *Lon.*  $2^{\circ} W.$ —This town was long the theatre of many sanguinary combats between the English and Scotch before it was finally ceded to England in 1502. It is a terminus of the North-Eastern, Berwick and Kelso, and North British Railways, and is  $365\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London by the Midland Railway,  $57\frac{1}{2}$  from Edinburgh,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  from Kelso, and 67 from Newcastle.

BERWICK, NORTH, a royal burgh, seaport town and parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 19 miles N.E. from Edinburgh. It has a harbour and a small trade in corn. *Pop.* of parish, 2071; of royal burgh, 700. *Lat.*  $56^{\circ} 3' N.$  *Lon.*  $2^{\circ} 43' W.$ —In this parish are Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and North-Berwick Law, the last of



## Besancon

which is a conical hill, nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the terminus of a branch of the North British Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from Drem Junction, and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Edinburgh.

BESANCON, *bai-sang'-sawng*, a city and archiepiscopal see of France, in the department of the Doubs, on the river Doubs, 46 miles E. from Dijon. It was fortified by Louis XIV.; and, besides a library of 50,000 volumes, it has a museum, a cathedral, court-house, royal college, barracks, an arsenal, and a hospital. It has also an academy of painting and sculpture, which was founded in 1773. *Manf.* Druggets, carpets, watches, jewellery, porcelain, and leather. It has also a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and other goods. *Pop.* 47,000. *Lat.*  $47^{\circ} 17' N.$  *Lon.*  $6^{\circ} 5' E.$ —This is an ancient town, which was known as Vesontio in the time of the Romans; some of its streets still have Latin names. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and was in 1678 united to France. It was the capital of the old province of Franche Comté till the year 1793. In 1814 the Austrians laid siege to it, but without success.

BESSARABIA, *bes'-sa-rai'-be-a*, a frontier province of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black Sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and bounded on the west by Moldavia, of which it once formed a part. *Area.* 18,640 square miles. *Desc.* In general flat and lying low, except in the north, where it is traversed by some of the offshoots of the Carpathians. *Rivers.* The Danube, Pruth, and Dniester, by which the province is, with the exception of the N.W. extremity, wholly inclosed. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, and millet, maize, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruits and wines are produced; but a great portion of the land is devoted to pasture. *Exp.* Tallow, salt, cheese, wool, and cattle. *Towns.* Akerman, Bender, Kischeneff, Kilia, and Ismail. *Pop.* about 920,000. *Lat.* between  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and  $48^{\circ} 40' N.$  *Lon.* between  $26^{\circ} 35'$  and  $30^{\circ} 30' E.$ —Bessarabia was successively included in the empire of the Goths, Huns, and Avars, and finally formed a portion of Moldavia. It was conquered by the Turks in 1484. In 1812 it was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and in 1829 the treaty of Adrianople gave Russia the right of establishing a quarantine station on the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

BESZTERCZE. (See BISTRITZ.)

BETHEL, *beth'-el*, a small town of Virginia, U.S., about 10 miles S. from Hampton, near the mouth of James River. *Pop.* not known.—It is remarkable for giving its name to the battle of Bethel—the first serious contest of the long and desolating war between the United and Confederate States of America, fought on June 10, 1861. The Federal troops were commanded by General Pierce, and exceeded 4000 men, while the Confederates, 1800 in number, were led by Colonel, afterwards General, Magruder. The loss of the latter amounted to 1 killed and 7 wounded; that of the Federals to 30 killed and more than 100 wounded. The Confederates fought behind earthworks thrown up close to Great Bethel church, and completely foiled every attempt made by the Federals to carry them by assault, compelling the enemy to withdraw from before their intrenchments and give up the attack after several hours' fighting.

BETHLEHEM, *beth'-le-hem*, a city of Judah, about 6 miles S. from Jerusalem, the birthplace

## Bhadrinath

of David and of Jesus. *Pop.* at present, about 3000. It contains a very fine church, built in the 4th century by the empress Helena, on the supposed site of the Nativity. There are also convents, chapels, and schools, and every spot is associated with sacred history.

BETHNAL GREEN, *beth-nal*, one of the E. suburbs of London, in the county of Middlesex. In it silk-weaving is carried on to a great extent, and it is the centre of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 105,101.

BETHUNE, *bai-toon'*, a fortified town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles N.W. from Arras. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular. *Pop.* above 8000.—In 1645 this town was taken by the French, but in 1710 it was retaken by the allies. In 1714 it was secured to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BEVELAND, *be-ve-land*, a province of Holland, consisting of the islands of N. and S. Beveland and Woelfartsdyk, situated at the mouth of the Schelde. *Area*, about 120 square miles. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, vegetables, and fish. *Pop.* about 35,000.

BEVERLEY, *bev'-er-le*, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, the principal town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles N.W. from Hull. It contains a magnificent collegiate church, called Beverley Minster; the parish church of St. Mary, a beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture of the transition period from Norman to Early English; and several chapels and meeting-houses for Non-conformists of different denominations, a grammar-school, a house of correction for the Riding, and many charitable institutions. It has a considerable trade in corn, coal, and leather, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal communicating with Hull. *Pop.* of town, 9654; of borough, 10,868. It is a station on the Scarborough and Hull branch of the North-Eastern Railway,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from Hull, and  $45\frac{1}{2}$  from Scarborough.

BEVERWYCK, *bai'-vair-veek*, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. from Haarlem. *Pop.* 2300.—In this neighbourhood the expedition of the prince of Orange to England, and the Revolution of 1688, were planned.

BEWDLEY, *bude'-le*, a borough town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 miles N.W. from Worcester. It contains a neat church, built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses; and has a considerable trade in salt, malt, leather, and iron-ware. *Pop.* 7084.—It is a station on the Severn Valley branch of the West Midland section of the Great Western Railway, between Hartlebury and Shrewsbury,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from the former, and 35 from the latter.

BEYROUT. (See BEIRUT.)

BEZIERS, *bai'-e-ai*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Herault, 40 miles S.W. from Montpellier. It carries on a trade in almonds, oil, muscatel wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, wool, and silk; and has manufactures of cotton, calico, fustian, and other stuffs; also of earthenware, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* upwards of 24,000.

BHADRINATH, *bad-ri-nath'*, a town and celebrated temple in Hindostan, situated in a valley of the Himalaya Mountains, 80 miles N. from Almora. It is upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temple is said to be enriched by the revenues of 700 villages, and annually resorted to by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims.



## Bhagulpore

*Lat.* 30° 41' N. *Lon.* 79° 26' E.—There is a mountain peak of the same name about 20 miles from the town, and rising to a height of 23,441 feet.

**BHAGULPORE**, or **BHAGULPUR**. (See **BOGLIPOOR**.)

**BHAMO**, or **BAMO**, *baw'-mo*, the third town of Burmah, and the chief place of its trade with China, on the Irawaddy, nearly 200 miles N.E. from Ava. It is fortified or defended by a barrier of pointed stakes, and is surrounded by many villages. The commercial transactions of the country are conducted upon the principle of barter; the various tribes exchanging their native produce for rice, salt, and a kind of sauce made of dried fish. It imports silk, woollen, and cotton goods from China. *Pop.* perhaps 20,000. *Lat.* 24° 12' N. *Lon.* 96° 53' E.

**BHANPURA**, *ban-poor'-a*, a town of Hindostan, in a district forming part of Indore or Holkar's Dominions, in the province of Rajpootana, about 50 miles S. from Kotah. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000. *Lat.* 24° 31' N. *Lon.* 75° 37' E.

**BHAWULPOOR**, **BAHAWULPOOR**, or **DAOD-POOTRA**, *baw'-ul-poor*, an independent state of Hindostan, in the province of Rajpootana, separated from the Punjab by the rivers Indus and Gharra, and having Jessulmeer on its S. and Scinde on its S.W. *Area*, estimated at 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* In general level and barren, except along the banks of the Gharra, where there is a border of land, about 10 miles wide, of great fertility. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, rice, indigo, sugar, opium, and the choicest fruits. Cattle and pigs are reared, and game and poultry are abundant. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° E. The rajah of this territory having adhered to the British interest in the Afghan war of 1813, was rewarded by some of the districts of North Scinde being annexed to his dominions.—**BHAWULPOOR** is the capital of the district, and has a population of about 20,000.

**BITTOOR**, **BIITTOOR**, or **BITHOOR**, *bit-toor'*, a town of British India, 12 miles N. from Cawnpore. It is situated on a rising ground, encompassed by orchards and a dense cultivation, and protected by a deep muddy creek, which runs up from the Ganges, round the base of the hill.—Here was the residence of the arch-monster of the Cawnpore massacre, Nana Sahib, who was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the former peishwah of the place. It was successfully attacked by Havelock in August, 1857, when it was computed that upwards of 300 of the rebels fell.

**BHOOL**, *booj*, a fortified city of Hindostan, in the peninsula of Cutch, under the dominion of the Guicovar or Gaikwad, about 30 miles N. from the Gulf of Cutch. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 23° 18' N. *Lon.* 69° 43' E.—This place is celebrated for its gold and silver manufactures.

**BHOPAL**, *bo-pawl'*, a state tributary to the British, in Rajpootana, Central Hindostan. *Area*. 6764 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains. *Pop.* 662,000. *Lat.* between 22° 30' and 23° 30' N. *Lon.* between 77° and 79° E.—The chief town of this district is of the same name.

**BHOR**, *bor*, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, on the right bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile, having Noer on the N., and Shir on the S. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° 30' N. *Lon.* between 28° and 31° E.

**BHOTAN**, or **BOOTIAS TERRITORY**, *bo'-tan*, an extensive region of Northern Hindostan, lying between Bengal and Tibet, having Sikkim on the

## Bibbiena

W., Bengal and Assam on the S. and E., and the great Himalaya chain on the N. *Area*. 64,700 square miles. *Desc.* Very mountainous, and in many parts extremely cold, but productive and highly cultivated, the slopes of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. *Mountains*. These consist of offshoots from the Himalaya chain, which here attains an elevation of 25,000 feet. *Forests*. In the lower part of the country these are both fine and extensive, notwithstanding that they are on a height of 8000 or 10,000 feet above the sea. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rice. *Minerals*. Iron and copper. *Manf.* Woven goods, hardware articles, arms, gunpowder, and paper, which consists of a kind of satin obtained from bark. *Towns*. Tassgong and Punakha; but these, in common with all the towns and villages of Bhutan, are small and of no importance. *Rel.* Buddhism. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 28° 30' N. *Lon.* between 88° 30' and 94° E.

**BHOWANEEPOOR**, *bo-wan-e-poor'*, a town of British India, in the district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles S.W. from Purneah, where there is a great annual fair held in the month of April. It lasts for ten days, and is attended by upwards of 100,000 persons.

**BHURTPUR**, *boort'-poor'*, a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, tributary to the British. *Area*. 1976 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, producing cotton, corn, and sugar in abundance. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 27° 30' N. *Lon.* between 77° and 78° E.—In 1805, Lord Lake lost 2300 men in his attack on Bhurtpoor, the capital of this state, but was successful in carrying the town by assault. In 1826, after a desperate resistance, it was taken by the British under Lord Combermere, who immediately levelled its fortifications with the ground.

**BIAFRA**, **BIGHT OF**, *be-af'-ra*, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It lies within *lon.* 5° and 10° E.

**BIALYSTOK**, *be-al'-e-stok*, formerly a part of Poland, but now a province of Russia in Europe. *Area*. 2900 square miles. *Desc.* Flat but fertile, with extensive and valuable forests. *Pop.* 260,000. *Lat.* between 52° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 22° and 24° E. This province was ceded to Russia at the peace of Tilsit, 1807.

**BIALYSTOK**, a well-built town of Russia in Europe, capital of the above, and about 40 miles S.W. from Grodno. *Pop.* about 11,000.—There is a fine castle near the town, belonging to the counts of Potocki.

**BIARRITZ**, *be'-ar-reetz'*, a sea-side village of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 4 miles S.W. from Bayonne. *Pop.* 2771.—This place is much frequented for the sake of its baths and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, and from its being the chosen marine residence of Napoleon III., the emperor of the French, who has built a château here. It has communication with Paris by telegraph.

**BIBANS**, or **BIBENS**, *be'-bans*, "the gates of iron," a dangerous defile of the Atlas mountains, between Algiers and Constantine. It is traversed by a number of torrents. The French, led by the duke of Orleans and Marshal Valée, passed through it in 1839. *Lat.* 36° S' N. *Lon.* 4° 23' E.

**BIBBIENA**, a town of Central Italy, 29 miles S.E. from Florence. *Pop.* 5000.—An important fair is held here yearly.

## Biberach

**BIBERACH**, *be'-bai-rak'*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Reiss, 23 miles S.W. from Ulm, with walls flanked by towers. In the neighbourhood there are baths which are much frequented. *Pop.* 5000.—It is one of the chief stations on the Wurtemberg Railway; and here, in 1796, Moreau, commanding the French, defeated the Austrians. Biberach was formerly a portion of Argovia, but, in 1802, it was given to Baden, and, in 1806, to Wurtemberg. It is the birth-place of Wieland, the celebrated German writer.

**BICESTER**, *bi'-ces-ter*, a town of England, in Oxfordshire, neatly built and famous for its ale, 11 miles N.E. from Oxford. *Manf.* Woollen goods and sacking. *Pop.* 2798.—It stands in a parish of the same name. *Area.* 2580 acres. *Pop.* 3049.—It is a station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 12 miles by rail from Oxford, and 19½ from Bletchley.

**BICETRE**, *be-saitr'*, a suburban village, a mile from Paris, where, in the reign of Charles V., a large building was erected for disabled soldiers, but which was destroyed in the wars under Charles VI. It was rebuilt by Louis XIII., and was used as a military asylum until the Hôtel des Invalides was established at Paris. It was afterwards used as a hospital for the old, the sick, and the insane, and also served as a prison. A fort was built there in 1842. *Pop.* 6500.

**BIDASSOA**, *be-das-so'-a*, a river rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Hendaye and Fuentarabia. This river divides Spain from France, and was crossed by the French in 1823. At its mouth is an island, where, in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded.

**BIDEFORD**, *bid'-e-ford*, a seaport town and municipal borough of England, in Devonshire, situated on both sides of the Torridge, which is crossed by a bridge of twenty-four Gothic arches, 8 miles S.E. from Barnstaple. It has a fine old church with a richly carved stone screen, several chapels for Dissenters of various denominations, a free grammar-school, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Unimportant. Chiefly coarse earthen vessels and flower-pots. It has also some tan-yards and ship-building docks, and a large shipping trade both foreign and coasting. *Pop.* 5742.—It is a terminus of the North Devon Railway, 48½ miles by rail from Exeter, and 9 from Barnstaple.

**BIEBERICH**, *be-bai-reesh*, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, about 3 miles S. from Wiesbaden. *Pop.* 3000.—There is a fine palace here, with beautiful gardens attached, which forms the summer residence of the dukes of Nassau. It is a station on the Nassau Railway.

**BIELEFELD**, *bele-felt*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 39 miles N.E. from Munster. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade. *Manf.* Chiefly leather, soap, woollen stuffs, and thread: there are some excellent bleaching-grounds close to the town. *Pop.* upwards of 10,000. *Lat.* 52° 1' N. *Lon.* 8° 31' E.—It is a station on the Minden and Cologne Railway, and the surrounding country is very beautiful.

**BIELGOROD**, *bele-gor'-od*, an old town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kursk, 49 miles S. from Kursk. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 50° 33' N. *Lon.* 36° 33' W.—Large fairs are held here.

**BIELLA**, *be-ail'-la*, the capital of a province of the same name in Piedmont, Italy, situated on the Cervo, 33 miles N.W. from Turin. *Pop.*

## Bihar

8000. It is a station on the Turin and Ticino Railway.

**BIENNE**, *LAKE OF*, *be-aine'*, 15 miles N.W. from Berne, in Switzerland. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by from 1 to 3 broad.—The island of St. Pierre, which adorns its waters, was the residence of Rousseau in 1765.—A town of the same name stands at the N. extremity of the lake. *Pop.* nearly 4500, chiefly Protestants.

**BIERLEY**, *NORTH*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles S. from Bradford. In its neighbourhood are a number of quarries and coal-pits, which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 12,500.

**BIERVLIET**, *beer'-fleet*, a town of the Netherlands, situated on an island of the same name, 20 miles N. from Ghent. *Pop.* 1700.—In 1377 an inundation, submerging nineteen villages, separated this place from the continent. It is said that William Beukelsz, the inventor of the art of curing herrings, to whom Charles V. erected a handsome monument, was born here.

**BIES-BOSCH**, or **HOLLAND'S DIEP**, *bees'-bosk*, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, containing several islands, and situated in the provinces of North Brabant and South Holland. It was formed in 1421 by an inundation of a branch of the Maas, which swallowed up 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants.

**BIETIGHIEM**, *beet'-i-geem*, a town of Wurtemberg, 5 miles N. from Ludwigsburg. *Manf.* Cloth: the town has some dyeing-works. *Pop.* 3000. It is a station on the Wurtemberg Railway.

**BIGGAR**, *big-gar'*, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles S.E. from Lanark. *Pop.* of town and parish, 1999. Here, in the time of Edward II., a battle was fought between the Scots and English, and its neighbourhood is the scene of some of the exploits of Sir William Wallace.—It is a station on the Symington and Peebles branch of the Caledonian Railway, 15 miles by rail from Peebles, and 4 from Symington.

**BIGGLESWADE**, *big'-els-waid*, a neat and well-built market town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, on the river Ivel, 9 miles S.E. from Bedford. *Manf.* Lace, and straw-plait. *Pop.* 4631. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway, 41 miles from London.

**BIGHORN RIVER**, *big'-horn*, a river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and falling, after a course of more than 300 miles, into the Yellow Stone river at Fort Manuel. *Lat.* of its source, 42° 30' N.

**BIGORRE**, *be'-gor*, a district of the ancient province of Gascony, France, which was afterwards included in the department of the High Pyrenees. It was formerly a part of the duchy of Aquitaine, and in 1284 was united to the crown by the marriage of Philip the Fair to Jeanne, the count of Bigorre's heiress. In 1369 the territory was conquered by Edward the Black Prince, but it was subsequently retaken by Charles V. of France, and in 1389 it was ceded to the count de Foix, from whom it passed to the house of D'Albret, and to Henry IV., through whom it was again annexed to the dominions of the kings of France.

**BIG SANDY RIVER**, *sān'-de*, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, in *lat.* 38° 30' N.

**BIHAR**, *bi-har*, a district of Austria, in Hungary, between the Theiss and the Carpathian Mountains. *Rivers.* The Koros, Korotch, and Berettyo. The soil is fertile, producing corn,



## Bihtoor

wine, and hay in abundance. Its chief town is Grosswardein. *Area*, 3520 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000.

**BIHTOOR.** (See **BIHTOOR**.)

**BIJAXANAGUR**, *be-ja'-a-na-goor'*, a city of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, situated on the river Toombuddra, once the capital of a great sovereignty, but now in a ruinous state. *Lat.* 15° 19' N. *Lon.* 76° 32' E.—This place was founded in 1336; but it was taken, plundered, and destroyed by the Mahometans of the Deccan about the middle of the 17th century. It contains some magnificent Hindoo temples, embellished with sculpture and colossal statues.

**BIJNEE**, a district of Hindostan, on the Brahmapootra river, part of which is subject to the British and part to the rajah of Bhotan. *Pro.* Chiefly rice and fruit. It has a capital of the same name. *Lat.* 26° 21' N. *Lon.* 90° 44' E.

**BIJUJA ISLANDS.** (See **BISSAGOS**.)

**BIKANIR**, or **BEEKANEER**, *bik'-a-neer*, a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, tributary to the British. *Area*, about 18,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and sandy, producing rice, wheat, sugar, indigo, spices, and opium. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* between 27° and 29° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 76° E.—It has a capital of the same name.

**BILBAO**, *beel-ba'-o*, a town of Spain, capital of one of the Basque provinces bearing the same name, situated on the Nervion, 6 miles from the sea, and 30 N.W. from Vitoria. It has a spacious harbour, and several parish churches; and carries on an extensive trade, holding the position of principal port of the north of Spain. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 43° 15' N. *Lon.* 2° 54' W.—This place was taken and retaken in 1808 and 1809, during the Peninsular war. It was also the scene of much fighting in the Carlist wars; and here Zumalacarregrui received his fatal wound in June, 1835.

**BILBROUGH**, *bil'-bro*, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.W. from York. *Area*, 1389 acres. *Pop.* 216.—General Fairfax, who commanded the parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., is interred in the parish church of this place.

**BILIN**, or **BYLINA**, *be'-leen*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Bila, 114 miles W. from Leitmeritz. *Pop.* 3000.—From this place 500,000 jars of acedulous and bitter waters are yearly exported.

**BILLERICAY**, *bil'-le-rik'-ke*, a small market town of England, in Essex, 21 miles N.E. from London, and 9 S.W. from Chelmsford. *Pop.* 1390.

**BILLITON**, *beel-e-ton*, an island in the Eastern Archipelago, lying between Borneo and Sumatra. *Area*, about 1500 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and surrounded by rocks and islets. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 3° S. *Lon.* 108° E.—It was ceded to the English, with Banca, by the sultan of Palembang; but in 1832 it was given up to the Dutch.

**BILSTON**, *bils'-ton*, a large manufacturing town of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles S.E. from Wolverhampton. It has large iron-works, and numerous manufactories for jannaped and enamelled goods, coarse earthenware, and ironware. *Pop.* 24,364.—The Birmingham and Staffordshire Canal runs through this town, and it is a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton branch of the Great Western Railway, 2½ miles from Wolverhampton, and 9½ from Birmingham.

## Birbhoom

**BINAB**, *be'-nab*, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, near Lake Urumiyeh, 55 miles S.W. from Tabriz. It contributes a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbaijan. *Pop.* about 8000. *Lat.* 37° 15' N. *Lon.* 46° 3' E.

**BINABOLA**, or **TWELVE PINS**, *bin-a-bo-la*, a mountain-range in Galway, Ireland, not far from Ballinahinch. The highest point is 2400 feet above the level of the sea.

**BINCHE**, *beensh*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, on the Haine, 10 miles E. from Mons. *Manf.* Hardware, cutlery, lace, and paper. *Pop.* 5250.

**BINDRABAN**, *been'-dra-ban'*, a town of Hindostan, in the British district of Muttra, North-West Provinces, situated on the Jumna, 33 miles N.W. from Agra. The temples in this town, which are dedicated to Krishna, are amongst the most colossal works of Hindoo architecture.

**BINFIELD**, *bin'-feeld*, a parish of England, in Berkshire, 9 miles E. from Reading. *Area*, 3207 acres. *Pop.* 1371.—It is said that Pope composed his "Windsor Forest" in the neighbourhood of Binfield.

**BINGEN**, *bing'-en*, a frontier town on the Rhine, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 18 miles W. from Mayence. It has a good trade in corn and wine, and is beautifully situated at a part of the river where it makes a considerable bend. It is much frequented by tourists. *Pop.* about 5000.—There is a short railway from this town to Kreuznach.

**BINGLEY**, *bing'-le*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles W. from Leeds. *Manf.* Worsteds and cotton yarns, and paper. *Pop.* 15,367.—It is a station on the Midland Railway between Leeds and Lancaster, 14½ miles by rail from the former, and 51¼ from the latter.

**BINTANG**, *been'-tang*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, belonging to Holland. *Area*, about 600 square miles. Gum, ginger, pepper, and rice are its principal products. *Pop.*, inclusive of the neighbouring smaller islands, estimated at about 15,000. *Lat.* 1° 10' N. *Lon.* 104° 30' E.

**BIR**, or **BIREDJIK**, *bir*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalie of Orfah, situated on the Euphrates, 72 miles N.E. from Aleppo, formerly an important place prior to its destruction by Tamerlane. The navigation of the Euphrates from this place to the Persian Gulf has been shown to be practicable by Colonel Chesney.—The name signifies "a well," and is common to many small towns in Arabia. Travellers from Aleppo to Diarbekir and Persia cross the river at Bir in broad flat-bottomed ferry-boats. *Lat.* 37° 5' N. *Lon.* 38° 3' E.

**BIRBHOO**, or **BEERBHOO**, *beer'-hoom*, a district of British India, in the province and presidency of Bengal, situated at the N.W. extremity of the province, and bounded on the N. by Bhagulpore, on the S. by Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Pachete, on the E. by Moorshedabad and Nuddea, and on the W. by Ramgurh, Pachete, and Monghir. *Area*, 4730 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and mostly covered with jungle; but in the open parts rice and sugar are produced in abundance. *Minerals.* Coal and iron, which is smelted and wrought by the natives. *Pop.* 1,050,000. *Lat.* between 23° 25' and 24° 25' N. *Lon.* between 86° 20' and 88° 20' E.—The capital of the district is Soorce, 65 miles S.W. from Moorshedabad.



## Bird Island

**BIRD ISLAND**, the name of various small islands, discovered at different periods in the Eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. (*See* AVES.)

**BIRGHAM**, or **BRIGHAM**, *birg'-am*, a hamlet of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 4 miles W. from Coldstream.—Here, in 1290, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and Scotland, but, on the demise of Margaret, queen of Scotland, it was broken.

**BIRKENFELD**, *beer'-ken-felt*, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, and inclosed by Rhenish Prussia. *Area*, about 160 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, and watered by the Nahe, one of the tributaries of the Rhine. *Pro.* Cattle, hemp, flax, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. *Pop.* 31,000.—This province was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815; and its chief town, which has the same name, stands on the Zimmerbach, 24 miles S.E. from Treves. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* 49° 38' N. *Lon.* 7° 10' E.

**BIRKENHEAD**, *bir'-ken-hed*, a new and well-built town and parliamentary borough of England, in Cheshire, on the left bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles N.W. from Chester. It sprang into existence principally through the construction of ship-building and commercial docks, which may be said to have been commenced in 1824, when the late Mr. W. Laird, the eminent ship-builder, transferred his establishment thither from Liverpool. The docks, however, are not yet finished; but when completed they will comprise a water space equal in extent to one-third of the superficial area of the Liverpool Docks. It has a magnificent park, of 250 acres, in its immediate vicinity, to which a cemetery is attached. It also possesses many churches and chapels and public buildings, with St. Aidan's College, founded in 1846, for the purpose of training candidates for holy orders in the Church of England. Birkenhead has been aptly styled the "city of the future," and well deserves the appellation. It is one of the most promising towns in the kingdom, and bids fair to become a port second to none on the west coast, Liverpool only being excepted. The result of the construction of its magnificent docks will be the absorption of a considerable portion of the American trade. Preparations are being made for transferring the salt and timber trade there from Liverpool; and by means of its docks and the railways with which it is connected with other parts of England, Birkenhead will enjoy facilities possessed by very few ports. *Pop.* of town, 36,212; of parliamentary borough, 51,649.—In 1801 this large and populous town was a little village containing 110 inhabitants. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Chester branch of the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways, 227½ miles by rail from London, 14½ from Chester, and 54½ from Manchester.

**BIRMAN EMPIRE.** (*See* BURMAH.)

**BIRMINGHAM**, *bir'-ming-ham*, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, in Warwickshire, about 99 miles N.W. from London. It stands on the river Rea, and embraces within its boundaries the neighbouring townships of Aston and Edgbaston. It has a great many places of worship for almost every denomination, including the Roman Catholic cathedral, dedicated to St. Chad, and about 30 episcopal churches, of which St. Martin's is the oldest; and

## Birmingham

various charitable establishments, as King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar-school, in New Street, founded in 1552, and rebuilt in 1835 in the Tudor style, from designs by Sir Charles Barry; the Blue-Coat school, established in 1722; the Dissenters' charity school, and several others. In addition to these there is the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary school, in the Hagley Road, and Oscott College, a Roman Catholic institution, on the north of the town. A college, known as Queen's College, for affording a medical education, built of Anglesey marble, was established by royal charter in 1843, and is munificently endowed in connexion with London University. There is a convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Birmingham; and it possesses several charitable institutions, among which may be named the General Hospital, the Dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons at their own residences, the Queen's Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Children's Hospital, institutions for diseases of the eye and ear, and for the cure of deformities, asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind; a Magdalen institution, and other excellent charities. It also contains a handsome theatre, built in 1792. The town-hall, where assemblies and public meetings are held, is one of the most magnificent structures in the town. It is built of Anglesey marble, in the Grecian style of architecture, occupies a commanding site, and is capable of accommodating 8000 persons standing, or 4000 seated. Its organ is one of the finest in the kingdom, and the triennial musical festivals, which are held in this building, are unsurpassed throughout the country. There is a museum at Aston Hall, in the adjoining parish of Aston, and the ground which surrounds it has been converted into a public park. The town has also large bathing-establishments, and many places adapted for public recreation and amusement. *Manf.* These embrace almost every kind of iron, brass, steel, and electro-plated goods; bronze, ormolu, and japanned wares; buttons, toys, jewellery, papier-mâché goods, pins, steel pens, tools, saddlery, glass, cutlery, and fire-arms. Swords and accoutrements are manufactured in great quantities. The machinery made use of in the manufactures of Birmingham will always rank among the highest productions of human ingenuity and the most valuable inventions of the age. The steam-engine factory of Soho, which is in this town, and with which the name of Watt is associated, is the largest in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 families are directly and indirectly employed in the various kinds of manufactures produced in this town. *Pop.* 296,076.—Birmingham is supposed to have been a place for the manufacture of arms even in the time of the ancient Britons. In the time of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by "smiths that used to make knives, and all manner of cutting tools, and lorimers, that make bittes, and a great many nailours." The manufacture of fire-arms was introduced after the Revolution in 1688. During the Russian war, in 1854-5, the government contracts amounted to £30,000 per month. It has not been the scene of many historical events. It took the side of the parliament in the Civil War, and was partially destroyed by fire by the cavaliers under Prince Rupert. It has often suffered from riots, particularly in 1791 and 1839. It is in communication with all the chief

## Birmingham

cities of the kingdom by means of the London and North-Western, Great Western, and Midland Railways. The principal railway stations are in New Street and Snow Hill. It is 113 miles by rail from London *via* London and North-Western Railway, and 129½ *via* Great Western, 12½ from Wolverhampton, 99 from Liverpool, 84 from Manchester, and 94 from Bristol.

**BIRMINGHAM**, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S. **BIRNAM**, *ber'-nam*, a hill of Scotland, 12 miles N.W. from Perth, and about the same distance from Dunsinane. It is noticed here from its connexion with the tragedy of Shakspeare's "Macbeth," in which the apparition of a child, crowned, and holding a bough, affirms that

"Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until  
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill  
Shall come against him."

All traces of the forest have, however, long since disappeared.

**BIRR**, or **PARSONSTOWN**, *bir*, a town in King's County, Ireland, 44 miles N.E. from Limerick. *Pop.* 5401.—The earl of Rosse has erected his magnificent telescope for the study of astronomy on the lawn in front of his seat, Birr Castle, which is close to the town. It is a station on the Parsonstown and Nenagh branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway, 89½ miles from Dublin.

**BIRRWYL**, *beer'-wil*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles S. from Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, where, in 1768, Pestalozzi began first to teach his celebrated educational system. *Pop.* 953.

**BIRSTAL**, *bir'-stal*, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.W. from Leeds. *Area.* 13,656 acres. *Manf.* Woolen, worsted, cotton, and silk goods. In its neighbourhood are both coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 43,505.—Birstal station is on the Manchester and Leeds branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 10 miles from Leeds, and 36½ from Manchester.

**BISCAY**, **BISCAYA**, or **VIZCAYA**, *bis'-kai*, one of the three Basque provinces, inclosed by the Bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. *Area.* 848 miles. *Pop.* 150,000.—The modern name of this province is Bilbao. (*See* **BASQUE PROVINCES** and **BILBAO**.)

**BISCAY**, **BAY OF**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Adour, Charente, Gironde, and Loire, and contains the islands Belleisle, which is used as a convict station, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. *Depth.* Varying from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain.

**BISERTA**, *be-ser'-ta*, the most northern town of Africa, in a bay of the same name, 42 miles N.W. from Tunis. It has two castles; but these are all but useless as defences, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 37° 16' N. *Lon.* 9° 48' E.

**BISHOP-AUCKLAND.** (*See* **AUCKLAND**, **BISHOP**.) Bishop-Auckland is a station on the North-Eastern Railway, between Durham and Barnard Castle.

**BISHOP-STORTFORD**, *stor'-ford*, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river Stort, 11 miles N.E. from Hertford. A

## Bithynia

navigable canal, completed in 1769, joins the river Lea, and allows communication with the metropolis by water. The town is built on the side of a hill, and consists of four principal streets in the form of a cross. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was partly rebuilt in 1820. There is a grammar-school, known as the High School, and several other educational institutions. The town also possesses a handsome market-house. It has a weekly market for the sale of corn and cattle. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in malting. *Pop.* of town, 4673; of parish, 5390.—It is a station on the Cambridge line of the Great Eastern Railway, 32½ miles from London, and 25½ from Cambridge. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here.

**BISHOP THORPE**, *thorp*, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. from York. *Area.* 760 acres. *Pop.* 452.—There is a palace in this place, which, ever since the demolition of Cawood Castle, in the Civil Wars, has been the residence of the archbishop of York.

**BISHOP-WEARMOUTH**, *weer'-mouth*, a town, township, and parish of England, in Durham, on the south bank of the Wear. The town is united by an iron bridge over the Wear to the town of Sunderland. *Area* of township, 2655 acres; of parish, 9444 acres. *Pop.* of town, 21,441; of township, 45,673; of parish, 50,541.

**BISSAGOS**, or **BIJUJA ISLANDS**, *bees-sa'-goes*, a group of islands, about 20 in number, with numerous islets, lying off the western coast of Africa, between the mouth of the river Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. These islands are inhabited by a tall and intrepid race of men, fond of war; but little is known of them. *Lat.* of centre of the group, 11° 30' N. *Lon.* 16° 30' W.

**BISSAO**, *bees'-sa-o'*, a seaport town of Guinea, Western Africa, at the mouth of the Jebra or Rio Grande, situated on an island of the same name. *Pop.* estimated at 8000. *Lat.* 11° 43' N. *Lon.* 15° 47' W.—It is the centre of the Portuguese slave-trade, and all the white inhabitants upon the island are engaged in the odious traffic.

**BISTRITZ**, or **BESZTERCZE**, *bees'-treetz*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on a small river of the same name, 29 miles N.E. from Szamos Ujvar. *Pop.* 6500. *Lat.* 47° 8' N. *Lon.* 24° 28' E.—This place is the capital of a district of the same name, which has an *area* of 530 geographical square miles, and a *pop.* of 55,000. It is traversed by a branch of the Carpathian Mountains, and the climate is pronounced invigorating. There is another town and district of the same name in Moravia, 24 miles S.E. from Olmutz, in the circle of Prerau, and a third in the circle of Iglau.

**BITCHE**, *beetch*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Moselle, about 55 miles E. from Metz. It is situated in a pass of the Vosges, and its fort is on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, mounting, it is said, eighty pieces of cannon, and requiring 1000 men for its defence. It is deemed almost impregnable. *Pop.* 3000.—The Prussians unsuccessfully besieged it in 1797.

**BITHOOR.** (*See* **BHITHOOR**.)

**BITHYNIA**, *bi-thin'-e-a*, the name of an old division and district of Asia Minor. It lay to the south of the Black Sea, and was a beautiful



## Bitlis

and romantic country, intersected by lofty mountains and fertile plains, rich in fruits and wine, and abounding in forests.

**BİTLİS**, *bit'-lis*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, situated in a fine and highly-cultivated valley, 6 miles S.W. from the western extremity of Lake Van, and standing upwards of 5000 feet above the level of the sea. *Manf.* Cotton and carpets. Dyeing is carried on to a great extent. *Exp.* Galls, honey, wax, wool, gum, and carpets. *Imp.* Cutlery, silks, and the principal manufactures of European nations. *Pop.* 20,000, chiefly Mahometans. *Lat.* 38° 26' N. *Lon.* 42° 3' E. In its neighbourhood Solyman the Magnificent was defeated by the Persians, in 1554.

**BLACKBURN**, *blāk'-burn*, a large and important manufacturing and market town and parliamentary borough of England, in Lancashire, 20 miles N.W. from Manchester, and 25 miles S.E. from Lancaster. It is situated in a parish of the same name, containing 23 townships, with an area of 45,269 statute acres, and a *pop.* of 110,349. The old part of the town is irregularly built, but the newer portions present a handsome appearance, and considerable improvements have been effected in late years by widening the streets and main thoroughfares wherever it was possible to do so. The parish church of St. Mary is a handsome structure. It was rebuilt in the years 1819-1826, and repaired in 1831, having been partially destroyed by fire. In addition to this, there are several district churches, and numerous chapels for Nonconformists of every denomination. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and market-house. There is a cloth-hall in Fleming-square, and the town also contains a small theatre, assembly-rooms, subscription library, and mechanics' institute. Among the educational and charitable institutions may be named the Leyland charity school for the instruction and clothing of 90 girls, and the free grammar-school, which was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. *Manf.* Muslins and cotton goods. James Hargreaves, who invented the spinning-jenny in 1767, was a native of the town. There is a considerable quantity of coal and lime in the neighbourhood of Blackburn. *Pop.* of borough, 63,126.—It is a station on the western division of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 35½ miles from Liverpool, 11½ from Burnley, 11 from Preston, and 27½ from Manchester.

**BLACK FOREST**, a mountainous region in the grand duchy of Baden, separating the basins of the Rhine and the Neckar. *Desc.* Covered almost entirely with wood, and in several parts attaining an elevation of nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The Feldberg is the highest mountain in West Germany, being 4675 feet in height. *Rivers.* The Danube, Neckar, Murg, Kinzig, and Enz, all of which have their sources in this region. *Pro.* Chiefly timber and live stock. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, zinc, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Woollen goods, wooden clocks, and toys. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* between 47° 30' and 49° 30' N. *Lon.* between 7° 40' and 9° E.

**BLACKHEATH**, *blāk'-heeth*, an open and elevated common at the N.W. extremity of Kent, about 6 miles S.E. from London. In the vicinity is Morden College, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, which is crossed by the Roman Watling-street, and which has been the scene

## Blanc, Mont

of some remarkable events in history. It is a station on the North Kent Railway.

**BLACK SEA**, the **PONTUS EUXINUS** of the ancients, having Russia on the N., Circassia on the E., and Turkey in Europe, and Asia Minor on the W. and S. *Ext.* 700 miles, with an average breadth of 240. *Area.* 172,000 square miles. *Desc.* It abounds with fish, and receives the waters of more than forty rivers; among which are the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Bug, the Don, and the Kuban; it also communicates with the Sea of Azof, and the Sivash, or Putrid Sea, on the N. by the Strait of Yenikale. It was anciently called *Axenus*, a name supposed to have been derived from that of Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on its shores, in Asia Minor. But this origin being forgotten in course of time, the Greeks explained the term by *axenos*, 'inhospitable,' in which they were favoured by the rough and stormy nature of the sea itself, as well as by the savage manners of the people who dwelt around it. In the course of time, however, when their ferocity had been gradually softened by intercourse with foreign nations, and by the numerous colonies which had been planted on their coasts, the name of the sea was changed to *euxinos*, 'hospitable.' Its modern name, the *Black Sea*, has been obtained from the gloomy appearance of its black and rocky shores, covered with dark and impenetrable woods, as well as from the dreadful storms and thick fogs with which it is infested in winter. *Lat.* between 40° 45' and 46° 45' N. *Lon.* extending from 27° 30' to 41° 50' E.—On November 14, 1854, a hurricane swept over this sea, and destroyed a great number of French and British transports, laden with stores for the Anglo-French army then in the Crimea.

**BLACKPOOL**, *blāk'-pool*, a village of England, in Lancashire, 27 miles S.W. from Lancaster, a place of resort during the summer months for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 3506.—It is a station on the western division of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 20 miles from Preston, and 50½ from Manchester.

**BLACKWALL**, *blāk'-waw'l*, a suburb of London, on the N. side of the Thames, 4 miles from St. Paul's, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar. *Pop.* of parish, 43,529.—Here are the East and West India docks and ship-building yards. This suburb is connected with London by a railway, raised above the streets almost to a level with the roofs of the houses, on a brick viaduct. It is noted for its whitebait, a small and delicate fish, caught off here in the Thames.

**BLACKWATER**, *blāk'-waw-ter*, two rivers in Ireland; one in the county of Cork, rising near Killarney, and falling into the sea at Youghal, and the other traversing the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and falling into Lough Neagh.

**BLACKWELL'S ISLAND**, *blāk'-wells*, an island in the East River, opposite New York, in the United States, the seat of the State penitentiary and a lunatic asylum.

**BLADENSBURG**, *blai'-dens-burg*, a village of the United States, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, 6 miles N.E. from Washington. In August, 1814, the Americans were defeated here in battle by the British.

**BLAIR ATHOL**, *blair-ath'-le*, a station on the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway, 35½ miles from Perth, and 108½ from Inverness. (*See* **ATHOL**.)

**BLANC, MONT**, *blang*, the highest mountain



Blanco, Cape

in Europe, belonging to the Pennine Alps, in the French department of Upper Savoy. Height, 15,786 feet. Lat. 45° 51' N. Lon. 6° 53' E.—On the 8th August, 1786, this mountain was first ascended by Paccard and Jaques Balmat. Since that time, however, many ascents have been made, and in 1851, Mr. Albert Smith, an English *littérateur*, having climbed the mountain, undertook, by the aid of painted scenes and dioramas, to explain the operation to the English public. This entertainment was entirely successful, having been presented, with various additions and alterations, more than a thousand times up to its close in 1858. (See ALPS.)

BLANCO, CAPE, *blän'-ko*, the name of various capes in different parts of the world, the principal being on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 20° 37' N. Lon. 17° 4' W.

BLANDFORD, *blän'-ford*, a neat and well-built town of England, in the parish of Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 15 miles N.E. from Dorchester. The principal buildings are a church in the Grecian style of architecture, and a town-hall. It also has a grammar-school, removed from Milton Abbas in 1785. *Manf.* Formerly buttons and lace, at present there are not any of importance. *Pop.* of town, 1521; of parish of Blandford Forum, 3900.—It is a station on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, between Poole and Highbridge Junction on the Great Western Railway.

BLANZAC, *blän'-zak*, a village and commune of France, in the department of Charente, 13 miles S. from Angoulême. *Pop.* about 2000.

BLARNEY, *blar'-ne*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 4 miles N.W. from Cork. *Pop.* 260. It is chiefly remarkable for having in its neighbourhood what is called the "Blarney Stone," the kissing of which is said to confer upon the Irish an eloquent power in the language of courtship.—A station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 160 miles from Dublin, and 5½ from Cork.

BLASENDORF, or BALASFALVA, *blä'-zen-dorf*, a market town of Austria, in Transylvania, situated at the confluence of the Great and Little Kokel, 28 miles N.W. from Hermanstadt. *Pop.* 4000.

BLAUBEUREN, *blou-boor'-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Blau, 9 miles W. from Ulm. *Pop.* 2000.—The French defeated the Austrians here in 1800.

BLAYE, *blai*, an old town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the river of that name, 19 miles N. from Bordeaux. *Pop.* 3'00.—The duchess de Berry was imprisoned here in 1833.

BLEIBACH, *bli'-bak*, a village of Austria, in Illyria, 5 miles W. from Villach. *Pop.* about 6000.—In the neighbourhood there are lead mines, which annually yield from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. of mineral.

BLEYBERG, *blay'-berg*, a town of Austria, in Illyria, on the Drave, 7 miles W. from Villach. It is composed of five villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in the lead mines of the Bleyberg or Lead Mountain.

BLÉNEAU, *bläi'-no*, a village of France, in the department of the Yonne, 29 miles S.W. from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1900.—Here, in 1652, Marshal Turenne defeated the prince of Condé.

BLÉNHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, *blen'-him*, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 10 miles S.W. from Donaauwörth, and

Blue Ridge

22 miles N.W. from Augsburg. It gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August, 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, Count Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria; the latter being completely defeated. In this celebrated battle 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field, the greater part of thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube, and about 13,000, including Marshal Tallard and many other officers of distinction, were made prisoners. On the other side, about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded. This battle is known on the continent as the battle of Hochstadt, the field of battle being about 5 miles from this town.

BLÉNHEIM PARK, formerly Woodstock Park, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, which was presented, together with a magnificent palace and grounds, to the first duke of Marlborough, by the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory. *Area* of the park, 2940 acres.

BLEWFIELDS, *blöö'-feelds*, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, falling into an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, after a course of several hundred miles. At its mouth is a town of the same name, where is the residence of the king, and which commands the entrance of the harbour. Lat. 12° 3' N. Lon. 83° 53' W.

BLOIS, *bluaw*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, on the Loire, 100 miles S.W. from Paris. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses low. The castle, intimately connected with many events in French history, stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college, which is now a provincial school, and the episcopal palace; it also has a public library with 20,000 volumes. *Manf.* Serge and other kinds of cloths, leather, vinegar, and earthenware, as well as hardware and glass. It has, besides, a trade in wine, brandy, corn, timber, and fruit. *Pop.* about 21,000.—Before the time of Gregory of Tours, a French historian who lived in the 6th century, this was an important place. Thibaut, count de Chartres, took possession of it in the reign of Charles the Simple, and his successors held it till the time of Guy II., who, in 1391, sold his possessions to the duke of Orleans. Blois thence became the favourite residence of the Valois family. Louis XII. was born, and Francis I., Charles IX., and Henry III. resided here. During the religious wars of the 16th century, Blois was, in 1576 and 1588, the place in which the meetings of the States, known as the States of Blois, were held. At the meeting in 1576, Jean Bodin defended the royal prerogatives against the growing power of the League; but, unable to defeat it, Henry III. was obliged to put himself at its head. Again convoked after the "day of the barricades," 1588, the States made the "edict of union," a "state law," and called the duke de Guise to the supreme power; but Henry III. caused him to be assassinated in the castle of Blois. In 1814 the empress Maria Louisa retired to Blois, and her last decrees were dated from this city.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains of Australia, in New South Wales, lying to the N.W. of Port Jackson.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the

## Blyth

Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, U.S. about 130 miles from the Atlantic. (See ALLEGHANY or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.)

**BLYTH**, *blythe*, four rivers of England, one of which falls into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the river Tame, Warwickshire; another into the North Sea, at Blyth, Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 miles from Rugeley.

**BLYTH**, a seaport town of England, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blyth, 11 miles N.W. from Newcastle. The chief trade is in coals, iron, corn, and salt. *Pop.* 1953.—It is the terminus of the Blyth branch of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, which extends from Morpeth to Percy Main and Newcastle, with branches to North Seaton, Blyth and Tynemouth.

**BLYTH**, a market town and parish of England, 29 miles N. from Nottingham. The parish lies partly in Nottinghamshire and partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Area*, 17,210 acres. *Pop.* 3486.

**BOAVISTA**. (See **BONAVISTA**.)

**BOCCHETTA**, *bok-ket'-ta*, a celebrated pass of the Apennines, the key of the route from Novi to Genoa, and from which a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding scenery. Redoubts were raised here by the Imperialists for the defence of the pass in 1746, and the French passed the defile when they entered Italy in 1796.

**BODMIN**, *bod'-min*, a market town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, in Cornwall, 26 miles N.W. from Plymouth. It principally consists of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from E. to W. It has a spacious and handsome church, the largest in the county, a county jail, a bridewell, and a lunatic asylum. It is the chief town of Cornwall, at which the assizes and quarter sessions are held. A new town-hall has been erected for the purpose, with commodious lodgings for the judges. It has a handsome market-house, built of granite. *Pop.* of the municipal borough, 4466; of the parliamentary borough, 6381.

**BOGAMOYO**, *bo'-ga-moy'-o*, a town of Eastern Africa, in the kingdom of Uzaramo, situated at the mouth of a river which empties itself into a bay of the Indian Ocean opposite the island of Zanzibar. *Lat.* 6° 29' S. *Lon.* 38° 50' E.—It was from this town that Captains Speke and Grant set out on their memorable expedition, which resulted in the discovery of the source of the Nile.

**BOGLIPOOR**, **BHAGULPORE**, or **BHAGULPUR**, *bog-le-poor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in British India, on the Ganges, 110 miles N.W. from Moorshedabad. It is a handsome and flourishing town. *Pop.* 30,000.—The district is watered by the Ganges, and is supposed to be inhabited by the aborigines of Hindostan. It is bounded on the N. by Nepal and the district of Purnea, on the S. by Beerbhoom, on the E. by Purnea and Muldah, and on the W. by Monghir and Tirhoot. *Area*, 8270 square miles. *Pop.* 2,019,900. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 86° and 89° E.

**BOGNOR**, *bog-nor*, a small town of England, in Sussex, 6 miles S.E. from Chichester, resorted to in summer as a watering-place. *Pop.* 2523.

**BOGOTA**, or **SANTA FE DE BOGOTA**, *bo-go'-ta*, the capital of the republic of New Granada, S. America, situated on a plateau nearly 9000 feet above the level of the sea. Nearly one half of this city is occupied by religious buildings, and

## Bohemia

it is parcelled out into large squares, in which there are several palaces, a theatre, a mint, barracks, and some convents. It has, besides, a university, and the river San Francisco runs through it. In its neighbourhood are coal-fields and salt mines. *Pop.* 43,000. *Lat.* 4° 43' N. *Lon.* 74° 12' W.—An earthquake seriously damaged this town in 1826.

**BOGOTA**, **RIO DE**, a large river of S. America, which rises near the city of Santa Fé, and, running through a narrow glen of 40 miles long, forms the cataract of Tequendama, 900 feet high.

**BOHEMIA**, *bo-he'-me-a*, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the Austrian dominions, and comprised in the Germanic confederation, situated nearly in the heart of Germany. It has Bavaria on the W., the kingdom of Saxony on the N., Silesia and Moravia on the E., and Austria proper on the S. *Ext.* Its greatest length from E. to W. is 210 miles, with a breadth from N. to S. of 171. *Area*, 20,013 square miles. *Divisions or Circles*. This country is divided into the following seven circles, Prague, Budweis, Eger, Gitschin, Böhmisch-Leipa, Pardubitz, and Pilsen. *Desc.* Bohemia is separated into two nearly equal parts by the river Moldau, and forms an inclosed plateau, traversed by various offshoots from the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded. These are the Riesengebirge, or Giant Mountains, on the N.; the Sudeten-gebirge on the N.E.; the Böhmer-Wald-gebirge, on the S.W.; and the Erz-gebirge, or Ore Mountains, in the N.W. *Rivers*. The Moldau and the Elbe, of which Bohemia forms the upper basin, and of which all its streams are tributaries. The principal are the Isar or Isar on the right and the Aupa, Mettau, Moldau, Erlitz, and Eger on the left. The Moldau is the largest, and also receives several tributaries, among which are the Luschnitz, Czazawa, and Beraunka. *Lakes*. None, properly speaking. There are many small pieces of water and some extensive swamps and morasses, particularly the Servina swamp, a considerable portion of which has been drained and converted into pasture-land. *Forests*. Extensive, and supplying a large amount of timber. *Climate*. Cold, but healthy. *Pro.* The soil being fertile, corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in abundance. Saffron is raised in a smaller proportion; and red and white wine, of an excellent flavour, is produced in small quantities. *Minerals*. Bohemia formerly had mines of gold; and still has those of silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit-coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcidones, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in clay for making porcelain, and granite. Mineral waters exist in various places. *Manf.* Yarn, linen, cambric, veils, lace, ribbons, stockings, thread, printed linen, woollen stuffs, wax-cloth, glass, mirrors, cotton and silk stuffs, hats, paper, leather, wooden wares, musical instruments, alum, vitriol, and gunpowder. *Exp.* Besides the foregoing articles, there are exported great quantities of metals, both raw and wrought, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. *Imp.* The principal imports consist of salt, wine, colonial products, spirituous liquors,



## Bois-le-Duc

silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. *Towns.* Prague, Beraun, Königgratz, Chrudim, Czaslau, Tabor, Budweis, Pilsen, and Leitmeritz. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, but all denominations are tolerated. *Gov.* Hereditary monarchy, with the right of both male and female succession. *Pop.* 4,700,000, of whom one third are Tscheches, Czeches, or Slaves, being of Selavonian origin; about one half Germans; and the rest Jews. *Lat.* between  $48^{\circ} 33'$  and  $51^{\circ} 3'$  N. *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $16^{\circ} 46'$  E.—Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic race, who took possession of the country about 600 B.C., but who were driven out, under Augustus, by the Marcomanni, who were in their turn conquered by the Tscheches, a race of the Slaves. These founded many states or republics, the principal of which was Prague. At the commencement of the eighth century, all these states were united under one chief, named Croc or Crac. Przemysl, who had married Crac's daughter, succeeded; and thus, in 722, laid the foundation of a dynasty which did not expire till 1306. Up to 1086, it had been a dukedom, but in that year Wratisslas II. was named king by a decree of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, Duke Spitzignew I. having, in the 10th century, recognised the suzerainty of the Germanic empire. At the death of Wenceslas V., in 1306, the kingdom passed at first to Rudolph of Austria, then to Henry of Carinthia, and finally to the house of Luxembourg, which gave Bohemia four kings who reigned from 1309 to 1437. It was in the reign of Wenceslas VI., one of this dynasty, that John Huss and his disciples spread through Bohemia the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1437 Albert of Austria, by marriage, became possessed of Bohemia; but his son, Ladislas I., dying in 1453 without issue, George Podiebrad, a simple gentleman, was then elected. This monarch maintained his position in spite of the thunders of the Vatican, the treason of his son-in-law, Mathias, king of Hungary, and the rebellion of his most powerful nobles. After him Ladislas IV. and Louis, one of the Jagellons of Poland, occupied the throne. In 1526 Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V. of Germany, was elected king; and under this monarch Bohemia was united to Austria. Up to 1547 the kings had been elected; after that time they became hereditary, and since that date, Austria has retained possession of the kingdom. The king of Bohemia was one of the seven electors of the German emperors.

**BOIS-LE-DUC**, (*Germ.* HERZOGENBOSCH), *bwaw-le(r)-dook*, "the duke's wood," a strongly fortified town of Holland, in North Brabant, situated at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa, 28 miles S.E. from Utrecht. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, commenced in 1280 and finished in 1312, is one of the finest Gothic structures in the Netherlands. A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in corn; they have also manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, brandy, knives and needles. Commerce is greatly promoted by the numerous canals which pass through the town. *Pop.*, garrison included, 24,000.—This city was besieged in 1601 and 1603 by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and surrendered in 1794, without much opposition, to the French under General Pichegru. In January 1814, it again surrendered to the Prussian army under General Bulow.

**BOJADOR**, CAPE, *boj'-a-lor'*, a headland on the

## Bolbec

W. coast of Africa, in *lat.*  $26^{\circ} 30'$  N.; *lon.*  $14^{\circ} 0'$  W.—The ancients considered it the end of the world. It was doubled for the first time about 1433, by Gilianez, a Portuguese.

**BOKHARA**, or **UZBEKSTAN**, *bok-ha'-ra*, a country of Central Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Kizil-Koom and the khanat of Khokand, E. by Kunduz and Badakshan, S. by Cabul, and W. by the desert of Kharism. *Area*, estimated at 235,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren, its soil mostly consisting of a stiff and very dry clay, except in places where it is watered by the streams which descend from the high mountain-ranges with which it is surrounded. *Rivers.* The Kohik or Zar-afshan, the Oxus or Amoo, and the Kashka or Kurshee. About nine-tenths of the cultivated land of the country is situated on the banks of these rivers. *Pro.* Rice, pulse, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fruits, which are very fine. In the gardens, great quantities of melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers are raised. Of the first, Bokhara would appear to be the native country, and from it the natives extract a kind of molasses. In the mountainous regions a considerable quantity of timber is grown, and, in the plains, willows and poplars, which are used in house-building. *Minerals.* Some gold is found among the sands of the Oxus or Amoo, but all other metals are imported from Russia. *Manf.* Unimportant; the most extensive are those of cotton and silk, and a cloth in which both of these materials are combined. The people make excellent morocco leather, have good dyes, and are skilful in the manufacture of swords, although much inferior to the Persians. *Towns.* Bokhara, Samarcand, and Balkh. *Pop.* 1,500,000, consisting of Uzbeks, Turcomans, Arabs, Persians, Kirghiz, Jews, Afghans, and Lesghians. *Lat.* between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $63^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  E.—The government of this country is administered by a khan, who is despotic, and who maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men, of whom about 20,000 are cavalry. He is the most powerful of the princes of Turkistan, and can, if required, easily raise his army to 100,000 men.

**BOKHARA**, the capital of the above, is situated on the banks of the Kohik, 103 miles W. from Samarcand. It is said to be 9 miles in circumference, and entered by twelve gates. The citadel is in the centre of the city, and it contains the palace, the harem, the royal stables, the residences of the state officers, and the barracks. A vast number of mosques adorn the city, and there are schools and colleges in abundance. As the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Russia, China, Tartary, India, and Cabul meet here, an active commerce is carried on. *Pop.* estimated at 160,000. *Lat.*  $39^{\circ} 45'$  N. *Lon.*  $64^{\circ} 26'$  E.

**BOLAN PASS**, *bo-lan'*, a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, on the route from the Lower Indus to Afghanistan, and about 55 miles in length. It is infested by the Beloochee freebooters, and has an elevation, at its highest point, of 5793 feet. *Lat.*  $29^{\circ} 30'$  to  $29^{\circ} 52'$  N. *Lon.* between  $67^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ} 40'$  E.—The BOLAN RIVER runs through this pass. It took the Bengal column, with its accompanying artillery, six days to march through it, in 1839.

**BOLBEC**, *bol'-bek*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on a river of the same name, 16 miles N.E. from Havre. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and linen goods; and the town contains some dye-works and chemical factories. *Pop.* 9664.



## Bolingbroke

**BOLINGBROKE**, *bol'-ing-brok*, a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, 4 miles W. from Spilsby. *Area*. 2570 acres. *Pop.* 1013.—Here are the remains of a castle in which Henry IV. was born. There is another town, called New Bolingbroke, about 9 miles S.W. from Spilsby.

**BOLIVIA**, formerly **UPPER PERU**, *bo-liv'-e-a*, an independent republic of S. America, nearly inclosed by the states of Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, with a coast line of about 250 miles on the Pacific. *Ext.* Its extreme length is about 1100 miles, and its breadth 800. *Area*. 318,750 square miles. *Divisions*. It is divided into six departments,—La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Chuquisaca, or Sucre, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. These again are subdivided into provinces. *Desc.* Nearly the whole of this territory being within the tropics, it might be supposed that its climate would correspond with its geographical position; but from the centre of the country being composed of ramifications of the Andes, high table-lands and valleys, the air is, on this account, tempered; so that not more than one half of its surface has a tropical climate. As a whole, therefore, the country is fertile in the valleys, whilst the region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren. The vast plains of the provinces of Chiquitos and Moxos are clothed with immense forests, and the lands between the various hill-ridges may be characterized as undulating plains covered with a coarse grass, on which vast herds of lammas are pastured. *Rivers*. The Beni and Mamore, or Rio Grande; the former of which is formed by the Caca, Chuqueapo, and the Quetoto; the Mamore is called the Cochabamba, in the upper part of its course; both of these rivers unite and enter the Madeira, which, in its turn, becomes an affluent of the Amazon. The Pilcomayo and Paraguay are other streams which are tributaries of the La Plata. These all come from the E. declivity of the Andes, whilst those on the W., except in the case of the Loa, do not reach the Pacific, but are lost in their course. The Desaguadero flows out of Lake Titicaca, and runs for 200 miles through Bolivia. *Lakes*. Titicaca, the largest in S. America. There are many other collections of water, formed principally in the rainy season, but which cannot properly be called lakes. *Pro.* Rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, Peruvian bark, cacao, medicinal drugs, potatoes, the choicest fruits, and timber. *Minerals*. Gold is found in all the rivers of the eastern ridge of the Andes, called the Eastern Cordillera, or the Cordillera Real, and the “mines of Potosi” have been proverbial for their richness in silver, while lead, tin, sulphur, nitre, and salt are also obtained. Copper-mines are abundant, although, from their situation in the interior, so remote from the sea-coast, they cannot be successfully wrought. *Manf.* Limited; the natives principally occupy themselves in agricultural pursuits, and rearing and feeding cattle; but the Indians also produce fine cloths, parasols, and fans; cotton goods and glass wares are manufactured at Cochabamba; cloths of lama and alpaca hair at La Paz; glass at Oropesa; hats of wool at Atacama, and silver-wire vessels in the mining districts. *Towns*. La Paz, Potosi, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Cobija, now called Puerto-de-la-Mar. (See **ATACAMA**.) *Pop.* 1,030,000. *Lat.* between 12° 10'

## Bologna

and 25° 30' S. *Lon.* between 58° and 70° 40' W. —This country, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly comprised in the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but on gaining its independence, in 1825, it assumed the name of Bolivia, in honour of General Bolivar, who was mainly instrumental in delivering the country from the Spanish yoke.

**BOLOGNA**, *bo-loné'-ya*, a city of Italy, built in a plain, in the province of the same name, 23 miles S.E. from Modena. It lies at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Savena and Reno, in a rich and fertile valley. It contains a number of elegant churches and cloisters, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. Among other public edifices may be noticed its palaces, the Registry, the Chamber of Commerce, and the two towers, called Asinelli and Garisenda; the former 371 feet in height, the loftiest in Italy; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70, from its leaning to one side. A famous university exists here, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law; the city also possesses an observatory, galleries of sculpture and painting, a school of music, cabinets, libraries, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, the well-known soap-ball, cheese, oil, and honey. *Pop.* 109,000. *Lat.* of observatory, 44° 30' N. *Lon.* 11° 20' E.—This city, occupying the site of the ancient Felsina, has filled a considerable place in Italian history, from its having been the residence of many illustrious families, and the seat of the school of the Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raffaele. It is the birthplace of Aldrovani, Galvani, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanoki, the painters Albani, Guido, Domenichino, and the three Caracci. In 1506 it was annexed to the Papal States. In 1796 it was entered by Bonaparte, who obliged the Papal authorities to quit the town. After the revolutionary movements of 1848, it was made the head-quarters of an Austrian *corps d'armée*. This occupation of the Papal States by the Austrian troops was for many years the fertile source of danger to the peace of Europe; France and Sardinia especially protesting against the Austrian occupation.

**BOLOGNA**, a province of Italy, formerly a legation of the Papal States, but now a portion of the new kingdom of Italy, forming part of the Æmilia or Æmilian provinces, and having Ferrara on the N., Ravenna on the E., Tuscany on the S., and Modena on the W. *Ext.* 50 miles long by about 30 broad. *Area*. 1400 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy in the north-east part of the province, where it is watered by the Po; level and productive in the middle, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Rice, corn, wine, oil, fruit, hemp, flax, saffron, silk, and all kinds of vegetables. Pigs and horned cattle are reared in great numbers, and bees are kept for the sake of their honey. *Minerals*. Chalk, gypsum, and marble. *Pop.* 408,000.—In June, 1859, Bologna and the other provinces of the Romagna threw off the Papal yoke, and in the following year declared for annexation to Sardinia. The Romagna, Parma, and Modena were consequently formed into a division of the new kingdom of Italy, under the title of the Æmilian provinces, or the Æmilia.

## Bolor-Tagh

**BOLOR-TAGH**, *bo'-lor-taw*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia, separating Badakshan, in Chinese Tartary, on the E. from Kunduz on the W. *Lat.* extending from  $35^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $70^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ}$  E.—Its culminating point exceeds 19,000 feet in height.

**BOLSENA**, *bol-se'-na*, the name of a small town and lake of Italy in the province of and 20 miles distant from Viterbo. The town is 53 miles N.W. from Rome. *Pop.* 2000.

**BOLSOVER**, *bol'-so-ver*, a village of England, in Derbyshire, 22 miles N.E. from Derby. *Pop.* of parish, 1629. Bolsover castle, built on the site of a castle erected shortly after the Conquest by William Peveril, is a magnificent structure, belonging to the duke of Portland.

**BOLTON**, *bole'-ton*, a market town and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Croal, a tributary of the Irwell, 12 miles N.W. from Manchester, and comprising within its parliamentary limits the townships of Great Bolton and Haulgh, and part of that of Little Bolton; each of which forms a section of the extensive parish of Bolton-le-Moors. The town contains eight churches and chapels, the chief of which are the parish church of St. Peter in Great Bolton, the terracotta church at Haulgh, and St. George's church in Little Bolton, with numerous places of worship for Nonconformists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, the exchange, the market-house, and the theatre. It also possesses a richly-endowed free grammar-school, founded in 1641, commodious baths, a cloth-hall, mechanics' institute, and several news-rooms and reading-rooms. Among the charitable institutions are a dispensary, and some alms-houses founded in 1840, and large sums of money are annually distributed to the poor from numerous charities bequeathed to the town by various old inhabitants in former days. *Manf.* Silk goods to a limited extent, steam-engines and machinery, muslins, counterpanes, dimities, cambries, gingham, and cotton fabrics of all kinds. The town also possesses several large printing, dyeing, and bleaching works. There are several collieries in its immediate vicinity, and cannel coal is found in great quantities in the country lying between Bolton and Wigan. *Pop.* 70,395. *Lat.*  $53^{\circ} 34'$  N. *Lon.*  $2^{\circ} 28'$  W.—The prosperity of this town is to be attributed to the introduction of the mule-jenny, which was invented by Samuel Crompton, and gave such a wonderful impetus to the cotton manufacture of the country. It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway and the western division of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 200½ miles by rail from London, 28½ from Liverpool, 10½ from Manchester, and 78½ from Leeds.

**BOLTON**, a township of England, in the parish of Edlingham, in Northumberland, not far from Alnwick. *Area.* 2043 acres. *Pop.* 151.—This is the place where the earl of Surrey collected his troops before the battle of Flodden, in 1513, in which James IV. of Scotland and so many of his nobility fell.

**BOMARSUND.** (See **ALAND**.)

**BOMBAY, THE ISLAND OF**, *bom-bai'*, is situated on the western coast of Hindostan, off the shore of the district of Northern Concan, or Tannah. *Ext.* 8 miles long by about 3 broad. *Area*, including Colaba Island, at its southern extremity, 18 square miles. In 1664 this island was taken possession of by the English, being a part of the

## Bombay, City of

dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II.

**BOMBAY, PRESIDENCY OF**, one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by Rajpootana, Indore, and the Nizam's dominions, in the presidency of Bengal; on the S. by Goa, Mysore, and the district of North Canara, in the presidency of Madras; and on the W. and N.W. by the Indian Ocean, Afghanistan and Beloochistan. *Area.* 137,740 square miles, including Scinde, or Sindh, annexed in 1843. The states of the native princes subject to the British government, and included within the limits of the presidency, are estimated at 60,650 square miles. *British Districts.* These are Bombay Island, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kaira, Khandeish, Dharwar, Poonah, Ahmednuggur and Nassick, Tannah or Northern Concan, Sholapore, Belgaum, Rutnagherry or Southern Concan, Kolaba, Sattara, and Scinde, which is divided into the provinces or collectorates of Shikarpore, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee. *Native States.* Cutch, Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar or Gaikwad, Ali Moorad's territory in Scinde, Kolapore, Sawunt Warree, and some petty states in Guzerat and other parts. *Desc.* This immense expanse of territory is necessarily diversified in its physical aspects, which are, where necessary, described under the heads of the various districts of which it is composed; but, considering the many diversities which it presents, it may be viewed as an aggregate of barren hills, elevated table-lands, long valleys, and rugged mountain tracts. *Rivers.* The principal are the Nerbudda, Mhye, Taptee, and Sabarmuttee, which flow into the Gulf of Cambay. There are several other streams which have their sources in the presidency; such as the Godavery and the Kistna, which empty themselves into the Bay of Bengal. *Climate.* Not so hot, and more healthy in general, than the other presidencies. *Pro.* Rice and cotton are the chief objects of culture; sugar and indigo are produced in Khandeish, and a vast quantity of fruits in the N. parts; dates and cocoa-palms are abundant. *Manf.* The principal are sugar, indigo, and silk cloths, ornamented with gold and silver, which are manufactured chiefly at Poonah. The roads in the interior are so bad, and the navigable rivers so few, that a rapid development of the resources of the country is altogether impossible. *Gov.* This is vested in a governor, assisted by three councillors, with several secretaries and various other officers of state, subject to the governor-general of India, who resides at Calcutta. *Pop.* including the presidency and all the state, 20,000,000. *Lat.* between  $14^{\circ}$  and  $24^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $68^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  E.

**BOMBAY, CITY OF**, derives its name from the Portuguese *Bom-bahia*, signifying "good harbour," the capital of the above presidency, and is situated on a narrow point of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of the same name. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The castle is a regular quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be flooded at pleasure. In the centre of the town is the Green, a wide open space, which is surrounded with many large and well-built houses. Here is the English church, an extremely handsome edifice, to the left of which is the government-house; on the right is the bazaar, or market-place; and at the entrance to



## Bona

this area stands the theatre, which is a fine building. Besides the English church, there are a Scotch church, numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels. The Elphinstone College was founded in 1837; and in the presidency there are 120 native schools, besides nearly 2000 native Hindoo village schools. There is also an observatory, and a hospital founded by an eminent Parsee merchant, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. *Commerce.* From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commercial intercourse with the countries situated in the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the Eastern Ocean, and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool; the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists, are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, cornelians, and other produce from Cambay; sharks' fins, birds'-nests, and other articles from the Maldivé and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade. The art of ship-building is carried to great perfection by the Parsees, who are accounted superior ship-carpenters. There are excellent rope-walks, which are equal to any in England, with the exception of those in the Government dockyards. Its dockyard is large and well contrived, and has abundance of naval stores, together with large quantities of timber for building and repairing ships, and forges for all kinds of smith's work. *Pop.* upwards of 600,000, composed of British, Portuguese, Armenians, Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Parsees. *Lat.* of the Observatory,  $18^{\circ} 53' N.$  *Lon.*  $72^{\circ} 51' E.$ —The first line of railway in Hindostan was opened in 1853, between Bombay and Tannah, a distance of 20 miles. Railways, which will almost girdle the three presidencies, are now in contemplation.

BONA, *bo'-na*, a considerable seaport of Algeria, in the province of Constantina, with a commodious harbour, 73 miles N.E. from Constantine. This place is nearly two miles in circumference, is entered by four gateways, and is, in every respect, greatly improved since it came into the possession of the French. It has excellent markets and bazaars, cafés, washing-rooms, and a theatre. *Manf.* Tapestry, saddlery, and native clothing; besides having a trade in corn, wool, and wax. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom a third are natives. *Lat.*  $36^{\circ} 51' N.$  *Lon.*  $7^{\circ} 42' E.$  This was formerly one of the settlements of the French African Company, established during the reign of Louis XIV. In 1832 it was occupied by the French, and it is now one of the most flourishing towns in the province of Algeria.

BONAVISTA, or BOAVISTA, *bo'-na-vees'-ta*, one of the largest of the Cape Verde Islands. *Area.* 140 square miles. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.*  $16^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.*  $21^{\circ} 46' E.$

BONAVISTA, CAPE AND BAY OF, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in *lat.*  $48^{\circ} 43' N.$ ; *lon.*  $53^{\circ} 9' W.$

BONDOL, *bon'-doo*, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated on the W. bank of the Faleme, with a healthy climate and a fertile soil. *Pro.* Corn, gums; and a great number of cattle are

## Boothia Felix

reared. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between  $14^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ} E.$  *Lon.* between  $11^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ} W.$

BO'NESS. (See BORROWSTOUNNESS.)

BONI, *bo-ne'*, an independent state of the island of Celebes, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name. This is the most powerful state in the island. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* between  $4^{\circ} 20'$  and  $5^{\circ} 20' S.$  *Lon.* between  $119^{\circ} 35' N.$  and  $120^{\circ} 30' E.$

BONI, GULF OF, separates the two S. peninsulas of the Celebes, and is 200 miles in length by from 40 to 75 in breadth.

BONIFACIO, CAPE, *bon'-e-fa'-che-o*, the south-east point of the island of Corsica.

BONIFACIO, a seaport town of Corsica, on the S. coast, 44 miles S.E. from Ajaccio. It is neatly built, and tolerably fortified. *Pop.* 3400. *Lat.*  $41^{\circ} 23' N.$  *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 8' E.$

BONIFACIO, STRAIT OF, is between the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and at its narrowest part is 7 miles across.

BONIN, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, *bo-nin'*, three groups in the North Pacific, known individually as the Parry, the Baily, and the Peel and Kater islands. On the Peel Islands there are a few English and other Europeans settled, engaged in the whale-fishery. *Lat.* between  $26^{\circ} 30'$  and  $27^{\circ} 44' N.$  *Lon.* between  $142^{\circ}$  and  $143^{\circ} E.$  The islands possess good harbours, and would afford an excellent station for ships trading between California and China.

BONN, *bon*, a neat town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 14 miles S.E. from Cologne. It has eight parish churches, and a magnificent old Gothic cathedral, a library with 100,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, a botanic garden, and a university. It is the seat of a superior mining court. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 20,000.—This town was formerly very strongly fortified, but was taken, in 1703, by Marlborough, after a severe bombardment. It is the birthplace of Beethoven, to whose memory a monument has been erected. His royal highness Prince Albert, the late Prince Consort, was educated at the university of Bonn.

BOODROOM, or BUDRUN, *bood-room*, a small town of Asia Minor, in Nátolia, situated at the head of a deep bay, 106 miles S. from Smyrna. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. Many relics of antiquity are to be observed here, and in the vicinity. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned; and above the town are the remains of a theatre, measuring about 280 feet in diameter, and which appears to have had 36 rows of marble seats. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.*  $37^{\circ} 4' N.$  *Lon.*  $27^{\circ} 26' E.$

BOONE, *boon*, the name of several counties and townships in the United States.

BOORO, *boor'-o*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 50 miles W. from Ceram. *Area.* 1970 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile, producing sago, rice, fruits, cajeput-oil, and dye-woods. *Pop.* estimated at 18,000. *Lat.* between  $3^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ} S.$  *Lon.* between  $126^{\circ}$  and  $127^{\circ} E.$ —In this island are Mounts Tomahoo and Dome, respectively 6528 and 10,400 feet high.

BOOSEMPRA, or BOOSUM PRAH, *boo'-sem-pra'*, a river of the country of Ashantee, in W. Africa. It enters the Atlantic, in *lat.*  $4^{\circ} 52' N.$ ; *lon.*  $1^{\circ} 30' W.$

BOOTHIA FELIX, *boo'-the-a fe'-lix*, an insular portion of British North America, running into the Arctic Ocean, named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. *Lat.* between  $69^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.*



## Booton

between 92° and 97° W. This country was discovered by Captain John Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.

**BOOTON**, *boot-on*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, lying to the S.E. of the island of Celebes. *Area*, estimated at 1000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing maize, rice, cloves, and tropical fruits in abundance. *Pop.* including Panjassang, another island, perhaps 300,000. *Lat.* 5° S. *Lon.* 123° E. The Dutch used formerly to despatch annually to this island an extirpator, to destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, in order that they might secure a monopoly of the trade.

**BORA BORA**, *bor-a bor-a*, one of the Society Islands, having a lofty mountain with a double peak rising from the centre. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. *Pop.* 1800. *Lat.* 23° 40' S. *Lon.* 151° 45' E.

**BORDEAUX**, *bor-do'*, a commercial city of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne or Gironde, situated 60 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. The old town is not very attractive, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The new town is finely built, possessing large and handsome quays, and the bridge over the Gironde is one of the finest in Europe: many of the streets are lined with rows of trees, and there are many public parks, termed "Places." The most remarkable public buildings are the Exchange, an elegant theatre, the old town-hall, which was formerly the archbishop's palace, and the palace first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the Parliament. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and the other churches are also interesting; but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. The chief literary and educational institutions are, a university, which was founded in 1472, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; an academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712; a public library with 120,000 volumes; and an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670, and revived in 1768. It also possesses a good hospital, and is the seat of a High Court of Justice, and of an archbishop's see. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, woollen stuffs, lace, cotton and woollen goods, printed calicoes, tobacco, chemicals; and there are iron-foundries, and a great number of sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Wine and brandy are exported in great quantities to Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and other northern states. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and hams are also exported. *Imp.* The principal are, from England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye-stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship-building, hemp, pitch, copper, and cheese. A great trade is also carried on with the colonies. *Pop.* 162,750. *Lat.* 44° 50' N. *Lon.* 0° 31' W.—This is the Burdigala of the Romans, and was celebrated for its mines in the 4th century. In 1152 it passed into the hands of the English, who kept it till 1451. In 1548 it was visited with great severity by Henry II. of France. He sent the duke of Montmorency, constable of France, to execute his commission, and at every tenth house a Bordeaux was hanged, and the municipal authorities executed in the public square. This rigour was on account of an insurrection which

## Borneo

had taken place against the salt-tax. It is the birthplace of Ausonius, the Latin poet, Edward the Black Prince, and his son Richard II. of England, Pope Clement, the distinguished painter Charles Vernet, and the historian Montesquieu.

**BORGO**, *bor-go*, "a town," the prefix of many of the names of places in Italy.

**BORISSOV**, *bor-ris-sof*, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Minsk, situated on the Beresina, 40 miles N.E. from Minsk. Near this place was the scene of the disastrous passage of the Beresina by the French in 1812.

**BORMIO**, *bor-me-o*, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, in the Valtelline, 29 miles N.E. from Sondrio, at the foot of the Ortler Spitz. *Pop.* 2000.

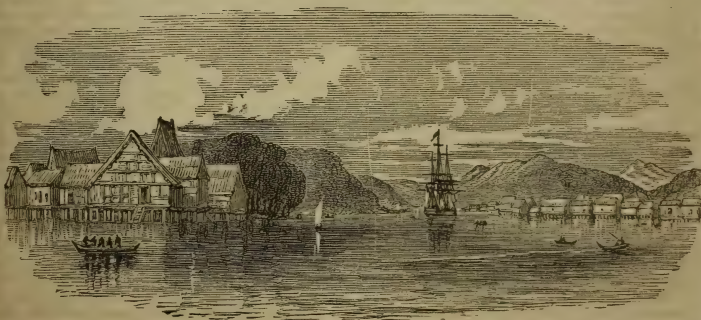
**BORNEO**, *bor-ne-o*, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, encompassed by the China sea, the sea of Java, the sea of Celebes, and the strait of Macassar. *Ext.* about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth. *Area*, estimated at 285,000 square miles, being the largest island, with the exception of Australia or New Holland, in the world. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and flat and marshy for 10 or 15 miles inland along the coast. *Mountains.* Of the interior of this island not much is known; and although its mountain system is extensive, still little, beyond indicating the general direction of its ranges, can be said upon it. To the north of the Krimbang Mountains, which form the S. boundary of Sarawak, are the Batang-Lupar and the Madi ranges, and between these and the Chinese Sea lies Borneo Proper. Running in a N.W. direction from Lake Kini-Balu (*lat.* 5° 30' N.), the highest known point in Borneo is reached. This is attained in Mount Kini-Balu, which is 13,698 feet above the level of the sea. Other ranges traverse the country, but their heights have not been definitely ascertained. *Rivers.* The principal are the Borneo or Cadayan, the Batang-Lupar, the Sarawak, the Simpang or Kapuas, the Majak, the Pembuan, and several others of more or less extent, and traversing the country in all directions; so that Borneo presents, in this respect, a great contrast to New Holland; being one of the best-watered countries on the face of the globe. *Lakes.* The only known one of importance is the Kini-Balu, which is 35 miles long by 30 broad. *Forests.* Very extensive, in which the gutta-percha tree is a conspicuous object. *Climate.* In the higher parts, as temperate as it is in Europe; but in the lower, hot and unhealthy. *Zoology.* The elephant, rhinoceros, striped tiger, leopard, bear, deer, horse, and monkey. The orang-outang is thought to be peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. There is a porcupine which is said to be a favourite food of the natives, and the only animal that can feed on the deadly fruit of the upstree with impunity. The peninsula of Unsang, in this country, is declared the most eastern point on the globe in which the elephant is found in its wild state. Birds are found in great variety, and insects also. Bees especially abound, and their wax is transported to China. The lac insect is also found. Crocodiles appear in the rivers, which are well supplied with fish. On the north and north-eastern coasts tortoises abound, and their shells are exported to China. *Pro.* Rice, sago, mandioc, sugar, camphor, cassia, cotton, opium, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, areca-palm, and a great



BOIS-LE-DUC, OR HERTOGENBOSCH.



BORDEAUX.



BORNEO.





## Borneo

variety of timber-trees; also sandal-wood, ebony, banana, bread-fruit, cajuput-oil, benzoin, gums, and woods used for frankincense; indigo, safflower, turmeric, several dye-woods, and fruits of every description. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, iron, tin, and coal. The principal diamond-mines are those of Landak, on the river of the same name, about 50 miles from Pontianak. *Pop.* about 3,000,000, consisting of Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese. *Lat.* between  $7^{\circ} 4' N.$  and  $4^{\circ} 10' S.$  *Lon.* between  $103^{\circ} 50'$  and  $119^{\circ} 20' E.$ —Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns, who frequently wage war with each other. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but, with the exception of the Dutch, none of these had any permanent success, till Mr. James Brooke, afterwards Sir James Brooke, an English gentleman of independent fortune, landed on its coast in 1833, and subsequently succeeded in establishing a settlement at Sarawak. (See SARAWAK.)

BORNEO, a seaport and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, 10 miles distant from the sea, on the river Borneo or Cadayan. The houses which occupy the banks on both sides of the river are supported on piles, and ascended by ladders, the tide being freely permitted to flow under them. It is a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.*  $5^{\circ} 2' N.$  *Lon.*  $114^{\circ} 52' E.$

BORNHOLM, *born'-hawlm*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 90 miles from the most E. point of Zealand. *Ext.* 24 miles long by 14 broad. *Area*, including three small neighbouring islands, 230 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, and oats. *Minerals.* Potter's clay, blue marble, and coal. *Manf.* Linens, wooden clocks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 29,000. The chief towns are Rönne, Nexoe, and Aakirkebye. *Lat.* between  $54^{\circ} 59'$  and  $55^{\circ} 18' N.$  *Lon.* between  $14^{\circ} 42'$  and  $15^{\circ} 10' E.$

BORNOU, *bor'-noo'*, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the N. by the desert of Bilma, E. by Baghirmi, W. by Houssa, and S. by Mandara. *Desc.* The whole country may be regarded as a level, covered with a thick copse, high coarse grass, and closely-creeping and climbing plants. Around Lake Tchad, for a considerable distance, there is an alluvial marsh, susceptible of a higher cultivation than has as yet been bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* The Shary and the Yeou. *Climate.* This is characterized by an excessive though not by a uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, from the S.E. and S., that bring with them an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and tempests of thunder and lightning that often destroy multitudes of cattle and numbers of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat lessens; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. *Zoology.* Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed), are the common animals. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above all other kinds. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet-cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, giraffe, crocodile, and hippopotamus; and there are many snakes,

## Bosna-Serai

scorpions, centipedes, and toads. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. *Pro.* Maize, cotton, hemp, indigo, and all kinds of fruits. The india-rubber tree is found in abundance, but the riches of the inhabitants chiefly consist in slaves and cattle. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ} E.$

BORODINO, *bo-ro-de'-no*, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 75 miles W. from Moscow, remarkable for the great battle gained on September 7, 1812, by the French over the Russians.

BORROWDALE, *bor'-ro-dail*, a township of England, in the parish of Crosshwaite, in the S.E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland, and occupying a romantic valley of England, among Derwentwater fells, 7 miles S. from Keswick. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them that the black lead, or plumbago, is found, with which almost all the world is supplied. The mines are opened only once in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. *Pop.* 422.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, frequently abbreviated to Bo'NESS, *bo'-ness*, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the southern bank of the river Forth, 17 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. The town is irregularly built, but has a very good harbour. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood of the town, which afford fuel both for home consumption and exportation, and have been wrought for centuries, and penetrate so far beneath the bed of the river as to meet those of Culross, on the opposite side. *Pop.*, including Corbiehall, 3814.—It is a terminus of the Monkland Railway, a short line between Glasgow and Bo'ness.

BORSOD, *bor'-sod*, a county of Austria, in Hungary, on the Theiss. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wine, grain, and fruits in abundance. Considerable numbers of cattle are reared on the pasture lands of this district, which contains copper-mines, and has an extensive commerce. *Pop.* 216,500.

BORT, *bort*, a town and parish of France, in the department Corrèze, 13 miles S.E. from Ussel. It carries on a considerable trade in horses and cattle. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* 2600.—This is the birthplace of Mar-montel.

BOSA, *bo'-sa*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 83 miles N.W. from Cagliari, near the mouth of the Terno. It has a coral-fishery, and is one of the unhealthiest places in the island. *Pop.* 6500.

BOSCOBEL, *bos'-ko-bel*, a parish of England, in Shropshire, near White Ladies, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Shifnal. *Pop.* 22.—Its grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where he saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651.

BOSJESMANS, *boz-jes'-manz*, literally "bushmen," is the designation applied by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to a nomadic people who skirt the colony on the north. They are not divided into tribes like the Hottentots, and they have no flocks and herds, but feed on wild animals, fish, and berries.

BOSNA-SERAI, or SERAJEVO, *bos'-na se-ra'-ee*, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Bosnia, situated on the Migliask, a tributary of the Bosna, 125 miles S.W. from Belgrade. It is meanly built,

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with the exception of a few of the public offices. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, and defended by numerous cannon. *Manf.* Lances, daggers, and other arms; there is likewise a considerable trade with Dalmatia, Turkey, Croatia, and South Germany. *Pop.* about 35,000.—In the neighbourhood there are mineral baths and iron-mines.

**BOSNA**, *bos'-na*, a river which gives its name to a province of Turkey in Europe, and which, after a course of 150 miles, unites with the Save, 24 miles from Brod.

**BOSNIA**, a rich and fertile country of Turkey in Europe, which is separated from Slavonia on the N. by the Save, from Servia on the E. by the Drina, from Dalmatia on the S. by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the W. by the Verbitza. *Area*, about 24,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing many fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. Its mountains are offshoots from the Dinaric and Julian Alps, in some places attaining an elevation of 6000 feet. *Rivers.* The Save and its tributaries in the N.; the Bosna, Verbitza, and Drina or Drin; and the Narenta in the S. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, wines, olives, and fruits. A great number of cattle are reared, the pasturage being good. The sheep are celebrated for their wool, and there is an excellent breed of horses. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, mercury, lead, and iron. *Pop.* 1,450,000. *Lat.* between 42° 30' and 45° 15' N. *Lon.* between 15° 50' and 19° 30' E.—This country belonged to the ancient Pannonia, and, in the middle ages, was sometimes tributary to Hungary and sometimes to Servia. In 1463 it became tributary to Turkey, and was united to that empire in 1522. The Bosniaks have frequently risen against their rulers; and, in 1850-51, Omar Pacha gained considerable reputation by suppressing a rebellion occasioned by the promulgation of the Tanzimat, or reformed constitution of Turkey, which placed the Mohammedans and Christians on an equal footing, and deprived the former of the seigniorial rights and privileges which they had enjoyed under the feudal system that had previously existed.

**BOSPHORUS**, or **BOSPORUS**, *bos'-fo-rus*, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, sometimes called the Strait of Constantinople, which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. It is about 600 yards across in its narrowest part.

**BOSTON**, *bos'-ton*, a seaport town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on both sides of the river Witham, 28 miles S.E. from Lincoln. *Area* of parish, 5220 acres. This is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. The building was commenced in 1309, and has recently been repaired and decorated. Besides St. Botolph's church, there is a chapel-of-ease, and another fine church now building, with two churches in the adjoining parish of Skirbeck, and places of worship belonging to Baptists of different denominations, Unitarians, and Methodists. Great numbers of fish are caught off the coast; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps, immense quantities of which are sent to London. Since the

Bosworth, Market

inclosure of the neighbouring fens, large quantities of wheat, oats, and other grain are annually shipped for London, Stockton, and other ports. The exportation of grain, indeed, exceeds that of almost any other port in England. Boston is allowed to be one of the best green-grocery markets in the kingdom, fruit and vegetables of every description being both plentiful and cheap. *Manf.* Ropes, sail-cloth, and leather; ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 14,712.—It is a station on the Great Northern Railway, 107½ miles by rail from London, and 31 from Peterborough. A branch line runs from Boston to Sleaford and Grantham.

**BOSTON**, the capital of Massachusetts, U.S., standing on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, about 180 miles N.E. from New York. It is built in the form of a crescent about the harbour, gradually rising backwards upon a slope. The streets are generally spacious, and well built of red brick; but the surface on which they are laid being uneven, they have a somewhat irregular appearance. The principal edifices are the State-house, Faneuil-hall, the City-hall, Exchange, hospital, Custom-house, gaol, houses of industry and correction, an Athenaeum, an Odeon, about one hundred churches, and two theatres. There are a great many schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, and the medical branch of the Harvard University is here. Literature flourishes in this town above, perhaps, any place in the United States,—authors, printers, and publishers existing in large numbers. Longfellow's poems, Prescott's histories, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," were all originally published in Boston. The harbour is commodious, the largest class of vessels being able to lie close to the quays. There is a beautiful park, comprising fifty acres, and forming a fine promenade. *Imp.* This town being the great emporium of New England, it imports European manufactures of almost every kind, E. and W. India produce, and flour, grain, cotton, tobacco, staves, and coal from most of the other states of the Union. *Exp.* Beef, pork, lard, fish, lead, sugar, sumac, woollen and cotton manufactured goods, cordage, boots, shoes, paper, hardware, and furniture. *Pop.* 177,902. *Lat.* 42° 20' N. *Lon.* 71° 3' W.—Boston was founded about 1630, and was formerly called Trimountain, from three hills, on and around which it is built. It was subsequently called Boston, in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, who had been a clergyman at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and who had fled to America to escape religious persecution in England. It is called the cradle of American independence. In June, 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought in its neighbourhood, in which the British were victorious, though with great loss. A column on the hill commemorates the battle. It is the birthplace of Franklin the philosopher.

**BOSWORTH, MARKET**, *bos'-worth*, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire, 11 miles W. from Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. It also contains a free grammar-school founded and endowed by Sir Wolstan Dixie, of London. *Pop.* of town, 987; of parish, 2376; chiefly engaged in knitting worsted stockings.—About three miles from the town is Bosworth Field, where, in 1458, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was



## Botany Bay

fought. On Crownhill, an adjoining knoll, Lord Stanley put the crown upon the head of "Courageous Richmond." In allusion to this fact, Shakspeare makes Stanley say, in Richard III.,—

"Lo! here this long usurped royalty,  
From the dead temples of this bloody wretch,  
Have I pluck'd off, to grace thy brows withal;  
Wear it, enjoy it, and make much of it."

**BOTANY BAY**, *bot'-a-ne*, a bay on the south-east coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles from Sydney. *Lat.* 34° S. *Lon.* 151° 13' E. It was discovered, in 1770, by Captain Cook, who named it Botany, from the great quantity of herbs which he found on its shores. In 1787 it became an English penal settlement. In 1825 a column was erected on its shore to the memory of La Perouse, the French navigator.

**BOTHNIA**, *both'-ne-a*, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which was formerly divided into two parts, called East and West Bothnia, and belonged entirely to Sweden. The eastern division was ceded to Russia at the peace of Frederickshamm in 1809. West Bothnia, with Lapland, constitutes the most northern portion of Sweden, reaching, on the west side of the gulf from the borders of Angermanland to the river Tornea. It is divided into the four districts of Umea, Pitea, Lulea, and Tornea, so called from their chief towns. *Area*, about 62,500 square miles. *Lat.* between 63° 30' and 69° N. *Lon.* between 14° 20' and 24° E.

**BOTHNIA, GULF OF**, is that part of the Baltic Sea which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the Aland Islands, and extends 360 miles in length, and 135 in extreme breadth to Tornea, between *lat.* 60° 20' and 65° 50' N.—This gulf receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland; but its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally.

**BOTHWELL**, *both'-well*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 8 miles S.E. from Glasgow. *Pop.* of the village, 1057; of the parish, 17,903.—This village is famous for a battle fought, in 1679, between the Scottish Covenanters and the royal forces, wherein the former were completely routed. Bothwell Bridge was the scene of the action.

**BOUCHES**, *boosh*, under Napoleon I., this was the prefix to the names of several departments of the French empire.

**BOUCHES-DU-RHONE**. (See RHONE, MOUTHS OF.)

**BOUGHTON**, *baw'-ton*, the name of a number of parishes in England, none of which has a population over 1500.

**BOUILLON**, *boo'-ee-yawng*, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Belgium, 47 miles S.E. from Namur. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. *Pop.* 2700, principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen stuffs. The duchy of Bouillon belonged in 1098, to Godfrey, the leader of the first crusade, who mortgaged it to the bishop of Liege to procure funds for the expedition.

**BOULAC, BOOLAK, or BULAK**, *boo'-lak*, a town of Egypt, situated on the Nile, close to Cairo, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* about 13,000.—In 1799 this place was burned by the French; but it was rebuilt by Mehemet Ali, and has since become a town of considerable importance.

**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER**, *boo'-loynne*, an old seaport town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, at the mouth of the Liane, 20 miles S.W. from Calais. It is divided into two

## Bourges.

parts, called the upper and lower town. The latter lies on the shore, and is better built, and considerably more populous than the other, which stands on an eminence at a short distance. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and other public buildings. The inhabitants of Boulogne carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in coal, salt, fresh and lusted butter, soap, and earthenware, as well as in the linen and woollen stuffs manufactured in the town. *Pop.* 31,000. *Lat.* 50° 43' N. *Lon.* 1° 35' E.—It has steam communication with Folkestone, and is at the head of the railway from Boulogne to Amiens and Paris.

**BOULOGNE**, a parish and town of France on the Seine, about 4 miles W. from Paris. *Pop.* nearly 8000.—The "Bois de Boulogne," which Napoleon III. greatly improved, takes its name from this town, and is the most beautiful and fashionable promenade in the vicinity of Paris.

**BOURBON, or REUNION**, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles to the east of Madagascar. *Ext.* 33, with a breadth of 28 miles. *Desc.* The island is composed of two mountains, the southern one, in which volcanic fires are still raging, being the smaller. A great part of its surface is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Its volcanic peaks range from 7500 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, and cloves. The forests contain wood fit for ship-building; also aloe, ebony, and palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Though earthquakes are unknown, the island is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping. *Towns.* St. Denis is the principal and capital. *Pop.* about 110,000, inclusive of the inhabitants of some small neighbouring islands. *Lat.* 21° 0' S. *Lon.* 55° 30' E.—This island was, in 1542, discovered by the Portuguese, and colonized by the French in 1649; in 1810 it was occupied by the English, and restored to France in 1814. It is the only settlement now possessed by the French between Africa and India.

**BOURG**, *boog*, the name of a great number of towns and villages in France distinguished by various affixes, of which the principal is the capital of the department of Ain, situated 20 miles E. from Mâcon. *Pop.* upwards of 12,000.—It is the birthplace of Lalande, the astronomer.

**BOURGES**, *boorj*, a large but ill-built town of France, anciently capital of Berry, but now in the department of the Cher, 128 miles S. from Paris. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Yèvre and Auron, which unite and enter the Cher at this point. The public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, the town-hall, the archbishop's palace, the barracks, formerly an ecclesiastical seminary, a house in which Louis XI. sometimes resided, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief articles of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. *Pop.* 26,000. *Lat.* 47° 4' N. *Lon.* 2° 24' E.—This town, in the time of Caesar, was one of the



Bourgogne

strongest cities of Gaul. It is the birthplace of Louis XI., and of Bourdulone, one of the first pulpit orators of the French church.—It is a station on the railway du Centre.

BOURGOGNE. (See BURGUNDY.)

BOURNE, *boorn*, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 33 miles S.E. from Lincoln. It has an old abbey church, a grammar-school, and a good town-hall, in which quarter sessions are held. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 3000.—It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

BOURNEMOUTH, a watering place of England, situated upon Poole Bay, and 5 miles W. of Christchurch, in the county of Hants.

BOURTANGE, *boor-taung*, a fortress of Holland, in Groningen, in an extensive morass, 10 miles S.E. from Winschoten. In 1593 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1795 again by the French. *Lat.* 53° 1' N. *Lon.* 7° 13' E.

BOUSSA, *boos'-sa*, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Timbuctoo. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 10° 8' N. *Lon.* 4° 19' E.—Here Mungo Park, the traveller, was murdered.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a village of England, in Devonshire, 4 miles from Chudleigh. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 2080.

BOW, or STRATFORD LE BOW, *bo*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, 4 miles E.N.E. from St. Paul's. *Area.* 630 acres. *Pop.* 11,590.—It is a station on the North London Railway.

BOWDITCH ISLAND, *bo'-ditch*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 8 miles long and 4 broad. *Pop.* 600. *Lat.* 9° 30' S. *Lon.* 171° 14' W. The American exploring expedition discovered this island in 1841.

Box, *box*, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, 7 miles from Chippenham. *Area.* 4130 acres. *Pop.* 2051.—In this parish the Great Western Railway runs through a freestone hill by a tunnel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long.

BOXTEL, *box'-tel*, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S. from Bois-le-Duc, in the province of North Brabant. *Pop.* about 4000.—Here, in 1794, the Anglo-Dutch army was defeated by the French.

BOXACA, *bo-ya'-ka*, a department of New Granada, S. America, including the whole of the E. Andes, and comprising the provinces of Casanare, Pamplona, Socorro, and Tunja. It is watered by several rivers, and produces coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, caiva, and wheat.—The village of Boyaca stands 5 miles from Tunja, and is remarkable for a victory which secured the independence of Colombia, and which was achieved over the Spaniards in 1819. *Lat.* 5° 25' N. *Lon.* 73° 40' W.

BOYLE, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. *Area.* 94,233 Irish acres, of which about 30,000 are waste and bog.

BOYLE, a town and parish in the above barony, 9 miles N.W. from Carrick-on-Shannon. *Area.* 20,737 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 10,265; of town, 3500.—This place is situated on the banks of a river of the same name.

BOYNE, *boin*, a river of Ireland, rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carberry, and falling into the Irish Sea, 4 miles below Drogheda. On the banks of this river, 3 miles to the west of Drogheda, the "battle of the Boyne" was fought and won by William III. over the forces of James II., on the 1st July, 1690.

BRABANT, duchy of, *brä-bant* (Fr. *brab'-a*), formerly one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, but now divided into the provinces

Braga

of Antwerp and South Brabant in Belgium, and North Brabant, which still forms a part of Holland. For its history, see HOLLAND, THE NETHERLANDS.

BRABANT, NORTH, a province of the Netherlands. *Area.* 19,770 square miles. *Desc.* A uniform level, without much fertility, bare of wood, and in some parts forming large marshes. *Rivers.* The Aa, Maas, Dommel, Donge, and Dintel. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, and fruit. Sheep and cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* about 404,000. *Lat.* 51° 35' N. *Lon.* 5° 0' E.

BRABANT, SOUTH, a province of Belgium, occupying a central position in that kingdom. *Area.* 1268 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the south, well watered, and fertile. *Rivers.* The Dyle, Senne, and Demer. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and oil-seed. Cattle and sheep rearing is extensively pursued, and a considerable portion of the soil is occupied by wood. *Minerals.* Iron and stone. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics; lace, soap, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* 50° 50' N. *Lon.* 4° 30' E.—It is intersected both by canals and railways.

BRADFIELD, *bräd'-feeld*, the name of several parishes in England, with small populations, and of a township, 7 miles N.W. from Sheffield, with a population of 9089.

BRADFORD, *bräd'-ford*, a market town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. from Leeds. *Area* of parish, 34,146 acres. This is the principal seat of the stuff and woollen yarn manufactories of England. In its vicinity are both coal and iron-works, and it is connected with both the North and Irish seas by means of the Leeds and Liverpool, and Aire and Calder canals. It has several churches and chapels; an academic establishment, called Airedale College, at Undercliffe; a free grammar-school, a mechanics' institution, exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, gaol, a dispensary, infirmary, and several other charitable institutions. *Pop.* of parish, 156,053; of parliamentary borough, with its several townships of Bowling, Manningham, and Horton, about 125,000. It is a station on the Great Northern, West Yorkshire, Midland, and other railways.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, or GREAT BRADFORD, a market town and parish of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles E. from Bath. *Area.* 11,740 acres. This town is divided by the river Avon, and is celebrated for its woollen-cloth manufactures. *Pop.* 8032.—There are several other parishes with small populations named Bradford in England.

BRADFORD, a county in Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area.* 1170 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and butter. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and sandstone. It has a number of different kinds of mills, driven by water-power. *Pop.* 43,734.

BRADGATE PARK, *bräd'-gait*, an extra-parochial liberty of England, 5 miles N.W. from Leicester, where, in 1537, the unhappy Lady Jane Grey was born.

BRADNINCH, *bräd'-ninch*, a town of England, in Devonshire, formerly a borough, and situated in a parish of the same name, 9 miles N.E. from Exeter. It has a fine old church and a new guildhall and gaol. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 1796.

BRAGA, *brä'-ga*, a city of Portugal, 35 miles N.E. from Oporto. This place is the residence

## Bragança Nova

of the primate of Portugal, and has a magnificent cathedral and palace. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 17,000.

BRAGANÇA NOVA. (See AVEIRO.)

BRAGANZA, or BRAGANÇA, *bra-gan'-sa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás-os-Montes, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles N.W. from Miranda. It is protected by a citadel, and has a college. *Manf.* Silk, velvet, and other fabrics. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 41° 50' N. *Lon.* 6° 46' W.

BRAHMAPOOTRA, *bra'-ma-poo'-tra*, the largest river of India, formed by the junction of the Lohit and Dihong or Sampoo, which rise in Tibet. Below *lat.* 25° 20' N. it is known as the Megna, and after receiving numerous affluents, it discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal by a channel on the E. side of the island of Shabazpore. Entire length, 1500 miles.

BRANDENBURG, *bran'-den-boorg*, an important province of Prussia, having Brunswick and Hanover on the W., Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N., the grand duchy of Posen on the E., and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the S. *Area.* about 15,500 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, with a sandy soil, and comparatively unfruitful. *Rivers.* The Elbe, the Havel, the Spree, and the Oder: the Elbe and Oder are connected by canals. *Pro.* Buckwheat, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Iron, alum, gypsum, and vitriol. *Pop.* 2,467,759.—This province is divided into the two regencies of Frankfurt and Potsdam, and has numerous canals and railways.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the above province, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new town, 37 miles S.W. from Berlin. *Manf.* Cloth and fustian, woven and knitted stockings; and there are breweries, tanneries, and a boat-building yard. *Pop.* 21,547. *Lat.* 52° 26' N. *Lon.* 12° 32' E.

BRANDENBURG, MARK OF, an old state of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian province of Brandenburg, a part of the province of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having united themselves to the electorate, the great elector, Frederick III., in 1701, declared himself king of Prussia, with the title of Frederick I.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18 miles N. from Strelitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, leather, paper, and chemicals. *Pop.* 1000.

BRANDON, *brän'-don*, a market town of England, in Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon, 34 miles N.W. from Ipswich. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 2218.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties and Norwich Railway.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, *brän'-de-wine*, a river of the United States, rising in Pennsylvania, and falling into Christiana Creek at Wilmington.—At Chadd's Fort, on this river, a determined battle was fought on September 11th, 1777, between the British and American forces, when the former gained a victory.

BRUNSBERG, *brouns'-baireg*, a town of Prussia, on the Passarge, 35 miles S.W. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 54° 23' N. *Lon.* 19° 50' E.—This is the birthplace of Baron Trenck, and in its cathedral lie the remains of the astronomer Copernicus, who in 1545 died and was buried here.

BRAYA, *bra'-va*, an island of Africa, in the Cape Verde archipelago. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile. *Pop.* 6557. *Lat.* 14° 54' N. *Lon.* 24° 42' W.—This

## Brazil

island was, in 1680, taken possession of by the Portuguese, when they were driven from the neighbouring island of Fogo by a volcanic eruption.

BRAY, a parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, a mile and a half from Maidenhead. *Area.* 9000 acres. *Pop.* 4801. Monkey Island is here, situated in the Thames.—This is the parish in which Pendleton, the time-serving vicar of the reign of Henry VIII., officiated, and lived and died the "Vicar of Bray," notwithstanding the many changes of doctrine which took place in the reign of that monarch and his three successors. The well-known song, the "Vicar of Bray," was written in allusion to this easy-changing individual. The concluding lines of each verse are:—

"That this is law, I will maintain,  
Until my dying day, Sir,  
That whatsoever king shall reign,  
I'll be Vicar of Bray, Sir."

BRAY, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, 12 miles S.E. from Dublin. *Area* of parish, 2986 acres. *Pop.* 3600.—The scenery in the neighbourhood of this town is remarkably beautiful.

BRAZIL, *bra'-zil'*, an immense empire of South America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the W. by Peru and Paraguay, although the respective limits of those countries are not exactly defined; on the N. the great river Amazon, and on the S. the Plata, form the natural boundaries; but with the exception of Chili and Patagonia, its internal territories touch all the different states of the south portion of the American continent. *Ext.* about 2600 miles from N. to S., and 2500 from W. to E. *Area*, estimated at 3,137,886 square miles, or considerably more than thirteen times larger than France. *Coast-line*, 3500 miles. *Divisions.* These consist of twenty provinces, sixteen of which are situated along the coast, and four in the interior. *Desc.* It may be viewed as divided into two kinds of country, an upland and a lowland, occupying nearly equal portions. The upland extends over the central and eastern part, and the lowland chiefly stretches along both sides of the river Amazon, occupying likewise a smaller portion of the shores and the south-west border of the country. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3000 to 5000 or 6000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. *Mountains, tablelands, and plains.* There are no mountains of very great elevation. The country is from N. to S. traversed by two parallel ranges, from which others diverge, and inclose extensive plains and low-lying tracts. In the province of Minas Geraes, the peak of Itambé attains an elevation of 5960 feet above the level of the sea. The culminating points of the Serra do Espinhaço chain are Itacolumi and Piedade, which respectively attain an elevation of 5750 and 5830 feet. The Serra dos Orgaos, or Organ Mountains, so called from the resemblance of their peaks to the tubes of an organ, reach their culminating point in the Morro dos Canudos, which has an elevation of 4476 feet. These are the loftiest peaks of the Brazilian mountains,



## Brazil

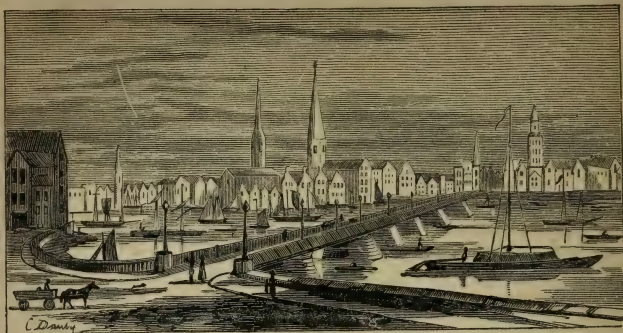
The table-lands occupy more than half the empire, and have an elevation of from 2000 to 2·00 feet; whilst the plains or silvas, as the natives call them, through which the Amazon and its tributaries flow, are equal to six times the size of France, and afford provender to innumerable herds of wild animals. *Rivers.* Unequalled for number and extent in any other part of the globe. The Amazon, the largest, though not the longest in the world, and its tributaries, the Rio San Francisco, Negro, and Madeira; the Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro; the Tapajos, and Xingu; the Araguay, Maranhao, Parnahyba, and Tocantins; the Vazabarris, Itapicuru, Paraguassu, and the Belmonte; in the interior, the Uruguay, Yguazu, Tietaz, Para, Paraguay, and Parana, with many other streams of smaller dimensions meandering through the country. *Lakes.* Comparatively few of great extent. The lake dos Patos, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, or Sao Pedro, is the largest, being 150 miles long, and 35 in its broadest part. There are some others of from 20 to 30 miles in length in the W. provinces, requiring no particular description. *Forests.* Immense. Humboldt says, "If the name of primeval forests can be given to any forests on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon." All travellers concur in stating that the interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brushwood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These forests also abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful woods, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet-work, or for ship-building. There are some of these which have the property of hardness in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy and have a peculiar fragrance. Among them may be noticed the cocoa-nut, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, Brazil-wood, and the caoutchouc tree; all of which are found in abundance. The variety and the beauty of the flowers of this favoured land are not the least remarkable features in its vegetable productions; indeed, in parts, the whole country resembles a vast flower-garden, and almost overpowers the senses by its extreme beauty and fragrance. *Climate.* In the northern parts, and in the neighbourhood of the Amazon, great heat prevails; in the higher parts, and towards the south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40°. On the whole, however, the climate is delightful. *Zoology.* The forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu, which has the appearance of a fox, the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the ounce, the tapir, the wild boar, the squirrel, rats; and several kinds of bats, vampires, and quandiru, which in the night fasten on domestic animals and suck their blood. The birds of Brazil are of wonderful variety and beauty. The largest is the American ostrich, or emu. There are many varieties of eagles, hawks, and kites, besides toucans, parrots, woodpeckers, and humming-birds. Pigeons are caught by grain steeped in the juice of the

## Brazil

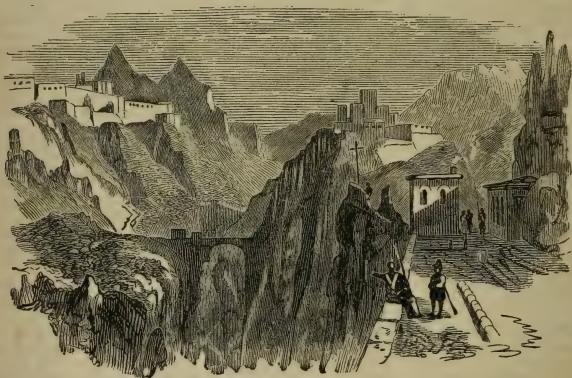
manioc-root; the lakes in the south abound with water-fowl. Insects and reptiles are numerous in most parts. Of domestic animals, immense herds of horses, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared; whilst the extensive thinly-wooded plains literally swarm with horned cattle, whose tallow, hides, and horns form the chief articles of a large export trade. *Pro.* The land in Brazil almost everywhere yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava-root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European grains; and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, rice, tobacco, maize, bananas, ginger, yams, cloves, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, figs, and other kinds of fruits; and manufactures sugar, and cocoa as well as cassava and tapioca from the manioc-root. *Minerals.* These are considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abound in almost all the higher regions of the interior; and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which, running to the S.W., fall into the Parana, or, turning to the S.E., are carried by the Rio San Francisco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich both in gold and diamonds; and almost all the towns in the interior were originally mining stations. On the river Cuyaba, about 1000 miles into the interior, are situated the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. Diamonds, however, have mostly been found in the beds of rivers. The largest was found in the Rio Abaeté, in 1791; it weighed 138½ carats. In 1847 another was found by a negro, worth £45,000. In the diamond mines about 20,000 negroes are employed; but, notwithstanding the immense riches which these jewels may be supposed to confer, it has been found that, in the short space of a year and a half, the exports of sugar and coffee were of more value than all the diamonds that had been found in the country during a period of eighty years. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond-works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains, which have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4000 or 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country termed the diamond-ground extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving and tanning. All the branches of industry, however, are mostly performed by slaves. *Towns.* Rio Janeiro, the capital; Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Maranhao, Para, Villa Bella, and Cachoeira. *Pop.* 7,677,800. *Lat.* between 4° 30' N. and 33° S. *Lon.* between 35° and 74° W.—Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the court of Portugal sent a governor to regulate and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the latter being, however, at last driven from the country. In 1808 King John VI., having been driven from Europe by Napoleon I., took



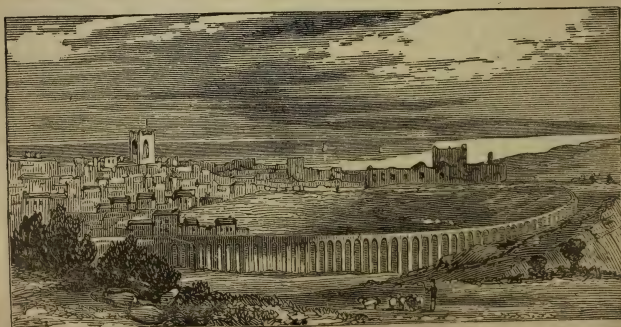




BREMEN.



BRIANÇON.



BRIGHTON : FROM THE PRESTON ROAD.

## Brazos de Dios

up his residence in Brazil. Returning in 1821, Brazil was lost to Portugal; for in 1822 it declared itself an independent state, electing the son of John VI., Don Pedro, its emperor. In the following year its independence was acknowledged by Portugal. In 1831 the throne was abdicated in favour of the emperor Don Pedro II., who was then only in his sixth year, and who, in 1841, in his fifteenth year, was forced to do away with the regency and assume the reins of government. Under his sway Brazil has materially advanced in all the arts of civilization. In 1843 the Prince de Joinville, Louis Philippe's son, married a sister of Don Pedro II. In 1851 the war which had been carried on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres led to the fall of Rosas and the opening of the Parana.

**BRAZOS DE DIOS**, *bra-zos de(r) de-os*, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U.S., North America, which rises in that state, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 50 miles from Galveston.

**BRAZZA**, *brat'-sa*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, opposite to Spalatro, in Dalmatia. *Ext.* about 24 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad. *Area*, 170 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing corn, figs, almonds, oil, saffron, and wine. *Pop.* 15,500.

**BREDALEBANE**, *bred-däl-bän*, a mountainous district of Scotland, forming the W. part of Perthshire. In it are the mountain Ben Lawers, 3945 feet high, and lochs Tay and Lyon.

**BRECHIN**, *breck'-in*, a town and parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the side of a hill rising from the N. bank of the Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Montrose. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there are the remains, partly entire, of an ancient cathedral, 166 feet in length by 61 in breadth, the west end of which serves for the parish church. There is also a castle belonging to Lord Panmure, and a hospital called the "Maison Dieu." Linen is the staple manufacture. *Pop.* of parish, 8810; of town, 6637.

**BRECKNOCK**, or **BRECON**, *brek'-nok*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Caermarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford and Monmouth. *Ext.* about 35 miles in length, by 30 in breadth. *Area*, about 750 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and about a third of the whole entirely waste and uncultivated. *Rivers.* Wye, Usk, Yrfon, Tawe, and the Taf, formed by the junction of the Taf Fechan and the Taf Fawr. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings; and there is a trade in timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 61,627.—In this county are Brecknock Beacon, which is the loftiest hill in S. Wales, being 2862 feet, and Cradle Mountain, or Pen Cader, 2660 feet above the level of the sea.

**BRECKNOCK**, or **BRECON**, *brek'-on*, the county town of Brecknockshire, situated at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Honddhu, or Hondey, 14 miles S. from Builth. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets, and the houses in general are of very indifferent structure. There are three parish churches, St. John's, St. David's, and St. Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and

## Bremen

several other places of worship. It also possesses the remains of a fine old castle, built in 1094. *Manf.* Chiefly cloth and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 6000. Mrs. Siddons was born here in 1755.

**BREDA**, *brai'-da*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, on the Merk, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea, and 24 miles W.S.W. from Bois-le-Duc. It has a church with a spire 362 feet high, a town-hall, magnetic observatory, Latin school, and several Roman Catholic and Protestant places of worship. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Its natural position, being in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence; and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Merk. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. *Manf.* Breda was in former times a commercial town, and had extensive cloth manufactories; but there are now only a few manufactories of stockings, carpets, hats, musical instruments, and several breweries. *Pop.* about 13,000. *Lat.*  $51^{\circ} 35' N.$  *Lon.*  $4^{\circ} 46' E.$  Before the revolt of the Netherlands against the matchless severity of Philip II. of Spain, this was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. Here, occupied more with hounds and hawks than with politics, he exercised a princely hospitality. In 1566 Louis of Nassau and Count St. Aldegonde first proposed the famous league of the nobles, called "the Compromise of Breda," in this town; and Charles II. of England resided in it during part of his exile. Several congresses have sat here—in 1575, 1667, and 1746. That of 1667 led to the peace of Breda between England and Holland, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain New York and New Jersey states, then called New Belgium. The railway connecting Antwerp and the Hague passes through Breda.

**BREISACH**, *bréi'-sák*, a strongly fortified frontier town of France, 8 miles S.E. from Colmar. *Pop.* 3456.

**BREISACH**, *OLD*, a fortified town of Baden, opposite New Breisach. It contains a fine old cathedral. It was besieged in 1638 by the duke of Saxe Weimar, and in 1703 by Marshal Vauban. *Pop.* 3200.

**BREMEN**, *brem'-en*, a duchy of the kingdom of Hanover, now included in the province of Stade, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having Hadeln on the E., and Luneburg with Verden on the S. *Area*. 2625 square miles. *Desc.* In the low grounds, along the banks of the rivers, the soil is excellent. In the central part, on the other hand, it is rather dry and unproductive. *Pop.* about 200,000.—In 1719 this duchy, exclusive of the town of Bremen, was sold to the elector of Hanover, then George I. of England.

**BREMEN**, one of the four free cities of the Germanic confederation, stands on the Weser, 59 miles S.W. from Hamburg. *Area* of district, 75 square miles. The town is divided by the Weser into two parts, distinguished as the Altstadt and Neustadt, or the old and new town, both of which are fortified. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, exchange, and town-hall, and the observatory of Olbers. The principal street is of great length, and, like the greater part of the town, is well built and paved. *Commerce.* The trade of Bremen



## Brenditz

consists partly of its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye-stuffs, &c.; but chiefly of the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of great quantities of foreign goods. *Pop.*, including district, about 93,000. *Lat.* 53° 5' N. *Lon.* 8° 48' E.—Under the reign of Napoleon I. this town was the capital of the department Weser; but, in 1815, the treaty of Vienna restored it to its former independence. In the Germanic confederation it holds the third rank among the free cities, and, with them, holds the seventeenth rank in the diet.—It is connected by railway with E., N., and W. Germany, Belgium, and France.

**BRENDITZ**, *brain'-ditz*, a village of Moravia, 2 miles from Znaim. The archduke Charles made this place his head-quarters during the battle of Znaim, in 1809.

**BRENNER**, *brain'-ner*, one of the culminating points of the mountains of the Tyrol. It rises between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, to a height of 6788 feet; and the mountain to which it belongs is traversed at an elevation of 4650 feet on the way to Innspruck from Brixen.

**BRENT**, the name of two rivers in England; one traversing Herts and Middlesex, the other passing through Somersetshire.

**BRENT**, the name of several parishes in England.

**BRENTA**, *brain'-ta*, a river of Italy, having its source in Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tyrol, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Adriatic, through the canal of Brentanova, or Brentono, at Brondolo.

**BRENTFORD**, *brent'-ford*, a market town of England, and the nominal capital of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles W. from London. The town is divided by the river Brent, which is crossed by a bridge. It is a station on a loop line of the South Western Railway. *Pop.* about 9743.

**BRENTWOOD**, a small town of England, in the county of Essex. It was formerly a market town, and is distant from London 17 miles in an E.N.E. direction. It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway. *Pop.* 3093.

**BRESCIA**, *brail'-sha*, a large city of Lombardy, the capital of a district of the same name, 60 miles E.N.E. from Milan, situated on the Garza. It is surrounded by walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets, numerous churches, an episcopal palace, a theatre, and the Broletto, or old palace of the republic. There are also several fountains; and on the outside of the walls are to be seen the remains of an ancient aqueduct. *Manf.* Arms, leather, silk, flax, wool, linen; and there are a number of oil-mills. Its wine enjoys a high reputation. *Pop.* of town, 40,500.—This place is celebrated for its Roman remains. In 1822 an entire edifice was excavated, and several statues and inscriptions have been discovered at various times, which have been placed in a museum of antiquities. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, was assigned to Austria. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions which then distracted continental Europe, and although barricaded, the Austrians, under General Haynau, carried it at the point of the bayonet. Its fortifications were afterwards greatly strengthened.

**BRESCIA**, a province of Lombardy, which takes its name from the above, and formerly belonged

## Brest

to the republic of Venice. *Area*, 1999 square miles. *Pop.* 486,383.

**BRESLAU**, *bres'-lou*, the capital of Silesia, Prussia, is situated in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau, which divides the town, at a distance of 135 miles E. from Dresden. It consists of the old and new towns, contiguous to which are five suburbs, one standing on an island in the Oder. It was surrounded with strong walls and other fortifications, which were demolished in 1813 and 1814, and has six large and several smaller bridges which connect the town with the suburbs. There are a great many places of worship, belonging to different denominations, and the cathedral of St. John, built on an island outside of the town, has seventeen chapels. The university, transferred here from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 volumes and 2300 MSS. The town has several other libraries, gymnasia, schools of industry and arts, several Protestant colleges, and it is the seat of a mining board. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is considerable, and there are several establishments for poor students. *Manf.* Linen, printed cottons, calico, chintzes, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, thread, needles, plate, earthenware, jewellery, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax. It has a trade in timber, flax, hemp, corn, oxen, madder, and mining produce. *Pop.* 133,651. *Lat.* 51° 6' N. *Lon.* 17° 2' E.—In 1807 Breslau was bombarded and taken by the French. It has communication with Vienna, Berlin, Stettin, and Hamburg, by railway.

**BRESLAU**, a government of Prussia, in the province of Silesia. *Area*, 3870 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., but level in other directions. *Rivers.* The Oder, with its tributaries, the Stober, the Weide, the Neisse, the Ohlau, and the Weisbritz. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, with flax, madder, hops, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. Cornelians, opals, agates, and garnets, are frequently found. *Pop.* 130,000.

**BRESSAY**, *bres'-sai*, one of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* about 4½ miles long and 3 broad. It is separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bressay Sound, a fine harbour, which frequently forms a rendezvous for the Greenland whale-ships and Dutch herring-vessels. *Pop.* about 1000. *Lat.* 60° 7' N. *Lon.* 1° 15' W.

**BREST**, *brest*, a seaport city of France, one of the chief stations of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situated on a gulf on the west coast of Brittany, called the Road of Brest, in the department of Finisterre, 310 miles W. from Paris. The greater part of the town is built on a hill, and consists of narrow, steep, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvance, however, these are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situated between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 60 ships of the line. On a steep rock, at the narrow entrance to the roads, called the Goulet, stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. There is a lighthouse without the entrance, on Point St. Mathieu. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks,

## Bretagne, or Brittany

rope-walks, cloth-manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard; a prison, called *Le Bagne*, built on a hill, and capable of accommodating 4000 convicts; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction, the hospital, theatre, two marine academies, and the fine walk called *Le Cours*. Its commerce is principally limited to the supplying of provisions to the town and port. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 48° 23' N. *Lon.* 4° 27' W.—Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the situation of Brest and convert it into a naval station. Vauban extended and improved its fortifications. It was at Brest that Mary queen of Scots landed, when on her way to St. Germain. In 1694 it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley; but the expedition failed. As a naval school, and port of construction, it ranked before both Cherbourg and Toulon, until the vast extensions and improvements made by Napoleon III. at Cherbourg placed the latter in advance of all the other ports of France.

**BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY**, *brët-a-ne*, one of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It now forms the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ille and Vilaine, and Loire Inférieure. It takes its name from the Britons, and is supposed to have been peopled by the natives of Great Britain, at the time of the Roman dominion, and after the Saxon invasion.

**BRETAGNY**, *bre-teen'-ye*, a village of France, department of the Eure-and-Loire, 6 miles S.E. from Chartres.—This place is memorable for a treaty concluded here in 1360. By it the French king, John, recovered his freedom after having been a prisoner since the battle of Poitiers.

**BRETON, CAPE**, *brët'-on*, an island of British N. America, situated to the E. of Nova Scotia. *Ext.* Extreme length from N. to S. 100 miles, by an extreme breadth of 84. *Area.* 3120 square miles. *Desc.* It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the Gut of Canso, about three miles wide, and is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, the intervening space forming the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island derives its importance from the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas, to which the possession of a port in the island became necessary. Its principal towns are Sydney and Louisburg. *Pop.* 35,000.—This island was first taken possession of in August, 1712, by the French, and in 1745 by the British, to whom it was finally ceded in 1763.

**BRETON, CAPE**, a cape on the E. coast of the above island. *Lat.* 45° 56' N. *Lon.* 59° 46' W.

**BRIANÇON**, *brë'-an-sawng*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 43 miles S.E. from Grenoble. *Manf.* Cutlery, cotton goods, and lead pencils. The colouring matter called French chalk or Briançon chalk is dug in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4500.—This is the most elevated town in France, being 4285 feet above the level of the sea, and was one of the head-quarters of the French army at the commencement of the war against Austria, 1859. It was the Brigantium of the Romans.

**BRIDE, ST.**, *bride*, the name of several parishes, with small populations, in England and Wales. The largest is in the city of London. *Pop.* 5660.

**BRIDGEND**, *bridj'-end*, a town of Glamorgan-shire, S. Wales, 6 miles W.N.W. from Cowbridge. *Pop.* 2685.

## Bridport

**BRIDGENORTH**, *bridj'-north*, a parliamentary borough town of England, in Shropshire, divided by the Severn into the Low and High towns, 19 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. The two are connected by a stone bridge, which has six arches. It was formerly surrounded with walls, part of which still remain. The churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard stand at opposite extremities of the High Town. Immense quantities of excellent malt are made here, equal, it not superior, to any other place in the kingdom. *Pop.* of the parliamentary borough, 7669.

**BRIDGETOWN**, *bridj'-town*, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situated in Carlisle Bay, which is 4 miles broad and 3 long. It is considered one of the finest cities in the West-India islands. *Pop.* about 21,500. *Lat.* 13° 9' N. *Lon.* 59° 35' W.—Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, and has suffered, at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April, 1683. The greatest part of it was again destroyed by fire in 1756, 1766, and 1767. It had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations of these years, when it was again partially destroyed by the storm of 10th October, 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished. It suffered again from fire in 1845.

**BRIDGETOWN**, the name of several townships in the United States. One in Cumberland, New Jersey; another in Queen Anne County, Maryland; and a third in Kent, a county of the same state.

**BRIDGETOWN**, the name of a parish in Cork, Ireland. *Pop.* 614.—This is also the name of several villages in Ireland.

**BRIDGEWATER**, *bridj'-wa-ter*, a town of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Parret, 9 miles N.E. from Taunton, with which it is connected by a canal. The streets of this town are wide and well paved, but the houses are irregularly built. Besides the parish church, which is a spacious and handsome building with a lofty spire, and a chapel of ease in Holy Trinity parish, there are places of public worship for various other denominations. It has also a large town-hall, a gaol, a court-house, a free grammar-school founded in 1561, which is free in name only, another school founded by Dr. Morgan, and an infirmary. *Pop.* of parish, about 12,120.—Here Admiral Blaké was born in 1599. The inhabitants took the king's side in the Civil War, in which the castle was taken by the troops of the parliament and dismantled, and they supported the duke of Monmouth in his attempt to dethrone king James II. in 1685. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

**BRIDGEWATER**, the name of several townships in different states of the United States.

**BRIDLINGTON.** (See BURLINGTON.)

**BRIDPORT**, *brid'-port*, a seaport town and parliamentary borough of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on the Brit or Bride river, 16 miles N.W. from Dorchester, and one mile from its own harbour. It lies between two branches of the river, and consists principally of three spacious streets, which, from time to time, have been greatly improved. The church, dedicated to St. Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, and its tower is seventy-two feet high. It possesses alms-houses, an endowed charity-school, besides other benevolent institutions, a market-house, a town-hall, and a prison. *Manf.* Cordage, sailcloth nets, and twines of



## Brieg

all descriptions. It carries on a considerable trade in timber and hemp with Russia, Norway, and America. *Pop.* 719.

**BRIEG**, *breeg*, a well-built and populous town of Silesia, Prussia, in a district or circle of the same name, on the Oder, over which there is a strongly built wooden bridge, 27 miles S.E. from Breslau. It has a ducal castle, a gymnasium, a library, and there are various workhouses and establishments for the poor. *Manuf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* about 12,000.—It is a station on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln. The area of the district is about 200 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.

**BRIELLE**, or **BRIEL**, *breel*, a town of the Netherlands, on the island of Voorn, not far from the mouth of the Maas, 14 miles S.W. from Rotterdam. It has a good harbour, and is a handsome, well-built town, and strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 4000.—The capture of this place by William de la Marek, at the head of the "beggars of the sea," in 1572, was the first important event which took place in the struggle between Holland and Spain, and laid the foundation of the Dutch republic. It is the birthplace of De Witt, the eminent statesman, and Van Tromp, the famous admiral of Holland.

**BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU**, *bre'en-le(r)-sha-to'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 14 miles N.W. from Bar-sur-Aube. *Pop.* 2000.—Here Napoleon I. and Bourrienne received the rudiments of their military education, and here, in 1814, the emperor gained an advantage over the allies, when his fortunes were fast on the wane.

**BRIENZ**, *bre'-entz*, a village of Switzerland, 30 miles S.E. from Bern. It is situated on the lake of Brienz, which is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains, whose numerous torrents and waterfalls are sublimely picturesque. Among these the fall of the Giessbach is the principal. *Pop.* 2280.

**BRIEUC**, or **BRIEUX**, *St. bre'-u(r)*, a well-built town of France, the capital of the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles W. from Paris. It has a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, wools, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 48° 31' N. *Lon.* 2° 45' W.—This town arose from a monastery erected here at the end of the 5th century by St. Brieuc, an Irishman.

**BRIGHTON**, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, *bril'-ton*, a parliamentary borough and fashionable watering-place of England, in Sussex, 47 miles S. from London, situated at the bottom of a bay lying between Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English Channel. Brighton occupies an eminence sloping towards a lawn called the Steyne, and to a wide and handsome road, more than two miles long, facing the sea, where are built fine shops and mansions, and which is frequented as a promenade. It consists of a number of streets, most of them composed of commodious and elegant houses, specially adapted for the accommodation of strangers, in addition to its permanent population. Besides the parish church, and twelve other episcopal churches and chapels, it has places of public worship belonging to almost every denomination of Christians, also a Jewish synagogue. It likewise contains several free schools, a proprietary school called Brighton College, a training school for school-mistresses, a school for the indigent blind, the Sussex county hospital, two dispensaries, asylums for

## Bristol

orphans, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, an eye-infirmity, and many other charitable institutions, a market, and a town-hall. A theatre was opened in 1807; and there are assembly-rooms, a suspension chain-pier extending 1014 feet into the sea, a large town-hall, and baths, besides several places of amusement. A building, with domes and minarets, called the Marine Pavilion, was erected here for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in 1784, near the N.W. corner of the Steyne, which has been purchased by the corporation of Brighton, and fitted up, with the adjoining grounds, as a place of recreation. Brighton is also the seat of the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1836. From its various attractions, the town is usually crowded during the summer season. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 87,311. It is a principal station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. *Lat.* 50° 49' N. *Lon.* 0° 8' W.

**BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW**, *brite'-side beer'-lo*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Sheffield. *Pop.* 29,818.

**BRIGHTWELL**, *brite'-wel*, the name of several English parishes, none with a population above 800.

**BRIGNOLES**, *breen'-yol*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 20 miles N.E. from Toulon. In the neighbourhood are grown excellent plums. It has a trade in brandies, wines, prunes, and olives. *Pop.* 6000.

**BRINDISI**, *brin-de'-se*, an ancient fortified city and seaport of S. Italy, on the Adriatic, in the Terra d'Otranto, 45 miles E.N.E. from Taranto. Its harbour was nearly choked up, but since 1843, when a lighthouse was erected on the mole, it has been greatly improved. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 40° 40' N. *Lon.* 17° 55' E.—This is the ancient Brundisium, and was the place whence the Roman generals almost invariably sailed in their wars with Greece, Macedonia, and Asia. In consequence of its situation, it has been the scene of many remarkable historical events. Virgil died in it. Horace, in one of his satires, has immortalized it. Octavius assumed the name of Caesar in it, and Agrippina landed on its shores with the ashes of Germanicus, her husband. On the fall of the Roman empire, it shared in the general calamities which befel Roman cities. Steamers to the Ionian Islands and Malta now touch at it, and it has lately been made an entrepôt for foreign goods, with large warehouses for bonding them.

**BRISBANE**, *bris'-bain*, a county of New South Wales, with a capital of the same name, situated on the river Brisbane. It was formerly a penal settlement, but it ceased to be so in 1842. *Pop.* of N. and S. Brisbane, 4225.

**BRISTOL**, *bris'-tol*, a city, parliamentary borough, seaport, and county of England, 112 miles W. from London, in a direct line, and 118 miles by the Great Western Railway. It is situated in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the river Avon, which is here joined by the Frome. The river is crossed by a bridge originally constructed 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768; it consists of three wide and lofty arches. The town is irregularly built, and part of the abbey of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzharding about 1140, has been converted into a cathedral, which is the principal edifice in the city. The church of St. Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate; it is the mayor's chapel. All the churches are neat,

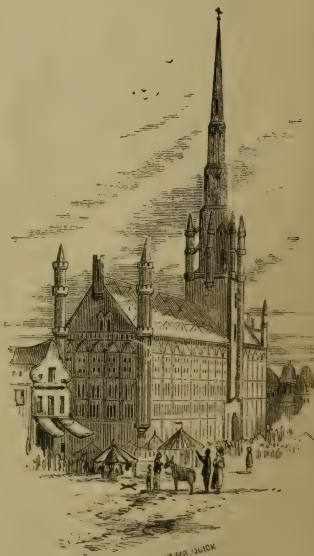




BRISTOL: FROM AN OLD PRINT.



BRUGES.—THE BELFRY.



BRUSSELS.—THE HOTEL-DE-VILLE.



## Bristol

beautifully decorated, and most of them have many handsome monuments. The muniment-room of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, is where the unfortunate Chatterton declared he had found the poems he attributed to Rowley the monk. This city also contains many large alms-houses and charity-schools, with several proprietary schools, among which may be named Bristol College, in Park-street, and Clifton College, in the suburb of Clifton; there are also three grammar-schools, the free grammar-school, and those of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth. The Exchange is a fine edifice of Grecian architecture, and there is a structure called the Commercial Rooms, for the use of the mercantile interest, which was erected in 1809. An elegant and convenient theatre was built in 1766, and in Princes-street is an assembly-room, with a fine front. Its other remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Hall, Council-house, the new Guildhall, a large and convenient custom-house, the gaol, Bristol Institution, the Victoria Rooms, the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, and numerous bridges. In addition to the cathedral and about forty episcopal churches and chapels, it contains a vast number of dissenting meeting-houses, and places of worship for almost every kind of religion. There are a great number of charitable institutions in Bristol, among which may be named St. Peter's and the Bristol hospitals, two dispensaries, an eye-infirmary, and the Bristol infirmary, with asylums for orphans, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, a lying-in institution, and several Dorcas societies. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies, and its commercial connexions with Ireland are very extensive. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 154,000. *Lat.* 51° 28' N. *Lon.* 2° 35' W.—The city was erected into an independent county in 1372, by Edward III. It was constituted a bishop's see by Henry VIII., and has since been endowed with various privileges and immunities. In 1836 the bishopric was united to the see of Gloucester. In 1843 it was made a free port. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, stands the village of Clifton Hot Wells, celebrated for a tepid spring, which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies. Although the first port of Great Britain whence steam communication was effected with America, not a single ocean steamer now quits the place on account of its deficient accommodation. Bristol is the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, and Baily the sculptor, Chatterton the poet, Bowdich the African traveller, and Southey. It is connected by railway with all the principal towns of England.

**BRISTOL**, the name of several counties, ports, and townships in the United States. The counties are—1. In Massachusetts, with an area of 620 square miles, and a population of 93,000. 2. In Rhode Island, with an area of 96 square miles, and a population of 9000.—None of the other places have a population above 5000.

**BRISTOL BAY**, an inlet in the North Pacific Ocean in Russian territory, on the west coast of North America. *Lat.* 58° N. *Lon.* 159° W. Also a river which empties itself into this bay.

**BRISTOL CHANNEL**, a portion of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the S. coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The Severn flows into it, and it contains, on the N., Milford Haven and the bays of Caermarthen and Swan-

## Britain, Great

sea; on the S., the bays of Barnstaple, Bridgewater, and Porlock. The rapidity with which its tide flows forms the singular phenomenon called the "bore," when it meets with the currents of the Severn. *Lat.* between 50° and 51° 40' N. *Lon.* between 3° and 5° 30' W.

**BRIT**, or **BRIDE**, *brit*, a river of England, which runs into the sea 2 miles from Bridport.

**BRITAIN**, **GREAT**, *brit'-ain*, the largest of the British isles, is bounded N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* From N. to S., from Cape Wrath to St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, 587 miles in length; its greatest breadth from E. to W., from the E. coast of Norfolk to the Land's End, is about 360. *Area*, computed at 83,826 square miles; or including the adjacent islands, 90,038 square miles, equal to 56,000,000 imperial acres. *Desc.* Its whole coast is deeply penetrated by bays, creeks, and estuaries, which afford many safe and commodious harbours, and which, under the heads of England, Scotland, and Wales, will be specifically mentioned. The form of the island has been compared to a triangle, but it may more appropriately be described as being shaped like a wedge, the point of which is at the north, and the head at the south. Its surface is mountainous in the N. and the N.W., hilly in the centre, and in the S.E. level in general, and possessed of an alluvial soil. A considerable portion of the mountainous districts is barren, and cannot be brought into cultivation. The greater part, however, is fertile, and in favourable seasons abundant harvests are produced. *Mountains.* These consist of several ranges, one of which runs through Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and thence into Wales, where it attains its culminating point in Snowdon, 3590 feet above the level of the sea. Another, branching from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, runs through Derbyshire, and continues northward till it terminates in the lofty peaks of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. The next are the Cheviots, the Lammermoor, and the Grampians, which intersect Scotland, and which, in Ben Nevis on the W., and Ben Macdui on the N.E., attain the respective heights of 4406 and 4296 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Thames, Medway, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. coast, and on the W. the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde. *Lakes.* Those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and many, called lochs, in Scotland. *Climate.* Cold and variable, but healthy and invigorating. *Zoology.* The badger, fox, martin, stoat, wild cat, squirrel, hedgehog, hare, rabbit, dormouse, and mole. The fallow deer and the stag are still to be found, as are the eagle, the bittern, and other birds of prey; but the wild animals of Britain are fast disappearing. Of domestic animals, the horse, horned cattle, and sheep are of the best description. *Pro.* The vegetable productions of Britain exist in considerable variety, but they are chiefly the products of art, only a small proportion of them being indigenous. Every species of fruit requires the most careful culture to attain perfection; and as the eastern portion of the island is in general devoted to agricultural purposes, and the western to grazing, all the usual grains and grasses are grown. The average of land under cultivation and pasture in the island has been estimated at about 50,000,000 acres, 23,000,000



# THE DICTIONARY

## Britain, Great

of which are supposed to be annually in crop and in gardens, &c. The amount of corn, deducting the seed, is taken at 54,500,000 quarters a year. *Minerals.* Granite, porphyry, schistus, limestone, and very beautiful marble; coal in abundance; lead, iron, copper, tin, and small quantities of silver. In the mountains of Scotland are found great varieties of transparent and coloured crystals; real topazes have been found, as well as the beryl and garnet. The well-known spars which are produced in Derbyshire are well adapted for ornamental purposes; and fossil salt is extracted in large quantities from pits in Cheshire and Worcestershire. It is calculated that the coal-fields of Great Britain yield upwards of 63,000,000 tons annually. *Manuf.* These are various and extensive, comprehending every possible variety of fabric into which the rude material can be fashioned by the hand of art, aided by the most perfect machinery. The most important are those of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, paper, glass, pottery, the working of metals, such as iron, copper, and tin. The commerce of Great Britain consists, generally speaking, in the export of her own manufactured goods, for the raw material of less opulent and civilized countries. No better idea of the immensity of its manufacturing industry and trade can be formed than by stating the fact that in Manchester and its environs a motive steam power equal to 1,200,000 horses is constantly maintained; to support which 30,000 tons of coal are consumed per day, or 9,500,000 a year. In the manufacture of salt alone about 3000 tons are consumed per day, or 950,000 a year. The Transatlantic steamers from Liverpool and other ports consume 700,000 tons per year, and the manufacture of gas absorbs at least 10,000,000 tons per year. The export of coal from England reached, in 1858, 6,078,000 tons; and notwithstanding this immense consumption, it is estimated that England alone could furnish enough coal for the consumption of the whole of Europe for the space of 4000 years. *Gov.* A limited monarchy, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. These different powers constitute the legislature, and their united consent is necessary to the passing of every law. *Rev.* upwards of £71,000,000. *Army.* Inclusive of British troops engaged in India, from 220,000 to 230,000 men, besides militia and about 150,000 volunteers. *Navy.* The largest in the world, numbering about 600 ships of war, carrying 15,000 guns and 80,000 seamen, boys, and marines. *Rel.* Episcopacy in England, and Presbyterianism in Scotland. *Pop.* In 1861 it was 23,266,621, showing an increase of 2,138,615 since 1851. *Lat.* between 50° and 58° 40' N. *Lon.* between 6° 47' W. and 1° 45' E.—According to Camden, the name of Britain is derived from the word Brit, which, in the language of the ancient inhabitants, signifies painted or stained; it being a common custom with the natives to paint their naked bodies, and to wear no clothes when they were engaged in any laborious employment, the chase, or the field of battle. Throughout the more populous parts of Great Britain, her canal, railway, and postal systems have been brought to the highest state of perfection. The distance over which mails are conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail coaches, &c., steamers, boats, and foot messengers, is about 140,000 miles per day. The number of letters delivered annually in the United Kingdom amounts to about 600,000,000, being in the

## British Empire, the

ratio of 22 to each person in England, 7 in Ireland, and 16 in Scotland. (See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.)

BRITAIN, NEW, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. *Lat.* between 4° 30' and 6° 30' S. *Lon.* 149° and 152° W.

BRITAIN, NEW, a village of the United States of N. America, 10 miles S.W. from Hartford, Connecticut. *Pop.* 5212.

BRITISH BURMAH, part of the British possessions in Asia, consisting of the three provinces of Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, taken from the Burman empire during the present century. They were incorporated under this title in 1862, and form a distinct government, subject, however, to the governor-general of India. For description of the country, productions, &c., see the provinces under their respective titles and BURMAH.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. (See COLUMBIA, BRITISH.)

BRITISH EMPIRE, THE, is the most powerful on the face of the globe, embracing within its extent an immense aggregated area and population. It comprehends two great divisions; namely, the British Isles, or what is commonly called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and her "Colonies and Dependencies." Its superficial extent and population will be best seen by being given in the following approximated tabular form:—

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Islands adjacent to Great Britain .....	122,550	29,031,301
Malta, and Gibraltar .....	116	156,682
British India.....	851,018	135,634,244
Protected States in India .....	625,278	50,465,366
Ceylon .....	24,700	1,919,487
Hong-Kong and Labuan .....	77	121,763
Australian Colonies... Tasmania and New Zealand .....	1,516,566	1,113,104
Canada .....	132,474	215,231
New Brunswick .....	210,020	2,506,755
Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton .....	27,105	252,047
Prince Edward Island .....	18,671	332,264
Newfoundland .....	2,173	80,859
West Indies and Bermudas.....	40,200	122,633
Hudson Bay Territory .....	12,535	941,471
Labrador .....	2,920,000	180,000
British Columbia.....	170,000	5,000
Vancouver's Island... ..	200,000	40,000
British Honduras.....	14,000	18,000
British Guiana.....	13,500	25,635
Cape Colony & Natal .....	76,000	155,026
Mauritius .....	119,268	388,906
Lagos and Gold Coast .....	708	319,105
Senegambia & Sierra Leone.....	6,000	151,346
St. Helena and Island of Ascension.....	488	48,563
	82	6,844

(See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, INDIA, CANADA, AMERICA (NORTH), &c.)

BRITISH ISLES, THE, include, in addition to

## Brittany

Great Britain, Ireland, Anglesey, Man, the Channel, Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and the Hebrides, all of which will be noticed under their respective headings.

BRITANNY, or BRETAGNE. (See BRETAGNE.)

BREVIO, *bré'-ve-o*, a town of N. Italy, situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Milan, where, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians. *Pop.* 2000.

BRIXEN, *brix'-en*, a fortified town of the Tyrol, 40 miles S.E. from Innsbruck. *Pop.* 3000.—This town lies in the route of the Brenner Pass, between Germany and Italy.

BRIXHAM, *brix'-hām*, a seaport and fishing town of England, in Devonshire, in Tor Bay, 24 miles S. from Exeter. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishing trade, and have a considerable number of vessels, which carry their cargoes to London, Bristol, and elsewhere. *Pop.* 6000.—Here William III. landed in 1688. A monument with an inscription commemorates the event.

BRIXTON, *brix'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, the largest of which is in Surrey, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 20,000.

BROADHAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, between Erris Head and Benwee; average length and breadth 4 miles. *Lat.*  $54^{\circ} 17' N.$  *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 45' W.$

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of N. America, which extends along the W. and the N.W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal Island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the N.W.—Another river in Georgia, running into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROADSTAIRS, a seaside town of England, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing, 2 miles N.E. from Ramsgate. It is a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

BROADWAY, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

BROCKEN, *brok'-en*, the culminating point of the Harz Mountains, in Prussia, in the province of Saxony, cultivated nearly to its summit, which is 3740 feet above the level of the sea. The phenomenon called the Spectre of the Brocken is here occasionally seen at sunset and sunrise. It is caused by the perpendicular rising of the mists from the valley opposite to the sun, at the same time leaving the top of the mountain clear. The effect produced is a wonderful enlargement of every object reflected by this dense mass of vapour ascending from the valley.

BROD, *brod*, a name common to many small towns in the south-eastern and central parts of Europe.

BRODY, *bro'-de*, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zloczew, 58 miles E.N.E. from Lemberg. *Pop.* 18,000.—On account of the great number of Jews in this town, it has been nicknamed the German Jerusalem. It was made a free commercial town in 1779.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, *brook*, a village of Holland, 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for its neatness and cleanliness, every part of the streets and the houses being almost spotless. No beast is permitted to come within its precincts, and the tiles with which its streets are paved are undergoing an almost constant ablution. *Pop.* 1200.

## Broome

BROMBERG, *brom'-baïrg*, a town of Prussian Poland, 69 miles N.E. from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, Prussian blue, and chicory. *Pop.* 20,000.—The Bromberg Canal, by uniting the rivers Netze and Brahe, connects the Oder and Elbe with the Vistula.

BROMLEY, *brum'-le*, a market town and parish of England, in Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles S.E. from London, and is a station on the North Kent Railway. *Pop.* 5505. It is the head of a poor-law union.—There are several more parishes of this name in England.

BROMPTON, *brump'-ton*, the name of several places in England, of which the principal are—1. A western suburb of London, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 18,198. 2. A chapel in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles N.E. from North-allerton, where, in 1133, the "Battle of the Standard" was fought between the Scotch and English, and the former defeated. *Pop.* 1398. 3. A hamlet in Kent, included within the fortifications of Chatham. *Pop.* 8119.

BRÖMSEBRO, *brum'-se-bro*, a hamlet in Sweden, 26 miles S.W. from Calmar, noted by the treaties of 1541, 1641, and 1645, made here between Denmark and Sweden.

BROMSGROVE, *broms'-grove*, a market town of England, in Worcestershire, situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, 12 miles N.E. from Worcester. It has a church with a fine tower and spire, and a free grammar-school in connection with Worcester College, Oxford. *Manf.* Buttons, nails, needles, and linseys. *Pop.* 10,000.—It is a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway.

BROMWICH, WEST, *brum'-idg*, a town and parish of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wednesbury, with mines of iron and coal in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 41,795.

BROMYARD, *brum'-yard*, a small market town of England, in Herefordshire, 13 miles N.E. from Hereford, on the river Frome. *Pop.* 3000.

BRONTE, or BRONTI, *bron'-te*, a market town in the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, 22 miles N.W. from the town of that name, bestowed, with its territory and an income of £2750, by the Neapolitan government, on Lord Nelson, in 1799, under the title of a duchy, in reward for his naval exploits. *Pop.* 12,000.

BROOKFIELD, *brook'-feeld*, the name of several small townships in the United States.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of Long Island, United States, including twelve villages within its compass. *Area.* 215 square miles. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton factories. *Pop.* 8957.

BROOKLYN, *brook'-lin*, a city and seaport of the United States, at the extremity of Long Island, opposite New York. It is separated from New York by the East River, which is here three quarters of a mile wide. It is a large city, standing on uneven ground, with a vast number of churches, a city-hall of white marble, reading-rooms, libraries, and literary institutions, several banks, a naval yard comprising 40 acres, dry docks, and geological and mineralogical museums. Its dock, called the Atlantic, is the largest in the U.S. *Pop.* 266,661.—In 1776 this part of Long Island was one of the principal localities of the War of Independence.—There are several other towns of the same name in the U.S.

BROOM, a county of the U.S., bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area.* 690 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing Indian corn and the usual grain crops. It has both iron-foundries



## Broseley

and woollen factories, and contains a great many churches. *Pop.* 35,906.

**BROSELEY**, *brose'-le*, a town and parish of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 13 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. It has extensive iron-works, and petroleum has been obtained in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 6000.

**BROTHERS, THE**, a group of islets at the entrance of the Red Sea, 10 miles from Perim Island, varying from 250 to 350 feet in height.—There are many groups of islands so called in various parts of the world.

**BROTHERTON**, *broth'-er-ton*, a part of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, where the second wife of Edward I. gave birth to a son. It is 4 miles N.E. from Pontefract. *Pop.* 1449.

**BROUGHTON**, *braw'-ton*, the name of a great many places in England and Wales, with populations ranging from 200 up to 7000 or 8000, distinguished by various affixes, but with nothing particularly interesting to record of them.

**BROUGHTON'S ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of islands lying to the N. of Vancouver's Island.

**BROWN**, the name of several counties in the United States,—in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

**BRUCK**, *brook*, a "bridge," the name of many small towns in Prussia, Austria, and Germany, but none of them having a population above 3000.

**BRUGES**, *broozh*, a large and opulent city of Belgium, with a number of canals centering in it, about 8 miles from the North Sea, and 55 W. from Brussels. It is encompassed by walls, and the principal public buildings are the Town-hall, the Exchange, and the Lycée, formerly the celebrated old abbey of Dunes, the building called the "Halles," or markets for cloth and other commodities, with its picturesque tower, the old cathedral of St. Sauveur, and the beautiful Gothic church of Notre Dame, with its elevated spire, famous belfry, and peal of bells, of which the American poet Longfellow sings in his "Belfry of Bruges:"—

"In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,  
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o'er the town."

Besides these, there are an academy of painting and sculpture, a seminary of theology, a school of surgery, and a number of charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, tobacco, soap; and several distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, sugar-refineries, and ship-building yards. *Pop.* 50,286. *Lat.* 51° 13' N. *Lon.* 3° 12' E.—In the 13th century this was one of the greatest commercial cities in Europe; but when the cruel persecutions of Philip II. compelled its inhabitants to take refuge in England, it began to decline. In the church of Notre Dame are the tombs of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy. Van Eyck, the painter, died here in 1441, and Charles II. of England lived here some time during his exile.

**BRUNN**, *brook*, the capital of Moravia, strongly fortified, and the chief town of a circle of the same name, 116 miles S.E. from Prague. It has manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. Among the public buildings are the cathedral on the Petersberg, near the archbishop's palace, the Landhaus, or meeting-house of the Moravian Estates, the town-hall,

## Brunswick

the Kaunitz and D'etrichesten palaces and other residences of the nobility, the Jesuits' college, the Maria school and the military hospital. It is the seat of the principal military and legal courts of Moravian and Austrian Silesia, and has several public institutions for amusement and instruction, including the Franzenberg gardens and the Augarten. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, silk, soap, glass, tobacco, leather-factories, and machinery. It is the centre of a trade between Austria and Bohemia, and the countries to the N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. *Pop.* about 58,000. *Lat.* 49° 12' N. *Lon.* 16° 37' E.—Brunn before the battle of Austerlitz was the head-quarters of Napoleon I.; and Silvio Pellico, a martyr to Austrian misrule in Italy, was imprisoned for eight years in the castle of Spielberg, on a hill commanding the town.

**BRUNNEN**, *brook'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, near the mouth of the Muotta, on Lake Lucerne. Here the basis of the Helvetic republic was laid by the three original cantons, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, in 1315.—In Germany the name of the "Brunnens" is applied to watering-places collectively.

**BRUNSWICK**, Duchy of, *brunz'-wik*, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is, since 1833, divided into six circles,—Brunswick, Helmstedt, Wolfenbüttel, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Holzminden. *Area*, 1423 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the S. portion; with considerable tracts of moor-land, and large forests in the N. It is partly traversed by the branches of the Harz mountains. *Rivers.* The Aller, Ocker, Leine, Ohre, Bode, and Weser. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, with flax, rape seed, tobacco, chicory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and the sheep are esteemed as composed of excellent breeds. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, litharge, lead, sulphur, vitriol, gypsum, salt, coal, and alum. *Manf.* Linens and woollens, paper, soap, lacquered wares, glass, and beer. *Pop.* 291,708. *Lat.* between 51° 38' and 52° 28' N. *Lon.* between 9° 23' and 10° 30' E.—This duchy, with Hanover, belongs to the German Commercial Union, or Zollverein.

**BRUNSWICK**, a large and fortified town, capital of the above, is situated on the river Ocker, 47 miles W. from Magdeburg. Its principal public buildings are its churches, large wine-cellars, exchequer, meeting-house of the Diet, mint, opera-house, town-hall, arsenal, and cathedral of St. Blaize, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. There is also a monument of cast iron in the form of an obelisk to the memory of the dukes of Brunswick, who fell at Jena and Quatre-Bras. *Manf.* Wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations. *Pop.* about 42,209. *Lat.* 52° 16' N. *Lon.* 10° 31' E. This place is the nativity of the poet La Fontaine, the theologian Henke, and the historian Meibom. It is connected by railway with Magdeburg, Hanover, and Neustadt.

**BRUNSWICK**, a post township of Cumberland county, Maine, U.S., on the S.W. side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish many valuable seats for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin College, one of the richest and most celebrated of American institutions, and so called from Governor Bowdoin, its most liberal patron, was founded in this town in 1794. Its library contains 20,000 volumes. *Pop.* 5000.—This is the name of two counties, other



Brunswick, New

two townships, and several villages in the United States.

**BRUNSWICK, NEW**, a British province in N. America, bounded S. by the Bay of Fundy and Maine, W. by the United States, N. by Chaleur Bay and Lower Canada, E. by the Gul. of St. Lawrence. *Area*, 27,614 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in general, but much of it still occupied by vast forests, which supply great quantities of timber for exportation. This, in fact, constitutes the principal wealth of the colony. *Rivers.* The St. John, Miramichi, and Ristigouche. *Pro.* Wheats, oats, maize, barley, and potatoes. The fisheries are a considerable source of wealth, and the rearing of cattle is becoming more an object of interest. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and manganese. *Pop.* 252,047. *Lat.* between 45° and 48° N. *Lon.* between 63° 48' and 67° 53' W.—This province, with Canada, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

**BRUNSWICK, NEW**, a city of New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan, 29 miles S.W. from New York, U.S. It contains a court-house, gaol, college, and several places of public worship. The college is of stone, three stories high. *Pop.* 15,196.—It is connected with Trenton by canal, and with New York and Philadelphia by railway.

**BRUSSA**, or **BROUSSA**, *broos'-sa*, a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 57 miles S.E. from Constantinople. It is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums of the Turkish dominions, and, in all ages, has been celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 60,000.—Until Amurath removed his court to Adrianople, this was the capital and burial-place of the Turkish sultans. It was the place to which Abd-el-Kader was permitted to retire by Louis Napoleon in 1853. *Lat.* 40° 11' N. *Lon.* 29° 0' E.

**BRUSSELS**, *brus'-sels*, (Fr. *BRUXELLES*, *broox'-el*), a large and important city, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, situate in Brabant, on the river Senne, 25 miles S. from Antwerp. Its circumference is said to be 7 English miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees, and form most beautiful walks. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of various villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. It has, besides, several public squares, of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public promenades; no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Allée Verte, or Green Alley, or to the inclosure in the upper town called the Park, in which the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830 took place. In the great market-place stands the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of Ste. Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than sixteen chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and celebrated for its finely-carved pulpit. The church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Chapelle is likewise an elegant building. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are numerous, and are all embellished with sculptures. A statue to Godfrey de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Belgium has many charitable foundations, and establishments for public instruction. There are, besides,

Bucharest

a library, containing nearly 100,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents; an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, a polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and numerous primary and industrial schools. There are several literary and scientific establishments, an academy of Belles-Lettres, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Lace, camlets, carpets, carriages, ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galloons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. *Pop.* about 177,000. *Lat.* 50° 51' N. *Lon.* 4° 21' E.—This city is supposed to have been founded at the commencement of the 7th century. Otho II. held his court here in the 10th century, and it was fortified in the 11th century. In its palace, which was built in 1300, and had been the residence of the dukes of Brabant since the time of John II., Charles V. of Spain abdicated his crown in favour of his son, Philip II., on October 25, 1555; and, twelve years after, the tyranny of the duke of Alva, Philip's blood-thirsty governor, drove 10,000 of its citizens to seek refuge and to settle in England. Under the French empire it was the capital of the department of the Dyle, and previous to 1830 it was one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1848 the first peace congress was held in it, and in 1853 a general European statistical congress also assembled here.

**BRUTON**, *broo'-ton*, a market town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 17 miles S. from Bath, in which are a number of silk-mills and manufactures in woollen and hosiery. *Pop.* 2232.—Dampier, the navigator, was born here.

**BUCHANNESS**, *buk'-an-ness*, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situated in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, 3 miles S. from Peterhead. *Lat.* 57° 28' N. *Lon.* 1° 46' W. Three miles south of this headland is the place called the Bulls or Boilers of Buchan, a large oval cavity in the steep rocks on the coast, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E. end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral. There is a revolving light placed upon an elevation 130 feet in height.

**BUCHAREST**, **BUKHAREST**, or **BUKHOREST**, *boo'-kar-est*, the capital city of Wallachia, situated on the Dumbovitz, in a swampy plain. It has more the appearance of a country village than a city, the houses being encompassed by gardens, and partially concealed by the foliage of the trees. It has a great many churches and monasteries, besides several hospitals and a poor-house. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 44° 25' N. *Lon.* 26° 5' E.—This is the entrepôt for the trade between Turkey and Austria. The treaty of peace, by which Turkey ceded Bessarabia and a portion of Moldavia to Russia, was concluded here in 1812. In 1854 the Austrians entered the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and made Bucharest their head-quarters. They thus placed themselves between the Turks on the one side and the Russians on the other. This arrangement was one of strict neutrality, and prevented any collision between the army of Prince Gortschakoff and that of Omar Pasha. But, unfortunately for the allies, it enabled the Russians to send immense reinforcements to Prince Menchikoff in the Crimea.

## Buckenham

BUCKENHAM, or BOKENHAM, FERRY, *bok'-en-ham*, the name of four English parishes, none of them with a population above 1500.

BUCKINGHAM, *buk'-ing-ham*, a town, borough, and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, being the chief town of that county, situated on the Ouse, over which there are three bridges, 52 miles N.W. from London. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1780; its tower and spire are 150 feet high. It has a town-hall, free grammar-school founded by Edward VI., prison, and workhouse. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of lace. *Pop.* of the borough, 7626; of parish, 3349.—In 1644 this town was, for a few days, the head-quarters of Charles I. It is a station on the North Western Railway.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, United States, on James river. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, producing the usual grain crops, tobacco, and live stock. *Rivers.* The Willis and Slate. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom more than one half are coloured.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, *buk'-ing-ham-sheer*, a county of England, having Northampton on the N.; Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex on the E.; Berks on the S.; and Oxford on the W. *Ext.* about 53 miles in extreme length, by an average breadth of 18 miles. *Area*, estimated at 726 square miles. *Desc.* The south-eastern part of the county is hilly, but the other parts, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. *Rivers.* The Thames, Ouse, Thame, and Colne. *Pro.* Corn and cattle, for which it enjoys a high reputation: large plantations of beech are grown. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and straw-plait. *Pop.* about 168,000.—The revolution which brought Charles I. to the scaffold had its commencement in this county. It is intersected by the Great Western and North Western Railways and the Grand Junction Canal.

BUCKLAND, the name of a great number of parishes in England, but none with a population above 2000. It is also the name of several hamlets, one of which is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Delaware. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing the usual grain crops, and having a great many streams driving a considerable amount of mill-machinery. *Minerals.* Iron, limestone, sandstone, and plumbago. *Manf.* Paper and woollen fabrics. There are some foundries, distilleries, and several grist and saw-mills. *Pop.* about 63,000.—This was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn.

BUDA, or OFEN, *boo'-da*, a city of the Austrian empire, and with Pesth, the capital of Hungary, on the west bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. It is about 130 miles S.E. from Vienna. The central part of the town, built on a hill called the Schlossberg, is fortified, and contains the principal buildings, consisting of the viceroy's palace, the house of assembly for the Hungarian states, the arsenal, the church of the Assumption, and the town-hall. Buda was chosen by the emperor Louis I. as his place of

## Buenos Ayres

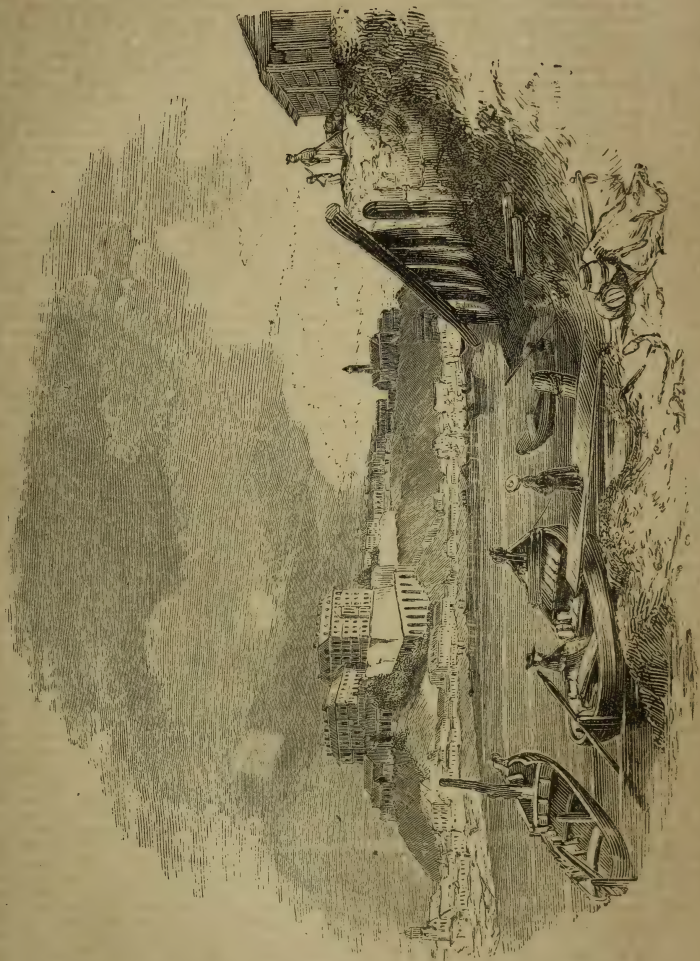
residence; and here Matthias I. founded a celebrated library, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526. It is a place of considerable trade, and is celebrated for its baths. *Pop.* about 55,500. *Lat.* 47° 30' N. *Lon.* 19° 2' E.—In 1526 this place was taken by Solymán the Magnificent, but retaken in the following year by Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia. In 1529 it was again taken by Solymán, and held by the Turks till 1680, when it was taken by the duke of Lorraine, who blew up the castle. During the civil war of 1849, it was bombarded by Görgey, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, and suffered severely. On the 20th it was stormed. General Henzi, who had defended it with great bravery, died of his wounds on the 21st, and a colossal cast-iron monument, erected to commemorate his valour, and that of his companions in arms who fell on that occasion, was in 1852 inaugurated in presence of the emperor Francis Joseph. Since that time the fortifications of the city have undergone extensive repairs.

BUDWEIS, *boof'-vise*, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Moldau, 77 miles S. from Prague. *Manf.* Cloth and saltpetre. *Pop.* about 10,000. It is connected with Linz, on the Danube, by railway.

BUENAVENTURA, *boo'-ai-na-vain-too'-ra*, a seaport of S. America, 30 miles E. from Tampico. *Lat.* 3° 56' N. *Lon.* 76° 42' E.—Here, in 1847, an inferior force of United States troops repulsed an army of Mexicans.

BUENOS AYRES, *boo'-ai-nose i'-ress*, the principal province of the Argentine republic, S. America, is bounded N. by the provinces of Santa Fé, Mendoza, and Entre Rios, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Peru and Chili. *Ext.* Its length may be estimated at upwards of 430 miles, and its breadth at nearly 360. *Area*, estimated at 83,615 square miles. *Desc.* In the N. large portions of it are covered with swamps and lakes, and it is, in general, flat. In the S. and S.E. it is, for the most part, mountainous, the Sierra del Vulcan and the Sierra Ventana occupying large portions of its area. *Rivers.* The Salado, Flores, Quequen, Saladillo, and Salto. *Climate.* Variable and moist. Some years the droughts are excessive; but usually the rains are sufficient to serve all the purposes of a healthy and productive vegetation. In the N. a dry kind of wind, resembling the sirocco in Italy, prevails; and in the S. the *pamperos* or hurricanes, accompanied by fierce peals of thunder, are sometimes terrific. *Pro.* Though an immense portion of the province is adapted for agriculture, yet it is affirmed that not one thousandth part of it is under cultivation. A considerable quantity of corn, however, is raised; but the inhabitants are averse to settled pursuits, and devote by far the greater portion of their lives to the rearing of cattle, horses, mules, and asses, and fishing and navigation. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, and the cattle-farms, or *estancias*, as they are called, are upon a vast scale. Many of the largest of them are the property of British subjects, who rear their stock for exportation. *Eap.* Horses, mules, and asses; hides, horns, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wool and wheat, to a limited extent, are also exported. *Imp.* Cotton, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, cutlery, iron, and glass from Britain; wines, lace, fine cloth, gloves, and fancy articles from France; and principally





BUDA, OR OFEN : THE CASTLE.





## Buenos Ayres

spirits, soap, candles, provisions, and coarse cloths from the United States. A large coasting trade in fruits is also done. *Pop.* 350,000. *Lat.* between 33° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 56° and 70° W.—In 1816 this province became independent of the Spanish government, and, along with the adjoining states, formed a confederated republic, called the Argentine, or La Plata. Buenos Ayres seceded from the confederation in 1853, but was readmitted in 1859. The executive consists of a governor, or captain-general, who is elected for five years, and who is assisted by a council of ministers chosen by himself. In religious matters there is a general toleration, although the recognised form of worship is the Roman Catholic. (*See LA PLATA.*)

Buenos Ayres, "good air," the capital of the above province, is situated in a plain about 100 miles from the mouth of the river La Plata, on its southern shore, where the river is 30 miles broad. Its streets are large, and are laid out according to a regular plan, being paved on each side, though not in the middle. Almost every house has a garden, both before and behind; and many have balconies with lattice-work, for the reception of odoriferous shrubs and flowers. The cathedral is spacious and elegant, and is surmounted by a large and lofty dome. The church of St. Francis and those of San Domingo and San Merced are also worthy of notice. The church of St. John, which is on the outskirts of the town, is appropriated to the Christian Indians, and there are other places of worship for members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, and dissenters of different denominations. The town-hall, which stands on one side of the great square, or Plaza de la Vittoria, is a large and handsome building; and there are several convents and nunneries; also an hospital for men, and one for women; a founding hospital, and an hospital for orphans. All these edifices are built of a fine white stone, which is found in a small plain not far from the town. The castle or fort is very insignificant as a military position; it contains a house for the military governor, and a royal chapel. The port of Buenos Ayres is a great outlet for the produce, not only of the extensive country which lies to the east of the Andes, but also for that of Peru and Chili. The most valuable commodities are sent here to be exchanged for European goods, such as vicuña wool from Peru, copper from the mines of Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. The finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth are imported, also Paraguay tea, and hides, jerked beef, tallow, horns, and wool are largely exported. The commerce carried on between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. *Pop.* about 140,000. *Lat.* 36° 30' S. *Lon.* 60° W.—Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, and was taken possession of by the British in 1806. It was retaken six weeks after, by the inhabitants; and an attempt made by the British to recover it, after they had received reinforcements, failed, with great loss.

Buet, *ie*, *boo'-ai*, one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamouny and Sixt, to the N. of Mont Blanc, with an elevation of 10,128 feet above the level of the sea.

BUFFALO, *buff'-à-lo*, the capital of Erie county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie, 16 miles S.E. from Niagara Falls, to which there is a

## Bulgaria

railway. It was burnt by the British during the war of American Independence, but was subsequently rebuilt. *Pop.* 81,123.—This is the name of several other unimportant towns and villages in the United States.

BUFFALO, a river of Niagara county, New York, running into Lake Erie, at Buffalo. Another in Pennsylvania, running into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, above Louisburg. Another, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams. There are several other smaller rivers of the same name in the United States.

BUFFALO LAKE, the name of three lakes in British N. America, between *lat.* 52° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 112° 10' and 113° 45' W.

BUFFALORA, *boof'-fū-lor'-a*, a town of Lombardy, in the province of Pavia, 25 miles N.W. from Pavia. *Pop.* 1300.—There is a bridge at this place crossing the Ticino, over which a division of the invading army of Austria marched on the 29th of April, 1859. This was the first overt act of hostility in the war between Austria and Sardinia.

BUG, or Bog, *boog*, two rivers of Russian Poland. The first, rising in Galicia, joins the Vistula 18 miles N.W. from Warsaw, after a course of 300 miles. It is connected by a canal with the Dnieper. The second is the ancient Hypanis, and after a course of 340 miles, falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 miles N.W. from Kherson.

BULTH, or ILANFAIR, *bilth*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, 12 miles S.W. from New Radnor, S. Wales. *Pop.* 1100.—Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which seems to have stood on several acres of ground.

BUITENZORG, *bwe'-ten-zorg*, a district of Java, to the south of that of Batavia, having a town of the same name. *Area* of the district, 750 square miles. *Pop.* uncertain. The town is situated 30 miles S. of Batavia.

BUKHARIA, a large territory of Central Asia. (*See* BOKHARA, TURKESTAN.)

BUKKUR, or BUKHU, *book'-koor*, an island in the Indus, about 800 yards long and 300 wide, and nearly wholly occupied by a fortress. *Lat.* 27° 41' N. *Lon.* 68° 52' E.—In 1839 the British army, destined for Afghanistan, here crossed the Indus on a bridge of boats.

BUKOWINA, or BUCKOWINE, *boo'-ko-veen-a*, a province of Austria, bounded N. by Galicia, E. and S. by Moldavia, and W. by Transylvania, Hungary, and Galicia. *Area.* 4037 square miles. It is a well-watered, productive country, enjoying a trade in cattle, wool, hides, honey, and wax. *Lat.* between 47° 20' and 48° 40' N. *Lon.* between 24° 45' and 26° 20' E.—In 1786 this country was united to Galicia, and in 1854 was constituted a crownland of the Austrian empire.

BULGARIA, *bool'-gair'-ea*, a province of Turkey in Europe, extending from the Black Sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black Sea, on the N. extremity, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia; while the Balkhan mountains separate it on the S. from Macedonia and Roumelia proper. *Area*, estimated at 38,952 square miles. *Desc.* In the S. it is, in general, well wooded, and rich in pastures; but in the N. it is mountainous. *Rivers.* The Danube, with its affluents the Isker, Wid, Jantra, and Osma; and the Pravadi, and the Kamtchik, which fall into the Black Sea. *Lakes.* Rassein and Devus. *Pro'*

Bulgrad

Hemp, flax, cattle, hides, horns, timber, and attar of roses. The usual grain crops of Europe are raised, but not in great quantities. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and rifle-barrels; but as a large proportion of the inhabitants devote themselves to rural occupations, manufactures are not actively pursued. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 42° 8' and 45° 20' N. *Lon.* between 22° 15' and 29° 35' E.—Bulgaria was, in 1392, conquered by the Turks.

BULGRAD, or BOLGRAD, *bol'-grad*, a town of European Russia, formerly of Bessarabia, situated a little to the N. of Lake Yalpack, and memorable as the principal subject of dispute at the conference held, in 1857, at Paris, after the Russian war, to settle the boundary-line between Russia and Turkey.

BULL RUN, a small stream in Virginia, running into the river Occoquan, a tributary of the Potomac. On the banks of this rivulet the first battle of the Civil War in America was fought between the troops of the United States and those of the Confederate, in May, 1861. It resulted in the complete defeat of the former. The field of battle was between Centreville on the N., and Manassas Gap Junction on the S.

BUNBURY, *bun'-bur-e*, a parish of England, in Cheshire, 4 miles from Liverpool. *Area.* 17,600 acres. *Pop.* about 5000. It is a station on the Chester and Crewe Railway.

BUNCOMBE, *bun'-kum*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom one seventh are coloured.—In this county are Black, Bald, and Smoky mountains, lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge.

BUNDELUND, or BOONDELA, *boon-del-koond'*, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, and partly belonging to the British. *Area*, estimated at 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, crossed by the Vindhyan range, and watered by several tributaries of the Jumna. *Pop.* 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° 26' N. *Lon.* between 78° and 81° 33' E.—In this province are the diamond-mines of Pannah. This was one of the districts where the mutinous sepoys of 1857-8 held out for a long period, the British having considerable trouble in dislodging them.

BUNGAY, *bun'-gai*, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ miles N.E. from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, an assembly-room, theatre, and bath-house; and there are also the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, and an old castle. It is a station on the Great Eastern Railway. *Pop.* about 4000.

BUNKER'S HILL, in Massachusetts, U.S. Here there is a monument, 220 feet in height, in commemoration of the great battle fought between the Americans and the forces of the British Government, June 17, 1775.

BUNZLUT, *boonts'-lou*, the name of several unimportant towns of Germany, none of them with a population above 7000.

BURBAK, *bur'-bak*, the name of two English parishes, neither of them with a population above 2000.

BURDWAN, *boord'-wan*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, situated on the N. bank of the Dummudah. *Lat.* 23° 15' N. *Lon.* 87° 57' E. *Pop.* about 55,000. THE DISTRICT is inclosed by Beerbhoom, Nuddeah, Hoogly, Rajshahy, Midnapore, and Ramghur. *Area.* 2400 square miles. *Rivers.* Dummudah. *Pro.* Sugar, indigo, tobacco, cotton. *Pop.* estimated at 1,521,000.—The coal-fields of this dis-

Burias

trict give an annual yield of nearly 50,000 tons.

BURFORD, *bur'-ford*, a town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, 17 miles W. from Oxford. The church is spacious, with a good spire. *Manf.* Saddlery and rugs. *Pop.* 1649.—In the neighbourhood of this place is Edgehill, where, in 1649, the Parliamentary troops, under General Fairfax, defeated the Royalists.

BURG, *boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Ihle, 13 miles N.E. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollens, ribbons, and hardwares. *Pop.* 15,000.—There is another town of the same name in Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles from Cologne. *Pop.* about 2000.—It is also the name of some towns in Denmark and Holland.

BURGH, the name of a great many English parishes, none of them with a population above 1500.

BURGOS, *boor'-gos*, a city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, 130 miles N. from Madrid. It is a place of great antiquity, standing on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, which flows into the Pisuerga, and formerly defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It is built in the form of a crescent, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. It has a theatre, a museum, a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, the palace of the Velasco family, and several churches. The cathedral is of such extent, that divine service can be simultaneously performed in eight of its chapels, without causing confusion. It is also remarkable for the delicacy and beauty of the open stone work of the spires of its western towers. In it are the tombs of the Cid and Don Fernando, celebrated throughout Spain for their achievements against the Moors. There are other churches containing splendid mausoleums. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, linen, leather, saddles, brides, and paper. *Pop.* 12,500. Burgos was taken by the French in 1803 and 1809. In 1812 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the British, but in the following year it surrendered, without resistance.—The province of Burgos has an *area* of 5645 square miles, and is both fertile and productive, yielding corn, vegetables, and fruit in abundance; whilst its mineral riches consist of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, sulphur, marble, and stone. Its manufactures are cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, paper, cutlery, and brandy. *Lat.* 42° 21' N. *Lon.* 3° 42' W. *Pop.* about 333,356.

BURGUTE, EL, *boor'-gai'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles N.E. from Pampeluna. It stands in the valley of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the nephew of Charlemagne, the famous Roland, fell in a battle against the Moors, who cut to pieces the rear-guard of the French army.

BURGUNDY, or BOURGOGNE, *bur'-gun-de*, an old province in the E. of France, now divided into the departments of the Saône and Loire, the Côte d'Or, and the Yonne; part of it also lies in those of the Nièvre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain.—The CANAL OF BURGUNDY joins the Yonne to the Saône.

BURIAS, *boor'-re-as*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles S.E.



## Burke

from Luzon. *Area*, about 320 square miles. *Lat.* 12° 40' N. *Lon.* 123° 20' E.

BURKE, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue Ridge. *Area*. 450 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated, yielding wheat and live stock. *Pop.* 8000, of whom one fourth are coloured.—2. A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. *Area*. 1040 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom two thirds are coloured.—3. A post township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 45 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 1200.

BURLEY, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 2 miles W. from Otley. *Pop.* 2454.

BURLINGHAM, *bur'-ling-ham*, three parishes of England, adjoining each other, in Norfolk. None of them has a population above 300.

BURLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, *bur'-ling-ton*, a parish of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, comprehending the market-towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, 26 miles N.E. from Hull. *Pop.* 6883. Bridlington Quay, situated on a fine bay, 1 mile S.E. of the town, is much frequented by bathers during the summer.

BURLINGTON, *bur'-ling-ton*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. *Pop.* 49,730.—2. A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 16 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 5000. The most populous part is on an island in the Delaware, to which there are four entrances by bridges. It was settled in 1677.—3. A town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.—4. A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky.—5. Another in Licking county.—6. Another post township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles from Chillicothe.—7. A township, port of entry, and capital of Chittenden county, Vermont, on Burlington Bay, Lake Champlain. *Pop.* 8000.

BURMAH, or BIRMAH, *bur'-ma*, an inland state of Further India, distinguished as the Burmese empire, and formerly the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Assam, E. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan and the Laos country, W. by Muneepoor, Tipperah, and Aracan, and S. by Pegu and Siam. *Ext.* Its length is estimated at 600 miles, with an extreme breadth of 450. *Area*, about 185,000 square miles. *Desc.* Burmah may be considered to be encompassed by mountains on the north, west, and south, attaining an elevation which ranges between 2000 and 5000 feet. Its centre forms the basin of the Irawaddy, abounding in lagoons, but consisting of a soil fertile in the highest degree. *Rivers.* The Irawaddy and its tributaries; the Pegu and the Saluen. *Climate.* Healthy; from September to March the weather is delightful, the heat being moderate and agreeable; but in April and May the heat becomes excessive, and continues so until the rainy season, which commences in May, and terminates about the middle of September. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, wild cat, bear, otter, deer, hog, and buffalo. Elephants are numerous in the lower provinces, but they are often tamed and greatly in use as beasts of burden. There is a race of small white elephants, which are made use of by royalty. Of birds,

## Burnham-Thorpe

parrots are numerous, and the woods teem with peacocks. The jungle-fowl is generally spread over the country, and pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes are plentiful. Many of the land-birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage, and the feathers of the blue jay are taken to adorn the state dresses of the Chinese mandarins. Of reptiles there are numbers, and serpents of nearly all kinds are used for food after their heads are cut off. Alligators are found in the deltas of the great rivers, and lizards, tortoises, and turtles are plentiful. Bees fly wild in the woods, and in such swarms that their wax makes a staple article of commerce. The domestic animals consist of elephants, horses, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats; of poultry, only a few common fowls and ducks are reared. *Pro.* Rice, Indian millet, pulses, maize, sesamum, yams, sweet potatoes, gourds, cotton, capsicums, indigo, tobacco, oil-plants, sugar, onions, garlic, a kind of tea, bananas, and other fruits. Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, much of the country is left to lie in a state of waste, or is very imperfectly tilled. The sesamum is largely grown, and its oil is employed as a substitute for butter. The forests abound with teak, oak, and other woods, whilst the palm and the bamboo attain a large size. It is in the Burman forests that the varnish is found which is generally used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware. Stick-lac is also obtained in large quantities, and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, petroleum, amber, serpentine, marble, sapphires, and other gems; sulphur, nitre, antimony, and coal. *Manf.* In the useful as well as ornamental arts, the Burmese are very backward. They build boats and cast bells; weave silk and cotton fabrics, and dye them in the most fanciful colours; work in gold and silver, and manufacture paper, coarse earthenware, lacquered goods, and other articles. Most of their manufactured wares are imported from other countries. *Exp.* Cotton, feathers, ivory, horn, birds'-nests, gums, teak-wood, terra japonica or catechu, stick-lac, bees'-wax, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, and horses. *Imp.* Cotton piece-goods, British woollens, areca, cocoanuts, hardwares, English glass, fire-arms, gunpowder, sugar, and spirits. *Towns.* Ava and Monchob, the latter of which has been the capitals since 1839; Amarapura, Sazaing, Mokmay, Paghan-myo, and Bhamo. *Rel.* Buddhism; neither the Mahometan nor the Christian religion has made much progress. *Gov.* A despotic and hereditary monarchy. *Pop.* variously estimated from 3 millions and upwards. *Lat.* between 19° 30' and 25° N. *Lon.* between 94° and 102° E.—By a proclamation in 1852, the governor-general of India annexed to British India the province of Pegu, containing an area of about 22,000 square miles, and comprising the whole of the Burmese coast and delta of the Irawaddy. The general insalubrity of this part of the country, however, has hitherto prevented a permanent occupation of Pegu by the British, but it has been incorporated into a province of the British dominions, with Aracan and Tenasserim, and can no longer be considered as an integral part of the Burman empire.

BURNHAM, *burn'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2500.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a parish and village of England, in Norfolk, 30 miles N.E. from Nor-

## Burnley

wich. *Pop.* 427.—This place is celebrated as being the birthplace of Admiral Lord Nelson.

**BURNLEY**, *burn'-le*, a town of England, in Lancashire, 22 miles N. from Manchester. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and machinery. There are iron and brass foundries, rope-walks, and tanneries. *Pop.* 19,971.—It is connected by railway with Manchester, Blackburn, and Bury.

**BURNTISLAND**, *burnt'-i-land*, a royal burgh and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Edinburgh, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. It has a good harbour, and is shut in towards the N. by steep hills. *Pop.* about 3000, principally employed in the fisheries. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway.

**BURSA**. (See BRUSSA.)

**BURSLEM**, *burs'-lem*, a town and parish of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles N. from Newcastle-under-Lyme. *Manf.* Principally earthenware, for the production of which it has been celebrated since the early part of the 17th century. Its potteries are very extensive. *Pop.* 22,327.—This is the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, who effected great improvements in the manufacture of English pottery. An institution commemorating the name of Josiah Wedgwood was founded here in 1863. It is a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

**BURTON**, *bur'-ton*, the name common to a large number of parishes and townships in England and Wales, but none of them with a population above 1500.

**BURTON-ON-TRENT**, an old market town of England, in Staffordshire, on the Trent, 21 miles E. from Stafford. It consists principally of one spacious street, which is parallel to the river, and crossed by another at right angles. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar-school, several charitable institutions, two churches, and numerous places of worship for dissenters. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hats. There are some iron-works, and a large number of very extensive breweries, the water of the Trent being, it is said, exceedingly suitable for the brewing of ale. The India pale or bitter ale is made here in immense quantities. *Pop.* of parish, 16,824; of township, 7534. It is a station on the North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, and Midland Railway.—The Mersey and the Trent are connected by the Grand Trunk Canal, and the Trent is navigable up to this town from the Humber.

**BURY**, *bur'-e*, a town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, in Lancashire, on the Irwell,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Manchester. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for different denominations; several libraries, a free grammar-school, a good market-place built by the Earl of Derby, a mechanics' institution, horticultural society, and news-room. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens. There are bleaching, calico-printing establishments and iron-works. In the neighbourhood there are extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* of parish, 80,558; of town, 37,563.—It is connected by railway with Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Manchester, and Leeds. In the vicinity is Chamber Hall, where the late Sir Robert Peel was born.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS**, a town and a parliamentary borough of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 miles N.W. from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. James's, both of which contain numerous

## Buxton

monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI., a mechanics' institute, a botanic garden, an assembly-room, a theatre, a shire-hall, a guild-hall, and a wool-hall. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed to sale in the hall; and it has a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 13,318. It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway.—Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain.

**BUSACO**, *boo-sa'-ko*, a hamlet of Portugal, 12 miles N.E. from Coimbra. Here the duke of Wellington repulsed an attack of the French, on September 27th, 1810.

**BUSHIRE**, *boosh'-ire*, an important city of Persia, situated at the head of the Persian Gulf, on a sandy peninsula. It is protected on the land side by a wall, and has a good harbour. A large trade is carried on with India and Arabia, its principal imports being coffee and European manufactures, and its exports raw silk, wool, shawls, horses (for the British cavalry in India), carpets, &c. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 50° 53' E.—On the 10th December, 1856, Great Britain then being at war with Persia, this place surrendered, after a short bombardment, to the English fleet under Admiral Leeke.

**BUSRAH**. (See BASSORA.)

**BUSSORAH**. (See BASSORA.)

**BUTE**, *bute*, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, and separated from the coast of Argyshire by a narrow channel called the Kyles of Bute. *Ext.* 15 miles in length, and nowhere above 5 in breadth. *Area.* 60 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., but fertile in the S., and with a climate so salubrious that it is the resort of many invalids. *Pop.* 9306, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits.

**BUTESHIRE**, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands Arran, Bute, the Cumbraes, Inchmarnock, the Holy Isle, and Pladda. The county town is Rothesay. *Area*, estimated at 171 square miles, of which only about one third is cultivated, another third being unprofitable. *Pop.* 16,331.

**BUTTER**, *but'-ter*, the name of four counties in the United States.—1. In Pennsylvania. *Area.* 800 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000.—2. In Alabama. *Area.* 875 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom one third are coloured.—3. In Kentucky. *Area.* 500 square miles. *Pop.* 6000, of whom a sixth are coloured.—4. In Ohio. *Area.* 455 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

**BUTTEVANT**, *but-te-vant*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Doneraile, on the river Awbeg. *Pop.* of parish, 4233; of town, 2372. Spenser the poet is said to have written the "Faery Queen" while residing in the neighbourhood of this town.

**BUTTISHOLZ**, *boot'-tees-holz*, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles N.W. from Lucerne. *Pop.* 2000.—In the vicinity is a mound which is said to indicate the grave of 3000 Englishmen, who, as followers of De Coucy, fell here in 1376.

**BUXAR**, *boox'-ar*, a town and fortress of British India, 73 miles W. from Patna, where, in 1764, Sir H. Munro, with an army of 7000, of whom only 856 were Europeans, defeated 40,000 natives. *Lat.* 25° 34' N. *Lon.* 83° 59' E.

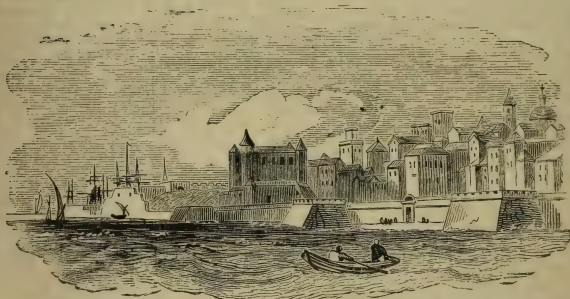
**BUXTON**, *bux'-ton*, a market town of England, in Derbyshire, situated in a valley surrounded by







CABUL.



CADIZ.



CAERMARTHEN.

## Buxton

hills, celebrated for its mineral waters, 30 miles N.W. from Derby. The chief ornament and pride of Buxton is the Crescent, a magnificent series of buildings, comprising two hotels, a library, news-room, assembly-room, baths, and some private residences, erected by a former duke of Devonshire, at a cost of £120,000. *Pop.* 1897.—In the neighbourhood is Diamond Hill, so named from the great quantity of crystals exhibited in its structure; and Pool's Hole, a cavern in the limestone rock, the sides of which are covered with stalactites.

**BUXTON**, a post township of York county, Maine, U.S., on Saco river, 40 miles from York. *Pop.* 3000.

**BYLINA.** (See **BILIN**.)

**BYRON'S ISLAND**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in length. *Lat.* 1° 25' S. *Lon.* 177° 54' E.

**BYZANTIUM**, *bi-zän'ti-um*, the original name of Constantinople. The beauty and convenience of its situation were observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, A.D. 328, and called it Constantinopolis, *i.e.*, the city of Constantine. (See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.)

## C

**CABAGAN**, *ka-ba-gan'*, a town in the north of the island of Luzon, Philippine islands. *Pop.* about 12,000.

**CABARRAS**, *ka-bar'-räs*, a county of the United States, in the S. of North Carolina. *Area.* 350 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, yielding cotton, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one fourth are coloured.

**CABELL**, *ka-bel'*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Virginia, on the Ohio river. *Area.* 630 square miles. *Pop.* 8000, of whom about one eighth are coloured.

**CABENDA**, *ka-ben'-da*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Africa, situated a little to the north of the mouth of the river Zaire.

**CABES**, *ka'i-beez*, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa. *Lat.* 34° 20' N. *Lon.* 10° 20' E. This is the ancient Syrtis Minor.—There is a town of the same name in this gulf.

**CABEZON DE LA SAL**, *ka'-be-zone*, a town of Spain, on the Pisuerga, 7 miles N. from Valladolid, where, in 1808, one of the first battles of the Peninsular war was fought.

**CABO FRIO**, *ka'-bo fré'-o*, a seaport town of Brazil, about 75 miles N.E. from Rio de Janeiro, with an unhealthy climate. *Pop.* about 4000.

**CABOOL** (see **CABUL**).

**CABRA**, *ka'-bra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles S.E. from Cordova. It is clean and well paved, and has manufactures of linen, cutlery, earthenware, bricks, and soap. Its neighbourhood produces a superior quality of wines. *Pop.* about 12,000.—There are several other small towns of the same name in Spain.

**CABRERA**, *ka-brai'-ra*, one of the Balearic islands, 10 miles S. from Majorca. It is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. *Ext.* about 4 miles long by 3 broad. *Lat.* 39° 5' N. *Lon.* 2° 55' E.

**CABUL**, **CAUBUL**, or **CABOOL**, *ka-bool'* or *kaw'-bul*, a province of Afghanistan, situated between *lat.* 33° and 35° N. It comprises an area of 10,000 square miles, and has for its principal cities Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Istalif. Its chief river is the Cabul, which is a tributary

## Cachar

of the Indus, and which, after a course of 320 miles, it joins nearly opposite Attock.

**CABUL**, **CAUBUL**, or **CABOOL**, a very ancient and fortified city, the capital of Afghanistan. It stands on the Cabul river, which is here crossed by three bridges, at a distance of 82 miles N.E. from Ghuznee. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and have but a mean appearance. It possessed four excellent bazaars, or markets for the sale of goods and merchandise, which were destroyed by the British when they evacuated the town in 1842. The citadel, called Bala-Hissar, or the "Palace of Kings," contains the palace and other public buildings, the royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town of 5000 inhabitants. It is a place of great traffic, and persons of every country of the East are here to be met with. The outer town has a circumference of three miles, and is subdivided into districts, with narrow intricate streets, lined with high houses, built of wood and sun-dried bricks. To those of the more opulent classes are attached extensive courts and gardens. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 34° 53' N. *Lon.* 69° E.—(See **AFGHANISTAN**.)

**CACERES**, *ka'-tha-raiss*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 25 miles W. from Truxillo. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is divided into two parts, called the old and the new town respectively. *Manf.* Linen, cloth, hats, baize, ropes, leather, and earthenware. It has, besides, a considerable trade in oil, wine, pigs, bacon, and merino wool. There are also some dyeing and wool-washing establishments. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The province is bounded on the N. by Salamanca, W. by Portugal, E. by Avila, Ciudad Real, and Toledo, and S. by Badajoz. *Area.* 8007 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with fertile valleys, but little attended to by the agriculturist. *River.* The Tagus. *Minerals.* Abundant, consisting of iron, copper, lead, slate, and granite. *Pop.* 302,134.—Cortez and the two Pizarros were natives of this province.

**CACHAO**, or **KACHEO**, *katch'-o*, a city of Anam, and the capital of the province of Tonquin, on the river of the same name, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, and is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion are constructed of mud and timber, and thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds. It is a city of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained in abundance; beautiful silk stuffs are manufactured; and the lacquered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the East. The imports are calico, chintz, arms, pepper, and other articles. Both English and Dutch factories were formerly established here. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000.

**CACHAR**, *katch'-ar*, anciently Hairumbo, a territory of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, situated to the S. of Assam, and having Muneepoor on the E. and Jynteah on the W. *Area.* 4000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and mostly uncultivated. In some parts, however, there are fertile plains. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, and rice; and it exports iron ore, ivory, and limestone. The tea plant is indigenous, and in 1862 there were nearly 6100 acres under cultivation. Its principal river is the Barak. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 93° 30' E. *Pop.* estimated at 60,000.—Its chief town is Cospore, on the banks of the Madhura, *Lat.* 24° 45' N. *Lon.* 92° 45' E.

Cadder

**CADDER**, or **CALDER**, *kăd-der*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles N.E. from Glasgow. *Pop.* about 6000.—Wallace was betrayed at Robroystone, in this parish, and captured, August 5, 1305.

**CADER IDRIS**, *kai-der i'-dris*, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, 5 miles S. from Dolgelly, 2959 feet high.

**CADIZ**, *kai'-driz* (Sp. *ka'-deeth*), anciently **GADES**, a fortified city of Spain, 63 miles S. from Seville, in Andalusia, the principal trading port in the south of that country. It is situated at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of Leon, the isthmus of which forms a vast bay, one of the finest in the world, and affording excellent anchorage for shipping. The lighthouse of St. Sebastian, on the W. side of the town, is 172 feet high. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west, and its form is nearly a square of 1½ English mile. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, which, with the smallness of the windows, gives them a gloomy appearance. The chief buildings are the hospital, the custom-house, the two cathedrals, the churches, convents, and a bull-ring. The private houses are, in general, white-washed and painted yellow. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, but there are few large seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. In the adjoining country, linen is manufactured in considerable quantities, and there are productive salt-pits; whilst its dependency, Puerto de Santa Maria, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. *Pop.* about 71,000. *Lat.* 36° 35' N. *Lon.* 6° 20' W.—This city was taken and pillaged in 1596 by the English. In 1628 an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by Lord Wimbledon, and in 1702 by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1800 it was bombarded by the British, and in 1808 the French fleet off Cadiz surrendered to the Spaniards. It was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. In 1829 it was made a free port, but it did not enjoy this advantage till 1832.—Byron, in his "Childe Harold," thus contrasts Cadiz with Seville:—

"Fair is proud Seville; let her country boast  
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient  
days;

But Cadiz, rising on the distant coast,  
Calls forth a sweeter though ignoble praise;—  
Ah, vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways!"

**CADIZ**, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded N. by the provinces of Seville and Huelva, S. and W. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and E. by Malaga. *Area.* 2806 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the Ronda mountains in the E., but fertile in general, and yielding the usual grain crops, with fruits of almost every kind. *Rivers.* The Guadiaro and the Guadalete, with their tributaries. *Pop.* about 383,000.—This province is one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided.

**CADIZ, BAY OF**, an immense inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain. On its E. side is the islet La Caracca, where are the most important shipbuilding yards and arsenals in the kingdom. *Lat.* 36° 35' N. *Lon.* 6° 20' W.

**CADORE** (PIAVE *di*), *ka-dor'-ai*, a town of Venice, 22 miles N.E. from Belluno. *Pop.* 1600. This place stands on the Piave, and is

Caermarthen

distinguished as the birthplace of Titian. In 1797 the French obtained a victory over the Austrians near this town.

**CADOXTON**, *kăd'-ox-ton*, the name of two parishes of Wales, in Glamorganshire. One, ½ mile from Neath. *Pop.* 8209. Another, 5 miles S.W. from Cardiff. *Pop.* 272.

**CAEN**, *kan*, a large and well-built town of France, the capital of the department of Calvados, situated at the junction of the small river Odon with the larger stream of the Orne, 10 miles from the English Channel, and 122 miles W. from Paris. Its streets are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses, being generally built of a white stone, have a fine appearance. It contains a number of churches; of which, one of the most remarkable is that which is attached to the Abbaye aux Dames, founded by Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror, and in which she was buried. The abbey is now converted into a hospital, and the Abbaye aux Hommes, built by William the Conqueror, into a college. The cathedral of St. Etienne is also worthy of notice, as being one of the finest in Normandy. Besides these, there are several hospitals, a palace of justice, an hôtel-de-ville, a museum, public library, a botanical garden, and a custom-house. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, caps, and Angora gloves. An active trade is carried on in these commodities, as well as in cider, dyestuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country. *Pop.* 43,740. *Lat.* 49° 11' N. *Lon.* 0° 21' W.—This town was greatly adorned by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and plundered by Edward III. of England. It was again taken in 1417, and held till 1450, when it was retaken by Dunois. On this occasion, the duke of Somerset, with 4000 troops, were made prisoners. Till 1793, Caen was the seat of a university founded by Henry VI. of England. It is the birthplace of Malherbe, the father of French poetry, and Auber the composer.

**CAER**, the Celtic word for "castle," employed as a prefix to several places in Wales and Scotland.

**CAERLAVEROCK**, *kar-lav'-rok*, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, containing the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name, famous for its warlike associations. *Pop.* 1300.

**CAERLEON**, *kar'-le-on*, a market town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome modern-built stone bridge, 2½ miles from Newport. *Pop.* 1300.—The name of this place signifies "Castle of the Legion," and is the ancient Isea Silurum, afterwards the capital of the Welsh. It was a place of importance, until ruined by the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

**CAERMARTHEN**, or **CARMARTHENSHIRE**, *kar-mar'-then*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Cardiganshire, E. by Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, S. by the British Channel, and W. by Pembrokeshire. *Ext.* about 45 miles in average length, by 20 in breadth. *Area.* 974 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting of alternate hill's and valleys; the former being generally of black and dreary aspect. *Rivers.* The Towy, Cothy, Great Gwendraeth, Lloughor, and Teify. *Pro.* Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cultivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses



## Caermarthen Bay

are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak, bark, coals, tinned iron plates, and lead, are exported. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, coals, and lime. *Manf.* Principally woollen stockings and tinned iron plates. *Pop.* 111,796.

CAERMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, lying between St. Gowan's Point, Pembrokeshire, and Worm's Head, Glamorganshire. The Teify, Towy, and Lloghour rivers fall into it. There is an island in it, called Caldy, with a lighthouse 210 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 51° 43' N. *Lon.* 4° 32' W.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN, a seaport town and borough of South Wales, 14 miles N.W. from Llanelly, situated on the river Towy, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge. The town is of considerable extent, but the streets are steep and irregular. The church is spacious, and the town-hall a neat edifice. The grammar-school was founded by Sir Thomas Powell; there is also a college belonging to the Presbyterians, and a training college to supply masters to the Welsh national schools. The county gaol is built on the site of an ancient castle. It is the seat of the county assizes. There are some ship-building docks, iron-foundries, tin-works, and salmon-fisheries in the immediate neighbourhood, and an active trade is carried on in timber, bark, corn, and slates. *Pop.* of borough, 9993. *Lat.* 51° 22' N. *Lon.* 4° 19' W.—It is connected with Llanelly by railway, and is the birthplace of General Sir Thomas Picton.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVONSHIRE, *kar-nar'-von*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and the sea, and W. by the Irish Sea and the Menai Strait. *Ext.* about 45 miles in length, by 13 in breadth. *Area.* 544 square miles. *Desc.* The most mountainous county of Wales, being traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. Many lakes and pools are seen among their recesses, and the climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. *Rivers.* The Conway is the principal. *Pro.* Oats and barley; but cattle is the chief feature in the rural industry of the county. A diminutive breed of sheep is pastured upon the mountains. *Minerals.* Lead and copper mines are wrought, and there are extensive slate-quarries. Yellow ochre, excellent hones, and other minerals, are also found. The exports consist chiefly of oats, barley, butter, cheese, and cattle. Herrings, lobsters, and oysters are plentiful on the coasts. *Pop.* 95,694.—The mountains Snowdon and Penmaen-mawr are in this county.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, the chief town of the above county, on the shore of the Strait of Menai, about 8 miles S.W. from Bangor. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant from the town, but there is a chapel-of-ease, and chapels for various denominations of dissenters in the town itself. It has both hot and cold baths, and contains a college for training masters for the Welsh national schools, a guildhall, market-house, mechanics' institute, reading-rooms, and museum. Considerable trade is carried on with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported. The imports are for the most part Irish cloth, fine wool, hides, tallow, and groceries. *Pop.* about 8512.—The

## Caffraria

remains of the castle constructed by Edward I. extend over an oblong space of between two and three acres. Edward II., the first prince of Wales, is said to have been born in the Eagle tower of this fortress, which was besieged during the civil war by the troops of the Parliament, and surrendered in June, 1646.

CAERNARVON BAY washes the W. coast of the counties Caernarvon and Anglesea. Its entrance is about 35 miles wide, and it communicates through the Menai Strait with the Irish Sea.

CAERPHILLY, *kar-fil'-le*, a market town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.W. from Cardiff. *Manf.* Shirtings, checks, and linsey-woolseys. In its neighbourhood are iron-works and collieries. *Pop.* about 1000.—Here are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the younger De Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and which he defended against the nobles in 1326.

CAERWYS, or CAER AR WYS, *kar'-wis*, "the Fort over the Waters," a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint, 4 miles S.W. from Holywell. It stands on a rising ground, and consists of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. *Pop.* 947.—Here the Welsh bards and minstrels held their meetings, termed Eisteddfods, for many centuries.

CÆSARÆA, *ses-a-re'-a*, an ancient place in Palestine, formerly called Strabo's Tower, on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 54 miles N.W. from Jerusalem. It is celebrated as being the scene of several events recorded in the New Testament. Here King Agrippa was smitten for neglecting to ascribe to God the glory, when flattered by the people; and here Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Here, also, Cornelius the centurion was baptized by Peter, and the prophet Agabus foretold to the apostle Paul that he would be bound at Jerusalem. It received its name in honour of Augustus, 22 B.C., and, under the Romans, was the residence of a proconsul. It was ruined during the Crusades, and its remains still bear testimony to its former importance and extent.

CAFFA, KAFFA, *käff'-fa*, or THEODOSIA, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the end of a large bay on the northern shore of the Black Sea, 60 miles E. from Simpheropol. *Pop.* about 9000, chiefly engaged in fishing and making caviar. Wool, hides, fish, and salt are exported.—In 1770 the Russians took this place by assault, and in 1774 it was ceded, with the rest of the Crimea, to the khan of Tartary, who made it his residence. The consequence of this was, the emigration of the Turkish part of the population, which proved a death-blow to its prosperity. With a view to revive its fallen commerce, it was declared, in 1798, a free port for 30 years. *Lat.* 45° 3' N. *Lon.* 35° 20' E.

CAFFRARIA, KAFFRARIA, or KAFIRLAND, *käff'-rair'-e-a*, an extensive region of S.E. Africa, bounded on the E. by the Indian Ocean, on the S. by the Keiskamma, on the N. by the Umsinkulu, and on the W. by the Drachenbergen and Stormbergen mountains. *Area.* about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, well watered, and the soil in many parts fertile, producing maize, millet, and water-melons; but as the inhabitants chiefly live on the produce of the chase, the cultivation of the earth is little attended to. *Lat.* between 30° and 40° S. *Lon.* between 27° and 29° E.—Between 1835 and

## Cafiristan

1853 the Kaffirs made frequent inroads upon the Cape Colony, which finally led to an appropriation of a large portion of their territory, to the south of the Kei river, now called British Caffraria, and more recently the new divisions of Victoria and Albert. The capital of British Caffraria is King William's Town.

**CAFRISTAN**, or **KAFFIRISTAN**, *ka'-fir-is-tan'*, a country of Central Asia, inclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan, and the mountain-region of Chitral. *Area*, estimated at 7000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with narrow and fertile valleys, and producing grapes and fruits in abundance, with some millet and wheat. The principal wealth of the country consists of cattle, sheep, and goats. It is chiefly watered by the tributaries of the Cabul river. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 69° 20' and 71° 20' E. Comparatively little is known of this country, but its inhabitants are a primitive and fierce people, hostile to the Mahometans, and distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine. They claim to be brothers of the Feringhis or Europeans, and they have both the Caucasian features and complexion.

**CAGAYAN**, *ka-ga'-yan*, a province in the island of LUZON, in the Eastern seas, comprising 20 towns and villages. *Pop.* about 58,000.

**CAGAYAN-SOOLOO**, *ka-ga'-yan soo'-loo*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, with a circumference of 20 miles. *Lat.* 7° 8' N. *Lon.* 118° 40' E.

**CAGLIARI**, *ka'-yar-e*, the capital of the island of Sardinia, situated on the S. coast, in the Gulf of Cagliari. Its streets are narrow and badly paved. It has a cathedral, a great many monasteries, nunneries, and churches, a college, a museum, a library, a high court of justice, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour with a road. The old town comprises the citadel, cathedral, and vice-regal palace. *Manf.* Gunpowder, tobacco, soap, furniture, leather, cotton fabrics, and saffron. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 39° 13' N. *Lon.* 9° 6' E.—This place is the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop or primate of Sardinia.

**CAGLIARI, BAY OF**, is on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Carbonara and Pula, in the Mediterranean Sea. At its entrance it is about 30 miles broad.

**CAGNANO**, *kan-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 30 miles N.E. from Foggia. *Pop.* 4500.

**CAGSANA**, *kag-sa'-na*, a town of the Philippines, near the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. *Pop.* with district, 13,000.

**CAHABA**, **KAHAWBA**, or **CABO**, *ka-haw'-ba*, a river of the United States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama, 120 miles below its forks, at the town of Cahaba, 68 miles S.E. from Tuscaloosa.

**CAHER**, or **CAHER**, *ka'-her*, the name of several unimportant places in Ireland, the largest of which is in Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 miles S. from Dublin. *Pop.* 5830.

**CAHERIVEEN**, *ka'-her-se-veen*, a town of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles from Valentia. *Pop.* about 2000.—Daniel O'Connell was born in Charran House, near this town, in 1775.

**CAHOOS FALLS**, *kā-hoos'*, in Mohawk river, U.S., 3 miles above its mouth. The river is here about 1000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line, from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the

## Cairo

bridge, three quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

**CAHORS**, *ka'-or*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lot, on the river Lot, which is crossed here by three bridges, 60 miles N. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollen and cotton goods, and leather; wine, brandy, and oil are also prepared. *Pop.* about 13,846.—There is an obelisk here to the memory of Fenelon. *Lat.* 44° 26' N. *Lon.* 1° 27' E.

**CAICOS**, or **THE KEYS**, *kai'-kos*, a small cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St. Domingo and the Bahamas, included among the Bahama islands. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 72° W. *Pop.* about 2000, principally freed negroes, and engaged in the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

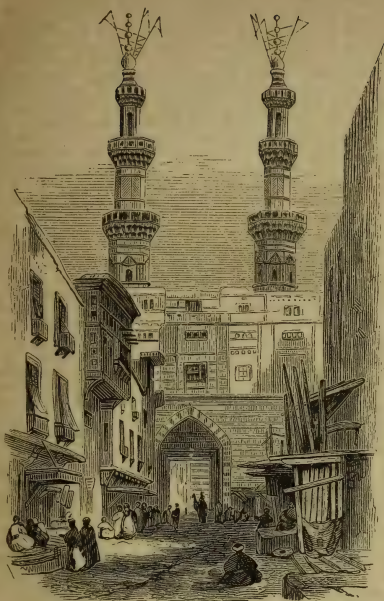
**CAIFA**, **CAIPA**, or **KATFA**, *kai'-i-fa*, a seaport town of Syria, situated on the S. side of the Bay of Acre, and 6 miles S.W. from Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. *Lat.* 32° 48' N. *Lon.* 34° 53' E.

**CAIRNAPLE**, *kairn'-a-ple*, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1498 feet high.

**CAIRNGORM**, *kairn'-gorm*, a mountain of Scotland, forming a part of the Grampians, 30 miles from Fort Augustus, and remarkable for its beautiful topazes, called "Cairngorm stones." *Height.* 4095 feet.

**CAIRO**, or **GRAND CAIRO**, *ki'-ro*, the El Kahireh, "the victorious," of the Arabs, is the metropolis of modern Egypt. It is situated on the right bank of the Nile, 5 miles from the apex of the Delta, 110 miles S.E. from Alexandria, and 80 W. from Suez. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, stands at about a mile from the river, and is built on a slope of one of the lowest ridges of the mountain-chain of Jebel Mokkattam. It occupies an area of about 3 square miles, but its streets are, in general, winding and narrow. The widest street is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. The city is divided into several distinct quarters, appropriated to the different races or religious sects who make up the inhabitants; and each has a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. The interior of the houses is generally elegant and commodious. One of the features is a large hall, rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here everything is arranged with a view to coolness, as rain very seldom falls, although there are abundant dews. The floor is inlaid with coloured stone and earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also suitably adorned. Of the public edifices, the mosques are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure. These edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The tombs of the Mamelukes, which are on the outside of the walls, are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and, for the most part, have carved, painted, or gilded domes. The pyramids and the sphinx are situated on a rising ground, about 6 miles S.W. of the city, on the opposite side of the Nile, and in the island of Rhodah is the Nilometer, a column which indicates the height of the water during an inundation of the





CAIRO.



CAMBRIDGE—KING'S COLLEGE  
CHAPEL



CALCUTTA, FROM THE HOOGHLY.





## Cairo

river. The castle of Cairo, built on a hill to the south of the city, is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is in a dilapidated state; the grand saloon, called Joseph's Hall, which was adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red granite, and formed part of the pacha's palace, within the fortress, was removed to make room for a mosque. The citadel commands a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 270 feet deep, and sunk in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the well, which have about two feet thickness of rock interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen. On the whole, no city presents a greater variety of population than Cairo. It exhibits, as it were, an epitome of both the continents at whose limits it is placed. From Asia are seen Turks, Arabians, Persians, Jews, and Armenians; from Africa, Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Abyssinians, and negroes of every description. The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and, partly also, those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. Its communication in this direction is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk. From these places, particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and the other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, and above all, in slaves. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent are to be seen in the slave-market of Cairo. Boulac is the lower or western part of Cairo. *Pop.*, including the suburbs of Old Cairo and Boulac, estimated at 254,000; comprising Mahometans, Copts, Jews, and foreigners. *Lat.* 30° 3' N. *Lon.* 31° 21' E.—Cairo was founded by the Arabs in 970, and its fortress was erected by Saladin in 1176. Till 1507 Cairo was the capital of the Egyptian sultans, but since that time it has only been the residence of governors or pachas of the province in which it is situated. In 1798 it was taken by the French, and in 1801 by the British, who restored it to the Porte. Within its walls, on the 1st March, 1811, the massacre of the Mamelukes took place. Travellers by the overland route to India proceed by rail from Alexandria to Cairo and Suez, and thence by steamer down the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.

CAIRO, OLD, is situated about 2 miles to the south of New or Grand Cairo. It is mostly inhabited by Copts. The Jews have a synagogue in it, said to have been built 1600 years ago. In Old Cairo are the buildings called the granaries of Joseph. They are merely square courts, surrounded by walls, 15 or 20 feet high, and without any roof. They are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt.

CAIRO, formerly CANTON, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles from Catskill. *Pop.* about 3000.—There is a village of the same name in Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

CAIRO, *ka'-e-ro*, a town of Piedmont, province of Genoa, on the Bormida, 20 miles S.W. from Acqui. *Pop.* 3300.—Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1794.

CAISTOR, *kais'-tor*, a town of England, in Lin-

## Calabria

colnshire, 11 miles S.W. from Grimsby. *Manf.* Chairs made of elm and ash. *Pop.* 2500. It is near the Manchester and Lincoln Railway.

CAITHNESS, *kaith'-ness*, the most northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Pentland Frith, E. by the Murray Frith and the German Ocean, and S. and W. by Sutherlandshire. *Area.* 616 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep caverns, which afford shelter to numerous seals. It contains a great number of small lakes, and its rivers are the waters of Thurso, Wick, Dunbeath, Berriedale, Langdale, and Forss, none of which are navigable. The coast and river fisheries employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, and are the principal branch of trade. Cattle-rearing is pursued to a considerable extent, and agriculture has recently improved. *Minerals.* Limestone, shale, sandstone, and lead ore have been found. *Manf.* Inconsiderable. *Pop.* about 41,111.—The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who gave way to the Danes and Norwegians, whose sovereigns held dominion over this part of the country in the middle ages. There are many ruins of castles to be seen, and the traditions of war and bloodshed are still numerous amongst the inhabitants of the various localities in which these are to be found.

CALABAR, OLD, *kâl-â-bar'*, a territory of Western Africa, situated on Cross river, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of estuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Akuno-kuno, and Omun, or Posun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town and Creek Town, the seats of Christian missions.

CALABAR, NEW, a river and town, about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. The town of New Calabar is the centre of Dutch commerce in this country, and is situated on an island formed by two branches of the river. *Lat.* 4° 34' N. *Lon.* 8° 27' E.

CALABRIA, *kâ-lai'-bre-a* (It. *ka-la'-bre-a*), the south part of the kingdom of Naples, forming a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the Strait of Messina. It is bounded on the N. by the interior of the kingdom of Naples, N.E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and E., W., and S. by the Mediterranean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is about 145 miles, with a varying breadth of from 18 to 70. *Area.* 6876 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed in its whole length by the last ridge of the Apennines, which attain an elevation of 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The territory is divided into three provinces, Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio. The three divisions are extremely fertile. *Pro.* Abundant; consisting of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, manna, honey, and silk. *Minerals.* Salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock-crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver. *Pop.* 324,546. This country is subject to be visited by frightful earthquakes. In 1783, 40,000 of the inhabitants of the Calabrias and Sicily perished by one; and 20,000 more by causes resulting from it. To Francis II., son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples, Calabria gave the title of duke, previous to his accession to the throne, in May, 1859. In Calabria is the Aspromonte range of the Apennines, 4500 feet above the level of the sea,

Calais

where the patriot Garibaldi was shot down by the royal troops under Colonel Prlavicini, when marching to Rome to gain that city for Italy, and to rescue the inhabitants from the misgovernment of Pio Nono, Aug. 1862.

CALAIS, *käl'-ais* (Fr. *kä'-lai*), a seaport town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 19 miles N.E. from Boulogne, and 26½ S.E. from Dover, to which it is opposite. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, defended by a very large citadel, and by means of sluices the neighbouring country can be laid under water. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, and it has two gates, one towards the sea, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is not large, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. *Manf.* Hosiery, tulle, and bobbinet. It has distilleries, carriage-factories, and ship-building docks, and carries on a considerable traffic in brandy, Bordeaux wine, and cured fish. To England it exports eggs in considerable quantities. *Pop.* about 12,934. *Lat.* of light-house, 50° 57' N. *Lon.* 1° 50' E.—Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England in 1347, and in 1558 was retaken by the duke of Guise. It has communication with Dover by submarine telegraph, also by steam with London, Ramsgate, and Dover. With St. Omar it is connected by canal.

CALAIS, two post townships of the United States.—1. In Washington county, Vermont, 9 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* about 1500.—2. In Maine, on the river St. Croix, opposite St. Andrew's, in New Brunswick. *Pop.* 5000.

CALAMIANES, *kä-lai'-me-ai-nees*, a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, situated N. and N.E. of Paragua, the most westerly of the Philippines. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 120° E.

CALATAFIMI, *ka-la'-ta-fe'-me*, a town of Sicily, 20 miles S.E. from Trapani, in the neighbourhood of which Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan troops, May 15, 1860. *Pop.* 8731.

CALATAGIRONE, *ka-la'-tuzh-e-ro'-nai*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, 34 miles S.W. from Catania. It is a clean, well-built town, and the inhabitants have the reputation of being very wealthy. *Manf.* Chiefly earthenware. *Pop.* 4417.

CALATANAZOR, *ka-la'-ta-na-thor*, a town of Spain, in the province of Soria, and 17 miles W. from the town of the same name. *Pop.* 1300.—This place is celebrated as the scene of the defeat of Almanzor by the Christians, in 1001, when 50,000 Moors perished.

CALATAYUD, *ka-la'-ta-yood*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Jalon, 47 miles S.W. from Saragossa. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices, and several agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. *Manf.* Leather, woollens, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 7125.—Ayoub, a Moorish captain, founded this place in the 8th century, and from him it takes its name, *cala't* Ayoub,—"the castle of Ayoub." Alphonso of Aragon drove out the Moors in 1118, and finally, in 1362, the king of Castile took possession.

CALATRAVA, *ka-la'-tra'-va*, an old city of Spain, which formerly stood on the Guadiana, about 60 miles S.E. from Toledo, in which the military order of the Knights of Calatrava was founded in 1153. A single tower is all that now remains to mark its site.

Calcutta

CALAVERAS, *käl-a-veer'-as*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Central California. *Area.* 3000 square miles. It has extensive gold-mining works. *Pop.* 16,299.

CALCA, *kal'-ka*, a town and province of Peru, in the department of, and 12 miles N.E. from, Cuzco. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil, yielding wheat, maize, and sugar, and watered by the Urubamba.

CALCASIEU, *kal'-ka-she(r)*, a river of Louisiana, U.S., entering the Gulf of Mexico.—Also a parish of the United States, in Louisiana. *Pop.* 5000, of whom a fifth are coloured.

CALCUTTA, *käl'-kut-ta*, a city of Bengal, and the capital of British India, standing on the E. bank of the Hoogly river, at the distance of 100 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It takes its name from Cali or Kallee, the Hindoo goddess of time, and Cutta, "a house or temple," which stood in the village of Cali Cutta. In the vicinity of the villages of Chuttanuttee and Govindpore, the sites of which are now occupied by Calcutta, in the year 1690, the English founded a factory, by virtue of a firman granted by Aurangzeb; and in the year 1696, in consequence of a rebellion in Bengal, they were allowed to fortify it. In 1698 a grandson of the emperor Aurangzebe granted the company a perpetual lease of these villages with Cali Cutta, and in the subsequent year the factory, with its surrounding fortifications, was named Fort William, in compliment to William III. This is the largest fortress in India, and was re-constructed by Lord Clive, then Colonel Clive, in 1757, after the battle of Plassey, at a cost of £2,000,000. It is an irregular octagon, and contains handsome barracks, mounts 620 guns, and has an armoury of 80,000 stand of arms. Opposite the fort, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, stands the government-house or palace, built by Lord Wellesley; in a line with which runs a row of superb houses, inhabited by the principal civil servants. At right angles from this, and eastward of the government-house, there have been erected a number of handsome houses, with colonnaded fronts and flat roofs, each house being surrounded by a garden or grass-plot, and commanding a view of the fort, esplanade, and race-grounds. On the right hand of the government-house are the treasury and court of justice. The town, which comprises two sections, a native and a European, is inhabited by merchants of all the countries of the world. About a quarter of a mile to the N. of the government-house there is an extensive square, with a large tank or pond of fresh water in the centre, sixty feet deep. One side of this square is occupied by the writers' buildings, where all the junior civil servants of the company have apartments, whilst on the other side stands the college. On the third side of the square, there are some handsome shops and houses, occupied by merchants and others engaged in business. At the N.W. corner of the square is the obelisk which commemorates the capture of the fort; and the apartment known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta," which is now used as a store-room. The principal public buildings, besides those mentioned, are the town-hall, the mint, a cathedral, numerous Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, an Armenian church, a Mahometan college, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples. Opposite to the town, the Hoogly is a mile wide, and there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Dis-



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Calcutta

mond Harbour, about 50 miles down the river. There are several ship-building docks, and its trade is very extensive, as it monopolizes nearly the whole of the interior commerce of Bengal. It is the seat of the metropolitan, who has the title of bishop of Calcutta, with a salary fixed by act of parliament at £5000 per annum. *Pop.* may be estimated at 600,000. *Lat.* of Fort William, 22° 36' N. *Lon.* 88° 23' E.—The mutiny of the sepoy, which broke out in 1857, and was finally suppressed in 1859, imparted to Calcutta, as the capital of the Indian empire, an interest much greater than it had ever before obtained in the eyes of the civilized world. The consequence of this was innumerable descriptions of it from writers of every variety; and among these, one from the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In one of the letters of this authority we find it stated, that "you must go to the top of the Auchterlony monument to have any notion of the size of this city. It is quite five miles long, and in some parts three miles broad; nor can the population—I speak after talking the matter over with those best able to form a judgment—be less than 700,000 souls. There is Fort William, to be sure; but in all other respects it is the most defenceless city in the world." Although it is incompatible with the design of this work to admit descriptions which are not consistent with the greatest possible brevity, still the following, from the same writer, may be admitted to show the nature of the attention which an Englishman must be prepared to receive the moment he sets foot in the capital of a land where his countrymen have carried all before them by their courage and their genius:—"When you land at Calcutta, you are in another world. You may fancy yourself, if you please, a grand seigneur, reigning in the hearts of a devoted people, whose affections you have secured by a lifetime of beneficent acts. You are scarcely housed before you are waited upon by a deputation of your subjects, with their hands upon their lips and their bodies bent in lowly obeisance. Their highest aspiration is to have the honour of becoming your highness's domestic slaves. That Hindoo, whose large deep eyes are cast earthwards, and who, in his dress of irreproachable whiteness, is waiting patiently till your notice shall warm him into life, desires only to be your bearer, the keeper of your wardrobe, and your tireman. The rather taller Mussulman, whose salaam is a little less lowly, has placed all his hopes upon becoming your kitmutgar,—to wait upon you at table, to bring you cow's flesh, ay, and even swine's flesh, if your grace should delight in such uncleanness. The three more loosely-clad lords of creation who are adoring you, hesitate to promise themselves the happiness of swinging your punkah. Relieving each other every four hours, they will employ all their energies day and night, while you sleep and while you wake, in passing cool air over your heated brow. Four other men, whose costume is still more scanty, express their devotion by the humility of their prostrations. Their ambition is to carry about your honoured corporation; say you are 20 stone weight, still they will bear you about under the hot sun at a smart trot, your honour reclining all the while in a huge box, like a midshipman's chest, with sliding panels to it, reading, smoking, or sleeping, as you list,—

### Caledonia

and you may gratify the whole of these expectants at the expense of something less than £2 per week."

CALDAS, *kal'-das*, several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs. Also two small towns of Spain.

CALDECOT, or CALDECOTE, *kāl'-de-kot*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

CALDER, *kal'-der*, two rivers of England; one rising near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, and falling into the Aire, 2 miles from Pontefract; the other rising near the former, and falling into the Ribble, near Whalley.

CALDER, the name of several unimportant parishes and places in Scotland.

CALDEWEGATE, *kāl'-du-gait*, a suburb of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. *Pop.* 9732.—It is intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway.

CALDIERO, *kal'-de-air'-o*, a village of N. Italy, 9 miles S.E. from Verona, once celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 1916.—Here, just before the battle of Arcola, the French, under Napoleon I., were repulsed by the Austrians under Alvinzi, in 1796, and in 1805 were beaten under Massena, by the archduke Charles.

CALDWELL, *kawld'-well*, the name of four fertile counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 7000, of whom a fourth are coloured.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a fourth are coloured.—3. In Missouri. *Area*, 435 square miles. *Pop.* 3000, of whom one third are coloured. 4. In Central Texas. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 1600, of whom a fifth are coloured.

CALDY, *kal'-de*, an island off the coast of N. Wales, 2 miles S., from Tenby. *Area*, 611 acres. *Pop.* 73.—It has a lighthouse 216 feet high. *Lat.* 51° 37' N. *Lon.* 4° 42' W.

CALEDONIA, *kāl-e-a'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of Great Britain now called Scotland. Various etymologies have been assigned to it. Camden derives it from the Celtic *caled*, 'hard,' as allusive to the uncivilized state of the country; Buchanan obtains it from the Scottish *calden*, 'a hazel-tree;' and others compound it of the two British words *Caíl dun*, 'Gauls of the mountains,' or *Gael doch*, 'Gaul district.' Caledonia comprehended all those countries which lay to the north of the Forth and Clyde. The large limbs, red hair, and blue eyes of its inhabitants, according to Tacitus, seemed to assert a Germanic extraction. It was never reduced to subjection by the Romans, although Agricola penetrated to the river Tay, and Severus into the very heart of the country.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Essex county, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange county, W. by Washington and Orleans counties. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, yielding oats, potatoes, and maple sugar. *Minerals.* Limestone and granite, and it has sulphur springs. *Pop.* 21,834.—Several villages in the United States have this name.

CALEDONIA, a post township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Genesee river, 17 miles from Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. *Pop.* 2000.—The Big Springs here are a curiosity. They discharge water enough at all seasons to supply numerous mills.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island of the S. Pacific

Caledonian Canal

Ocean, supposed to be called Balade by the inhabitants. *Ext.* about 220 miles long, by about 30 broad. It is inhabited by Papuan savages. *Lat.* between 20° and 22° 30' S. *Lon.* between 163° 37' and 167° 14' E. *Pop.* 45,000.—In 1774 this island was discovered by Captain Cook. The French took possession of it and its dependency, the Isle of Pines, in 1853.

CALDONIAN CANAL, *THE*, connects the North and Irish seas, extending from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil. Its whole length comprises 60½ miles, of which the lochs compose 37½ miles and the connecting canal 23 miles.—This canal was begun in 1805, and opened in 1822. It passes through lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the Isle of Man. *Pop.* 40. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 3' N. *Lon.* 4° 49' W.

CALHOUN, *kal'-hoon'*, nine counties of the United States.—1. In Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and intersected by the Michigan Central Railway. *Pop.* 29,654.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 260 square miles. *Pop.* 5144.—3. In Alabama. *Pop.* about 22,000, of whom about 4000 are coloured.—4. In Arkansas. *Pop.* about 4000.—5. In Florida. *Pop.* about 1500.—6. In Georgia. *Pop.* about 5000.—7. In Mississippi. *Pop.* about 11,000.—8. In Texas. *Pop.* about 2500.—9. In Virginia. *Pop.* about 2500.

CALI, or SANTIAGO DE CALI, *ka'-le*, a city of New Granada, founded in 1537, in the district of Popayan, 70 miles N. from the town of that name. *Pop.* 4000.

CALIANO, *kal'-e-a'-no*, a town of the Tyrol, Austria, 9 miles S. from Trent. It stands on the left bank of the Adige, where the Venetians were defeated by the Austrians, in 1497. *Pop.* 882.

CALICUT, *kāl'-e-kut*, a seaport town, British India, in the province of Malabar, Madras Presidency. It extends 60 or 70 miles along the coast, but its breadth is inconsiderable. Its principal town is of the same name, and was formerly a magnificent and extensive city, but it is now comparatively inconsiderable. It stands on the Indian Ocean, about 100 miles S.W. from Seringapatam. The port is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red Sea. The cotton-cloth called calico derives its name from this town. The manufacture of cotton goods was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and considerable quantities were exported to Europe. *Exp.* Teak, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, cordage, pepper, and wax. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000. *Lat.* 11° 12' N. *Lon.* 75° 48' E.—This was the first place in India at which Vasco de Gama touched, in 1498.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, or OLD, *kāl'-e-for'-ne-a*, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. It is united on the N. to the continent of N. America, from which it is separated on the E. by the Gulf of California, and it is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* Nearly 750 miles long, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles broad. *Area*, 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, whose greatest elevation is from 4500 to 4900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs it is of singular fertility; but in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, and deficient in moisture. It abounds with mules, horses, cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. *Pop.*

California, Gulf of

probably 8000, of whom one half are Indians. The chief towns are Loreto and La Paz. *Lat.* extending from Cape San Lucas, 22° 45' N., to the northern extremity of the gulf, 32° N. *Lon.* 109° 53' W. This country was discovered by Hernando de Grijalva in 1534, but was not known to be a peninsula till 1541.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, or NEW, formerly a province of Mexico, or New Spain, but now one of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the E. by Utah, on the S. by Lower California, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 188,982 square miles. *Bays.* The San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterey, Pelican, and San Diego. The bay of San Francisco is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. *Desc.* The soil is well watered and fertile, and it is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. Two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, traverse it from north-west to south-east, and have between them the magnificent valley of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. Mount Shasta is supposed to be the highest peak in the Sierra Nevada, which attains an elevation of 14,440 feet, and is covered with perpetual snow. *Rivers.* The Sacramento and the San Joaquin, with their tributaries, and the Colorado. The Sacramento has its rise in the northern extremity of the valley of the same name, the principal of its streams issuing from Mount Shasta, or some of its spurs. *Lakes.* Bonpland, Clear, Owen, Kern, Mono, Buena-vista, and the Tulare lakes. *Climate.* Genial and mild. The seasons may be considered as consisting of two, one of which is dry and the other wet, there being no frost, and rarely snow, except on the mountains. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, foxes, otters, wild cats, beavers, antelopes, hares, and rabbits. There are large herds of wild horses, cattle, deer, and elk browsing on the slopes of the hills; mules, goats, sheep, and hogs also are plentiful. Of birds, the turkey, quail, buzzard, and woodpecker are common; whilst ducks, geese, and cranes are numerous. There are many varieties of snakes; among which the rattlesnake may be mentioned. Lizards and scorpions are found, and mosquitoes are innumerable. *Forests.* Extensive, consisting chiefly of the pine and the oak. *Pro.* Rice, maize, the usual grain crops, tobacco, and, with the exception of cotton, nearly all the plants which grow in the warmer parts of the United States; grapes, peaches, and almost all the different kinds of fruit which belong to a moderately warm climate. Onions, tomatoes, melons, and olives are largely cultivated. *Minerals.* Important; comprising gold, silver, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, coal, granite, marble, and diamonds. Gold is found in great abundance, and was, in 1848, accidentally discovered in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* The "California State Register" for 1859 gives the following distributive estimate:—Americans, 365,315; French, 15,000; English, 2000; Irish, 10,000; Germans, 10,000; Mexicans, 15,000; various, 15,000; Chinese, 38,000; negroes, 2000; Indians, 65,000; total, 538,000. *Lat.* between 32° and 42° N. *Lon.* Eastern boundary, 120° W. In 1850, California was admitted into the union of the States of N. America. (See ALBION, NEW.)

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, formerly celebrated for its pearl-fisheries, which, however,



## Callan

have greatly fallen off. It is 700 miles long, with a breadth varying between 40 and 100. *Lat.* between  $23^{\circ}$  and  $32^{\circ} 30' N.$

**CALLAN**, *käl'-lan*, a market town and parish of Kilkenny, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. from Kilkenny. *Area* of parish, 5633 acres. *Pop.* of parish, about 4000; of town, 2331. The parish church is a spacious and fine old building, formerly belonging to an abbey of the Augustines. On the north side of the river are the barracks and the ruins of an old friary.

**CALLANDER**, *käl'-an-der*, a village and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 13 miles N.W. from Stirling. *Pop.* of village, 884; of parish, 1676. —This village stands nearly at the foot of the mountain Ben Ledi, and is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the romantic scenery of the Trossachs, through which the tourist passes *en route* from Stirling to Loch Katrine, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

**CALLAO**, *kal'-la'-o* or *kal'-ya'-o*, a fortified seaport of Peru, situated on a river of the same name, 6 miles W. from Lima. The houses are generally built of slight materials, as earthquakes do less damage to buildings raised in this manner; and from the fact of its raining but very seldom in this country, stone houses are unnecessary. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.*  $12^{\circ} 2' S.$  *Lon.*  $77^{\circ} 10' W.$  —Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three-fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Three thousand persons perished in the catastrophe.

**CALLAO**, a small island off the coast of Cochinchina, in the China Sea. It is 16 miles from the mouth of the Faï-Fo river. *Area* 10 square miles. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} 48' N.$  *Lon.*  $108^{\circ} 30' E.$

**CALLAS**, *kal'-la*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 5 miles N.E. from Draguignan. *Pop.* 2000.

**CALLAWAY**, *käl'-la-wai*, two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area* 450 square miles. *Pop.* about 9000, of whom 100 are coloured.—2. In Missouri. *Area* 743 square miles. *Pop.* about 16,000, of whom a fourth are coloured.

**CALLE, LA, OR AL KALAH**, *kal*, a seaport on the coast of Algiers, 75 miles W. from Tunis. *Pop.* 924 Europeans and 320 natives.—This is the seat of the French coral-fishery.

**CALLINGER, OR KALLEENJUR**, *käl'-lin-ger*, a strong and celebrated fortress of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Allahabad, about 90 miles W. from the town of that name. The walls of the fortress are built of mud and stone, on the top of a mountain, 1200 feet above the neighbouring plains. They are 5 miles in circuit, and contain several tanks of water, and a number of Hindoo temples. In 1812 it was captured by the British. *Lat.*  $25^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.*  $80^{\circ} 27' E.$

**CALLINGTON, OR KELLINGTON**, a town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 10 miles S. from Launceston. *Area* of parish, 2492 acres. *Pop.* 2200.—In its neighbourhood are tin and copper mines.

**CALMAR, OR KALMAR**, *kal'-mar*, a fortified town of Sweden, and the capital of a province, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic, opposite the island of Oland. Outside the town stands the castle, which is deemed one of the strongest in Sweden, but it is now converted into a house of correction. The harbour is small, but secure. The commerce consists in the export of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. *Pop.*

## Calvados

8317.—Calmar is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dockyard. In 1397, the treaty of Calmar, by which Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here.

**CALMAR, OR KALMAR**, a maritime province of Sweden, extending along its eastern coast, and bounded by the Baltic on the E., and by the provinces of Linköping, Jonköping, Carlskrona, and Wexjö on the land side. *Area*, including the island of Oland, 4397 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, especially in the N., with numerous lakes. Its coasts are indented with many bays, and the country produces corn, flax, timber, and iron. It also rears numerous herds of cattle. *Pop.* about 221,000. *Lat.* between  $56^{\circ} 20'$  and  $58^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.* between  $15^{\circ} 30'$  and  $17^{\circ} E.$

**CALMINA**, *kal'-me'-na*, a large town of Dahomey, in Africa, 15 miles S. from Abomey. *Pop.* 15,000.

**CALMUCKS, KALMUCKS, OR ELANTHES**, *käl'-mucks*, a people of Mongol extraction, inhabiting various portions of Central Asia, but more especially the W. part of Mongolia, extending from Asiatic Russia to China proper. Our knowledge both of the people and the country is still imperfect.

**CALNE**, *kan*, a town, parliamentary borough, and parish of England, in Wiltshire,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Devizes. The church is a large structure, with a handsome square tower at the north-east end, built by Inigo Jones; a new district church has been built on Derry Hill, at the extremity of the parish, and there are places of worship for other denominations. It has, besides, a free school, town-hall, union-work-house, and woollen manufactories. *Pop.* 5098. —The town is reached by a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal.

**CALPENTYN**, *kal'-pen'-tin*, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, with a fort near its northern extremity. *Lat.*  $8^{\circ} 15' N.$  *Lon.*  $79^{\circ} 45' E.$ —During the N.E. monsoon this peninsula becomes an island. There is a town of the same name on the promontory.

**CALSTOCK**, *kal'-stok*, a parish of England, in Cornwall, 5 miles from Callington. *Area*, 6133 acres. *Pop.* 7090.

**CALTANISSETTA**, *kal'-ta-ne-set'-ta*, a city of Sicily, situated in a valley of the same name, 28 miles N.E. from Girgenti. The neighbouring country is highly fertile, and near the town are sulphur-works and mineral springs. *Pop.* about 23,000.

**CALVADOS**, *kal'-va'-dos*, a maritime department of France, forming an important part of Lower Normandy, and taking its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast. It is bounded on the E. by the department Eure, W. by La Manche, S. by Orne, and N. by the English Channel. *Area* 2132 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and varied with fertile valleys and beautiful plains. The department is well watered by the Touques, Dives, Orne, Vire, Seulles, and Dromme, and fruitful in the highest degree; producing corn, cider, vegetables, and fruit in abundance, besides hemp and lint, and large quantities of timber. Pasturage being abundant, cattle, sheep, and horses are reared, and great quantities of poultry are sent annually to Paris. The trade of fish-curing is pursued along the coast, from which an abundant supply of lobsters and oysters is obtained. *Minerals.* Coal, grey marble, and freestone are mined and quarried. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs,



Calventura Islands

lace, yarn, jewellery, cutlery, porcelain, and paper. The chief town of the department is Caen; Falaise, Bayeux, Vire, Lisieux and Pont-l'Évêque are chief towns of arrondissements. *Pop.* 480,992.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, *kal-ven-too'-ra*, two groups of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah. *Lat.* 16° 55' N. *Lon.* 94° 14' E.

CALVERT, *käl'-ver-le*, a parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Leeds. *Area.* 8998 acres. *Pop.* including the township of Pudsey, 28,563.

CALVERT, *käl'-vert*, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west shore of the Chesapeake. *Area.* 239 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one-half are coloured.

CALVERT ISLAND is situated on the W. coast of British Columbia. *Lat.* 51° 21' N. *Lon.* 128° 20' W.—There is a group of islands of the same name in the Pacific. *Lat.* 8° 45' N. *Lon.* 171° 10' E.

CALVI, *kal'-ve*, a fortified town in Corsica, in the Gulf of Calvi, 33 miles S.W. from Bastia. There is a lighthouse on Point Rivelata, at the entrance to the harbour. *Pop.* about 2000. It was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days. *Lat.* 42° 34' N. *Lon.* 8° 44' E.

CALVISANO, *kal'-ve-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles S. from Brescia, situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, rich in grain and pasture, and containing numerous mulberry-plantations. *Pop.* about 3000.

CAM, or GRANTA, *käm*, a river of England, rising in Essex, and flowing through the north-east part of the county of Cambridge, until it falls into the Ouse, 3½ miles from Ely. It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge, and has a course altogether of 40 miles.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAM, a village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire. *Pop.* about 2000, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

CAMAMU, *ka'-ma-moo*, the name of an island, a flourishing town, and a bay of Brazil. The bay is 82 miles S.W. from Bahia, and the town has a trade in timber, rum, and rice. *Pop.* 2000.

CAMANA, *ka-ma'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name, in the department of Arequipa, in Peru, situated on the river Camana, about 6 miles from the sea. *Pop.* 1500.

CAMARGUE, *la, ka-marg'*, an island of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and formed by two branches of that river. It is quite flat, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, but on the banks of the Rhone it is extremely fertile, yielding red wine and wheat, and affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep. The phenomenon of the mirage is here frequently to be seen during the heats of summer.

CAMBAY, *kam'-bai*, a seaport town of Hindostan, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 79 miles N. from Surat: a great portion of it is in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, but it is still celebrated for the exquisitely carved ornaments of carnelian and bloodstone that are manufactured there, and the skill displayed by its silversmiths in embossing articles in silver. *Pop.* 10,000. The gulf is about 80 miles long, and 37 miles wide at its entrance; it receives from the E. the rivers Nerbudda, Taptee, and Mhye; from the N. the Sabermutty, and from the W. the Gooma

Cambridge

and Geyla. *Lat.* between 21° 5' and 22° 17' N. *Lon.* between 72° 19' and 72° 51' E.

CAMBERWELL, *käm'-ber-wel*, a parish of England, and suburb of London, in the county of Surrey, 2 miles from St. Paul's cathedral. *Area.* 4570 acres. *Pop.* 71,488.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, *käm'-bo'-de-a*, a country of Asia, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to a small tributary state of Siam. It is bounded on the N. by Assam, W. by the river Me-kiang, S. by the China Sea, and E. by Cochin-China. *Desc.* The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundance of rice, vegetables, and fruits, as well as many medicinal plants. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, one of the provinces of Cochin-China, comprising nearly the whole of the above, and still called by the same name. *Desc.* As far as it is known, it is distinguished by its fertility, being formed by the alluvial deposits of its large rivers, and almost a level. *Zoology.* Elephants, buffaloes, horned cattle, hogs, wild and tame goats, hares, cranes, and all kinds of poultry. *Pro.* Rice, areca-nuts, betel, spices, gamboge, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, and ivory. Mats make a large portion of its exports. (See ANAM and COCHIN-CHINA.)

CAMBODIA, CAPE, the S. extremity of Cambodia. *Lat.* 8° 32' N. *Lon.* 104° 38' E.

CAMBOJA, MAEKHAUN, or ME-KIANG, *käm'-bo'-ja*, a river of Asia, which is supposed to rise among the mountains of independent Tartary. It passes through the province of Yun-nan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the Chinese Sea by several mouths.

CAMBORNE, *käm'-born*, a town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 4 miles from Redruth, and the centre of the mining district. *Area* of parish, 6744 acres. *Pop.* 14,056.—The copper-mine of Dolcoate, in this parish, is 1000 feet in depth.

CAMBRAY, or CAMBRAI, *käm'-brai*, a fortified town of France, in the department Nord, or the North, on the Schildt. It is 17 miles S.W. from Valenciennes, and is entered through four gateways. Its citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. The cathedral of St. Sepulchre contains a monument by David to the memory of Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, and author of "Télémaque." *Manf.* Cambrics, which take their name from the town, thread, lace, leather, and soap. It has a trade in wool, flax, butter, and hops. *Pop.* 22,557.—In 1508 the league of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the Ladies' Treaty, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1536 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken. This city was the Camaracum of the Romans. It was taken by assault by the British in 1815.

CAMBRIA, *käm'-bre-a*, a post township of Niagara county, New York, 22 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 2300.—2. A county of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 670 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, with coal and iron in abundance. *Pop.* 29,155.—This county is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railway, and by the Central Railway.

CAMBRIDGE, anciently GRANTA, the capital of Cambridgeshire, in England, is situated on the river Cam, by which it is divided into two ar-

## Cambridge

equal parts. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university; the first public instrument relating to which does not ascend higher than an act of parliament of Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. It is said, indeed, to have been founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglia, about 630. The university consists of fifteen different colleges, and two halls. Among the public buildings belonging to the university are the Schools, the University Library, calculated to contain 200,000 volumes, the Senate-house, the Pitt Press, the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the Observatory. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St. Peter's or Peter House, founded in 1257, and consisting of two small courts. 2. Clare Hall, erected originally in 1326, and re-established and rebuilt about 1342. 3. Pembroke College, in 1347. 4. Gonville and Caius College, in 1348. 5. Trinity Hall, in 1350. 6. Corpus Christi, Benet, or Benedict College, in 1351. 7. King's College, in 1441. The chapel of this college, said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, was founded by Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII. The college consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel is the most admired. 8. Queen's College, founded in 1446. 9. St. Catherine's College, founded in 1473. 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, converted, in 1496, into a college. 11. Christ's College, founded originally by Henry VI. as God's House, was endowed in 1505, by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's College was also founded by the same Margaret, in 1511. 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1519. 14. Trinity College, founded by king Henry VIII., in 1546; here there is a library, which ranks among the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. 15. Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, in 1584. 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1598. 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1800, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made in 1717. The total number of members on the boards may be between 7000 and 8000. Each college has its own statutes, by which it is governed; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, the members of which amount to 4000, and have the degree of Doctor or M.A. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by this senate. Among the numerous churches in Cambridge, those of the University Church, or Great St. Mary's, and the Round Church, are the most remarkable. It contains a free grammar-school in connexion with Caius College, Addenbrooke's hospital, a county jail near a fine open space of ground known as Parker's Piece, a sessions-house built on or close to the site of the old castle, and a town-hall in the market-place. There is a conduit in the market-place, built by Hobson, the Cambridge carrier and livery-stable keeper, whose death gave occasion to the composition of one

## Camel's Hump

of Milton's sonnets. Milton was a student of Christ's College. No manufacture of consequence is carried on in Cambridge; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. *Pop.* 26,361. It is a station on the Great Eastern, and on a branch of the London and North Western Railways.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of Massachusetts, U.S., on Charles river, 3 miles N.W. from Boston. It contains a court-house, county jail, state arsenal, and several churches for different sects. It also contains Harvard College, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1633, in less than twenty years after the first settlement of New England. It possesses a library, a laboratory, museum, and botanical garden. *Pop.* 26,000.—Many of the most eminent literary men of the United States have resided in Cambridge; amongst others, Longfellow the poet, who occupied a house which George Washington formerly inhabited.—Another, in Washington county, New York, 12 miles from Salem. *Pop.* 3000.—The name of several other townships.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, *kām'-bridj-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N.W. by Northamptonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S.W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. *Eat.* 50 miles long, by 30 broad. *Area.* 857 square miles. *Desc.* the N. part is occupied by the isle of Ely, which is fertile, and produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and cole-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for new cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts are to the S. and S.W., consisting chiefly of elevated land. The S.E. division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and healthy. *Rivers.* The Great Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Nen. *Pop.* 181,585.

CAMBUSLANG, *kām-bus-läng*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 8 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 3500.

CAMBUSNETHAN, *kām-bus-ne'-than*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 5 miles S.E. from Glasgow. *Area.* 5208 acres. *Pop.* 3647.

CAMBENA. (See KABEINA.)

CAMDEN, *kām'-den*, a county on the coast of Georgia, U.S., separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. *Area.* 765 square miles. *Pop.* 6500, of whom nearly two-thirds are coloured.—Another, in North Carolina. *Area.* 280 square miles. *Pop.* 6500, of whom a half are coloured.—Also the name of several other cities and townships in the United States.

CAMDEN, a maritime county of New South Wales, inclosed landward by the counties of Cork, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Argyle, and St. Vincent; and bounded on the E. by the Pacific.—Also a village in the same county, 40 miles from Sydney.

CAMDEN TOWN, a large suburb of London, in the parish of St. Pancras, about 3½ miles N.W. from St. Paul's.

CAMEL, *kām'-el*, a small river of England. (See ALAN.)

CAMELFORD, *kām'-el-ford*, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the river Camel, 18 miles N. from Launceston. The streets are broad and well paved, but the houses are indifferent. *Pop.* 1620.

CAMEL'S HUMP, a mountain of Vermont,



Cameron

United States, and one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. *Height.* 4188 feet.

CAMERON, *kām-e-ron*, a county of Texas, U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico. *Area.* 5460 square miles. *Pop.* about 9000.

CAMEROONS, *kām-e-roons*, a river of Africa, falling into the Bight of Biafra, near *lat.* 4° N., *lon.* 9° 40' E.—CAPE CAMEROONS is on an island in the course of this river.—CAMEROONS PEAK, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name. *Lat.* 4° 13' N. *Lon.* 9° 10' E. *Height*, estimated at 13,000 feet.

CAMETA, *kām-ai-ta*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of the Tocantins, 100 miles S.W. from Belem. *Pop.* 20,000.—A fertile district was assigned to this town in 1839.

CAMISANO, *ka-me-sa-no*, a town of Lombardy, in Italy, 6 miles N. from Crema. There is an ancient Gothic castle here, with a large tower. *Pop.* 1106.—Another in Venice, or Austrian Italy, 9 miles S.E. from Vicenza. *Pop.* 2800.

CAMOGHE, *kām-og*, a mountain of Switzerland, 7 miles from Lago Lugano. *Height.* 8800 feet.

CAMONICA, or VALLE CAMONICA, *ka-mo-ne-ka*, a well-cultivated valley of N. Italy, extending for 50 miles, and terminating at the lake of Iseo. It is watered by the Oglio, and is the route from Italy to the Tyrol. It has marble and slate quarries, and lead, iron, and copper mines. *Pop.* about 60,000.

CAMPAGNA, *kām-pan-ya*, a town of S. Italy, situated amid high mountains, 17 miles E. from Salerno, in the province of Principato Citra. It has a cathedral, and is a bishop's see. *Pop.* about 9000.—There is a village of the same name 12 miles S.W. from Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *de ro-ma*, an old province of the States of the Church, Italy, part of which now forms the delegation of Frosinone, and the remainder the Comarca di Roma. It is from 50 to 70 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. On account of malaria, this region is but little inhabited.—This province was the ancient Latium.

CAMPAGNAC, *kām-pan-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 26 miles E. from Rodez. *Pop.* 1300.

CAMPAN, *kām-pa*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 4 miles S. from Bagnères-de-Bigorre. *Manf.* Paper and cloth. *Pop.* 4000.—In its neighbourhood there are marble-quarries.

CAMPANA, *kām-pa-na*, an island to the W. of Wellington Island, off the W. coast of Patagonia. *Ext.* 55 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. *Lat.* 48° 20' S. *Lon.* 75° 25' W.

CAMPBELL, the name of several counties in the United States of America. 1. In Virginia. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom nearly a half are coloured.—2. In Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area.* 120 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—3. In Tennessee. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—4. In Georgia. *Area.* 360 square miles. *Pop.* 7500, of whom 1500 are coloured.—All these counties have a fertile soil, and yield grain and tobacco.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, about 120 miles S. of the Auckland Islands. It is 36 miles in circumference. Its coast is indented with bays, which afford commodious harbours for shipping. *Lat.* 52° 33' S. *Lon.* 169° 9' E.

CAMPBELTOWN, a seaport town and parish of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on the E. coast

Campsie

of the peninsula of Cantire, 38 miles S.W. from Ayr. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in distilling, and in the herring-fishery. *Pop.* of parish, 8149.—Also a village in Inverness-shire, on Beaully Firth, 9 miles N.E. from Inverness. *Pop.* 842.

CAMPDEN, or CAMDEN. (See CHIPPING CAMDEN.)

CAMPEACHY, *kām-pe-che*, the chief seaport town of Yucatan, Central America, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, and 90 miles S.W. from Merida. Its houses are well built of stone. There is a good dock and fort, which commands both the town and harbour. It has, besides, churches, convents, a college, and ship-building docks. Cotton and wax are its principal exports, and it is the centre of the Campeachy wood or logwood trade. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 19° 52' N. *Lon.* 90° 34' W.

CAMPEGINE, *kām-pai-jé-nai*, a town of N. Italy, on the Enza, 8 miles W. from Reggio. *Pop.* 3362.

CAMPERDOWN, *kām-per-down*, a village of Holland, on the coast of the province of North Holland, 27 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

CAMPL, *kām-pe*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Terra di Otranto, 9 miles N.W. from Lecce. *Pop.* 4463.

CAMPL, a district in Central Italy, in the Val d'Arno, 7 miles below Florence. It contains several villages of the same name, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the preparation of the fine Tuscan straw for hats and bonnets. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CAMPO, *kām-po*, the name of a number of unimportant villages and towns in Spain and Italy, most of which are distinguished by various affixes.

CAMPO BASSO, *kām-po bas-so*, a fortified town of S. Italy, capital of the province of Campo Basso, 55 miles N.E. from Naples. *Manf.* Cutlery and arms. *Pop.* 14,346.

CAMPO BELLO, *kām-po bel-lo*, an island of New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, with a lighthouse 60 feet high. It has several excellent harbours. *Ext.* 9 miles long, and from 5 to 3 broad. *Lat.* 44° 53' N. *Lon.* 66° 58' W.

CAMPO FORMIO, *kām-po for-me-o*, a town of N. Italy, in the province of, and 7 miles S.W. from, Udine. *Pop.* 1800.—It is remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and France, on the 17th October, 1797. By it, Austria ceded the Low Countries and the territory of the empire as far as the Rhine, she recognised the Cisalpine republic, and received in return the Venetian territories.

CAMPO SANTO, *kām-po san-to*, a town of N. Italy, situated on the Panaro, 14 miles N.E. from the town of Modena. *Pop.* 4548.—In 1743 a sanguinary battle was fought here, between the Spanish and Austrian forces.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, *kām-pos dos goi-ta-ka-zais*, a city of Brazil, on the Parahyba, about 150 miles N.E. from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* 4000.—There is a district attached to this city containing a population of 40,000, and producing considerable quantities of sugar-cane.

CAMPRODON, *kām-pro-done*, a fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, 32 miles N.W. from Girona. *Pop.* 1200. This town was taken by the French in 1794.

CAMPSIE, *kämp-ee*, a village and parish of



## Camroop

Stirlingshire, Scotland, 15 miles S.W. from Stirling. *Area*. 17,976 acres. *Pop.* 7000, chiefly employed in calico-printing, cotton factories, and chemical works. In its picturesque neighbourhood are CAMPSIE FELS, which attain a height of 1500 feet.

CAMROOP, *kan'-roop*, an old subdivision of British India, now broken up, and distributed under other names. *Area*. 2788 square miles. *Pop.* 300,000.

CAMTOOS, *kām'-toos*, a considerable river of S. Africa, in the S.E. part of the Cape Colony. It rises in the Nieuwveld mountains, and, after a course of 300 miles, falls into St. Francis Bay, about 25 miles S.W. from Uitenhage.

CANAAN, *kā-nai'-ān*, a name common to several townships in the United States. 1. In Somerset county, Maine. 2. In Grafton county, New Hampshire. 3. In Essex county, Vermont. 4. In Litchfield county, Connecticut.

CANADA, *kān'-a-dā*, the most extensive and important British colony in America. It is divided into Canada East, or Upper Canada, and Canada West, or Lower Canada. It is bounded on the N.W. and E. by other British territories, but the lines of demarcation are not positively determined; on the S. and partly on the E. it is bounded by the United States. *Ext.* From Lake Superior to the island of Anticosti, 1275 miles, with an average breadth of 300. *Area*, estimated at 357,882 square miles, which is very nearly equally divided between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. *Desc.* The Upper province may be viewed as possessed of a generally even surface, having few great elevations. It has a table ridge running S.E. and N.W., and forming a watershed between lakes Huron and Superior; but there are no physical features sufficiently striking to require particular description. The Lower province may be viewed as mountainous when compared with the other. The principal ranges run parallel with each other, and stretch from S.W. to N.E. They are called the Green, the Mealy, and the Watchish mountains. The first commences at Quebec, and, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, follows the course of that river to where the range ends, between the bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. The second stretches along the N. side of the river, and ends at Sandwich Bay; and the third, in the form of a crescent, lies between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. *Rivers.* The St. Lawrence and its tributaries, the Ottawa, Saguenay, St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, Richelieu, or Chambly, Chaudière, and St. Francis. *Lakes.* The largest in the world, and extremely numerous. (See AMERICA, NORTH.) *Climate.* Hot in summer and intensely cold in winter, but extremely healthy. In Upper Canada the winter is considerably shorter than in Lower, and also milder, on account of its proximity to the great lakes. The skies of Canada are celebrated for their purity and transparency, fogs being hardly known. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, otters, martens, racoons, minks, muskrats, and squirrels. Deer were at one time plentiful, but they have become scarce, and the lynx and the wild cat have almost disappeared before the axe of the settler. Wild turkeys, swans, woodcocks, and snipes are frequently met with; whilst ducks and geese abound. The sky is sometimes darkened by flights of wild pigeons and jays. Woodpeckers and blackbirds are found in many and beautiful varieties. Besides these,

## Canada

there are eagles, hawks, kites, owls, crows, bitterns, and herons. Among reptiles, the rattlesnake and adder are found; but, although snakes are numerous, they are not so abundant as they are in the United States. Of insects, the bee and the mosquito are plentiful; and both the lakes and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The domestic animals are the same as those of this country. *Forests.* Immense; indeed, the greater part of the country is still covered with wood, chiefly consisting of the red and white pine, mingled with various kinds of ash, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, the butternut-tree, black walnut, cherry, bird's-eye maple, sugar-maple, lime-tree, white sycamore, and button-wood. In moist places, the alder, the willow, and several varieties of thorn appear; whilst the tamarack and the red and white cedar spread their green foliage over the swamps. A profusion of flowers paint the earth, and wild fruits of the choicest description are gathered from the fruit-bearing bushes and trees. Among these may be noticed currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, figs, &c. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, pease, maize, buckwheat, and potatoes; nearly all kinds of vegetables thrive with proper cultivation, and pumpkins and squashes grow to an enormous size in the open fields. A considerable portion of ground is laid out for pasture and cattle, and sheep and hogs are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. *Exp.* Timber is the principal article; but large quantities of salted beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, pease, pot and pearl ashes, are also exported. There is a considerable trade carried on in lumber, fur, and wool, and a vast capital is invested in saw-mills and log-ponds. *Imp.* Wines, spirits, molasses, tobacco, tea, coffee, and refined sugars. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Gov.* Resembles that of Great Britain. The executive is vested in a governor-general, appointed by the Crown, and assisted in his administration by an executive council, the members of which hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of members elected by the people, and the mode of proceeding in the provincial parliament is precisely the same as that followed by the parliament of Great Britain. *Pop.* 2,506,755, the inhabitants of each province being pretty equally divided. *Lat.* between 42° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 64° and 90° W.—The name of Canada is taken from the Indian word *kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts. The country was discovered, in 1497, by John and Sebastian Cabot, and, in 1533, was taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in the name of Francis I., and called New France. In 1542, La Roche of Roberval built the fort of Charlebourg, at no great distance from Quebec; and, in 1603, Samuel Champlain founded Quebec itself. In 1617 a French expedition was formed to explore the colony, on which the English made several attempts between 1689 and 1711, without much success. In 1754 the war between France and England broke out, and continued till between 1759-60, when Canada was conquered by the British, and definitively ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in 1763. One of the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec, in 1759, where the French general, Montcalm, and the British leader, Wolfe, both fell, mortally wounded. During the American war of inde-

Canadian River

pendence, Canada, in 1775, was invaded, but without success. In 1791 an act of parliament divided Canada into two provinces,—to be called Upper and Lower Canada. In 1793 it was made an English bishopric; and there are now bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops and Protestant ministers of all denominations. In 1812, during the second American war, Lower Canada was the scene of frequent combats between the British and Americans. In 1838 and 1839 the Lower province was shaken by a violent insurrectionary movement, which was successfully quelled by the firmness of the British power. In the latter year the Canadas were reunited under one governor-general.

CANADIAN RIVER, after a course estimated at 800 miles, joins the Arkansas, in the state of Arkansas, North America, near *lat.* 37° N., and *lon.* 106° W.

CANALE, *ka-na'-lai*, a town of N. Italy, 24 miles S.E. from Turin. It has mineral waters. *Pop.* 4500.

CANANDAIGUA, *kän'-än-dai'-ga*, a post township and village in the county of Ontario, U.S., 190 miles W. from Albany. *Pop.* about 7000.—The town stands on a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, with an average breadth of about 2 miles.

CANANORE, *kan'-a-nor*, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, in the presidency of Madras, and 100 miles from Seringapatam. It was the capital of a territory long ruled over by female sovereigns, and is the chief military station of the British in Malabar.—In 1501 a small fort was built here by the Portuguese, which was taken by the Dutch in 1664. These were subsequently driven out by Tippeo Saib, and, in 1790, the British took possession.

CANAR, *ka'-nar*, a small town of Ecuador, S. America, 160 miles S. from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

CANARA, *kan'-a-ra*, a province on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by Mysore and the Balaghaut ceded districts, S. by Malabar, and W. by the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* 180 miles long, by 30 to 70 broad. *Area.* 7400 square miles. *Pop.* about 800,000.—This province was ceded to the British government in 1799.

CANARIES, or CANARY ISLANDS, *kä-nair'-es*, a group in the Atlantic, off the W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are Tenerife, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Palma, Hierro or Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerote or Lanzarote. They are supposed to be the islands which the ancients called the Fortunate Islands. *United Area*, estimated at 1758 square miles. *Desc.* The whole have a mountainous character; some of their peaks attain a great height, the Peak of Tenerife being 12,182 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the mountains, which incline towards the west and north, are covered with vegetation, and exhibit on successive slopes, rising above each other, the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zone. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Tenerife; Lancerote and Fuerteventura are dry and sandy; but they are all more or less volcanic. *Climate.* Hot, though tempered in a great measure by sea-breezes. *Zoology.* There are many dogs, and the goat is of great service, as

Candia, or Crete

also the camel and ass, which are used as beasts of burden. The principal birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, and the canary-bird, so well known throughout the civilized world. *Pro.* The most valuable production of the Canaries is wine, of which Tenerife yields a great quantity; wheat, maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other articles of trade are brandy, archil, and soda. *Pop.* 234,000. *Lat.* between 27° 40' and 29° 25' N. *Lon.* between 13° 25' and 18° 16' W.—These islands were first discovered about 1330, when a French vessel was driven upon them by stress of weather. In 1385 the Spaniards attempted to settle on some of the islands, but they did not succeed in bringing the whole group into subjection until 1493, since which time they have retained undisputed possession of them.

CANARY, GRAND, the most fertile of the group of the Canaries, and the largest with the exception of Tenerife. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, by 28 broad. *Area.* 758 square miles. *Desc.* The whole island consists, so to speak, of one mountain, the culminating point of which is El Cumbre, which rises to 6648 feet above the level of the sea, and has its summit capped with perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. *Pop.* about 60,000. Las Palmas is the capital of the island, and one of the principal seaports of the entire group.

CANCALE, *kan'-kal*, a seaport town and parish of France, in the department Ille and Vilaine, 8 miles N.E. from St. Malo. *Pop.* 6000.—The rocks around Cancale furnish large quantities of oysters.

CANCELLARA, *kan-sail'-la'-ra*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Basilicata, 7 miles N.E. from Potenza. *Pop.* 2898.

CANCHE, *kansh*, a river of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, which rises near Estrées, and falls, after a course of 50 miles, into the British Channel.

CANDAHAR, or KANDAHAR, *kan'-da-har'*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and one of its capitals. It stands in a fertile plain, 200 miles S.W. from Cabool, and about 3500 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Unascertained; but variously stated from 30,000 to 100,000. *Lat.* 32° 37' N. *Lon.* 66° 20' E.—This city is supposed to have originally been founded by Alexander the Great. (See AFGHANISTAN.)

CANDEISH, or KHANDEISH, *kan'-dish*, an old province of Hindostan, which now belongs to the presidency of Bombay, and is inclosed by the districts of Surat and Ahmednuggur, and the Indore, Gwalior, and Nizam's territories. *Area*, about 12,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, nearly encompassed by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda, the Tuptee or Taptee, and other considerable streams. *Pro.* Grain, indigo, and cotton. *Pop.* 778,112. *Lat.* between 20° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 73° and 76° E.—Ceded to the British in 1819.

CANDELARO, *kan'-dai'-la'-ro*, a river of S. Italy, in the province of Foggia, rising in Mount Liburno. After receiving the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone, during a course of 40 miles, it falls into the Adriatic Sea. At its mouth are salt-works.

CANDIA, or CRETE, *kän'-de-a*, an island be-



## Candia

longing to Turkey, in the Mediterranean, situated to the south of the Grecian Archipelago. *Ect.* 150 miles long, with a breadth ranging from 6 to 35. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by a high range throughout its entire length. Mount Psilorati, renowned in classic story as Mount Ida, rises, near its centre, to a height of 7674 feet. The coasts are indented with caverns, and the soil of the valleys is fertile and productive. *Climate.* Genial and healthy. *Pro.* Oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, honey, cotton, and corn. *Manf.* Leather, soap, spirits, sacking, and coarse cloths. *Pop.* estimated at 324,000, of whom 217,145 are Greeks. *Lat.* between  $34^{\circ} 55'$  and  $35^{\circ} 43' N.$  *Lon.* between  $23^{\circ} 30'$  and  $26^{\circ} 20' E.$

CANDIA, the capital of the above island, is situated in an elevated plain on the N. coast, and is strongly fortified. The houses are mean and ill-built. The harbour, once capacious, is now available only for vessels of light draught. *Manf.* Soap, brandy, and silk and cotton goods. *Pop.* 20,000 Turks, 12,000 Greeks. *Lat.*  $35^{\circ} 21' N.$  *Lon.*  $25^{\circ} 7' E.$ —This town fell before the arms of the Turks in 1669. It was besieged for twenty years, during which 29,000 Christians and 70,000 Turks were slain. The Turks made 69 assaults, and the Venetians 80 sorties, and 1364 mines were exploded on both sides.

CANDY, or KANDY, *kān'-de*, a kingdom of Ceylon, which formerly occupied the central part of that island. The Dutch had obtained possession of the coast and that part of the island which lay around Candy, but they were expelled by the English, who soon entered into a war with the Candians, and obtained possession of their capital, in which only a detachment of troops was left. These suffered so much from the climate, that they were unable to withstand the attacks of the Candians, and were compelled to retreat. Afterwards, though they surrendered on terms, they were all put to the sword, with the exception of Major Davie, the commander, who was detained prisoner by the Candians until his death. Candy, the capital, was again taken possession of by the British, and abandoned. In 1815 the country was invaded for the third time, with 3000 men, and the sovereign being formally deposed in 1816, the kingdom of Candy was annexed to the British dominions.

CANDY, or KANDY, a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the above, situated in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, 120 miles N.E. from Colombo. It consists mostly of mud huts with European barracks, the residence of the British governor, several missionary schools, an hospital, and many small temples. It now belongs to the British. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.*  $7^{\circ} 18' N.$  *Lon.*  $80^{\circ} 41' E.$

CANEA, or KHANIA, a fortified seaport of the island of Candia, on the north coast, 64 miles W. from Candia. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Its harbour is the best in the island; it has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Chiefly soap. *Exp.* Fruit, oil, soap, silk, and wool. *Pop.* 12,000 Turks, and 4000 Christians, Greeks, and Jews.

CANELLI, *ka-nel'-le*, a town of N. Italy, on the Belbo, 13 miles S. from Asti. *Pop.* 4200.

CANICATTI, *kan'-e-kat'-te*, a town in Sicily, on the Naro, 15 miles E. from Girgenti. It is well built; and most of its inhabitants are employed in agricultural pursuits. *Pop.* 20,149.

## Cantal

CANIGOU *kan'-e-goo*, a mountain of France, 27 miles from Perpignan. *Height.* 9137 feet; it is one of the highest points of the Pyrenees.

CANINO, *ka-nē'-no*, a town of Central Italy, 20 miles N.W. from Viterbo. It possesses a fine palace, given by Pius VII. to Lucien Bonaparte, who took the title of prince of Canino. *Pop.* 1522.

CANNE, *kān'-ne*, a small village of S. Italy, in the province of Bari, 8 miles W. from Barletta, near the Ofanto, on the site of the ancient *Cannae*, where Hannibal defeated the Roman consuls P. Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with immense slaughter, on the 21st of May, 216 B.C. The present inhabitants still call the place where the battle occurred "Campo di Sangue," "the field of blood."

CANNES, or CANES, *kan*, a small seaport of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles N.E. from Draguignan. It has a trade in fruit, corn, and anchovies. *Pop.* about 7357.—Bonaparte landed here on March 1st, 1815, on his return from Elba. Near the town are some beautiful villas, owned principally by English noblemen and gentlemen. Lord Brougham has a residence here, where he goes every year, to avoid the rigours of the English winter.

CANNINGTON, *kān'-ning-ton*, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 3 miles N.W. from Bridgewater. *Area.* 5015 acres. *Pop.* 1419. In the neighbourhood is Kit-hill, with an elevation of 1067 feet.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

CANNOCK, *kān'-nok*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 8 miles N.W. from Walsall, situated upon a branch of London and N. W. Railway. *Area.* 10,775 acres. *Pop.* 3964.—CANNOCK CHASE, a bleak tract of 25,000 acres, on which it is proposed to build a grand central arsenal, is in this neighbourhood.

CANSO, *kān'-so*, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, in *lat.*  $45^{\circ} 17' N.$ ; *lon.*  $61^{\circ} W.$ —The Gut of CANSO leads from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Straits, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

CANSTADT, or CANNSTADT, *kan'-stat*, a well-built town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 2 miles N.E. from Stuttgart, and a favourite resort of the inhabitants of that town. *Pop.* 5500.—In the vicinity a battle was fought in 1796, between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles of Austria.

CANTA, *kan'-tu*, a province and government of Peru, said to contain 62 towns. *Ect.* 100 miles long, by 72 broad. *Rivers.* Carabaya and Pasamayo. *Desc.* Intersected by the Andes, on the sides of which fruits and vegetables are cultivated. Cattle, sheep, and wild goats are numerous; but little is known of the country. *Pop.* of province, about 13,000. Its capital, of the same name, 40 miles N. from Lima, is in *lat.*  $11^{\circ} 25' S.$ ; *lon.*  $76^{\circ} 42' E.$

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kān-tai'-bre-an*, the W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, in Spain, extending as far as Cape Finisterre. Some of their summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTAL, *kan'-tal*, a department of France, which comprises the greater part of the old province Auvergne. *Area.* 2217 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with its surface almost entirely covered with the débris of extinct volcanoes. There is, consequently, no great fertility,



## Canteleu

except in the valleys. *Rivers.* The Alagnon, the Lot, and Dordogne, with their affluents. *Pro.* Buckwheat, corn, potatoes, and chestnuts; cattle are fed on the slopes of the hills, and the manufacture of cheese is considerable. The best quality of that article is called Roquefort. *Pop.* 240,523.

**CANTELEU**, *kān'-te-lu(r)*, a town of France, in the department Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 3 miles W. from Rouen. *Pop.* 3500.

**CANTERBURY**, *kān'-ter-ber'-re*, a city, borough, and county of itself, in England, in Kent, on the Stour, 50 miles S.E. from London. *Area.* 3240 acres. The town consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross, and was formerly environed by walls, many portions of which remain. The dignity of being the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England belongs to it, and its spacious and magnificent cathedral, which partakes of the Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular styles of architecture, was erected in the 12th century, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. It is in the form of a double cross, 545 feet in exterior length, and 156 in its greatest breadth at the eastern transept. The height of the vaulted roof is 80 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows are superbly adorned with painted glass. Besides the cathedral, there are many parish churches within the walls of the city, and three in the suburbs. One of the oldest and most interesting of these is St. Martin's Church, which has been lately restored. There are likewise places of worship for other denominations; a missionary college, called St. Augustine's College, built on the remains of a monastery dedicated to St. Augustine, a grammar-school, connected with the cathedral, known as the King's School, several charitable institutions, a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, a philosophical institution, with a library and museum, a jail, a theatre, and barracks both for cavalry and infantry. A high mound, known by the name of the Dane John, which is encompassed by the city wall, is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes. It forms the chief promenade of the citizens, as the old ramparts have been turned into terraces, and new ones added. There are two mineral springs, which are much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk and cotton. *Pop.* 21,324. *Lat.* 51° 16' N. *Lon.* 1° 5' W. It is a station on the South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.—This city is very ancient, and was called *Duro-vernum* by the Romans. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, and takes precedence next to the royal family; he crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey. The Old Chequers Inn, celebrated by Chaucer, is still in existence. Thomas à Becket was assassinated in the north transept of the cathedral in 1170.—The ecclesiastical province of Canterbury includes the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Chichester, St. David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester.

**CANTERBURY**, a village and township of the United States, in New Hampshire, 8 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1700.—Another in Connecticut, 12 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 1600, chiefly engaged in cotton and woollen factories.

**CANTERBURY**, a settlement on the north part

## Cape Breton

of the island of New Zealand, founded by a committee of clergymen and gentlemen belonging to the Established Church. The district is fertile, and is calculated to embrace an area of 2,400,000 acres.

**CANTIRE, or KINTYRE**, *kin'-tire*, a peninsula running between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the S. extremity of Argyshire, Scotland. *Ext.* 43 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles.—The **MULL** is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a lighthouse 297 feet high. *Lat.* 55° 18' N. *Lon.* 5° 49' W.

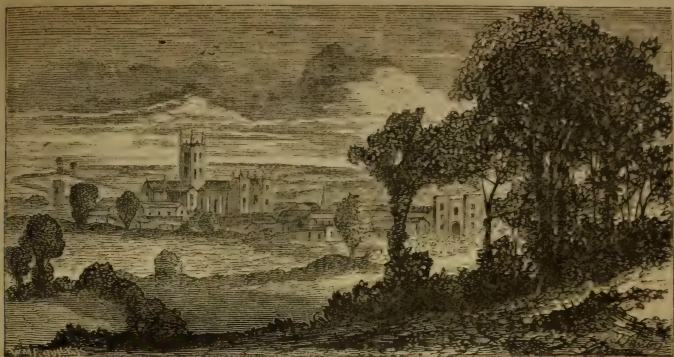
**CANTON**, *kān-ton'*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**CANTON**, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tung, of which it is the capital. It is situated on a river of the same name, at a distance of about 70 miles from its mouth, and is surrounded by walls about six or seven miles in circuit, mounted with several cannon, and entered by twelve gates. The suburbs are very extensive, and the streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind, for warehouses, or apartments for the females of the family. All the streets are well furnished with shops. The factories of the different European powers extend along the banks of the river, having their respective flags displayed. They usually consist of four or five houses; and the factory belonging to the British surpasses the others in size and elegance. A broad parade, called Respondentia Walk, extends along the river in front of the factories, where the Europeans resort to enjoy the cool of the evening. It is a place of very great trade, and several canals, crossed by stone bridges, intersect it in different parts. A large portion of the population live on the water, and the banks of the river and canals are lined with mud huts, in which the poorer classes live, as many as 15 or 20 persons being frequently herded together in one apartment. The principal exports are tea, nankeen, silks, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, tutenag, china-ware, and many other articles. The imports from Great Britain and her eastern settlements are woollen cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nuts, furs, and watches. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. *Lat.* 23° 12' N. *Lon.* 113° 17' E.—In October, 1856, a serious misunderstanding arose between Great Britain and China, in consequence of the Chinese having boarded the *Arrow*, a small vessel with a British colonial register, lying in the Canton river. For an account of the proceedings connected with this, and the subsequent operations of the naval and military authorities, see **TIEN-TSIN**, and **CHINA**.

**CANTON RIVER**, the Choo-Kiang, or "Pearl River," of the Chinese, is the lower part of the Pe-Kiang. It has a navigable course of 300 miles, and 40 miles below Canton is called the Bocca Tigris. It is studded all round and below Canton with numerous islands, upon which rice is cultivated, and many forts are placed.

**CAPE**, properly a small portion of land jutting into the sea; although the term is also used to define a promontory. For all capes, not given below, see their respective names.

**CAPE BRETON**, a large island of British North America, separated from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso. *Ext.* It is about 100 miles in



CANTERBURY.



CANTON.



CAPE TOWN.





## Cape Charles

length, with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area*, about 3200 square miles. *Exp.* Timber, fish, and coal. *Pop.* 63,000.—Its chief towns are Sydney, Port Hood, and Arichat. It was formerly an independent colony, but is now united to Nova Scotia.

CAPE CHARLES, a headland of British North America. *Lat.* 52° 25' N. *Lon.* 55° 10' W.

CAPE CLEAR, the most southern point of Ireland, on an island, with a lighthouse 455 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 51° 26' N. *Lon.* 9° 29' W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the capital of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea, Africa. *Desc.* Wooded in the neighbourhood, but deficient in water. *Climate.* Humid and unhealthy. *Pro.* Palm oil and maize, which, with gold-dust and tortoiseshell, are exported. *Lat.* 5° 5' N. *Lon.* 1° 13' W.

CAPE COD, a peninsula of North America, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 41° 55' N. *Lon.* 70° 20' W.—It is so called from the great number of codfish found in Massachusetts Bay.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, *da-ro'-ka*, the most western headland of Portugal, with a lighthouse and fort, 20 miles from Lisbon.

CAPE FEAR, a headland forming the S. point of Smith's Island, North Carolina, North America. *Lat.* 33° 48' N. *Lon.* 78° 9' W.

CAPE FRIO, *five'-o*, a headland on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles E. from Rio Janeiro. *Lat.* 22° 59' S. *Lon.* 41° 57' W.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *je'-rar-do*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area.* 864 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about 2000 are negroes.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE COLONY, commonly known as "The Cape," a tract of country in Southern Africa, colonized by the British, and taking its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. It is bounded on the N. by the Gariep, or Great Orange, and Vaal rivers; on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, Caffraria, Natal, and the Drakenberg mountains; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 750 miles in its greatest length from the mouth of the Great Orange river to that of the Great Kei river, and about 425 miles in its greatest breadth along the meridian of Cape Agulhas. *Area*, about 200,000 square miles. *Bays.* St. Helena, Table, False, St. Sebastian, Mossel, St. Francis, and Algoa. *Divisions.* The colony is divided into 21 districts, viz., Cape, Stellenbosch, Zwelendamd, Caledon, Worcester, Clanwilliam, Paarl, Beaufort, Tulbagh, George and Malmesbury on the W., and Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Graaf Reynet, Cradock, Colesberg, Somerset, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Victoria Albert, and Queenstown on the E. Of these Stellenbosch is the principal wine, and Zwelendamd the principal corn district; the others are chiefly devoted to cattle-grazing. *Desc.* The Cape territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other and to the southern coast. Each of these, as it ascends above the other, is proportionably barren. The last range attains a height of 10,000 feet, and the table-land or plain, from which it takes its rise, is considerably more elevated than either of the two other ranges. Thus Southern Africa forms a succession of mountain terraces, rising above each other. The plain, next the sea, has a deep and fertile soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and exhibits a rich variety of trees

## Cape of Good Hope

and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well-watered and fertile lands; whilst the third, called the Great Karoo, is about 200 miles long and 50 broad, and consists of an impenetrable soil, nearly destitute of every trace of vegetation. What is called the Cape District consists chiefly of a peninsula formed by the ocean on the W., by Table Bay on the N., and False Bay on the S. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus, low, flat, and sandy, of considerable breadth, while the peninsula itself is entirely composed of mountains. Of these the most conspicuous is Table Mountain, forming its N. extremity, immediately above Cape Town, and rising to the height of 3582 feet. *Rivers.* Great Fish, Great Kei, Keiskamma, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos, Gauritz, Great Berg, Oliphant, and Orange. Although the streams are numerous, in the summer they are mostly dry. *Zoology.* The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c. have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied, and their breeds been much improved. The merino sheep thrives admirably, and large quantities of its wool are sent to England. The ostrich is found in the plains, and the eagle in the mountains, whilst snakes abound in every part of the interior. *Climate.* Mild and healthy. The country is deluged with rain during the cold season, while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the grain of the Cape is said to be equal in quality to any in the world. *Pro.* Nowhere, perhaps, are produced plants and flowers more distinguished by the elegance of their forms and the brilliancy of their colours, yet the cultivation of the useful kinds of grain has not progressed to a great extent. The culture of the vine, which grows here freely, although the fruit, perhaps, is rather abundant than of first-rate quality, receives considerable attention. There is a large exportation, principally to the mother country, of the wines known as Cape and Constantia, and a kind of sherry and port wine termed South African is also manufactured. *Minerals.* Gold has been found in the basin of the Orange river, and there are copper-mines at work, yielding, it is said, 60 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. *Pop.* 268,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 34° 51' S. *Lon.* between 16° 20' and 28° E.—The Cape of Good Hope, which was long a barrier to the progress of Europeans eastward, was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese navigator. He called it the "Cape of Tempests," on account of the storms which he had there experienced. John II. of Portugal, however, altered its title to that of "Good Hope," as he justly thought that it would open the road to the Indies. It was doubled in 1497 by the Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama; shortly after which European ships were seen for the first time in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonize it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery or driven beyond the mountains, and the Cape settlement was gradually extended. In 1795 it was reduced by the British naval force, but restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens in 1802. It was again reduced in January, 1806, and was permanently

## Cape Hatteras

confirmed to Great Britain at the congress of Vienna in 1815.

CAPE HATTERAS, *hät'-te-räs*, in the United States, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast of N. Carolina. *Lat.* 35° 14' N. *Lon.* 75° 30' W.

CAPE HAYTIEN, *hai'-te-en*, a seaport town of Hayti, 90 miles N. from Port au Prince. *Pop.* perhaps 17,000. *Lat.* 19° 50' N. *Lon.* 72° 12' W.

CAPE HOEN, or HOORN, *horn*, the most southern point of America, named by Schouten, its discoverer, after the place of his nativity in the Netherlands. *Lat.* 55° 59' S. *Lon.* 67° 16' W.

CAPE LA HAGUE, *haig*, a promontory of France, in the English Channel, opposite the island of Alderney, 16 miles W. from Cherbourg. *Lat.* 49° 43' N. *Lon.* 1° 57' W.—CAPE LA HOGUE is on the opposite side of the same peninsula, 14 miles N.E. from Valognes, off which the united Dutch and English fleets, under Admiral Russell, defeated the French naval force under Tourville, May 19th, 1692.

CAPE MAX, a county and headland of New Jersey, in the United States. *Area.* 240 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 7000.

CAPE MOUNT, a river of W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in *lat.* 6° 44'; *lon.* 11° 25' W.

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, *vawunks*, a river of Central America, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Gracias a Dios. Its course is through Nicaragua and the Mosquito territory, and it is navigable to a considerable distance inland.

CAPE TOWN, a fortified seaport town of S. Africa, the capital of Cape Colony, agreeably situated at the head of Table Bay, on a plain sloping downwards from Table Mount, and 32 miles N. from "the Cape." The streets are built with great regularity, being all parallel to, and intersecting each other at right angles; they are open and airy, and are watered by canals, which are walled in, and planted with oaks on either side. It contains a great many churches and chapels, an exchange, an observatory, a college, the South African Institution, a public library, and a botanic garden. Cape Town is defended by a fortress of considerable strength, and numerous batteries and redoubts, some of which were added by Sir James Craig. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 33° 56' S. *Lon.* 18° 27' E. Cape Town was founded by the Dutch in 1650. The first parliament elected by the colony was opened here on the 1st of July, 1854.

CAPE VERD, *verd*, the most W. cape of Africa, so called from the rich green foliage of a group of baobab trees which crown its summit. *Lat.* 14° 43' N. *Lon.* 17° 34' W.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, a Portuguese group in the Atlantic Ocean, about 320 miles W. of the above cape. They consist of ten islands and four islets. Their names are Boavista, Sal, Mayo, Santiago, Brava, Fogo, Grande Rombo, S. Nicolas and S. Lucia, Branco, Razo, S. Vincente, and S. Antonio. *United Area*, estimated at 1650 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, with some of the peaks rising to a considerable height. The volcano of Fogo attains an elevation of 9157 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, rice, French beans, coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, orchil, and an abundance of the usual tropical fruits. Cattle are reared, and pigs and goats are numerous. Mules and asses are the beasts of burden, and fowls are plentiful. Fish abound in the neighbouring

## Capri

seas, and amber is found along the coasts. The scarcity of fresh water, however, is a great drawback, and is the occasion of frequent and severe distress. The principal branches of industry are the preparation of salt, and agriculture. *Manf.* Leather, linen, soap, and pottery. *Pop.* estimated at about 85,000. *Lat.* between 14° 45' and 17° 13' N. *Lon.* between 22° 45' and 25° 25' W.—The province of CAPE VERD comprises these islands and the Portuguese possessions near Cape Roxo, on the African continent, the capital of which is Ribeira Grande, in the island of Santiago. The only form of worship practised in the islands is the Roman Catholic.

CAPE WRATH, *rawth*, is the N.W. extremity of Scotland, and is formed by a pyramidal mass of gneiss, surmounted by a lighthouse, the light of which is 400 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 58° 33' N. *Lon.* 4° 58' W.

CAPE YORK, the extreme point of the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 10° 38' S. *Lon.* 142° 33' E.

CAPESTERRE, LA, or LE MARIGOT, *kaps'-tair*, *mar'-e-go*, a town of Guadaloupe, 12 miles N.E. from Basseterre. *Pop.* about 4000.

CAPITANATA, *ka'-pe-ta-na'-ta*, a province of S. Italy, extending from the Gulf of Venice to the province of Principato Ultra, having Sannio on the W. and Terra di Bari on the S.E. *Rivers.* The Candelaro and its tributaries, the Fortore and Carapella. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing fruit, wine, saffron, and salt. The pastures are rich, and numerous herds are reared. Foggia is the capital, and Manfredonia and Viesti are the chief seaports. *Pop.* about 320,000.

CAPIZ, *ka'-peeth*, a city of the Philippines, on the coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the governor of a province of the same name, which includes Panay and several adjacent islands. *Pop.* 12,000.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, *ka'-po-dis'-tre-a*, a fortified seaport of Austria, in the circle of Istria, and on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste, 9 miles S.W. from Trieste. It communicates with the mainland by a causeway nearly half a mile long, and has a cathedral, a great many churches, a gymnasium, several monasteries and nunneries, and a penitentiary. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Exp.* Wine, oil, and salt. *Pop.* about 7000. *Lat.* 45° 33' N. *Lon.* 33° 44' E.

CAPPAGH, *käp'-pa*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 miles from Omagh. *Area.* 37,671 acres. *Pop.* 10,000.

CAPEL, *käp'-pel*, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles S.W. from Zurich. Here, in 1530, Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish between the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

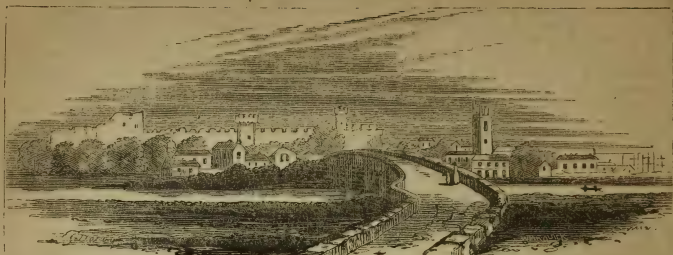
CAPRAJA, *ka-prä'-e-a*, a small island belonging to Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles E. from Cape Corso, Corsica. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 2 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and productive in wine and oil. There is a small fortified port of the same name on the island. *Pop.* about 1000.—It takes its name from the numerous wild goats found upon it.

CAPRERA, *ka-prair'-a*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 2 in breadth.—The residence of the patriot Garibaldi is on this island.

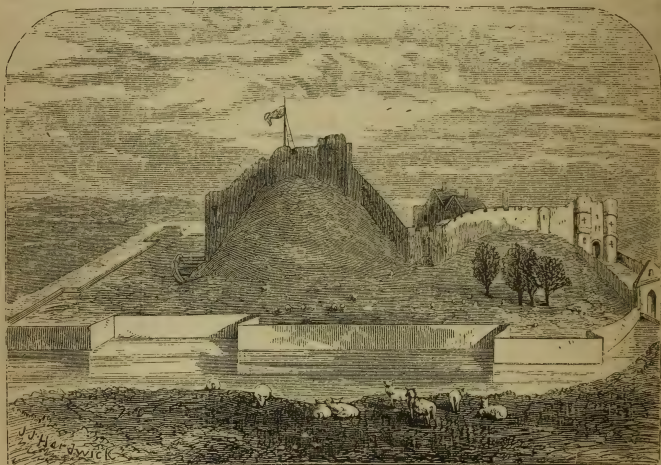
CAPRI, *ka'-pre*, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, and 20 miles S. from the city of Naples. *Ext.* 4 miles long, by 3 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a rocky soil, but producing fruit, grain, oil,



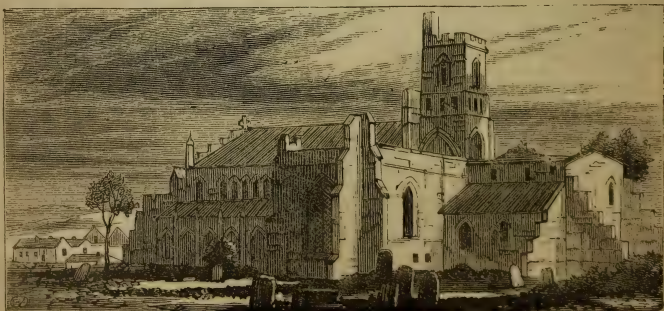




CARDIFF.



CARISBROOK CASTLE. A.D. 1733.



CARLISLE.

## Capricorn Islands

and excellent wine. *Pop.* 2300.—The PORT OF CAPRI is a small fortified town on its S. side.

CAPRICORN ISLANDS, *kai'-pri-korn*, a small group on the tropic of the same name, off the E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 23° 20' S. *Lon.* 152° E.

CAPUA, *ka'-poo-a*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 18 miles N. from Naples. It contains, besides the cathedral, a collegiate church, several parish churches, and a number of convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is considered to be the key of Naples on the N. *Pop.* about 8000.—In ancient times this city rivalled Rome, being called *altera Roma*, another Rome; and possessed so many pleasures and luxuries, that it enervated the soldiers of Hannibal, and rendered them unfit for the hardships of war.

CARACAS, *ka-rai'-kas*, a province of Venezuela, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the S. by the provinces of Venezuela proper and Guiana, on the E. by Barcelona, and on the W. by Varinas and Carabobo. *Area*, about 52,800 square miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but flat along the coast. *Pro.* Indigo, coffee, and cocoa. *Pop.* 243,000. *Lat.* between 7° 38' and 16° 26' N. *Lon.* between 65° 30' and 68° W.

CARACAS, the capital of the republic of Venezuela, in the above province. It is built on a declivity, nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of about 11 miles from the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Its situation is healthy, and it is plentifully supplied with water. *Pop.* from 40,000 to 50,000.—In 1812 an earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons in this place.

CARA HISSAR. (See AFIOU-KARA-HISSAR.)

CARAMANIA, or KARAMAN, *ka-ra-mai'-ne-a*, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Anadolli, S. by the province of Adana, and E. by Marash. Its boundaries, however, are not exactly defined. *Desc.* Mountainous, but intersected with beautiful valleys, in which cotton, sesamum, fruits, and tobacco are raised. Silk is also produced; but the rearing of cattle is the principal branch of industry. *Rivers.* It is watered by the Sihun and Kizil Irmak. *Lakes.* Ak-shehr, Bey-shehr, Saghla, Koj Hissar, an extensive salt lake in the interior, and numerous smaller ones. *Pop.* about 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 31° and 37° E.

CARANACA, *ka'-ra-na'-ka*, a town of Spain, 40 miles W. from Murcia. Near it is a mountain, in which is the stalactite cavern of Barquilla. *Pop.* 10,000.

CARAVAGGIO, *kar'-a-vaj'-e-o*, a town of N. Italy, 15 miles S. from Bergamo. *Pop.* about 7000.—Here Francis Sforza defeated the Venetians in 1448. The painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both surnamed Caravaggio, were natives of this town.

CARBET, LE, *kar'-bai*, a town of Martinique, 2 miles from Saint-Pierre. To the S. of this town is a volcanic mountain, estimated above 5000 feet high. *Pop.* about 3500.

CARBON, *kar'-bon*, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and barren, but the most extensive coal-mining district in the United States. It has a great number of saw, flour, grist, and powder-mills, and several local railways in operation to facilitate the trade of the county. *Pop.* about 21,000.

CARBONNE, *kar'-bon'*, a town of France, in the department Upper Garonne, 23 miles S.W. from

## Cardona

Toulouse. *Manf.* Cloth, bricks, and tiles. *Exp.* Oil and wool. *Pop.* 2700.

CARCASSONNE, *kar-kas-son'*, an ancient city of France, the capital of the department Aude, divided into the Upper and Lower towns by the river Aude, 55 miles S.E. from Toulouse. The former contains the castle and cathedral church, but the latter is better built, being comparatively modern. It is the see of a bishop, and has a college and a tribunal of commerce. *Manf.* Cloth, paper, leather, linen, soap, and nails. It also trades in grain, fruit, flour, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 21,000.—The old town is very ancient, and suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenes. The river, where the town stands, is crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. *Lat.* 43° 12' N. *Lon.* 2° 21' E.

CARDIFF, *kar-dif*, a borough and seaport and county town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, 11 miles S.W. from Newport. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. Its public buildings are a church, a new town-hall, a county-gaol, law-courts, and a theatre. *Pop.* 32,954.—Cardiff is an ancient place, and is surrounded by walls, in which were four gates. Its castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Robert, duke of Normandy, was confined in it for 28 years after the battle of Tinchebrai. This fortress was afterwards taken and partially demolished by Cromwell, but still forms an interesting object, much of its ancient grandeur having been preserved or restored.—It is a station on the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway.

CARDIGAN, a borough and seaport and chief town of Cardiganshire, in Wales, situated about two miles from the mouth of the river Teify, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, now in ruins. It is about 34 miles S.W. from Aberystwith, and has a fine old church, a town-hall, a free grammar-school, and the county gaol. There is a good trade in slates, oats, butter, coal, limestone, and timber. *Pop.* 3543.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, encompassed by the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. Near its N. extremity is the island of Bardsey.

CARDIGANSHIRE, *kar'-di-gan-sheer*, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caernarthenshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. *Area.* 675 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. Plinlimmon, 2481 feet high, is its greatest elevation. There are many valuable mines in Cardiganshire, which afford silver, lead, and copper. Cattle, sheep, and wool are the staple commodities of the county; and a large proportion of the latter is manufactured for home use. *Rivers.* The Teify, Arth, Claerwen, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. *Pop.* 72,245.

CARDINGTON, *kar'-ding-ton*, a village and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. *Area.* 5050 acres. *Pop.* 1400.—Howard the philanthropist lived here, and there is a tablet to his memory in the church.

CARDONA, *kar-do'-na*, a town of Spain, 47 miles N.W. from Barcelona. *Pop.* 2400.—In its



## Cardross

vicinity is a mountain of rock salt, 500 feet high, yielding an inexhaustible supply of the article of which it is composed.

CARDROSS, *kar'-dross*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 3 miles W. from Dumbarton, on the Clyde. *Pop.* 6325.—Robert Bruce died in a castle which stood on Castle Hill, near Cardross, in 1329; and Smollett the historian and novelist was born in this parish in 1720.

CARIACO, *ka'-re-a'-ko*, a seaport town of Venezuela, South America, situated in the province of Cumana, on a river of the same name, 25 miles N.E. from the town of Cumana. *Pop.* about 7500. *Lat.* 10° 30' N. *Lon.* 64° W.—GULF OF CARIACO, on the coast of the province of Cumana, extends 35 miles from W. to E., and is 68 miles broad.—CARIACO, the river, runs through the province of Cumana, and enters the gulf.—One of the Grenadine Islands, in the Windward group, is so called.

CARIBBEAN SEA, *kä'-rib-be'-an*, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, S. and W. by Central and South America, and E. by the Caribbean Islands. Its principal inlets are the gulfs of Darien, Honduras, and Maracaybo. (See ANTILLES.)

CARIGNANO, *ka'-reen-ya'-no*, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po, 11 miles S. from Turin. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 8000.

CARIMATA, *ka'-re-ma'-ta*, an island which gives a name to the Carimata Channel, between Borneo and Billiton. It has a circumference of about 15 miles. It is inhabited. *Lat.* 1° 36' S. *Lon.* 105° 54' E.—The passage between Billiton and Borneo is 120 miles wide.

CARIMON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two islands in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles from Singapore. *Lat.* 1° 5' N. *Lon.* 103° 30' E.

CARIMON JAVA ISLANDS, *ka'-ri-mon*, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 5° 45' S. *Lon.* 110° 15' E.

CARINI, *ka'-re'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 12 miles N.W. from Palermo. *Pop.* 7000.

CARINOLA, *ka'-re-no'-la*, a town of S. Italy, province of Caserta, 20 miles E. from Gaeta, in the neighbourhood of which excellent wine is produced. *Pop.* about 6000.

CARINTHIA, *ka'-rin'-the-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Venice, and W. by Tyrol. *Area.* 4000 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with mountains over its whole surface. The soil is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. *Rivers.* The principal is the Drave. *Lakes.* The Klagenfurt, Mühhlstadt, and Ossiach. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, millet, buckwheat, rye, and barley. Although the valleys of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in its metallic mines, its beautiful white marble, and, in certain situations, its precious stones. *Pop.* 332,000.

CARIPE, *ka'-re-pai*, a town and valley of Venezuela, S. America, 40 miles S.E. from Cumana. *Pop.* 5000.

CARISBROOK, *kä'-is-brook*, a village of England, in the Isle of Wight, formerly of large extent, and still remarkable for its church and castle, both of which are of great antiquity. It is about a mile from Newport. *Pop.* 7500.—Here Charles I. was confined for 13 months previous to his execution.

## Carlos, San

CARLA DE ROQUEFORT, *kar'-la de(r) rok'-for*, a village of France, in the department Ariège, 9 miles from Foix. *Pop.* 404.—Bayle the philosopher was born here, in 1647.

CARLEE, or CARLI, *kar'-lee*, a village of British India, in the province of Aurungabad, in the Bombay presidency, 35 miles S.W. from Poona, remarkable for its Buddhist cave-temples.

CARLENTINI, *kar-len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 19 miles N.W. from Syracuse. *Pop.* 4721.—This place was founded by Charles V. to be the head-quarters of his army of Sicily, but it was never completed, and an earthquake, in 1693, may have had some effect in preventing its ever rising into importance.

CARLINGFORD, *kar'-ling-ford*, a seaport town and parish of Ireland, county of Louth, in a bay to which it gives a name, 43 miles N. from Dublin. *Pop.* of parish, 9500; of town, about 1000. The bay is about 12 miles long and 3 broad, and is connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal.—CARLINGFORD MOUNTAINS, on the S. side of the bay, rise to a height of nearly 2000 feet.

CARLISLE, *kar'-lile'*, an episcopal city and borough in England, and capital of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, 51 miles W. from Newcastle. In former times it was a military post of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situated so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still kept in repair. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in it in 1568. The place of her promenade preserves remembrance of her, under the appellation of the Lady's Walk. The castle is said to have been first built in the 7th century, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, but the erection of the present building and the walls is ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market-place as a centre, and the city contains some good houses, with a town-hall, guildhall, gaol, council-chamber, infirmary, news-room, theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, and philosophical and mechanics' institutions. The cathedral is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture; and it has four other churches, besides chapels for various denominations. An abbey, attached to the cathedral, was completed by Henry I. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on, consisting of cotton in all its branches, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, and various other commodities. There are several foundries, and also breweries, which produce a large quantity of malt liquor. *Pop.* 29,436.—Carlisle suffered severely in the civil wars, for its having espoused the cause of Charles I. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, but was retaken by William, duke of Cumberland.

CARLISLE, a post township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, 8 miles from Schoharie. *Pop.* 1850.—Another in Pennsylvania, 18 miles S.W. from Harrisburgh. *Pop.* 6000.

CARLISLE BAY,—1. On the western coast of Barbadoes. 2. In the island of Antigua. 3. On the south coast of Jamaica.

CARLO, *kar'-lo*, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles W. from Uleaborg, in Finland. *Lat.* W. point beacon, 65° 2' N. *Lon.* 24° 33' E.

CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguine, 139



## Carlota, La

miles S.W. from Caracas. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle. *Pop.* 9509.—The name of various other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

**CARLOTA, LA**, *kar-lo'-ta*, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.W. from Cordova. It is one of the German colonies founded in the Sierra Morena in 1767. *Pop.* 3300.

**CARLOW**, *kar'-lo*, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. *Area.* 346 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but in general flat. *Rivers.* The Barrow and the Slaney. *Manf.* Unimportant; but it has a trade in corn, flour, butter, bacon, and malt. Granite is found throughout the county. *Pop.* 51,137.

**CARLOW**, the capital town and a parish of the above county, situated on the Barrow, where it is joined by the Burrin, 44 miles S.W. from Dublin. It consists chiefly of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, barracks, a Roman Catholic Church and college for divinity students, a lunatic asylum, a nunnery, and a venerable old parish church. On an eminence commanding the river, stand the ruins of a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths; and it supplies the adjacent country with stone-coal. *Pop.* of parish, 8102; of town, 8793.—It is a station on the South Eastern Railway of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 30' N. *Lon.* 60° 55' W.

**CARLOWITZ**, or **KARLOWITZ**, *kar'-lo-vitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, 5 miles S.E. from Peterwardein. *Pop.* 3450.—Here, in 1699, a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Austria; and here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1716. It is a station for steam-vessels navigating the Danube.

**CARLSBAD**, or **KARLSBAD**, *karls'-bat*, 'Charles's bath,' a town of Bohemia, on the small river Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 63 miles W. from Prague. *Pop.* about 3000; but, during summer, this is doubled by strangers.—It is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany, and its springs are the hottest in Europe. It was the favourite residence of Hoffman, Goethe, and Werner.

**CARLSBURG**, or **KARLSBURG**, *karls'-boorg*, a fortified town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Maros, about 30 miles N.W. from Hermanstadt. It consists of an upper and lower town, and is defended by a walled citadel, built by Charles IV. *Pop.* 5239.—This place occupies the site of the ancient Apulum.

**CARLSRONA**, **CARLSROON**, or **KARLSRONA**, *karls-kro'-na*, a strongly fortified seaport and naval arsenal of Sweden, the capital of a län or district of the same name, on the Baltic, and the principal station of the Swedish navy. It is built on five small islands, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 miles E. from Christianstadt. It has a commodious harbour, defended by forts. The town, however, is constructed chiefly of wood, and is separated by a wall from its dockyard and naval arsenal. *Manf.* Linen cloths, tobacco, refined sugar, and whatever is necessary for fitting out a navy. *Pop.* 15,523. *Lat.* 56° 9' N. *Lon.* 15° 35' E.

**CARLSRONA**, or **KARLSRONA**, a län or district, of which the above is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Wexio, N.E. by Kalmar, W. by Christianstadt, and S. and E. by the Baltic.

## Carmarthen

*Area.* 1132 square miles. *Pop.* about 105,000\* *Lat.* between 56° and 56° 30' N. *Lon.* between 14° 30' and 16° E.

**CARLSHAMN**, *karls'-ham*, 'Charles's harbour,' a fortified seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 30 miles W. from Carlsrona. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, hats, and tobacco. Ship-building is carried on there, and it has some dye-works, with an active trade in timber, pitch, tar, and potash. *Pop.* about 6000.

**CARLSLO**, *karls'-lo*, a small island in the Baltic, lying to the W. of Gothland or Gottland. *Lat.* 57° 20' N. *Lon.* 18° E.

**CARLSRUHE**, or **KARLSRUHE**, *karls'-roo*, 'Charles's rest,' the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, standing in a fine plain, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 39 miles N.W. from Stuttgart. It is built almost entirely of stone. In the middle of the Schloss or ducal palace is a spire, and in the left wing stands the chapel. In the right wing is the valuable library of the grand duke, with a cabinet of minerals and medals, and philosophical apparatus; the whole surrounded by a botanic garden. Among the other public edifices are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the barracks, a polytechnic school, in the style of the middle ages, and several hospitals, one of which was endowed by Stultz, a well-known tailor of London, who on account of his humanity was created a baron. Besides these, there are a number of literary institutions, a lyceum, medical and veterinary schools, and academies of painting, music, and architecture. *Manf.* Carpets, cabinet-work, carriages, chemicals, and jewellery. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 49° 1' N. *Lon.* 8° 25' E.—Carlsruhe is a modern city, having been founded in 1715 by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in a hunting locality. Its connexion with the Rhine, and an extensive railway system, give it great facilities for trade. The town is nearly surrounded by an extensive forest called the Hart-Wald.

**CARLSTAD**, *karl'-stat*, a town of Sweden, on an island near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 miles N. from Stockholm. It exports copper, iron, salt, timber, and corn. *Pop.* 4700.

**CARLSTAD**, a county of Sweden, of which the above is the capital. *Area.* 6500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; interspersed with numerous lakes, and abounding in streams and rivers. It is rich in iron mines. *Pop.* 247,000. *Lat.* between 59° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 14° 30' E.

**CARLSTADT**, *karl'-stat*, the capital of Austrian Croatia, seated near the conflux of the Dobra and Kulpa, 33 miles S.W. from Agram. *Pop.* about 6000.—There is another town of the same name in Bavaria, 14 miles from Wurzburg. *Pop.* 2200.

**CARLTON**, *karl'-ton*, a name common to numerous parishes and small places in England.

**CARLTON**, a township of the United States, on Lake Ontario, 220 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3000.

**CARLUKE**, *kar'-look*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area.* 15,410 acres. *Pop.* 6000, chiefly engaged in cotton, coal, iron, and lime-works.

**CARMAGNOLA**, *kar-man-yo'-la*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles S.E. from Turin. *Manf.* Jewellery. An active trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, hemp, and silk. *Pop.* 13,000.

**CARMARTHEN**. (See **CAERMARTHEN**.)

# THE DICTIONARY

## Carmel, Mount

**CARMEL, MOUNT**, *kar'-mel*, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, on the S. side of the Bay of Acre. It forms the termination of a mountain-range which bears the same name. On its summit are oaks and pines, and, lower down, laurels and olives. It is celebrated as being the place where Elijah destroyed the priests of Baal. Near its top is a monastery, occupied by some of the monks called Carmelites. *Height*. 1500 feet. *Lat.* 32° 51' N. *Lon.* 34° 58' E.

**CARMEL**, a post township of Putnam county, New York, U.S., 26 miles from Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* 2442.

**CARMEN**, *kar'-men*, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto, containing a large salt lake.

**CARMEN, EL, or PATAGONES**, *kar'-main*, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Rio Negro, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in skins, oil, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 40° 36' S. *Lon.* 63° 18' W.—Another town in New Granada, in the department Cauca, and province of Antioquia.

**CARMOE, or KARMOE**, *kar'-moo*, an island of Norway, 20 miles from Stavanger, at the mouth of the Bukke Fiord, in the North Sea. *Ext.* 21 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Pop.* 6500. *Lat.* 59° 20' N. *Lon.* 5° 15' E.

**CARNAC**, *kar'-nak*, a small town of France, in the department Morbihan, 17 miles S.E. from L'Orient. It is celebrated for the druidical remains that are situated in a plain about three-quarters of a mile from it. *Pop.* 3900.

**CARNATIC**, *kar'-nāt'-ik*, a division of Southern India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to the river Gundigama. *Ext.* 550 miles long, with an average breadth of about 80. *Desc.* The country is generally divided into two districts, named the Upper and Lower Carnatic, but a more specific division gives three parts, called respectively the Southern, Central, and Northern Carnatic. In the upper, or high grounds, the soil is poor, but grain of all kinds is cultivated. In the lower, the soil being well watered and fertile, rice, sugar, and indigo are raised. Cotton of the dwarf kind is grown, but few trees will grow spontaneously on account of the poverty of the soil. Madras is situated near the centre of Central Carnatic, where the soil is stricken with a stern sterility, and where there is little vegetation of any kind. *Climate.* In the Lower Carnatic, the hottest in India; but along the coast, for ten or twelve miles inland, the excessive heat is moderated by the sea-breezes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pannair, Palair, Colerun, and Vaygaru. *Inhabitants.* Mostly Hindoos. The Mahometans are not numerous, the Sudras being the chief cultivators of the soil, which they dig with their own hands. *Pop.* about 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° and 16° N. *Lon.* between 77° and 79° E.—The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but was not definitely ceded to them till 1801.

**CARNARVON.** (See CAERNARVON.)

**CARNE, or CARNA**, *karn*, two parishes and a hamlet in Ireland, none of them with a population above 800.

**CARNEILLE, LA, and CARNET**, *kar'-nail*, two unimportant towns of France, neither of them with a population above 1600.

**CARNEW**, *kar'-nu*, a township and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 7 miles from Gorey. *Pop.* of parish, 4337; of town, 918.

**CARNICOBAR**, *kar'-nik-o-bar'*, the most north-

## Carolina, North

ern of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, with a circumference of 40 miles. It is fertile and well wooded, but unhealthy. *Lat.* 9° 10' N. *Lon.* 92° 48' E.

**CARNIOLA, or KRAIN**, *kar'-ne-o'-la*, a province of Austria, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S.E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the circle of Gorz. *Ext.* About 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Area.* 2903 geographical square miles, divided into the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg. *Desc.* Fertile in some portions of the south, and producing oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. On the whole, however, Carniola is one of the least productive regions of the empire. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save, the Laybach, the Gurk, the Isonzo, and the Kulpa. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, fruits of various kinds, and flax. Bees are numerous, therefore honey is plentiful; and silkworms are reared. *Minerals.* This province contains a number of iron-mines, the most ancient and noted of which is the one in the mountain of Eisenberg. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. Coal and marble are also abundant. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, lace, stockings, leather, wooden articles, and iron. *Exp.* Steel wares, quicksilver, linens, hats, wax, glass, wine, and flour. *Imp.* Salt, fruit, oil, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cloths, and cattle. *Pop.* about 451,000. *Lat.* between 45° 10' and 46° 20' N. *Lon.* between 13° 50' and 16° 25' E.—Carniola in the 12th century became a duchy under the counts of Tyrol. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna, it was ceded to France, and incorporated with the kingdom of Illyria. In 1814 it passed into the possession of Austria. (See ILLYRIA.)

**CARNWATH**, *karn'-wath*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 25 miles S.W. from Edinburgh, near the Caledonian Railway. It has extensive iron-works. *Area* of parish, 35,190 acres. *Pop.* 3600.

**CAROLINA, LA**, *kar-o-le'-na*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles N.E. from Jaen. *Pop.* about 1800.—This is one of the principal places established in 1776, in the Sierra Morena, for German colonists.

**CAROLINA, NORTH**, *kār-o-lī'-na*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Tennessee. *Ext.* 430 miles long, with an average breadth of 100 miles. *Area.* 45,000 square miles. *Desc.* Along the whole coast is a ridge of sand, separated from the mainland, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, the principal of which are Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Between these is the Great Alligator Swamp; and N. of it, extending into the state of Virginia, is the Dismal Swamp. At a distance of 60 or 80 miles inland from the shore, the country swells into hills, and, in the most western part, rises into mountains. *Rivers.* The Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, Pamlico, Tar, and Yadkin. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles, and still farther for boats. Westward of the Alleghany Mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in



## Carolina, South

its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course. *Climate.* Unhealthy, especially on the low grounds and in the neighbourhood of the swamps. *Pro.* Cotton and rice in the low lands; and on the higher grounds, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, flax, tobacco, and various fruits are cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron and gold. *Pop.* 992,000, of whom about one-third are coloured. *Lat.* between  $33^{\circ} 60'$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $75^{\circ} 45'$  and  $84^{\circ}$  W.—Carolina was the last part of America which was planted by the English, after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to colonize it, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This country seems to have been entirely overlooked till after the restoration of King Charles II. The ministry were then informed that it would produce wine, oil, silk, and almost every article of trade which Britain wanted; when, for its occupation and colonization, a patent was granted by the king, in 1663, to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and others. North Carolina seceded from the Union and joined the Southern Confederacy under Jefferson Davis in 1861; but resumed its place in the Union upon the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. *Ext.* 270 miles long, with a mean breadth of 100 miles. *Area.* 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* The coast is bordered with a chain of islands, and the mainland is divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country runs from 80 to 100 miles inland from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. This part is succeeded by a region of little sand-hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. It is sometimes called the Middle country, and continues for 50 or 60 miles, where it is bounded by a ridge of high ground, which, in its turn, is succeeded by a fine, healthy, undulating country, terminating at the western extremity of the state, in the lofty Appalachian mountain-chain, which in Table Mountain attains an elevation of 4000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, and Savannah. *Climate.* The climate of the Upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the Low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers. *Pro.* Rice, maize, wheat, and other cerealia, tobacco, indigo, sugar, silk, cotton, and other crops. A great quantity of rice is annually raised, and the islands which line the coast produce the famous sea-island cotton. Great numbers of live stock are also reared. *Pop.* about 704,000, of whom about one-half are coloured. *Lat.* between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $78^{\circ} 24'$  and  $83^{\circ} 30'$  W.—Carolina was discovered in 1512, by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard. In 1562, Jean de Ribault, a French navigator, was commissioned by Charles IX. to form a colony on the coast of Florida, and he gave the name of Caroline to a fort which he erected in honour of the reigning queen. It is doubtful, however, if this gave the name to the present state. In 1565 the Spaniards

## Carpathian Mountains

surprised this colony, and massacred the French settlers. In 1663 the English established themselves here, and retained possession until the declaration of American independence in 1776. South Carolina was the first State to secede from the Union in 1861, after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. On December 19 in that year the Palmetto flag was unfurled at Charleston, and the independence of the State declared amidst a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm. Upon the fall of the Southern Confederacy in 1865, this State resumed its place in the Union.

CAROLINE, *kär'-o-line*, the name of several places in the United States. 1. A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore, bounded N.W. by Queen Anne county, E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester county, and W. by Talbot. *Area.* 310 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom 1000 are negroes.—2. In the E. part of Virginia. *Area.* 580 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000, of whom 10,000 are coloured.—3. A township in New York state, 12 miles from Ithaca. *Pop.* 2500.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2000 miles. They include various groups; as the Pelew, the Yap, the Enderby, and others. The Ualan is the most E. of the group, and has a circumference of 24 miles. *Desc.* Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, but little elevated above the surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation, produce palms, bananas, and breadfruit-trees. *Pop.* estimated at 24,000. *Lat.* between  $3^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $132^{\circ}$  and  $172^{\circ}$  E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malay, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; and although they nominally belong to Spain, the Spaniards have no settlement upon them.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, lying to the north of Erineo, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is covered with verdure, but has a very little elevation above the surface of the sea. *Lat.*  $9^{\circ} 57'$  S. *Lon.*  $150^{\circ} 25'$  W.

CARONY, *ka'-ro-ne*, a river of South America, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Orinoco at about 150 miles from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and the Acaman, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

CARORA, *kar-or'-a*, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera, 270 miles W. of the Caracas. The inhabitants rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c., and contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. *Pop.* about 6000. *Lat.*  $9^{\circ} 50'$  N.

CAROUGE, *kar-oozh'*, a town of Switzerland, on the Arve, 2 miles S. from Geneva. *Manf.* Leather, clay pipes, thread, and matches. *Pop.* 5000.

CARPANE, or CARPANEDO, *kar-pa'-nai*, a village of N. Italy, 23 miles N.E. from Piacenza. *Pop.* about 5000.—Here, in 1796, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or KRAPACKS, *kar-pai'-the-an*, an extensive chain, which reaches from the Black Sea to the borders of Saxony,



## Carpentaria, Gulf of

having a semicircular form, and covering a space of 800 miles long and 250 broad. They may be divided into two great sections, the E. and the W.; the former extending from the mouth of the Nera to the source of the Theiss, and marking the boundary-line between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Austria. The latter may be viewed as bounding Galicia and Hungary, having its commencement at the sources of the Theiss, and its termination on the Danube, near Presburg. These are divided into various groups, with different names, presenting numerous peaks and summits, of higher or lower degrees of altitude. The loftiest points of the Carpathians are mounts Búdós and Butescz, of which the former is 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and the latter 8160 feet. In the W. Carpathians, the highest is the Tatra range, in which the peak of Lomnitz is the highest point, attaining an elevation of 8780 feet. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising gold, copper, quicksilver, iron, mercury, silver; salt is found in beds, with a thickness of 600 or 700 feet, and is apparently inexhaustible. *Pro.* Corn and fruit grow to the height of 1500 feet, and forests of pine ascend to 5500. At 6000 feet the limit of vegetation is attained, where a few lichens may be seen clinging to the bare and rugged rocks, but nothing more to clothe their naked conical forms, which apparently bid defiance alike to time and the elements.

**CARPENTARIA, GULF OF**, *kar'-pen-tair'-e-a*, on the north coast of Australia, between capes York and Arnheim. *Ext.* Averaging, in both length and breadth, 350 miles. It contains several islands, among which may be mentioned Wellesley and Groote. *Lat.* between 11° and 17° 30' S. *Lon.* between 136° and 142° E.—The first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent was on the E. coast of this gulf. It was made by the Dutch captain Carpenter, in 1606, from whom it took its name.

**CARPENTRAS**, *kar'-pen-tra*, a town of France, in the department Vaucluse, on the river Auzon, 15 miles N.E. from Avignon. Its principal edifices are a palace of justice, a cathedral, and an hospital. There is also an aqueduct over the river. As an entrepôt for the south of France, its trade is considerable in silk, wool, madder, honey, wax, olive-oil, and saffron. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen-spinning, chemicals, leather, and dyes. It has some dye-works. *Pop.* about 11,000. Pope Clement V. made this town the seat of the Pontifical See in 1313.

**CARPI**, *kar'-pe*, two towns of N. Italy; one, on the canal of Carpi, 9 miles N. from Modena, with a citadel and cathedral. *Pop.* 17,504. The other, on the Adige, 23 miles S.E. from Verona. *Pop.* 1200.—In 1701 Prince Eugene defeated the French near the latter town.

**CARPINO**, *kar'-pe-no*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 20 miles N.E. from San Severo. *Pop.* 6400.—Also the name of a mountain in Calabria, near Cosenza, and of an affluent of the river Tiber, in the States of the Church.

**CARRAN-TUAL**, *kär-ran-tu'-al*, the loftiest mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 5 miles S.W. from Killarney. It belongs to the range called MacGillicuddy's Reeks, and has an elevation of 3414 feet.

**CARRARA**, a town of Italy, on the Avenza, 2 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. Its port is L'Avenza, at the mouth of the river. *Pop.* 18,000.—In its vicinity are the

## Carroll

celebrated marble-quarries which produce the Carrara statuary marble.

**CARRERA ISLES**, *kar'-ri-ra*, a group off the E. coast of Galicia, about 20 miles N.W. from Vigo. They belong to Spain. *Pop.* 1200.

**CARRICK**, *kär'-rik*, the south division of Ayrshire, Scotland.

**CARRICK**, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

**CARRICK-ON-SHANNON**, the capital town of the county of Leitrim, Ireland, about 20 miles N.W. from Longford. It stands on the Shannon, and communicates with a small suburb by a bridge. *Pop.* 1403.

**CARRICK-ON-SUIB**, *kar'-rik on su'-er*, a market town and parish of Ireland, in Tipperary, 15 miles N.W. from Waterford. *Area* of parish, 2426 acres. Its public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, nunnery, school-house, a prison, an hospital, and a barracks. The river has been made navigable to the town, which has an export trade of corn and cotton. *Pop.* of parish, 6424; of town, 5059.

**CARRICKFERGUS**, *kär'-rik-fer'-gus*, a seaport-town, borough, and parish of Antrim, Ireland, on a bay called Belfast Lough, or Carrickfergus Bay, 9 miles N.E. from Belfast. *Area* of parish, 16,700 acres. It has an ancient church, and a castle situated on a rock. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* of town 4028.—William III. landed here in 1690. Extensive salt-mines were discovered in its neighbourhood in 1852.

**CARRICKMACROSS**, *kär'-rik-mä'-kross*, a market town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 12 miles W. from Dundalk. *Area* of parish, 16,702 acres. *Pop.* 8034; of town, 2063.

**CARRIDEN**, *kär'-ri-den*, a maritime parish of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 15 miles from Edinburgh. *Pop.* about 1900.—The terminating point of the wall of Antoninus seems to have been in this parish.

**CARRIGALINE**, or **BEAVER**, *kär'-ri-gä'-line'*, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Cork harbour, 8 miles from the city of Cork. *Area.* 14,498 acres. *Pop.* 4587, partly engaged in slate and marble quarries in the neighbourhood.

**CARRIGALLEN**, *kär'-ri-gäl'-len*, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, Connaught. *Area.* 62,395 acres. *Pop.* 19,192. Also a parish in the same county, 10 miles N.E. from Mohill. *Area.* 17,740 acres. *Pop.* 5552.

**CARRIONE**, *kar'-re-one*, several unimportant towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3500.

**CARROLL**, *kär'-roll*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New Hampshire. *Area.* 560 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—2. In Maryland. *Area.* 509 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000, of whom 1000 are negroes.—3. In Virginia. *Area.* 440 square miles. *Pop.* 7800, with a few coloured.—4. In Mississippi. *Area.* 850 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000, of whom more than half are negroes.—5. In Georgia. *Area.* 800 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom a tenth are negroes.—6. In Tennessee. *Area.* 630 square miles. *Pop.* 13,700 white, 4000 coloured.—7. In Kentucky. *Area.* 200 square miles. *Pop.* 6000, of whom one sixth are coloured.—8. In Ohio. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Pop.* about 16,000.—9. In Indiana. *Area.* 380 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—10. In Illinois. *Area.* 416 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—11. In Arkansas. *Area.* 1038 square miles. *Pop.* about 5000, of whom a few are coloured.—12. In Missouri. *Area.* 700

## Carron

square miles. *Pop.* about 11000, of whom 1000 are negroes.—13. In Louisiana. *Area.* 1050 square miles. *Pop.* 4144 white; 14,000 coloured.—There are several parishes and small towns, besides, of the same name, in the United States.

**CARRON**, *kar'-ron*, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on a stream of the same name, falling into the river Forth, 3 miles from Falkirk. It is noted for its extensive iron-works, in which a great number of persons are employed. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured here;—heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam-engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used either in war or the arts. The car-ronade, a peculiar kind of gun, derives its name from this place, the first having been manufactured here.

**CARRON**, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.

**CARR ROCK**, *kar*, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, 12 miles from the Bell Rock light-house. *Lat.* 56° 17' N. *Lon.* 2° 35' W.

**CARRU**, *kar'-roo*, a town and parish of N. Italy, in the province of Cunes, 7 miles N.E. from Mondovì. *Pop.* with parish, about 4000.

**CARSE**, *karse*, a term in Scotland, applied to low and fertile land, generally adjacent to a river.—1. The **CARSE OF GOWRIE** is in Perthshire, and extends for 15 miles between the Sidlaw Hills and the river Tay.—2. The **CARSE OF FALKIRK** runs along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—3. The **CARSE OF STIRLING** lies between the E. extremity of Stirlingshire and Bucklyvie, and comprises an area of 30,000 acres of great fertility.

**CARSEPHARN**, or **CARSPERN**, *kars'-fern*, a parish of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, 12 miles from New Galloway. *Area.* 55,000 acres. *Pop.* about 553.—It contains several lead-mines.

**CARSTAIRS**, *kar'-stairs*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area.* 12,000 acres. *Pop.* 1345.

**CART**, *kart*, two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished as the Black Cart and White Cart. They unite and enter the river Clyde, 6 miles below Glasgow.

**CARTAGO**, *kar-ta'-go*, the name of a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. In 1841, the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,500 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoya, 50 miles from Cartago.—The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.—There is also a town of this name in New Granada, S. America, on the Vieja. It is a well-built, thriving place, and its trade consists principally in pigs, dried beef, fruits, coffee, and tobacco. In the neighbourhood minerals abound. *Pop.* 10,000.

**CARTER**, two counties of the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area.* 350 square miles. *Pop.* 7000, of whom about 400 are negroes.—2. In Kentucky. *Area.* 550 square miles. *Pop.* about 7000, of whom about 300 are negroes.

**CARTERET**, an island in the Pacific, in the Solomon archipelago. *Lat.* 8° 50' S. *Lon.* 160° 48' E.—Named after Carteret, its discoverer in 1767.

**CARTERET**, a maritime county of North Carolina, U.S., on Gore and Pamlico sounds. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 6200 white, 1960 coloured.

**CARTHAGE**, *kar-thage*, the name of several small towns in the United States of America,

## Casale, or Casal

**CARTHAGE CAPE**, a headland in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* 36° 52' N. *Lon.* 10° 22' E.

**CARTHAGENA**, or **CARTAGENA**, *kar'-ta-zhai'-na*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, on a bay in the Mediterranean, about 28 miles S.E. from Murcia. It is the principal naval arsenal of Spain, and lies in a natural basin, forming one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. It has several churches, convents, a town-hall, hospitals, a school of marine, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. *Manf.* Canvas and cordage, besides other articles necessary for the equipment of ships. It has a glass-factory and smelting-works, and trades in agricultural produce and tunny-fish. Its docks for ship-building are extensive, and sufficiently large for constructing ships of war. The old mines of Cartagena were discovered a few years ago. *Pop.* about 34,000. *Lat.* 36° 5' N. *Lon.* 0° 56' W.—This town was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and was taken by Scipio 210 B.C. At that time it was one of the richest places in the world. It was subsequently reduced by the Goths, and did not begin to rise into importance again till the time of Philip II. By means of the Lorca canal, it communicates with the river Segura.

**CARTHAGENA**, a fortified city of New Granada, South America, capital of a province, and situated on a sandy peninsula, in a commodious bay. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone. It has various churches and convents, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends 2½ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 10° 25' N. *Lon.* 75° 34' W.—In 1544 Cartagena was taken by the French, and, subsequently, by Sir Francis Drake, in 1585, who plundered it and set it on fire; its complete destruction was, however, prevented by a ransom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was captured and pillaged a third time by the French in 1697. In 1741 it was besieged by the English; but the enterprise miscarried. In the contest with the mother country, Cartagena was besieged first by Bolívar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It was subsequently reduced by the independent troops.

**CASALE**, or **CASAL**, *ka-sa'-lai*, a town of Piedmont, the capital of a province of the same name, on the Po, 36 miles E. from Turin, once the capital and residence of the marquis of Montferrat. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, hospitals, a college, library, town-hall, theatre, and corn-magazine. It was formerly fortified, and was one of the strongest places in Italy, but was suffered to fall into comparative decay till 1849, when, under the direction of General Della Marmora, it was again strongly fortified. The clock-tower, which was built in 1000 and repaired in 1510, is a curious structure; and an iron bridge, which here crosses the Po, is worthy of notice. *Pop.* 21,500.—The province has an area of 334 square miles;—wine and truffles are among the chief productions, and vast numbers of sheep are reared. *Pop.* 121,000.—In May, 1859, an Austrian reconnoitring party, who had advanced from Vercelli, were here repulsed by the Sardinian Bersaglieri (riflemen).—There are several



## Casale Maggiore

other Italian towns, with small populations, of the same name.

**CASALE MAGGIORE**, *maj'-je-or'-ai*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, about 20 miles S.E. from Cremona. *Manf.* Principally earthenware. *Pop.* 4000.

**CASALE NUOVO**, *noo'-o-vo*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles N.E. from Cassano. *Pop.* 6300.—Casale, with various affixes, is the name of several other small towns in Italy.

**CASAN.** (See **KASAN.**)

**CASANARE**, *ka'-sa-na'-rai*, a large river of South America, rising in the mountains of Chita, and falling into the Meta. *Lat.* 5° 56' N. *Lon.* 76° 50' W.—Also a province of New Granada, extending from the slope of the Andes to the Orinoco, watered by several rivers, and comprising extensive forests and meadows. *Pop.* 12,000.

**CASANOVA**, a town of S. Italy, to the south of Capua, and 3 miles from Caserta. *Pop.* 4000.

**CASATISMA**, *ka'-sa-tees'-ma*, a village in the neighbourhood of Montebello, and included in the operations of that battle, fought 20th May, 1859, between the French and Piedmontese on the one side, and the Austrians on the other. The latter were defeated.

**CASBIN**, or **KASBIN**, *käs'-bin*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles N.W. from Teheran. It is square in form, each side being about a mile long; it is surrounded by brick walls. It has a royal palace, bazaars, schools, and baths. *Manf.* Carpets, made of pieces of cloth of different colours, which are much valued, and bear a high price. Sword-blades were also formerly manufactured, but that branch of industry scarcely exists now. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 40,000.

**CASCADE**, or **PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS**, *käs'-kaid'*, a range traversing Oregon, U.S., and part of British Columbia, at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles from the shore. The highest summits are Mounts Washington, Baker, Hood, and Jefferson, rising to altitudes of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet. The name is taken from the number of falls and rapids into which the river Columbia is here broken.

**CASCAVEL**, *kas'-ka-vel*, a town of Brazil, built on the banks of a river, and the capital of a district of the same name. *Pop.* about 9000.

**CASCO BAY**, *käs'-ko*, in the county of Cumberland, state of Maine, U.S., has a width of 20 miles at its entrance. The town of Portland stands on its W. shore, and it contains 300 islands. *Lat.* 44° N. *Lon.* 68° W.

**CASERTA**, *ka-sair'-ta*, a city of S. Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles N.E. from Naples, at the foot of Mount Caserta. Its royal palace was begun in 1752 by Charles III. of Spain, and is a magnificent structure. It has several churches, a convent, hospital, military school, and a spacious barracks, and stands in a district which produces much excellent fruit, and wine of a superior quality. *Pop.* 27,728.—About two miles from this place is **CASERTA VECCHIA**, which has a fine cathedral, and was an important place before the foundation of the above. *Pop.* 1200.

**CASEY**, *kai'-se*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 443 square miles. *Pop.* about 7000, of whom a few are negroes.

**CASHAN**, or **KASHAN**, *käsh'-an*, a city of Persia, province of Irak, 92 miles from Ispahan, and containing a royal palace, many fine

## Cashmere

mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. *Pop.* Uncertain.

**CASHEL**, *käsh'-el*, a city of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, 49 miles N.E. from Cork. It is an archiepiscopal see, and has a cathedral and a library containing many curious manuscripts. There is a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school liberally endowed, barracks, an hospital, and an archbishop's palace. There are fine ruins of an old cathedral, situated on the edge of a remarkable perpendicular rock. Adjoining it are the remains of a building called Cormac's Chapel, said by some to have been erected in 901, and by others to have been built in 1127 by Cormac McCarthy, petty king of Munster. In addition to this may be seen the ruins of a round tower and ancient cathedral. *Pop.* 4327.

—In the cathedral was formerly deposited the stone upon which the sovereigns of England are now crowned. In 513, it is said, Fergus, a prince of the royal line of Cashel, obtained the throne of Scotland, and used this stone at his coronation at Dunstaffnage. Here it remained until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and thence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had it conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the coronation chair. Cashel was the ancient residence of the kings of Munster, and in it was assembled, in 1172, the synod by which Ireland was confirmed to Henry II. of England. Dean Swift was born here, 1667.—A parish 5 miles from Lanesborough. *Area.* 15,859 acres. *Pop.* 3128.

**CASHMERE**, *käsh'-meer*, a province of Northern India, now united to the dominions of the Punjab. *Ext.* about 80 miles long, by about 40 broad. *Area*, may be estimated at about 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an extensive alluvial valley; of an irregular oval form, surrounded on all sides by mountains, whence descend numerous rivulets, which form several beautiful lakes. The summits of these mountains ascend far into the skies, and are capped with perpetual snow. The highest peaks are to be found in the Pir Panjal range, one of them attaining an elevation of 19,650 feet. *Rivers.* The principal is the Jhelum, which forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary. *Lakes.* The Dal or City Lake, the Manasa Bul, and the Great Wulur. The Dal is 6 miles long, by 4 broad, and the Great Wulur may be regarded as nothing more than a shallow expansion of the Jhelum. *Climate.* Excessive, but on the whole, salubrious. *Pro.* Rice in the valley, and, in the higher lands, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but the most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries. *Manf.* Shawls, which constitute the chief source of the wealth of Cashmere. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made is produced by a goat, only found in Tibet, whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Sugar, paper, gun and pistol barrels, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs are also made and exported. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, to which, in 20 years, it has been reduced by famine, pestilence, and earthquakes, from 800,000. *Lat.* between 32° 17' and 37° N. *Lon.* between 73° and 79° E.—In 1586 this country was taken by the emperor Akbar, and added to his empire. In 1752 it was con-



## Cashmere

quered by the Afghans, who kept it till 1819, when it was wrested from them by the Sikhs, under whose dominion it remained, in connexion with the Punjab, till 1845, when a dispute with the British resulted in its cession to them, upon conditions of mutual assistance being rendered in cases of war.

CASHMERE, called also SERINAGUR, the capital of the above province, extends 3 miles on each side of the river Jhelum, over which there are several wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood, with partition-walls of brick and mortar. The residence of the governor is on the right bank of the river. The streets are narrow, and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially a dirty people. In the environs, on the banks of a lake, are the remains of several handsome palaces, built by the emperors of Hindostan. It was formerly a wealthy city, but the majority of the inhabitants are now poor, and, in common with the rest of their countrymen, bear a very indifferent character. *Pop.* Uncertain: at the commencement of the present century it was estimated at 150,000; but pestilence and misrule have immensely reduced it. *Lat.*  $34^{\circ} 5' N.$  *Lon.*  $74^{\circ} 57' E.$

CASKETS, THE, *kas'-kets*, a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles W. from Alderney. They have often been fatal to vessels, and, in 1119, prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished here. In 1744, the *Victory* ship of war, of 110 guns, also was shipwrecked upon them. On the highest there is a lighthouse in *lat.*  $49^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; *lon.*  $2^{\circ} 22' W.$

CASPIAN SEA, *käs'-pe-än*, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N. by the government of Astracan, E. by Tartary, S. by Persia, and W. by the ridges of Caucasus, the principalities of Baku, Derbend, and Circassia, together with part of the government of Astracan. *Ext.* 700 miles long, with an average breadth of about 200. *Area*, estimated by different authorities at 120,000 and 140,000 square miles; in certain places it is of great depth. The water is salt, but less so than the ocean, on account of its receiving a great many large fresh-water rivers, which will be noticed under their names. It has neither tides nor outlets, its superfluous waters being exhausted by evaporation, and it is well supplied with fish. On the upper coasts seals abound, and tortoises are numerous at the mouths of the Ural and Volga. Many thousands of persons are employed in the Upper Caspian fisheries, and sturgeon and sterlet are taken in vast quantities. The Russian delicacy *caviar* is made here, being the roe of the sturgeon, salted and smoked. *Lat.* between  $36^{\circ} 40'$  and  $47^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.* between  $46^{\circ} 50'$  and  $55^{\circ} 10' E.$ —This sea was known to the Greeks and Romans, and took its name from the Caspi, a people who inhabited its S. coast. Although its navigation is difficult, it is now traversed by steam vessels, and is a naval rendezvous for Russian ships. (See ASIA.)

CASS, *käs*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Indiana. *Area.* 376 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 432 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom a fourth are negroes.—3. In Michigan. *Area.* 504 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—4. In Illinois. *Area.* 360 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area.* 670 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—Also a river and a lake in N. America.

## Cassel

CASSANDRA NOVA, *kas-san'-dra*, a town of European Turkey, between the gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra.—The GULF is 33 miles long by 10 broad.

CASSANO, *kas-sa'-no*, a town of Calabria Citra, 34 miles N.E. from Cosenza. It is the chief town of a district, and has a cathedral, several convents, and mineral springs. Timber, corn, and fruit are raised in the neighbourhood, and it has a trade in leather, yarn, and cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 8000.—There are several other smaller South Italian towns of the same name in Neapolitan territory.

CASSANO, a town of Lombardy, 16 miles N.E. from Milan, on the Adda, across which is here a bridge. *Pop.* 3000.—In 1259 Ezzelino Romano, chief of the Ghibelines, was here defeated and killed. In 1705 the French, under the duke of Vendôme, gained a victory over the Imperialists, commanded by prince Eugène; and, in 1799, Suwarrow inflicted a defeat on the French, under Moreau. There are several villages of Northern Italy of this name, none of them with a population above 3000.

CASSAY, KATHEE, or MUNEEPOOR, *kas-sai'*, formerly a province of the Birman empire, but now independent, is bounded on the N.E. by Assam, and S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Cachar. *Area*, estimated at 7500 square miles. *Desc.* A valley, encompassed by rugged and precipitous mountains, watered by some tributaries of the Irawaddy and the river Barak. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, sugar, opium, and mustard. The tea-plant is produced in the N., and a valuable breed of ponies is reared. *Manf.* Muslins, silk stuffs, cotton cloths, and iron wares. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 30,000. *Lat.* between  $23^{\circ} 49'$  and  $25^{\circ} 41' N.$  *Lon.* between  $93^{\circ} 5'$  and  $94^{\circ} 32' E.$ —The government of this country is vested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a divan. In 1826 the treaty of Yandabo rendered it independent.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, *kas'-sel*, a town of Germany, 90 miles N.E. from Frankfort on the Maine, situated on the Fulda, which is crossed at this point by a fine stone bridge. It is the principal town of the electorate of Hesse Cassel, and is in the province of Lower Hesse. The Fulda divides it into an old and new town, in the former of which is the town-hall, the government offices, the arsenal, the foundry, the house of correction, the parade-square, the large barracks, the church of St. Martin, and the public library. The other public buildings are the opera, a picture-gallery, observatory, a mint, and a riding-school. Besides these there are pleasure-gardens, an orangery, baths, many churches, a college, an academy of arts, and societies of trade and agriculture. *Manf.* Fabrics of silk, cotton, and wool, leather, paper-hangings, gloves, chemicals, jewellery, earthen and lacquered wares, hats, and dyes. In the neighbourhood are oil, gunpowder, and other mills. *Pop.* 38,930. *Lat.*  $51^{\circ} 19' N.$  *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 31' E.$ —This town was the capital of Westphalia under Napoleon I. It has communication with Leipsic and Frankfort by railway.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 15 miles S. from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Linen cloth, thread, lace, hosiery, and soap. It has some salt-refineries, and oil-mills, besides a trade in cattle and poultry. *Pop.* about 4500.—It is connected by rail with Lille and Dunkirk.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, a town of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mayence,

Casselle

with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. *Pop.* 1180.

CASSELLE, *kas-sail'-lai*, the name of several towns in Italy.—1. 8 miles N. from Turin. *Pop.* 3500.—2. In Lombardy, 7 miles E. from Lodi. *Pop.* 1500.—3. In Lombardy, 20 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 3000.

CASSENEUIL, *kas-sen'-e(r)-e*, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, 5 miles N. from Villeneuve-sur-Lot. *Pop.* 2000.

CASSIANO, SAN, *kas'-se-a'-no*, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles from Peschiera, included in the operations of the battle of Solferino, fought June 24, 1859, between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinians.

CASSIM PASHA, *kas'-sim pa'-sha*, a suburb of Constantinople, separated, by burying-grounds, from Galata. In it are the imperial dockyard, the naval arsenal, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

CASSINA, or CASHNA, *kash'-na*, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situated W. of Bornou and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSIQUIARI, *kas'-sɜ-ke'-a-re*, a large and copious stream, about 130 miles in length, which flows from the Orinoco into the Rio Negro, and forms a means of communication between those rivers.

CAS, ST., *kas*, a village on the coast of France, in the department Côte du Nord, having a small harbour. *Pop.* 1481.—Here, in 1758, a landing of the British, under Lord Cavendish, was repulsed, and 100 years afterwards, a column was inaugurated to commemorate the event.

CASTASEGNA, *kas'-ta-sain'-ya*, a village and parish of the Grisons, Switzerland, 7 miles from Chiavenna. It is situated at the W. extremity of the Val di Bregaglia. This is the limit of the mulberry, and, consequently, the silkworm cannot be reared to any great extent to the N. of this village.

CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a town of N. Italy, in the division of Alessandria, 7 miles E. from Voghera. *Pop.*, with parish, about 3000.—On June 9, 1800, the battle of Montebello was gained by the French, under Lannes, over the Austrians, in the neighbourhood of this place. Another engagement was also fought here on May 20, 1859; Count Stadion, in command of the Austrian forces, stormed the town on his advance upon Montebello, but being met by the French and Sardinian troops, he was driven back and defeated. (See MONTEBELLO.)

CASTEL, *kas'-tel*, the name, with various affixes, of a number of small Italian towns and villages.

CASTEL-A-MARE, *kas-tel'-a-ma'-rai*, a seaport town of Sicily, 20 miles E. from Trapani. In its neighbourhood are the vestiges of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* 9000.—The GULF, that takes its name from the town, is on the N. coast, about lat. 38° 1' N.; lon. 12° 52' E.—Richelieu defeated the Spanish fleet here in 1648; and in 1799 a battle was fought between the French under Marshal Macdonald, and the allied English and Neapolitans.

CASTEL CALDO, *kal'-do*, a town of Venetia or Austrian Italy, 30 miles S.W. from Padua. *Pop.* 3000.

CASTEL FRANCO, *fran'-ko*, the name of several small towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 4300.

CASTELL, SAN, *kas-tel'*, the names, with vari-

Castelvetero

ous affixes, of several small Italian towns, none with a population above 3500.

CASTELLAMARE, a seaport of S. Italy, 17 miles S.E. from Naples, built at the foot of a hill. It has a royal dockyard, a palace, and a military hospital. *Manf.* Leather, silk, cotton, linen fabrics, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 32,000.—This place is built on the site of the ancient *Stabie*, near which the elder Pliny met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79. Here, also, considerable damage was done from the shock of an earthquake, which extended over a wide area, in 1857. It is connected with Naples by railway.

CASTELLAMONTE, *kas'-tel-la-mon'-tai*, a town of N. Italy, 10 miles S.W. from Ivrea. *Pop.* 5600, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery.

CASTELLARO, *kas-tel-la'-ro*, the name of several villages in Sardinia, and of a small town in Lombardy.

CASTELLAZZO, *kas'-tel-lat'-so*, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. from Alessandria. *Pop.* 5300.

CASTELLETO, *kas'-tel-tel'-to*, the name of several considerable villages in the Sardinian states.

CASTELLO, *kas-tel'-lo*, the name, with various affixes, of several small Italian towns, none of them with a population above 2300.

CASTELLO, the name, with various affixes, of several towns of Portugal, none of them with a population above 6000.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, *kas'-tel-lone dai la pla'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Some of its old Moorish walls still remain. It has a church, several chapels, the town-house, and a vast tower or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. *Manf.* Brandy; and an active commerce in other articles is carried on. *Pop.* 17,000.

CASTELNAU, *kas'-tel-no*, the name, with various affixes, of several towns, villages, and parishes of France, of small populations. It is also the name of a fortress, in the department of Gard, 8 miles from Uzès, where Roland, the chief of the Camisards, met his death, in August, 1704.

CASTELNAUDARY, *kas-tel'-no-da-re'*, a town of France, department of the Aude, 30 miles S.E. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics and earthenware. It has also docks for ship-building. *Pop.* 10,000.—In 1355 this place was taken and burnt by Edward the Black Prince.

CASTELNOVO, *kas-tel-no'-vo*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3500.

CASTEL NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a town and parish of Piedmont, 12 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 7000.—The name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASTELNUOVO, a fortified seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, 11 miles W. from Cattaro, defended by a citadel and two forts on neighbouring heights. *Pop.* of parish, 7800.—The British took it in 1814.

CASTEL-SARDO, *sar'-do*, a fortified seaport town on the N. coast of Sardinia, and the strongest on the island. *Pop.* about 2500.

CASTEL SARRASIN, *sar'-ra-sà*, a town of France, on the Garonne, 35 miles N.W. from Toulouse. *Pop.* 7000.

CASTELVETERE, *kas'-tel-vai-ter'-ai*, the name of several towns of S. Italy, the largest of which has a population of 3500.



## Castiglione delle Stiviere

**CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE**, *kas-teel'-ye-o'-nai*, a fortified town of Lombardy, 22 miles N.W. from Mantua. *Pop.* 5800.—Here, in 1796, the French, under Augereau, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians. The French commander was afterwards made, on account of this battle, Duc de Castiglione. In 1859, the battle of Solferino also occurred in its neighbourhood.—Castiglione is the name of numerous other small towns and villages in Italy.

**CASTILE**, *käs-teel'*, a part of Spain, occupying the central table-land of the peninsula, and erected into a kingdom at the beginning of the 11th century. It was subsequently extended by the addition, at different times, of Andalusia, Estremadura, and Leon. In 1474 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile took place, which event brought all the Christian states of Spain under one sceptre. In 1492 the conquest of Granada was achieved, which paved the way for the constitution of the Spanish kingdom. (*See SPAIN.*)

**CASTILE**, *Old*, an extensive province of Spain, forming the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Aragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre. The provinces now comprised in it are Avila, Palencia, Valladolid, Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Segovia, and Soria. *Area.* 25,387 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by mountains in the N., S., and centre, and watered by the Tago, the Douro, the Ebro, the Carrion, and the Tormes. The plains are fertile, and yield abundance of fruit and grain; and the pasture being excellent, sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The mountains supply some useful minerals, and are, in some parts, covered with wood. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of paper, glass, leather, and earthenware. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and madder. *Pop.* 1,609,948.

**CASTILE**, *New*, one of the largest provinces of Spain, forming the S. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Old Castile, Aragon, Valencia, Murcia, La Mancha, and Estremadura. The provinces now comprising it are Cuenca, Guadalupe, Madrid, and Toledo. *Area.* 20,160 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N. and S., and its centre is traversed by numerous ranges, separating extensive plains and fertile valleys. From the great drought of the climate, the soil suffers from want of water. *Rivers.* The Tago, the Júcar, and the Guadiana, and many smaller streams; such as the Xarama, the Molina, and the Alberche. *Pro.* Oil, wine, madder, saffron, hemp, and fruit. Agriculture is in general neglected; but large herds of cattle are raised, and the sheep of the Sierra Molina and Sierra Cuenca supply the merino wool. Horses are numerous and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Abundant; the Sierra Morena yields the richest in the kingdom. Rock-salt and marble are plentiful in several parts of the province. *Manf.* Paper, silk, cotton, and cloth are the principal. *Pop.* 1,233,537.

**CASTILLON**, *kas-teel'-yawng*, a town and parish of France, on the Dordogne, in the department of the Gironde, 10 miles S.E. from Libourne. *Pop.* 3500.—In the neighbourhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died. In 1453, the English were defeated by the French under the walls of this town, and Talbot, their leader, was slain.

**CASTLE**, *kas-el*, the prefix to the names of

## Castro

numerous places in the United Kingdom, having small populations, and, in general, with little to record of them. The most important are given below.

**CASTLEBAR**, *kas'-el-bar*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles N.E. from Westport. *Area* of parish, 14,794 acres. *Pop.* 9300; of the town, 4000.—This town was occupied by the French when they landed in Killala Bay, in 1798; but, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis, shortly afterwards, it was evacuated.—The CASTLEBAR RIVER flows from a lake 3 miles in length, and falls into Loch Cullin.

**CASTLECOMER**, *kas'-el-ko'-mer*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near extensive coal-mines, 10 miles N. from Kilkenny. *Area* of parish, 21,592 acres. *Pop.* 7915; of town, 1435.—In the rebellion of 1798 this town was attacked by the rebels, and nearly destroyed by fire.

**CASTLE-CONNELL**, *kas'-el-kon'-nel*, a town and parish of Ireland, on the Shannon, 7 miles N.E. from Limerick. *Area* of parish, 6483 acres. *Pop.* 3315; of the town, 500.—It has mineral springs.

**CASTLE-DOUGLAS**, *kas'-el-dug'-lūs*, a market town of Scotland, in Kirkeudbright, 18 miles S.W. from Dumfries. *Pop.* 2200.

**CASTLE-REA**, or **CASTLEREAGH**, *kas'-el-re*, a market town of Ireland, in Connaught, 16 miles N.W. from Rosecommon, the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 1446.

**CASTLE-RISING**, *kas'-el-ri'-sing*, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. from King's Lynn. *Area* of parish, 2330 acres. *Pop.* 377.—This place is remarkable for having a castle in which Isabella, the queen of Edward II., was incarcerated after the murder of her husband, in 1327.

**CASTLETON**, *kas'-el-ton*, a village of England, in Derbyshire, 13 miles S.W. from Sheffield. It stands at the bottom of a precipitous rock, on which is erected Peak Castle, the fortress of William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. In the neighbourhood is the Peak Cavern, 46 feet high and 120 wide.

**CASTLETON**, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. *Pop.* 13,971.

**CASTLETOWN**, or **CASTLE RUSHEN**, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, and has a safe and commodious harbour. *Pop.* 2300. *Lat.* 54° 4' N. *Lon.* 4° 40' E.—The keep of the ancient castle of Rushen now forms the only prison on the island. This town was the ancient Sodor.

**CASTLETOWN ROCHE**, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Area* of parish, 6484 acres. *Pop.* 1963; of town, 871.

**CASTRES**, *kas-tr*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 23 miles S.E. from Albi, divided into two parts by the river Agout. It contains many fine public buildings, particularly the ancient palace of the bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. *Pop.* 21,538.—Rapiu, the historian, was born here in 1661.

**CASTRI**, *kas'-tre*, a village of Greece, occupying a portion of the site of ancient Delphi. It stands on the S. declivity of Parnassus, at a distance of 7 miles from Salona. In its immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated spring of Castalia.

**CASTRO**, *kas'-tro*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles from Rome.—Numerous places in Italy, Spain, and Portugal bear this



Castro

name, with the addition of various affixes for the sake of distinction.

CASTRO, the ancient Mitylene, a seaport town of the island of Mitylene, about a mile in circumference. *Pop.* 6500.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, in the province of San Paulo, 85 miles from Curitiba. *Pop.* of district, 9000.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, and 18 miles S.E. from the town of that name. *Pop.* 8000, mostly engaged in woollen manufacture.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, *djho-van'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 42 miles W. from Catania. *Pop.* about 14,000.—This is the Enna of antiquity, fabled as the nativity of Ceres, and the site of her most celebrated temple. At a distance of 6 miles is the Lake of Pergusa, where Pluto found Proserpine and carried her off.

CASTRO NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a fortified town of Sicily, 35 miles S.E. from Palermo. *Pop.* 4000. In its vicinity are marble-quarries.

CASTRO URDIALES, *oor'-de-a-laiss*, a seaport town of Spain, 27 miles S.E. from Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. *Pop.* 3000. In 1811 this town was sacked by the French; but it was afterwards rebuilt.

CASTROVILLARI, *kas'-tro-veel-la-re*, a fortified town of S. Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, 6 miles N.W. from Cassano. *Pop.* 7931. Near Monte Pollino, in its neighbourhood, the famous cheese called *caccio cavallo* is made.

CASTRO VIREYNA, *ve-ri'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, situated on a lofty mountain, where the cold is intense. It is 112 miles from Guamanga. *Pop.* of the province, 14,000. The cold of this region, which is situated within the tropics, arises from its elevation.

CASTUA, *kas-too-a*, a town of Illyria, Austria, 32 miles S.E. from Trieste. *Pop.* 850. This place was formerly the capital of Liburnia.

CASTUERA, *kas'-too-air'-a*, a town of Spain, about 70 miles S.E. from Badajoz. It stands on the right bank of the Guadalefira, and has a trade in wine and fruit. *Pop.* 5570.

CASWELL, *käs'-well*, a county in the N. of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified with hill and dale. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Manf.* Cotton, tobacco, and iron wares; it has also numerous flour, corn, and saw mills. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom the half are negroes.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, also called San Salvador. (See *BAHAMAS*.)

CATALINA, SANTA, *ka'-ta-le'-na*, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Also a Cape of Central America, 70 miles S.W. from Nicaragua, and a HARBOUR on the E. coast of Newfoundland, at the N. entrance of Trinity Bay.

CATALONIA, *kät'-a-lo'-ne-a*, a province of Spain, situated in the N.E. part of the kingdom and bounded N. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valentia, and W. by Aragon. It now comprises the provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, and Tarragona. *Area.* 12,474 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but less fertile than the provinces of Old and New Castile, though its inhabitants are far more industrious and more advanced in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture. Near its centre, Mont Serrat

Catanzaro

attains an elevation of 4054 feet. *Rivers.* The Ebro, the Ter, the Segre, and the Llobregat. *Pro.* All the usual grain crops, with flax, hemp, madder, liquorice, saffron, barilla, fruits, and wine. *Minerals.* Coals, zinc, manganese, copper, and lead. There are salt-works along the coast, and a salt-mine at Cardona. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, woollen, paper, leather, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 1,652,291.—This province was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were ejected in the 5th century by the Goths, who, in their turn, were driven out by the Moors, at the beginning of the 8th century. The Spaniards finally reconquered it, and the government of the province was administered by local parliaments. From 1137, when the province was united to Aragon, the history of the Catalonians is nothing more than a record of rebellions, which were not finally suppressed until the reign of Philip V., who, after the capture of Barcelona, in 1714, curtailed their national liberties and deprived them of their ancient cortes.

CATAMARCA, *ka'-ta-mar'-ka*, a department of the confederation of La Plata, S. America, bounded on the W. by the Andes, which separate it from the northern provinces of Chili. On the other sides it has the departments Cordova, Salta, Tucuman, and Rioja. *Area.* unascertained. *Desc.* Fertile, having excellent pasture lands, and producing maize and other grain in abundance; good cotton is also grown, and large quantities of red pepper are exported to Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* of department, estimated at 50,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 29° S. *Lon.* between 66° and 69° W.

CATANDUANES, *ka'-tan-doo-a'-nais*, one of the Philippine isles, lying S.E. from Luzon. *Ext.* 40 miles long by 15 broad. It is fertile. *Lat.* 15° N. *Lon.* 124° 30' E.

CATANIA, *kä-tä'-ne-a*, a city and seaport of Sicily, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Etna, 30 miles N.W. from Syracuse. Although it has been destroyed three times by the lava of Etna, Catania appears to have always risen with renewed splendour from its ashes, to rank among the most elegant cities of Europe. It consists of two very long and spacious streets, which are intersected at right angles by several others, and are all regularly built and well paved with lava. The houses are generally very handsome, and the public buildings superb; they consist of a number of monasteries, a foundling hospital, poor-house, and an asylum; numerous churches, and other places of public worship; a senate-house, which is a model of architecture, and the cathedral, originally founded by Count Roger of Sicily, son of Tancred, a Norman prince, in the year 1094, and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, which is remarkable for the simplicity and grandeur of its design. The town-hall, cathedral, and university are ranged on three sides of an imposing square, called the Square of the Elephant, from a figure of that animal, carved in lava, which surmounts a public fountain. The harbour of Catania is one of the largest in the island, and is inclosed by a natural mole of lava. *Pop.* 64,396. *Lat.* 37° 28' N. *Lon.* 15° 3' E.—The GULF OF CATANIA extends from La Trizza on the N. to Santa Croce on the S., a distance of 17 miles. It forms an indentation in the coast about 10 miles deep.

CATANZARO, *ka'-tan-za'-ro*, a town of S. Italy, the capital of the Neapolitan province of the same name, built on a mountain 5 miles from

Catawba

the Gulf of Squillace. It possesses a citadel, a cathedral, several convents, a royal academy of sciences, a lyceum, and some charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics, and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 22,500. In 1783 this town suffered severely by an earthquake.

**CATAWBA**, *ká-taw'-ba*, a county in the centre of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in maize and wheat, besides having rich pastures. *Minerals.* Iron is the principal. *Pop.* 9000, and 1600 negroes.

**CATEAU CAMERESIS**, *ka'-to kam-bres'-e*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord, 14 miles S.E. from Cambrai. *Manf.* Merinoes, shawls, and calicoes. *Pop.* 9212.—The treaty which bears the name of this place was here made in 1559, between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France. Marshal Mortier was born here, in 1768.

**CATERINA, SANTA**, *ka'-tai-re'-na*, a fortified town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. from Caltanissetta, near the right bank of the Salso. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 6300. In the neighbourhood fine jaspers and agates are found.

**CATHARINA SANTA**, *ka-ta-re'-na san'-ta*, a maritime province of S. Brazil, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by the provinces of San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. *Area.* 14,754 square miles. *Desc.* Low along the coast, but otherwise consisting of long valleys, sheltered by mountain-ranges, and traversed by numerous streams. The soil is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, manioc, millet, beans, and onions of an immense size. *Pop.* 105,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 29° S. *Lon.* between 49° and 51° W.—There is a fortified island of the same name about 5 miles from the coast. *Ext.* 37 miles long, by 10 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding rice, coffee, wheat, millet, and fruit. Its garden fruits are esteemed the best in Brazil. *Pop.* 12,000.

**CATHCART**, *káth'-kart*, a parish of Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. *Area.* 3000 acres. *Pop.* 3700.—The battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Mary Queen of Scots, was fought in this parish in 1568. When she beheld her adherents defeated, she fled to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, and thence to England, from which country she never returned.

**CATHERINE'S, St.**, an island lying off the coast of Georgia, in the United States, 12 miles from Riceborough. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad. *Lat.* 31° 38' N. *Lon.* 8° 14' W.

**CATORCE**, *ka-tor'-chai*, the richest silver-mine of Mexico, in the state of San Luis de Potosi, distant 120 miles N. from the town of that name. The small town of Catorce is close to the mine. This mine produces annually nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

**CATSKILL**, *káts'-kil*, the capital of Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 33 miles S. from Albany. *Pop.* 5500. The MOUNTAINS of the same name, which form part of the Alleghany mountain system, are in the neighbourhood; their highest peak is called Round Top, and rises to 3804 feet.

**CATTARAUGUS**, *kát'-tá-raw'-gus*, a county of the state of New York, U.S., with a fertile soil and excellent pasture. *Pop.* 44,000. This county is intersected by the New York and Erie Railway and the Genesee Valley Canal.

**CATTARO**, *kat-ta'-ro*, a fortified town of Dalmatia, Austria, at the bottom of the Gulf of Cattaro, 211.

Caucasus, Government of

on the east side of the Adriatic, 35 miles S.E. from Ragusa. It is surrounded by mountains, the heights of which are covered with fortifications. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 2000.—This place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France. The Gulf of Cattaro is about 30 miles long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbours in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

**CATTEGAT, or KATTEGAT**, *kát'-te-gút*, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E. coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Skagger-Rack. *Ext.* 120 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad. (See BALTIC SEA.)

**CATTYWAR**, *kat-ti-war'*, the inner part of the peninsula of Guzerat, in Hindostan, part of which is subject to the Guicowar, and the rest tributary to the British government.

**CAUB**, *koub*, a town of N. Germany, 20 miles W. from Wiesbaden, where Blucher crossed the Rhine with his army, in the month of January, 1814.

**CAUCA**, *kou'-ka*, a large river of New Granada, S. America, rising in the province of Popayan, between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes, and, after a course of about 500 miles, falling into the Magdalena, in *lat.* 4° 30' S. It gives its name to a department of New Granada, having 68,300 square miles, with a population of 300,000.

**CAUCASUS**, *kaw'-ká-sus*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which commences near Anapa, a little below the mouth of the river Kuban, and, after taking a southerly direction, traverses Mingrelia to the source of the river Kuma. Thence it takes a S. course, and enters Georgia near the source of the Kur, and afterwards turning E., runs along the W. shores of the Caspian Sea, and terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron. *Ext.* 750 miles long, and from 65 to 150 broad. The culminating point of the chain is Mount Elburz, which attains a height of 18,493 feet; the next point is Mount Kazbek, which rises to 16,545 feet. The height of the other peaks is much less. *Passes.* The only practicable pass for carriages is from Mogdok to Tiflis, by the valley of the Terek: on the E. the chief means of communication, between the countries to the north and south, is that of Derbend. *Desc.* The slopes of the Caucasus are covered with wood, and the valleys which intersect them are fertile in the highest degree. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, some kinds of which are cultivated at a height of 8000 feet. In the lower valleys, cotton and rice, tobacco, lint, indigo, and the grape are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, sulphur, lead, and copper. Although some of the tribes of this country are nominally subject to Russia, they struggle against her authority, and endeavour to preserve an independent existence, in spite of the lines of forts which successive czars have placed on the summits of their mountains.—From the regions of Caucasus it is supposed that the white race of mankind, which now covers the whole of Europe and a great part of Asia, issued, and is thus called the "Caucasian race."

**CAUCASUS, GOVERNMENT OF**, a province of Russia, embracing a large portion of the chain of the Caucasus. It is bounded on the N. by the governments of Astrakan and the Don



## Caudebec

Cossacks; E. by the Caspian Sea; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the Sea of Azof and province of Taurida. *Desc.* An extensive flat, covered with marshes; the steppes afford excellent pasturage for cattle, while the ground on the banks of the rivers is extremely productive. *Pro.* Corn, silk, cotton, wine, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* estimated at 600,000.

CAUDEBEC, *ko'-de-bek*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the Seine, 26 miles E. from Havre. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 2164. It was formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and in 1419 it was taken by the English.

CAVAN, *käv'-an*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. *Area.* 746 square miles. *Desc.* It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. *Rivers.* The Erne, Inny, Annalee, and other streams. *Lakes.* Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelin. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. Agriculture, however, is in general in a backward state. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, and iron. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. *Manf.* The principal are yarn and linen. *Pop.* 153,906.

CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, 64 miles N.W. from Dublin, situated on a small river of the same name. It has a court-house, a gaol, a county infirmary, and barracks for the military. Its trade is inconsiderable. *Pop.* nearly 4000. *Lat.* 53° 59' N. *Lon.* 7° 22' W.

CAVE, two parishes of Yorkshire, with small populations.

CAVERS, *käv'-vers*, a parish of Roxburghshire, Scotland. It is near Hawick, and comprises the Wisp mountain, which rises to 1830 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 1825.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a celebrated river of India, which, after a winding course of nearly 470 miles through the Mysore and Carnatic, falls into the Bay of Bengal, through the various mouths, in the district of Tanjore. It rises in *lat.* 12° 25' N.; and *lon.* 75° 34' E.

CAVIANA, *ka'-ve-a'-na*, an island of Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon, lying in the equator. *Ext.* 35 miles long, and 20 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and well stocked with cattle. *Lat.* 0° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 10' W.

CAVITE, *ka'-ve-tai*, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, one of the Philippines, 10 miles S.W. from Manila. This is the capital of a province of the same name, and the head naval dépôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. *Pop.* 15,000. —The province of CAVITE is flat, but productive in rice, indigo, sugar, and coffee. Its rivers are unimportant. *Pop.* 84,500.

CAVOUR, or CAVOR, a town and parish of N. Italy, 7 miles S.E. from Pinerolo. *Manf.* Leather, linen, and silk twist. In its vicinity are marble and slate quarries. *Pop.* about 8000.

CAVRIANA, *kav-re-a'-na*, a village of N. Italy, about 6 miles from Peschiera. The tower of Cavriana formed one of the principal positions of the centre of the Austrian army, from which it was driven by the Franco-Sardinian forces, under Napoleon III. and Victor Em-

## Caxamarca

manuel, at the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859. *Pop.* 2261.

CAWNPORE, *kawn'-por*, a district in the N.W. provinces of British India. It is separated from Oude by the Ganges, and from the British districts of Humeerpoor and Calpee by the Jumna. It lies within the limits of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna. *Area.* 2337 square miles. *Desc.* A fertile alluvial plain, in a state of high cultivation. *Rivers.* The tributaries of the Ganges, Esun, and Jumna, all of which are navigable. *Pro.* Maize, pulse, wheat, barley, sugar, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poppy, oil-seeds, European vegetables and fruits. Wine is produced, and indigo grows wild. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 55' and 27° N. *Lon.* between 79° 34' and 80° 37' E. —In this district the mutiny of 1857 was marked by the most atrocious cruelties perpetrated on the British by the leaders of the sepoys.

CAWNPORE (properly Kahnpur, "chief's town"), the capital of the above, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 124 miles N.W. from Allahabad, and 628 from Calcutta. It is a place of considerable size, the cantonments, before the mutiny of 1857, extending six miles from one extremity to the other. It contains many handsome mosques, and the town, when seen from a little distance, presents the appearance of a large and important city. Most of the European houses are large and roomy, standing in extensive gardens, or pieces of ground, called compounds. They are only one story high, with sloping roofs, first thatched, and then covered with tiles,—a roof which is found to exclude the heat of the sun more effectually than any other, and to be tolerably free from the many accidents to which a mere thatched roof is liable. The great inconveniences of the place are its glare and dust; defects, however, which are, in a considerable degree, removed by the multitude of trees planted in all directions. The shops in Cawnpore are large, and, though far from showy, contain many excellent articles, which are sold very little dearer than in Calcutta. The necessities of life are barely half the price which they are there, and an excellent house may be rented for eighty or ninety rupees (£8) monthly. On the whole, it is, in many respects, one of the most considerable towns in northern India, although it has no fine ancient buildings. *Pop.* exclusive of the troops that are stationed there, about 60,000.—Here, on June 15, 1857, "the bloodiest record in the book of Time" took place. The Nana Sahib ordered 205 British women and children to be murdered in cold blood; and when the butchery was completed, he gave a nautch, or dancing-ball, in an adjoining hotel to his friends. On the following day he ordered the bodies to be flung into a deep well in a compound near the town; but, as this receptacle was too small to hold them all, he caused some to be thrown into the Ganges and other places. The ground has since been converted into a garden, and an elegant structure has been raised over the well to the memory of the Nana's victims. *Lat.* 26° 8' N. *Lon.* 80° 19' E.

CAWOOD, *ka'-wood*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 18 miles E. from Leeds. *Pop.* 1240. This place was long the principal residence of the archbishops of York, and here, after his fall, Cardinal Wolsey retired, and was arrested on a charge of high treason by the earl of Northumberland.

CAXAMARCA, *kax'-a-mar'-ka*, the capital of a



## Caxamarquilla

province of the same name, in Peru, 70 miles N.E. from Truxillo. The houses are built of clay, and its streets are wide and straight. The parish church, erected in 1632, is of finely-worked stone. *Pop.* 7000. The Province is chiefly agricultural, although some mines are worked in it, and gold-washing to some extent carried on. It is well watered, and traversed by a chain of the W. Cordilleras. *Area.* 2165 square miles. *Pop.* 85,000.

**CAXAMARQUILLA**, *kax'-a-mar-keel'-la*, called also **PATAZ**, or **PATA**, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 95 miles N.E. from Truxillo. *Pop.* 8000.

**CAXATAMBO**, *kax'-a-tam'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 140 miles N.E. from Lima. *Pop.* 6000. The Province is the most barren in Peru, though it yields good pasturage on the slopes of the mountains, of which it is chiefly composed. *Area.* 1494 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

**CAYENNE**, *kay'-en*, an island of S. America, in French Guiana. *Ext.* 18 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 broad. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Pop.* nearly 8000, of whom by far the greater proportion are negroes. *Lat.* 5° 6' N. *Lon.* 53° 15' W.—It was taken by the British in 1809, but was restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. The climate is described as unhealthy in the extreme. It is used by the French government as a convict settlement for prisoners that have been guilty of political offences.

**CAYENNE**, the capital of the above island, stands at the mouth of the river Cayenne, where it falls into the Atlantic. It has a large and convenient port, protected by batteries, and is the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. *Pop.* 5300, of whom half are negroes.—The river **CAYENNE**, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° 49' N.; *lon.* 52° 18' W.

**CAYMANS**, *kay'-mans*, three islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, known as the Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac, 130 miles S. from Cuba. *Pop.* 2000, chiefly occupied in catching turtle for the inhabitants of some of the other islands.

**CAYSTER**, or **LITTLE MENDER**, *kais'-ter*, a river of Natolia, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles from Smyrna. The ruins of Ephesus stand at its mouth.

**CAYUGA**, *kay'-yoo'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S., E. of Cayuga lake. *Area.* 648 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual grain crops, and having gypsum and salt, with numerous sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 56,000.—

**CAYUGA CREEK**, a small stream of Niagara county, U.S., the most northern ford of Buffalo Creek.—**CAYUGA LAKE**, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, U.S., 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river, which falls into Lake Erie.

**CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA**, *ka-thal'-la*, a town in the Sierra-Morena, Spain, 40 miles N.E. from Seville. *Manf.* Chiefly linens. *Pop.* about 8000.

**CAZEMBE**, *ka-zem'-be*, a country in the interior of Africa, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. *Pro.* Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. *Lat.* of its capital, 11° 45' S. *Lon.* 30° 30' E.

**CAZENOVIA**, *käs'-e-no'-ve-a*, a post township of New York, U.S., 40 miles from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, and contains a

## Celle, or Zell

court-house, jail, church, and bank. Woollen and fulling mills are the principal sources of industry. *Pop.* 5000.

**CEARA**, or **SEARA**, *sai-ar'-a*, a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other sides it is inclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piahy. *Area.* 66,387 square miles. *Desc.* Rather flat than mountainous, rising from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well watered, producing a great deal of timber, and abounding with minerals. *Rivers.* Jaquaribe, Ceara, and Camucim. *Pop.* 380,000. *Lat.* between 2° 40' and 7° 25' S. *Lon.* between 37° 40' and 41° 30' W.

**CECIL**, *ses'-il*, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake, inclosed by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kent county, and the Chesapeake. *Pop.* 24,000, including 1000 negroes.

**CEDAR MOUNTAINS**, *se'-dar*, a range in Cape Colony, South Africa. It runs between the Thorn and Elephant rivers, having a varying elevation of from 1500 to 5000 feet. The mountains take their name from the cedar-trees with which their sides are clothed in different places.

**CEDAR LAKE**, a lake of N. America, about 60 miles from Lake Winnipeg.—Cedar is the prefix to the name of several unimportant places in the United States.

**CELEBES**, *sell'-e-bees*, a large island of a very irregular figure, comprised in the Asiatic Archipelago. It consists of four peninsulas between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. *Area*, estimated at 73,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, but mountainous in the centre and along the coast. In the extremity of the southern peninsula, about 20 miles from the sea coast, Mount Lampoo Betang attains an elevation of 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the N. and S. peninsulas. This island, generally, is well watered, and its climate healthy. *Pro.* Maize, rice, cassava, tobacco, cotton, yams, sago, and sugar. Excellent breeds of cattle and horses are raised, vegetables are abundant, and poultry is plentiful. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, and gold. *Manf.* Cloths and variegated mats, but the native produce is collected and exchanged for muskets, gunpowder, calicoes, and other British and Indian manufactures. Turtles abound on the coasts, and the Bugis, or inhabitants of Boni, who almost live in their vessels, carry on active trade with the Chinese in tortoiseshell, birds'-nests, trepang, pearl, and sharks' fins. *Pop.* nearly 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 1° 50' N. and 5° 30' S. *Lon.* between 119° and 125° E.—The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. The latter were dispossessed by the British in 1811; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1816, the Dutch settlements were again restored.

**CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS.** (*See* **ASIA**.)

**CELLE**, or **ZELL**, *tsell*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 23 miles N.E. from Hanover. It is well built and paved, containing several churches, a library, gymnasium, lying-in hospital, royal palace, medical school, and penitentiary. In the old parish church is the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Lüneberg. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. *Pop.* 14,100.—Matilda, queen of Denmark, and sister of George III., died here,

Cenis, Mount

and the town contains a monument to her memory.—CELLE, or CELLES, is also the name of a number of parishes and villages in Belgium and France.

CENIS, MOUNT, *sai-ne'*, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy. It is 11,457 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated in *lat.* 45° 17' N., *lon.* 70° E., forming the southern extremity of the Graian Alps. A tunnel is in progress under Mount Cenis by means of which the railways of France and Italy will be connected.

CENTO, *chen'-to*, a town of N. Italy, province of Ferrara, 16 miles N. from Bologna. It is encompassed by a wall and a fosse, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. *Pop.* 17,900. It is the birthplace of Barbieri, generally called Guercino, who founded a school of art in 1616.

CENTRAL AMERICA. (See AMERICA, CENTRAL.)

CENTRE, *sen'-ter*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., inclosed by the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Clearfield. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with barren mountains and fertile valleys, yielding a considerable quantity of timber, and the usual grain crops. It has also iron, coal, and limestone. *Pop.* 27,000.—It is also the name of other small towns in the United States.

CENTREVILLE, *sen'-ter-veel*, a town of the United States, 45 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 1500.—A name common to many small towns in the United States.

CEOS. (See ZEA.)

CEPHALONIA, *sef'-ä-lo-ne-a*, the largest of the Ionian islands, is situated in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. *Area.* 348 square miles. *Capes.* The principal are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. *Desc.* Irregular in shape, and uneven in surface. Monte Nero, or the Black Mountain, in the south, rises to a height of upwards of 5300 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, corn, currants, flax, cotton, olive oil, wine, and salt. Of these, a considerable quantity is exported. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 38° 3' and 38° 30' N. *Lon.* between 20° 21' and 20° 49' E.—This is the Tetrapolis of Thucydides. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it continued until 1864, when the Ionian islands were united to Greece on the accession of Prince William of Denmark, under the title of George I., king of the Greeks. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

CERAM, *se'-ram*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 20 miles N. from Amboyna. *Area.* estimated at 6000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which attain an average elevation of 7000 feet, and produce fine timber. The valleys are extremely fertile, and the vegetation is both luxuriant and gigantic. *Pop.* Unascertained; estimated at 30,000. *Lat.* between 2° 47' and 3° 50' S. *Lon.* between 127° 51' and 128° 56' E.

CERE, *Sr.*, *seer'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 35 miles N.E. from Cahors. *Manf.* Principally hats, and it has a linen trade. *Pop.* 4300.

CERES, a parish in Scotland, 3 miles from Cupar-Pife, in Fifeshire. *Pop.* 2723. This parish was the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe in 1679.

CERESOLE, *ché-re-so-lai*, a village of N. Italy, 14 miles N.W. from Alba. *Pop.* 1700.—In

Cesenatico

1544, the Imperialists were defeated by the French in the neighbourhood of this town.

CERET, *ser-ai'*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles S.W. from Perpignan. *Manf.* Copper wares and leather. *Pop.* 3500.—Here in 1660, the plenipotentiaries of Spain and France met to determine the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIGNOLA, *che-reen'-yo-la*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Capitanata, 28 miles S. from Manfredonia. *Manf.* Chiefly linen; and the district produces large quantities of cotton and almonds. *Pop.* 21,700.—Here, in 1503, the French were defeated by the Spaniards, and the duke of Nemours, who commanded the former, was slain.

CERIGO, or KERIGO, *cher'-e-go*, one of the Ionian islands, situated at the entrance of the Archipelago, to the S. of Morea. *Area.* 116 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with fertile valleys, and a precipitous and rocky coast. *Pro.* Grain crops, olives, and the vine. *Pop.* about 13,000, of Greek origin, and belonging to the Greek church. *Lat.* between 36° 7' and 36° 23' N. *Lon.* 23° E. This island was noted in antiquity for the worship of Venus, and it still contains some remains of the ancient Cythera and its temples. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

CERIGOTTO, or KERIGOTTO, *cher'-e-got'-to*, the most S. of the Ionian islands, 18 miles S.E. from Cerigo. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by 1 to 2 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, but it produces olives in great abundance. *Pop.* 300. This was for some time a favourite resort of Greek pirates. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

CERNE ABBAS, *sern-ab'-bas*, a small market town of Dorsetshire, about 7 miles N.W. from Dorchester. The ruins of a fine old abbey are to be seen in the neighbourhood. *Manf.* Parchment, gloves. *Pop.* 1185.

CERRO DE PASCO, *ther'-ro*, or *ser-ro dai pas'-ko*, a town of Peru, about 150 miles N.E. from Lima. It stands 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, with a climate throughout the year which closely resembles the winter of England. Its silver-mines are the richest in Peru. *Pop.* uncertain, but estimated at from 8000 to 15,000.—Cerro with one affix or another, is the name of several other places in S. America.

CERTALDO, *chair-tal'-do*, a town of Central Italy, on the Elsa, 20 miles S.W. from Florence. *Pop.* 2000.—Boccaccio, the famous Italian novelist, was born here, in 1313.

CERVERA, *sair-vair'-a*, the name of three small Spanish towns, and a cape in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* of cape, 42° 26' N. *Lon.* 3° 10' E.

CERYETERE, *chair-vai-tair'-ai*, an Italian village in Central Italy, 27 miles N.W. from Rome. *Pop.* 750. This is the Cære of antiquity, and is celebrated by Virgil as the capital of Mezentius.

CERVIN, MONT, *sair'-vâ* (Ital. MONTE SILVIO, Ger. MATTERHORN), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 miles E. from Mont Blanc, in *lat.* 45° 58' N., *lon.* 7° 40' E. *Height,* 14,787 feet. (See ALPS.)

CESENA, *chai-sai'-na*, a town of Central Italy, 12 miles S.E. from Forlì. It stands on the Savio, at the foot of a mountain, and has a cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, an agricultural society, a seminary, and some silk-mills. *Pop.* 33,000.—In the neighbourhood are some sulphur-mines; it is the birthplace of the popes Pius VI. and VII.

CESENATICO, *chai'-sai-na'-te-ko*, a town of N.



## Cetona

Italy, 18 miles S.W. from Ravenna, near the Adriatic. *Pop.* 6000.—This town was bombarded by the British in 1800.

**CETONA**, *chai-to'-na*, two villages of Central Italy, in the Val de Chiana, 11 miles S.E. from Montepulciano. They are distinguished as Upper and Lower, the latter being built round the foot of a mount of the same name, and the former on the mountain side. *Pop.* 3500.

**CETRARO**, *chai-tra'-ro'*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles N.W. from Cosenza. It has a small fishing port on the Mediterranean. *Pop.* 6000.

**CETTE**, or **SETTE**, *set*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Herault, 18 miles S.W. from Montpellier. It has a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, formed by two moles, on both of which are forts, which, with the citadel, defend the entrance of the harbour. There is also a broad and deep canal, bordered by quays and warehouses, connected with the Lagoon of Thau, and with other canals leading to the Rhone, and greatly facilitating the trade of the place. *Manf.* Soap, cork, spirits, perfumes, grape, sugar, liqueurs, and casks. There are yards for shipbuilding and glass-works, and sardines are caught on the coast, and salted there. Salt-works are established in the neighbourhood, and a considerable commerce is carried on in wine, there being an extensive manufactory for the preparation of port, sherry, claret, and champagne, for the English and other markets. For this purpose large quantities of Benicarlo wine are imported from Spain. *Pop.* about 22,000.—Steamers ply from this place to Marseilles, and it is at the head of a railway from Beaucaire. *Lat.* 43° 23' N. *Lon.* 3° 42' E.

**CETTIGNE**, *set-teen*, the capital of Montenegro, 20 miles N.E. from Cattaro. *Manf.* Gunpowder.

**CEUTA**, *soo'-ta*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The castle stands on the highest point of the ancient Abyla, one of the pillars of Hercules, terminating a peninsula, and has a fine appearance from the sea. The town, however, is extremely mean, and is used mostly as a penal settlement for the Sate prisoners of Spain, and has little to attract the attention or excite the interest of the stranger. It has a good harbour for small vessels. *Pop.* 8200. *Lat.* 35° 52' N. *Lon.* 5° 18' W.—This was a Mauritanian town under the Romans, and in 1415 was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese. In 1580 it passed into the possession of the Spanish, in whose hands it afterwards remained.

**CEVA**, *chai'-va*, an ancient town of N. Italy, in the district of Mondovi, on the Tanaro, 40 miles W. from Genoa. It has a trade in cheese, and a manufactory of silk twist. *Pop.* 4233.—This town was called Ceba by the Romans.

**CEVENNES**, *se-ven'*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S. The district, bearing this name in former times, occupied a large tract of Languedoc. It was generally a wild, rugged country, and the abode of many Protestants, who maintained themselves here against the persecutions of their enemies. Their highest points are Mont Mézin, 5794 feet, and Mont Lozère, 4884 feet above the level of the sea. (See **AVEYRON**.)

**CEYLON**, *se-lon'*, an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south extremity of Hindostan by a channel called the Strait of Manaar and Palk Straits. *Ext.* 270 miles long,

## Ceylon

with an average breadth of 100. *Area.* 24,700 square miles. *Desc.* On the N.W. the coast presents a flat and monotonous appearance, but on the S. and E. it rises into bold and rocky heights, crowned by a luxuriant vegetation. The centre may be characterized as mountainous, some of the summits rising to 7000 and 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Of these the most remarkable is Adam's Peak, which, though not the highest, is seen at a great distance from the sea, and was the point whence Buddha, according to his followers, rose to heaven, a huge footprint still bearing testimony to the fact. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mahavelli Ganga, Kalani Ganga, Kalu Ganga, and the Walawe Ganga, all of which have their sources in the central mountain mass. *Lakes.* None of any great extent, the largest having a breadth of not more than 4 miles. *Climate.* Exceedingly diversified; in some parts hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others more temperate and salubrious; but in the neighbourhood of the woods particularly destructive to strangers. *Zoology.* Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the East. Its elephants are highly celebrated for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and hares abound. The cheetah, or hunting tiger, two species of wild cats, the bear, and jackal, inhabit the forests. Monkeys of various species are seen everywhere, and, with the apes, sometimes do much mischief. The great snake, or boa constrictor, is said to attain the length of 30 feet; and there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, as well as others, which do not bear poison. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, are numerous; fish are various and abundant; and the birds form a large class of themselves. *Pro.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, coffee, an infinite variety of vegetables, and the finest fruits. The most valuable, however, of all the plants of Ceylon is the cinnamon-tree, of which the natives enumerate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Amongst the most useful of other trees, are the cocoa-palm, the Palmyra palm, talipot-tree, jack-tree, tamarind, and the bread-fruit. *Minerals.* Tin, lead, iron in abundance, manganese, plumbago, and precious stones in great variety. The most extensive pearl-fishery in the globe was formerly carried on in the Strait of Manaar. In the year 1804, the rent amounted to £120,000 for the right of fishing 30 days, with 150 boats; but, since 1837, the pearl-fishery has been abandoned. *Manf.* Unimportant, with the exception of arrack, which is extracted from the blossoms of the coconut-tree. The native manufactures consist of handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, table-cloths, and a coarse material which they use for clothing. The natives also are ingenious workers in gold and silver, and excel in producing lacquered ware. *Towns.* The principal are Colombo, Candy, Trincomalee, Point de Galle, and Jaffnapatam. *Gov.* Consisting of a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. *Pop.* upwards of 1,919,000. *Lat.* between 5° 56' and 9° 46' N. *Lon.* between 79° 36' and 81° 58' E.—Little was known of this island till 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with its inhabitants, and were paid by the king of Candy, to whom it belonged, a tribute in cinnamon to defend it



Ceze

from the attacks of Arabian pirates. Subsequently, the Portuguese were expelled by the Dutch, who, in their turn, were driven from it by the British, to whom the island was ceded by the peace of Amiens, in 1801. It now forms one of the British governments in India, and is a central point for the Oriental mail packets. From it branch mails issue to Calcutta, Madras, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Australia.

**CEZE**, *saiz*, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of 50 miles, unites with the Rhone 6 miles from Orange. Its sands are said to contain gold.

**CHABEUIL**, *sha'-be(r)e*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Drôme, 8 miles S.E. from Valence, on the Veure. *Manf.* Chiefly silk. *Pop.* 4355.

**CHABLAYS**, *shab-lai'*, formerly the most N. province of Savoy, on the Lake Geneva, now included in the French department of Upper Savoy. It lies between the Genevese and the Vales. *Area.* 336 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine forests and excellent pastures, producing grain, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits. It has a considerable trade in mules, cattle, pigs, and dairy produce. *Pop.* 55,000.—This is one of the provinces then belonging to Sardinia which, by the acts of the congress of Vienna, was comprised in the Swiss neutrality.

**CHABLIS**, *shab-le'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 9 miles E. from Auxerre. *Pop.* 2335.—In the neighbourhood the wine called Chablis is produced.

**CHACEWATER**, *chais-waw'-ter*, a town of England, in Cornwall, 6 miles from Truro. *Pop.* about 2000.—In its neighbourhood are valuable copper-mines. It is a station on the West Cornwall Railway.

**CHACO**, *cha'-ko*, an extensive country, mostly included within the boundaries of Peru, and frequently called El Gran Chaco. It is bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and extends as far S. as Buenos Ayres. *Ext.* 450 miles long from N. to S., with a breadth towards its N. part of about 250. *Desc.* Well watered by the affluents of the Paraguay, and has extensive plains and marshes interspersed with immense tracts of sand and salt-pools. In other portions there are dense forests and a luxuriant vegetation; but it is, in general, little known and thinly inhabited. Its population chiefly consists of wandering tribes of Indians.

**CHAD.** (See TCHAD, Lake.)

**CHADDA.** (See TCHADDA, River.)

**CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO**, *sha'-gos*, a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, comprising the Peros Bahos group and the Egmont Isles. The most important of them is Diego Garcia, or Great Chagos Island, which is represented as being a wall of coral of a circular form, inclosing a natural harbour or lagoon. *Pro.* Coconut oil, vegetables, poultry, &c., for which ships often touch at the island. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* between 5° and 7° S. *Lon.* 71° and 73° E.—The French formerly had a small settlement here, dependent on Mauritius; but this island, with the Chagos Archipelago, came into the possession of the English in 1810.

**CHAGRES**, *shagr*, a large and navigable river of the Isthmus of Panama, rising 30 miles from the town of that name, and falling into the Caribbean Sea near *lat.* 9° 18' N.—A town of the same name stands at the mouth of this river, with a harbour; but the unhealthy nature of

Chamber

the climate makes it a place that is seldom visited by foreigners. *Lat.* 9° 18' N. *Lon.* 79° 58' W.

**CHAKA MOUNTAINS**, *cha'-ka*, a mountain-range of Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the watershed between the rivers Nile and Hawash.

**CHALCIS**, **EGRIPO**, or **NEGROPONT**, *kal'-sis*, a maritime town of Greece, capital of the island of Eubœa, built on the Euripus, where it is crossed by a bridge, 18 miles N.E. from Thebes. *Pop.* 5000.—Aristotle died here, 322 B.C.

**CHALEUR BAY**, *sha'-lur*, a large bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. It separates New Brunswick from Lower Canada, and has a length of 90 miles, with a width that varies from 12 to 20. *Lat.* 48° N. *Lon.* 65° W.

**CHALFONT**, *châl'-font*, the name of two parishes of England, in Buckinghamshire. — 1. (St. GILES.) 3 miles from Amersham, where Milton finished his "Paradise Lost," and where William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the United States, is buried. *Pop.* 1217.—2. (St. PETER'S.) 4 miles from Beaconsfield. *Pop.* 1344.

**CHALKY ISLAND**, *chaw'-ke*, is situated in a bay of the same name, at the extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* of the bay, 46° S. *Lon.* 166° 27' E.

**CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE**, a town and parish of France, in the department of Saône-and-Loire, on the Saône, 32 miles N. from Macon. It has a wide circuit, is well built, and possesses a cathedral, town-hall, hospital, hospice, theatre, college, public library, and baths. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, watches, and jewellery; also glass-manufactures and iron goods. *Pop.* 19,710.—It is the centre of a considerable trade, which is greatly facilitated by its position, being situated as it is at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and having connexion with the Rhone, Saône, and Loire, and, by means of great roads, with the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the North Sea.

**CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE**, *sha'-lon*, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, 12 miles S.W. from Angers. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton. *Pop.* 6090.

**CHALONS-SUR-MARNE**, *sha'-lawng*, a parish town of France, in the department Marne, on the Marne, 25 miles S.E. from Rheims. It is divided by the river into three parts, and is crossed by several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance, and has an elevation of 270 feet. The public buildings are a handsome town-house, Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, several parish churches, three abbeys, that are now devoted to secular purposes, and some convents; there is a fine public walk. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. Both dyeing and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 16,600.

**CHALUS**, *sha'-loo*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 18 miles S.W. from Limoges. *Pop.* 1988.—It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, at the siege of which Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded in 1199.

**CHAMALAEI**, *sha'-ma-lar'-e*, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains, in Central Asia. *Height*, variously estimated, but supposed to be nearly 23,000 feet. *Lat.* 28° 4' N. *Lon.* 90° E.

**CHAMBER**, *chaim'-bers*, a county in Alabama,

## Chambersburg

U.S. *Area*. 775 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom half are negroes.

**CHAMBERSBURG**, the capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, U.S., 46 miles from Harrisburg. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the centre. *Pop.* 4270.

**CHAMBERY**, *sham'-ber-e*, formerly the capital of Savoy, and now the chief town of the French department Savoy, situated in a fruitful valley, 45 miles S. from Geneva. It is protected by a large castle and several old fortifications; it is also an archbishop's see, and the seat of the superior tribunal, and of the Academy of Savoy. *Manf.* Gauze, silk lace, leather, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 18,000.—From 1792 to 1815 this was the capital of the French department Mont Blanc.

**CHAMBON**, *sham'-baeng*, several towns and parishes of France, with small populations, and little of interest to record.

**CHAMBORD**, *sham'-bor*, a village in the département of Loire-and-Cher, France, 4 miles from St. Dié-sur-Loire, surrounded by the large forest of Chambord. *Pop.* 308.—This place is famous for its fine château, which was commenced by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio, and finished in the reign of Louis XIV., vast sums having been spent in its erection. It was for some time the residence of Stanislaus Leczinsky, king of Poland; was afterwards presented by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe; by Louis XVI. to the Polignac family; by Napoleon to Berthier, prince of Wagram, from whose widow it was purchased by public subscription, and given to the duke of Bordeaux. A park is attached to it, 21 miles in circumference.

**CHAMOUNI**, or **CHAMONIX**, *sha'-moo-nee*, a valley of Upper Savoy, forming the upper portion of the basin of the Arve, with a length of 12 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 6. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, having on the W. the Brevent, 8000 feet high, and on the S. Mont Blanc, whilst its village of the same name has an elevation of 3425 feet above the level of the sea. A situation more sublime cannot be conceived, heightened as it is by a view of the Mer de Glace, one of the grandest glaciers of the Alps. *Pro.* Grain and fruits are cultivated, and cattle are reared. The soil, however, is not fertile, but much honey is collected. The village of Chamouni is on the right bank of the Arve, 14 miles E. from Sallanche. *Pop.* 2305.

**CHAMPAGNE**, *shâm'-pain'*, an old province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche-Comté and Lorraine. It now forms the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube, and the greater part of those of the Yonne, the Aisne, the Meuse, the Cote d'Or, Upper Saône, the Vosges, and the Seine-and-Marne. *Pro.* Slate, chalk, and marl in abundance; besides large quantities of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Champagne, however, is above all celebrated for its sparkling wine called Champagne, produced from the grape which flourishes here. In 1286 the union of Philip the Fair with Jeanne de Navarre annexed it to France.—The name also of several small towns in France, and of a district of the departments of the Charente and the Charente-Inférieure, celebrated for its wines and brandy called Cognac.

**CHAMPAIGN**, a county of Ohio, U.S., on a

## Chantibun

branch of the Miami. *Area*. 390 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000. It is intersected by the Erie Railway.

**CHAMPAUBERT**, *shawmp-o'-bair*, a village and parish of France, 27 miles S.W. from Chalons, where the progress of the allied Russian and Prussian army was arrested by Napoleon I. in 1814. *Pop.* 300.

**CHAMPLAIN**, *shâm'-plain'*, a large lake, forming part of the boundary between New York and Vermont, U.S. *Ext.* 105 miles long, with a varying breadth from 1 to 10. It contains numerous islands, and was the scene of many of the military operations of the revolutionary war. Its superfluous waters are carried off by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence, and a canal connects it with the river Hudson. In 1814 a British flotilla sustained a reverse on this lake at the hands of the Americans.

**CHAMPLAIN**, a post-township and port of entry of Clinton county, New York, U.S., on Lake Champlain. *Pop.* about 5000.

**CHANDAH**, *shan'-da*, a town of Hindostan, in Nagpore, 185 miles S. from the city of Nagpore. It is surrounded by walls, and has an extensive suburb. It was taken by the British in 1818.

**CHANDAHNEE**, *shan-da-ne'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the province of Lahore, Hindostan. It stands near an affluent of the Chenab, and is 75 miles S.E. from Serinagar.

**CHANDELEUR ISLES** and **BAY**, *shan'-de-lur*, a group of small islands uninhabited in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Louisiana, U.S. *Lat.* 29° 50' N. *Lon.* 88° 50' W.—The **BAY** is formed by these islands and those of Grand Grozier and Briton.

**CHANDERI**, or **CHANDHAIRÉE**, *shan-dair-e'*, a town in the province of Malwa, Hindostan, 150 miles S. from Agra. This town has a strong fort built on a hill, but it has greatly fallen into decay.

**CHANDERNAGORE**, *shan'-der-na-gor'*, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal, 17 miles N.W. from Calcutta, and encompassed by the British district of Hooghly. *Area*. 2330 acres.—The town is well built, but falling to decay. *Pop.* about 29,000, all of whom are natives, with the exception of a few hundreds.—In 1757 this settlement was taken by the British, but restored in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the British, but restored to the French a second time in 1816. *Lat.* 22° 52' N. *Lon.* 88° 19' E.

**CHANDORE**, *shan-dor*, a fortified town of British India, 130 miles N.W. from Bombay. *Pop.* about 7000.—In 1804 and 1818 this place capitulated to the British.

**CHANG-CHOW**, *chang-chow'*, a city in the province of Fo-Kien, in China, 30 miles S.W. from Amoy. *Pop.* 800,000.

**CHANG-MAI**, *chang-mai*, a town of Laos, on the bank of the Menam. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 20° 16' N. *Lon.* 99° 2' E.

**CHANNEL ISLANDS**, the name given to a group in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France. They are the only portions of ancient Normandy that now belong to the British crown, under which they have remained since the Conquest. (*See* ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.)

**CHANTENAY**, *shant'-nai*, the name of several unimportant places in France, with small populations.

**CHANTIBUN**, *shan-te-boon*, an inland town of



Chantilly

Siam, near the mouth of a river in the Gulf of Siam. It is about 180 miles S.E. from Bangkok, and exports dye-woods, ivory, hides, horns, and gums. In its vicinity are mines of precious stones. *Lat.* 12° 45' N. *Lon.* 102° 18' E.

CHANTILLY, *shan-té'-ye*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Oise, 24 miles N. from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain, hosiery, hardware, and lace. *Pop.* 2500.—The FOREST of CHANTILLY, in the neighbourhood, comprises 6700 acres. Here is the best race-course in France. English horses are often sent by their owners to run in its races, and frequently carry off the stakes.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, *kai'-os*, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, about 40 miles N.E. from Port Elizabeth. On one of them the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAPALA, *sha-pa'-la*, a lake of Mexico, containing many islands, and traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma. *Area*, estimated at upwards of 1300 square miles. *Lat.* 20° 42' N. *Lon.* 102° to 102° 55' W.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 5 miles N. from Buxton. It is encompassed by hills, and is the seat of petty sessions. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton and paper. In its neighbourhood are coal and lead-mines, and lime works. *Pop.* 4264.

CHAPELLE (LA), *sha-pel'*, the name of a great number of villages and towns of France, with populations varying between 1000 and 9000, but with nothing remarkable to record of them.

CHARD, *chard*, a parish and town of England, in Somersetshire, 12 miles S.E. from Taunton. *Manf.* Woollen and lace goods. *Pop.* about 5316.—Here the royalists were defeated in the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament.

CHARENTE, *sha-rent'*, a large river of France, rising in the department Haute Vienne, 12 miles from Chalus, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bordered by the departments of the Lower Charente, the Deux Sèvres, the Vienne, the Upper Vienne, and the Dordogne. *Area*. 2295 square miles. *Desc.* Generally diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Charente and the Vienne. It abounds with wood, and produces large crops of chestnuts; but the soil is not considered fertile. *Minerals.* Iron and gypsum. *Manf.* Paper-making, tanning, distilling, and iron-wares. *Pop.* 379,000.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE (THE LOWER), a department of France, inclosed by the Atlantic Ocean and the departments of the Gironde, the Dordogne, the Charente, the Deux Sèvres, and La Vendée. *Area*. 2635 square miles. This measurement includes the islands Ré and Oléron. *Desc.* Flat, but generally fertile, and producing corn and wine. The pastures are extensive, and live stock numerous. *Rivers.* The Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, glass, leather, and earthenware. The coast fisheries are important, and a considerable quantity of brandy is made. *Pop.* 481,000.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, *sha-ren'-tuwng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Seine, 5 miles S.E. from Paris. It stands on the Marne, over which there is a bridge, which was frequently the scene of bloody conflicts between the citizens and the soldiers during the

Charles City

French revolutions. It now forms a portion of the fortifications of Paris. *Manf.* Soap and porcelain. *Pop.* 5500.

CHARIKAR, *shar'-e-ka*, a town of Afghanistan, 35 miles N. from Cabul. *Pop.* 5000.—A British garrison was stationed here in 1841, which was afterwards nearly destroyed on its route to Cabul.

CHARING, *chair'-ing*, a town and parish of England, in Kent, 12 miles S.E. from Maidstone. *Area*. 4060 acres. *Pop.* 1285.—It is 6 miles from the Pinckley station on the Dover Railway.

CHARITE (LA), *shar'-e-tai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 14 miles N.W. from Nevers. *Manf.* Glass, buttons, hardware; and it trades in iron, timber, and charcoal. *Pop.* 5300.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, *kar-kof'*, a government of European Russia in the south, inclosed by Kowrsk and Voronej on the N., Pultawa and Ekaterinoslav on the S., and the country of the Don Cossacks on the E. *Area*. 21,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, producing grains of all kinds, flax, hemp, vegetables, honey, and cattle in abundance. *Pop.* 1,582,000.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, the capital of the above government, is situated between the small rivers Charkowa and Lopan, tributaries of the Donesez. It is the see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov, and holds, for cattle and wool, four yearly fairs, which are among the most important in Russia. It has a university, several schools, and a good library and museum. *Pop.* 45,000. *Lat.* 49° 59' N. *Lon.* 36° 14' E.

CHARLBURY, *chärl'-ber-e*, a town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Witney. *Area*. 11,320 acres. *Pop.* 3074.

CHARLEMONT, *chärl'-mont*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles N.W. from Armagh. *Pop.* 480.—This place has a fort, which is used as a dépôt for ordnance, and is the head-quarters of the artillery for the north of Ireland.

CHARLEMONT, *shar'l'-e-muwng*, a hamlet and fortress of France, near the Ardennes. The fortress stands opposite Givet, not far from the Belgian frontier.

CHARLEROI, *shar'l'-rwaw*, a town and fortress of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, on the Sambre, 23 miles S.E. from Mons. It has a few manufactures of nails and other hardware, glass, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. *Pop.* 12,782. It is a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, and is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal.—This town has been taken and retaken several times in various continental wars.

CHARLES, the name of two parishes of England, in Devonshire.—1. 5 miles from South Molton. *Pop.* 356.—2. In the hundred of Roborough, forming part of Plymouth. *Pop.* 24,270.

CHARLES, a county on the W. shore of Maryland, U.S. *Area*. 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, tobacco, cotton, and other products. *Pop.* 6800 whites, 9500 negroes.

CHARLES CAPE, the most E. point of Labrador, British N. America. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 55° 3' W.—Another which, with Cape Henry, forms the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. *Lat.* 37° 10' N. *Lon.* 75° 43' W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of Virginia, U.S., watered by the James river. *Area*. 208 square



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Charles Island

miles. *Pop.* 6000, of whom about one-half are negroes.

**CHARLES ISLAND**, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. *Ext.* 35 miles long by 25 broad. *Lat.* 62° 47' N. *Lon.* 75° W.—Also one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, on which the government of Ecuador established a colony. *Lat.* 1° 15' S. *Lon.* 90° 32' W.

**CHARLES RIVER**, a river of Massachusetts, U.S., which, after a course of 50 miles, falls into Mystic River, in the harbour of Boston.

**CHARLES, St.**, one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana, U.S., is divided. *Area.* 289 square miles. *Pop.* 6000, of whom nearly 5000 are negroes.—Another county in Missouri. *Area.* 495 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. **St. CHARLES**, the capital of the latter, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 miles from St. Louis. *Pop.* 4000.

**CHARLES, St., LAKE**, is in Lower Canada, 12 miles from Quebec. *Ext.* 5 miles long. A river of the same name has its source here, and joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

**CHARLESTON, charls'-ton**, a city and seaport of Charleston district, South Carolina, U.S. It is built on a low point of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below and form a spacious and convenient harbour, protected from the Atlantic by two islands, Sullivan's Island on the north, and Folly Island on the south. Entrance is obtained between these islands, but the passage is obstructed at times by shifting sand-banks. The city is protected by Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and many others built on the islands at the entrance, and on points which command the approaches to the town. Among the public buildings are a state-house, city-hall, a custom-house, a college, a medical college, theatre, orphan-house, hospital, almshouse, banks, numerous places of worship for various denominations, and several charitable institutions. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. *Commerce.* Extensive and flourishing. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, linen fabrics, shoes, hardwares, colonial produce, and provisions of all kinds. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* with the suburb of St. Philip's, about 65,000. *Lat.* 32° 43' N. *Lon.* 79° 52' W.—Charleston was founded in 1680, and in 1690 was colonized by French refugees, who, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled here and settled. In 1779 it was taken by the British, but abandoned in the following year. It has frequently suffered by fire and the ravages of yellow fever. Charleston is connected with the principal states of the Union by railway. It was at Charleston that the independence of South Carolina, and her withdrawal from the Federal Union, was declared, December 19, 1861. The spirited conduct of her inhabitants drew on them the bitter hatred of the Northern States. An attempt was made to ruin the harbour for ever by sinking vessels filled with stone outside the entrance. On April 7, 1863, the long-threatened bombardment of the city commenced, which resulted in the utter discomfiture of the Federal iron-clad ships of war, and the destruction of one of them, the *Keokuk*, after an action of about an hour's duration. The city held out gallantly during a second bombardment, but towards the close of the struggle Charleston was compelled to

### Charlotte, Amalie

succumb to the Federals, upon the arrival of General Sherman, who, in his celebrated march through Georgia, appeared within a dangerous proximity to the city.

**CHARLESTON**, a village of England, on the S.W. coast of Cornwall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from St. Austell. It exports large quantities of porcelain clay. It has a good harbour, which is defended by a fort, mounted with heavy cannon.

**CHARLESTOWN, charls'-town**, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., one mile from Boston. The principal part is beautifully situated on a peninsula, formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. A bridge across Charles River connects the town with Boston, with which it was incorporated in 1847. Two other bridges across Mystic River join it to Malden and Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles River, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are, the state prison, Massachusetts Insane Hospital, an almshouse, town-house, and houses for public worship. A navy-yard of the United States occupies the south-east part of the town. *Pop.* about 25,000. On Bunker's Hill a monument is erected commemorating the battle of that name, which was fought June 17, 1775. (*See Boston.*)—The name also of several other townships in the United States, most of them insignificant.

**CHARLESTOWN**, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is situated on the W. coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 17° 8' N. *Lon.* 62° 35' W.

**CHARLESTOWN**, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port, defended by two castles.

**CHARLESTOWN**, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles from Dunfermline. It has extensive lime-works, and exports large quantities of coal. *Pop.* about 1000.

**CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE**, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. from Aberdeen.

**CHARLEVILLE, sharl'-veel**, a pretty town of France, department of the Ardennes, about a mile from Mezières, with which it communicates by an iron bridge across the Meuse. *Pop.* 10,000. The town contains some extensive manufactories of arms, engines, and hardware of all kinds; and a large trade in wine, brandy, coal, iron, and marble is carried on.

**CHARLEVILLE**, a town of Ireland, county of Cork,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles N.W. from Cork. *Pop.* 3400. A station on the great South and Western Railway.

**CHARLIEU, sharl'-yu(r)**, a town of France, department of the Loire, 40 miles N.E. from Montbrison. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4000.

**CHARLOIS, sharl'-waw**, a town of Holland, 2 miles S.W. from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 2000.

**CHARLOTTE, shar'-lot**, several places in the United States.—1. A county in the S. part of Virginia. *Area.* 600 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are negroes.—2. A post-township, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 12 miles from Burlington. *Pop.* 1679.—3. A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee. Some other small towns in Vermont and New York have the same name.

**CHARLOTTE, AMALIE**, or **St. THOMAS**, the capital of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. It is, from the excellence

## Charlotte Islands, Queen

of its harbour, one of the best trading ports in the W. Indies, and is defended by a citadel and two batteries. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one-sixth are blacks.

**CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, QUEEN**, a group in the S. Pacific, of which the largest is Santa Cruz. They are all of volcanic formation, and the fires of one are still active. *Desc.* Well wooded, and yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits and products in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained; but considerable. *Lat.* between 10° and 12° S. *Lon.* between 165° and 168° E. —These islands were, in 1595, discovered by Mandana; and it was on one of them, Mallicolo, that La Pérouse, the French navigator, and all his crew were wrecked and lost.

**CHARLOTTENBURG**, *shar'-lot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 3 miles W. from Berlin. It is a great resort of the citizens of Berlin, and consists mostly of villas and taverns. *Manf.* Chiefly cottons and hosiery. *Pop.* about 7500.—The king of Prussia has a palace here, erected by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I., of England, after whom the town is named. In the gardens of the palace is a small Doric temple, in which are the remains of the unfortunate Louisa, queen of Prussia, over which is a monument, considered one of the most successful efforts of modern art. It was sculptured by Rauch, who executed another statue of the same queen, which is esteemed equally highly, and which is placed in the gardens of Potsdam.

**CHARLOTTESVILLE**, *shar'-lots-veel'*, the capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, U.S., on a branch of the Rivanna river, 63 miles N.W. from Richmond. It is the seat of the university of Virginia, and has a museum, an observatory, and a library. *Pop.* 1400. *Lat.* 37° 57' N. *Lon.* 78° 23' W.

**CHARLOTTE-TOWN**, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, British N. America. *Manf.* Coarse woollens; shipbuilding is also carried on there. *Pop.* 6700. *Lat.* 46° 15' N. *Lon.* 63° 7' W.

**CHARLTON**, *charl'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4000.

**CHARLTON**, an island in British N. America, in St. James's Bay. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 80° 15' W.

**CHARLTON**, the name of two towns in the United States, with small populations.—1. In New York.—2. In Massachusetts.

**CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE**, *shar'-may*, a town of France, in the department Vosges, 15 miles N.W. from Epinal. *Manf.* Leather and lace. *Pop.* 3000.

**CHARMEY**, *shar'-mai*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 14 miles S. from Friburg. This place stands in a valley, in which the finest Gruyère cheese is made. *Pop.* 1000.

**CHARMOUTH**, *char'-mouth*, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 2 miles N.E. from Lyme Regis. *Area.* 790 acres. *Pop.* 700.—Here some severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1839.

**CHAROLLAIS**, *shar'-o-lai*, one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the department of Saône-and-Loire.

**CHART**, *chart*, the name of three parishes of England, in the county of Kent, with small populations, distinguished as Great, Little, and next Sutton Valence.

**CHARTRE (LA)**, *shartr*, a town of France, in

## Chateau Landon

the department of the Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles S.E. from Le Mans. *Pop.* 1600.—It has a trade in grain and cattle.

**CHARTRES**, *shartr*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 48 miles S.W. from Paris. It stands on the Eure, which divides it into two parts, and across which there is a bridge, designed by the celebrated Vauban. Most of the streets are narrow and crowded, but the cathedral, which was commenced about 1020 by Bishop Fulbut, is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. It was in this that St. Bernard, in 1145, preached the second crusade. *Manf.* Leather and hosiery. *Pop.* 19,500. *Lat.* 48° 28' N. *Lon.* 1° 29' E.—This town was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois, in 1432. Anciently it was the capital of the Carnutes, and also, in the time of the Roman invasion, the capital of the Celtic Gaul. There is an obelisk in one of the markets to the memory of General Mareau.

**CHASSENEUIL**, *shas-sen'-e-(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 17 miles S.W. from Confolens. *Pop.* 2200.—This is also the name of villages in the departments Vienne and Indre.

**CHASSEREAL**, *shas'-se-raal*, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, with an elevation of 5280 feet.

**CHASSERON**, *shas'-se-ravng*, a mountain in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 6 miles from Yverdum. *Height*, 5284 feet.

**CHASTLETON**, *chas'-el-ton*, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire, 5 miles from Chipping Norton. *Area.* 1640 acres. *Pop.* 218.—Here, in 1016, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside.

**CHATEAU**, *sha'-to*, "castle," is the prefix to the names of many places in France, none of which are of great importance.

**CHATEAUBRIANT**, *sha-to'-bre-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Cher, 36 miles N.E. from Nantes. *Manf.* Earthenware and leather. A brisk trade is carried on in cattle, grain, and iron. *Pop.* 4600.

**CHATEAUDUN**, *sha-to-de(r)*, an ancient town of France, near the Loire, 25 miles S.W. from Chartres. This place has a castle, a commercial college, and a public library. *Manf.* Blankets and leather are the principal. *Pop.* 7000. This place was entirely burnt down in 1723, but was speedily rebuilt.

**CHATEAU GONTHIER**, *gon'-te-ai*, a well-built town of France, on the Mayenne, which is here crossed by a bridge, 18 miles S.E. from Laval. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, of a fine and delicate texture. Hemp, fruit, grain of all kinds, are produced in the vicinity, and quantities of cattle and poultry are reared. *Pop.* 7700.

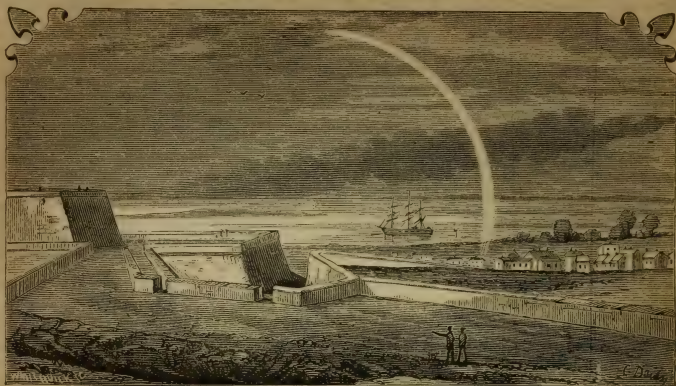
**CHATEAUGUAY**, *sha-to-gai*, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St. Lawrence, at Lake St. Louis.

**CHATEAU LAFITTE**, *la-feet'*, a hamlet of France, in the department of Gironde, celebrated for its fine growth of wine.

**CHATEAU LANDON**, *lan'-dawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 15 miles S. from Fontainebleau. *Manf.* Whiting, and a trade is carried on in wine and grain. *Pop.* 2600.—In the 12th century this place was the occasional residence of the French kings. Coins, bearing the names of several of these sovereigns, were struck here,







CHATHAM, FROM THE FORTS.



CHERBOURG.



CHESTER CASTLE.

## Chateau Margaux

CHATEAU MARGAUX, *mar-go'*, a celebrated French vineyard, 14 miles N.W. from Bordeaux. It produces a very fine claret wine.

CHATEAUNEUF, *sha'-to-ne(r)'*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 4000.

CHATEAUXROUX, *sha'-to-roo'*, a town of France, on the Indre, and the capital of the department of that name, 144 miles S.W. from Paris. Since 1820, this place has been greatly improved, and has a society of arts, sciences, and agriculture. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, paper, and parchment. *Pop.* about 15,000.

CHATEAU THIERRY, *te'-air-re*, a town in the department of Aisne, 38 miles S.W. from Laon. It is built on the slope of a hill, capped by the ruins of a castle, which is said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. *Pop.* 5900.—In 1814 this place was the scene of several conflicts between the allied army and the French troops. It has a handsome statue to the memory of La Fontaine, who was born here in 1621.

CHATELLERAUT, or CHATELLERAULT, *shat-el-ro*, a town of France, in Poitou, on the Vienne, 20 miles N. E. from Poitiers. The river is here crossed by one of the most handsome stone bridges in France, but the town is not well built. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, hardware, and lace. There is a considerable trade carried on in wine, grain, brandy, clover, fruit, hemp, salt, iron, steel, staves, and millstones. *Pop.* 14,000.—The duchy of Chatelleraut was given by Henry II. to James Hamilton, second earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, in 1548, as a sort of purchase of his consent to the projected union between his ward the infant Queen Mary of Scotland, and Francis, the dauphin of France. It confers a ducal title on the house of Hamilton.

CHATHAM, *chat'-häm*, a town and parish of England, in the county Kent, adjoining the city of Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb, and situated on the river Medway, 30 miles E. from London. There is a fine naval and military arsenal, close to Chatham, containing vast magazines and warehouses, in which there are all kinds of stores, and where all the operations necessary for building and fitting out ships of war are carried on. The government works comprise a dockyard about a mile in length, metal mills, an arsenal, mast and rope houses, machinery for cutting blocks, and extensive barracks for infantry, royal marines, artillery, and engineers. There is a hospital, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592, for decayed seamen and their widows. In 1588, a fund was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, called the Chatham Chest, for the relief of the sufferers in the Spanish armada. It was removed to Greenwich in 1802. Chatham is defended by forts on the heights, by which it is partly surrounded. The church contains some elegant marble monuments; and there is a chapel of ease of Norman architecture, supposed to have been part of a hospital for lepers. The Dock chapel is a neat, elegant, and extremely light building, erected for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, and their families. Fort Pitt, a strong fortress, contiguous to the New Road, was erected in 1803, and has been used as a military hospital. There are also very extensive fortifications about Chatham, called the Lines, which are defended by ramparts, palisades, and a

## Chat-Moss

broad deep ditch. In the river, opposite the town, hulks are moored for the reception of convicts, who labour in the yard. *Pop.* of parish, 25,183; of borough, 36,177.—The eminent statesman Pitt, derived the title of Earl from Chatham. In 1667, the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sailed up the Medway, and succeeded in burning many of the vessels and stores at this place. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, nearly 400 miles E. from New Zealand. They consist of a large island, about 90 miles in circumference, and several smaller ones, but are not largely productive. *Lat.* 44° S. *Lon.* 177° W.

CHATHAM, the name of several places in the United States of America.—1. A central county in North Carolina. *Area.* 853 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a fourth are negroes.—2. In the district of Georgia, on the seacoast. *Pop.* 31,000, of whom half are negroes.—3. A post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south point of the elbow Cape Cod, 20 miles from Barnstable. *Pop.* 3000.—4. A township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the east side of the Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. *Pop.* 2000.—Ship-building has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war for the United States service have been built here.—5. A post township of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the west side of Great Pedee river, 101 miles from Columbia. It is well situated for trade, the river being navigable to this place.—6. A post township of Columbia county, New York, and 21 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3381.—7. A post township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic, 13 miles from Elizabethtown. *Pop.* 25,000.

CHATILLON, *sha'-teel-lone*, a town of N. Italy, province of Turin, 13 miles E. from Aosta. *Pop.* nearly 3000.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, *sha'-teel'-yawng*, a town of France, department of the Ain, 16 miles N.E. from Trevoix. *Pop.* 2100.—2. SUR INDRE, a town of France, on the Indre, 28 miles N.W. from Châteauroux. *Pop.* 2900.—3. SUR LOING, a town of France, department of the Loiret, 13 miles S.E. from Montargis. *Pop.* 2600.—4. SUR LOIRE, a town of France, 44 miles S.E. from Orleans.—5. SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 miles S.E. from Lamarche. *Pop.* 700.—SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Seine into two parts, 45 miles N.W. from Dijon. Chatillon Castle, an old structure of great beauty and magnificence, stands near the town. It is surrounded by a beautiful park, through which the river Seine flows in its course towards the English Channel. In the town of Chatillon in February, 1814, a conference was held between Napoleon and the allies, who had invaded France. *Pop.* 4900.—The name also of various other small towns of France.

CHATLEY, *chät'-le*, a hamlet of England in the county of Essex. *Pop.* 644.

CHAT-MOSS, *chät'-moss*, a morass of England, 10 miles from Manchester. *Area.* 6000 acres.—A considerable portion of this bog has been drained and cultivated so as to produce good crops. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway crosses it, and here George Stephenson, the civil engineer, met with immense difficulties in laying the line, in consequence of its boggy



## Chatre (la)

nature, swallowing up, as it did, waggon-loads of material before a bottom could be found.

**CHATRE (LA)**, *shatr*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 22 miles S.E. from Châteaufoux. *Manf.* Leather and woollen goods. *Pop.* 5000.

**CHATTAHOOCHIEE**, *chät'-ta-hoo-chee'*, a river of the United States, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins Flint river, 40 miles from Tallahassee. The stream formed by the junction of the two rivers is called the Appalachianicola. It is navigable to Columbus.

**CHATTERIS**, *shat-te-ris* a market town of England, in Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, about 18 miles N. from Cambridge. It is the centre of an agricultural district, a considerable trade in corn being carried on there. *Pop.* 4731.

**CHATTERPOOR**, or **CHUTTERPORE**, *chat-ter-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, 75 miles S.E. from Jhansi. *Manf.* Cutlery and paper. In the neighbourhood there are some iron mines. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This town is the capital of a territory with an area of 1240 square miles, and a population of 120,000.

**CHATTOGA**, *chät-too'-ga*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 420 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding wheat, corn, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, and limestone. *Pop.* 7000, of whom 2000 are negroes.

**CHAUDIERE**, *sho-de-air'*, a river of Lower Canada, British North America. It has its source in Lake Megantic, a lake about 50 miles W. from Moose Head Lake; and after a northerly course of 90 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec.—The FALLS OF CHAUDIERE are 3 miles from the mouth of the river.

**CHAUFFAILLES**, *sho'-fail*, a town of France, in the department of Saône-and-Loire, 25 miles S.W. from Macon. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton. *Pop.* 4000.

**CHAUMONT**, *sho'-mawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, 10 miles S.W. from Blois. There is a castle on the summit of the hill which rises above the town, which formerly belonged to Catharine de Medicis, and which was occupied for some time by Madame de Staël.

**CHAUMONT EN BASIGNY**, *bas-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Marne, about 2 miles above the confluence of the river Marne with the Suize, and 145 miles S.E. from Paris. It is well built, with broad streets, and has, among its public buildings, a college, a hospital, hôtel-de-ville, and a kind of triumphal arch, begun under Napoleon I. and finished under Louis XVIII. *Manf.* Woollen hosiery, caps, gloves, cottons, wax tapers; and there are some cotton spinning-mills, wax bleaching-grounds, and tanneries. *Pop.* 7100.—Here, on March 1, 1814, after the breaking up of the congress at Chatillon, the allied powers entered into an agreement against Napoleon I., which afterwards formed the basis of what was called the Holy Alliance.—Chaumont is the name of several other small towns in France.

**CHAUNY**, *sho'-ne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 19 miles N.W. from Laon. One half of the town stands on an island in the Oise, which is navigable beyond this point. *Manf.* Sacking, stockings, and chemicals. There are also some cotton-mills, and machines for polishing the plate-glass of St. Gobian. *Pop.* 8100.

## Che-kiang

**CHAUSSÉY**, *sho'-se*, a group of islands in the English Channel, opposite Granville, about 8 miles from the French coast. They furnish excellent granite, but otherwise are bare and unproductive. *Lat.* 48° 52' N. *Lon.* 1° 49' W.

**CHAUTAUQUE**, *chaw-taw-ke-(r)*, a county of New York, U.S., on the Lake Erie. *Area.* 1020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, dividing the waters which flow into the Lake Erie from those which roll towards the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 58,500. There is a lake of the same name in its vicinity, 18 miles long, and connected with the river Alleghany by its outlet. It is navigable by steamboats. *Lat.* 42° 10' N. *Lon.* 79° 27' W.

**CHAUVIGNY**, *sho-veen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 14 miles E. from Poitiers. *Manf.* Druggets chiefly. *Pop.* 2000.

**CHAUX DE FOND (LA)**, *sho, fawng*, a beautiful village in Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, 10 miles N.W. from the town of that name. It is built at an elevation of upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, at the foot of a narrow defile of the Jura. *Manf.* Clocks and watches, of which manufacture this town is one of the principal seats. *Pop.* 16,800.—**CHAUX DU MILIEU**, *meel'-ye(r)*, a village, 10 miles from the above. *Manf.* Chains for the movements of watches. *Pop.* 950.

**CHAZY**, *shai'-ze*, a township of New York, U.S. It stands on Lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 186 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4300.—Also a river of the same name, falling into Lake Champlain.

**CHEADLE**, *chee'-del*, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 15 miles N.E. from Stafford. It is surrounded by coal-pits, and near it are extensive manufactories in brass, copper, and tin. *Pop.* 4803.—Also a parish of Cheshire, 3 miles from Stockport, containing three villages, Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheadle Moseley, and Hardforth-cum-Bosden. *Manf.* Principally cotton-spinning and weaving. *Pop.* including the inhabitants of the three villages above named, 10,852. It has a station on the Manchester and Crewe Railway.

**CHEAT RIVER**, *cheet*, a river in Virginia, U.S., which rises in Haystack Peak, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins West River, an affluent of the Ohio, within the state of Pennsylvania.

**CHEBUCTO**, and **CHEDABUCTO**, *che-buk'-to*, two bays on the coast of Nova Scotia; the first near Halifax, the second opposite Cape Breton.

**CHEDDAR**, *ched'-dar*, a village of England, in the parish of Somerset, 15 miles S.W. from Bristol. *Pop.* 2032.—In this parish the celebrated Cheddar cheese is produced.

**CHEDUBA**, *ched'-u-ba*, an island of British Burmah, in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Aracan. *Ext.* about 16 miles long, and 14 broad. *Area.* 150 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hills and dales, and attaining, in the south, an elevation of 1450 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, hemp, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 18° 52' N. *Lon.* 93° 31' E.—This island was taken from the Burmese by the British in 1824.

**CHE-KIANG**, *che'-ki-ang*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other sides by the provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si, Ngan-hoei, and Fo-kien. *Area*, about 39,150 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular in its surface, but one of the most fertile and commercial portions of the empire. *Pro.*



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Chelmer

Cotton, silk, indigo, tea, fruits, camphor, and coal. *Manf.* Paper, gold and silver stuffs, silk and crape. *Pop.* 30,000,000. *Lat.* between  $28^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $118^{\circ}$  and  $121^{\circ}$  E.—This province comprises the Chusan islands, and is subdivided into eleven departments.

**CHELMER**, *chel'-mer*, a river of England, in Essex, rising near Thaxted, and after a course of 30 miles, joining the Blackwater at Maldon.

**CHELMSFORD**, *chelm's-ford*, the principal town of Essex, England, 29 miles N.E. from London, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, the former of which is crossed by a bridge of cast-iron, and the latter by one of stone, built in 1787. It consists of four main streets. At the west end of the church, the body of which has been re-built since 1800, there is a square tower of flint, with a neat spire. Besides the parish church, there is a district church, and several chapels for dissenters. The public buildings are a shire-hall, a theatre, an assembly-room, a corn exchange, a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI., and a county jail. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. *Pop.* 8407.

**CHELMSFORD**, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 24 miles N. from Boston. *Pop.* 2100.—Middlesex Canal opens into the Merrimac river at this place. It has, in its neighbourhood, extensive quarries of fine granite.

**CHELSEA**, *chel'-se*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a populous suburb of London,  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from St. Paul's. The building that is most deserving of notice in this parish is Chelsea Hospital, the national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, the noblest structure and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. This hospital, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, proceeded with by James II. and by William and Mary, and finally completed in 1692, at a cost of £150,000. It consists of three courts or quadrangles, one of which is open on the south side next the Thames, and has in the centre a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The whole length, from east to west, is 790 feet. Attached to it is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 50 acres. It supports about 550 in-pensioners, and about 80,000 out-pensioners, at an annual expenditure of nearly £1,500,000. Connected with the hospital is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, by the duke of York, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. The botanical garden here, belonging to the company of Apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was given as a present to the company in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and to whom there is a monument in the old church, as there is also to Sir Thomas More. It has water-works for supplying London, extensive floor-cloth manufactories, and other manufactories of various kinds. The Thames is crossed at Chelsea by a new and elegant suspension bridge, and a railway bridge belonging to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. *Pop.* 63,409.—Here, in former times, was the much-celebrated place of amusement called Ranelagh; and here, in the present day, is Cremorne, also a place of amusement, with large gardens, much resorted to in the summer season.

**CHELSEA**, a township of Suffolk county, Mas-

## Chenauab

sachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. There is a ferry from Boston across the harbour to this place, and it is also connected with Charlestown by a bridge. *Pop.* 6700.—Also a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 37 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2000.

**CHELLENHAM**, *chel'-ten-ham*, a market town, borough, and parish of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, 90 miles N.W. from London. It has been a fashionable resort for many years, being noted for its medicinal springs, which are impregnated with sulphates of soda and magnesia, iron, manganese, and chloride of sodium. Its public buildings are the parish church, a venerable structure; baths of every description, libraries and saloons, attached to the Montpelier well; a general hospital, infirmary, and dispensary; a female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a mechanics' and Literary and Philosophical Institution, a theatre, an assembly-room, and concert-rooms. There is also a zoological garden. Besides other schools of various descriptions, the town possesses a free grammar school, and a large proprietary college situated in the Bath road, and built in 1843. There is also a Church of England Training College, for preparing masters and mistresses for national and parochial schools. There are seven churches, besides the old parish church, and several chapels for Nonconformists of different persuasions. *Pop.* about 36,693.

**CHEMILLE**, *she-me'-yai*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-and-Loire, 20 miles S.W. from Angers. *Manf.* Handkerchiefs and linen cloths. It has a considerable trade in cattle. *Pop.* 4700.

**CHEMING**, *che'-ming*, a county in the south part of New York, U.S. *Area.* 530 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—There is a town of the same name in the same county, 10 miles from Elmira. It stands on the New York and Erie Railway, which is connected with Seneca Lake by a canal. *Pop.* 3000.

**CHEMNITZ**, or **KEMNITZ**, *kem'-nitz*, an old but well-built town of Saxony, capital of the Erzgebirge district, on the river of the same name, 36 miles S.W. from Dresden. It contains several churches, a hospital, and an academy. *Manf.* Linens, cotton fabrics, stockings, mitts, and machinery. It also contains many manufactories, at which calico printing is carried on to some extent. *Pop.* about 45,000.—This is the birthplace of Puffendorf. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.*  $12^{\circ} 55'$  E.

**CHENANGO**, *che'-nán-go*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, diversified with hill and dale, and watered by a river of the same name. *Pop.* 41,000.

**CHENANGO**, the capital of Broome county, New York, U.S., on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 109 miles from Albany. It comprises the village of Binghamton within its limits, in which are the county buildings. *Pop.* 9000.—A river of New York, U.S., which, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the Susquehanna, 18 miles from Oswego.

**CHENAUAB**, *che-nawb'*, a river of the Punjab, rising in the Himalaya mountains, the length of which is estimated at 760 miles. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally joins the Ghara in *lat.*  $29^{\circ} 21'$  N., *lon.*  $71^{\circ} 4'$  E., after receiving the Jhelum and Ravee, two other noted rivers of the Punjab.

Chepstow

CHEPSTOW, *chep'-sto*, a well-built market town, parish, and seaport of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Wye, 15 miles N.W. from Bristol. It is built on a slope rising gently from the river, which is crossed by a handsome iron bridge of five arches. The castle, which was erected soon after the Norman conquest, and of which there are still extensive remains, was once a building of great strength and importance. The public buildings are a church, a theatre, a market-house, free-school, hospital and alms-houses, and a literary institution. Chepstow exports a considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cider. Its imports are wine from Oporto, and planks, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar from the Baltic. *Pop.* 3455.—In the castle of this place, Henry Marten, or Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died, after having been confined in it upwards of twenty years. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque, and the ride from Chepstow to Monmouth has been described as surpassingly beautiful. The South Wales Railway between Gloucester and Newport crosses the Wye below Chepstow.

CHER, *shair*, a river of France, which rises in the department Creuse, and, after a course of 195 miles, joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 miles it is navigable.

CHER, a central department of France, inclosed by the departments Allier, Loiret, Nièvre, Loire-and-Cher, and Indre. *Area.* 2780 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, level, and well wooded. *Rivers.* The Cher, Loire, Allier, and the Great and Little Sauldre. *Pro.* Wine, hemp, fruit, honey, and corn; sheep are numerous, and the trade generally consists of country produce. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 323,393. *Lat.* between 46° 25' and 47° 39' N. *Lon.* between 1° 55' and 3° 10' E.

CHERASCO, *she-ras'-ko*, a fortified town of N. Italy, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura, 32 miles S.E. from Turin. It is well built, and contains several churches within and without its walls. Its trade is principally in wine and silk. *Pop.* 8894.—In April, 1796, this place was taken by the French, and in the same month, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon I. the "Armistice of Cherasco," which gave to the French troops a free passage through the dominions of Sardinia.

CHERBOURG, or CHERBURG, *sher'-boorg*, an important seaport of France, in the department of La Manche. It is situated on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes La Hague and Levi, and stands in the hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the hill Roule. Cherbourg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French navy, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of the French government for no less than a century and a half, the dockyards having been commenced in the reign of Louis XVI. In 1859, its building space exceeded any one of the building-dockyards of Great Britain, as it had at that time eleven building-slips, all available, and within a certain concentric distance. Besides these, it had seven docks for equipment and repairs, whilst the harbour, according to some English authorities, was capable of accommodating in its three basins, 60 sail of the line. This, however, cannot be the case, as the French themselves say that it will only hold 38. Its roadstead is well defended by large

Cherson.

forts and batteries, and is protected by a *digue*, or breakwater, 4120 yards in length. In the centre of this breakwater there are both a fort and a lighthouse, and also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead. The town, which is defended on the land-side by a double circle of forts and redoubts, mostly consists of narrow and dirty streets, notwithstanding that it has a number of public fountains. Its principal edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, churches, a prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dockyards. *Manf.* Sugar and soda refineries and tanneries. An active trade in cattle, eggs, provisions generally, and wine, is carried on. *Pop.* about 42,000. *Lat.* of Fort Royal, 49° 38' N. *Lon.* 1° 37' W.—Edward III. of England unsuccessfully laid siege to Cherbourg in 1346, but in 1418 it was given up to the British. The French regained it in 1450, but the English again took it in 1758. In August, 1859, a grand naval fête was held at Cherbourg, to inaugurate the completion of the works, at which Queen Victoria and her court were present, by the invitation of the emperor Napoleon III.

CHERIBON, or SHERIBON, *sher-i-bon'*, a town on the north coast of the island of Java, 125 miles S.E. from Batavia. It is the capital of a residency of the same name, and is situated at the bottom of a deep bay; the town is a thriving one, although fevers are prevalent on the coast. It has a trade in teak-wood, coffee, and indigo; and is the residence of a Dutch governor. *Pop.* of town, 11,000; of the residency, 550,000.

CHERITON, *cher'-i-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 2000. The most important is that of Cheriton Fitzpaine, in Devonshire, 4 miles N.E. from Crediton. *Area.* 5382 acres. *Pop.* 1111.

CHEROKEE, *cher-o-kee'*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area.* 1200 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile on the banks of its rivers, and productive in various kinds of marbles, with iron and lead; also silver and gold in small quantities. *Pop.* 8647, and 520 negroes.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 530 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000, of whom 1200 are negroes.—3. In Alabama. *Area.* 760 square miles. *Pop.* 15,300 whites, 3000 negroes.—4. In Texas. *Area.* 740 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom a third are negroes.—There are some small towns and villages of the same name in the United States.

CHEERRYVALLEY, *cher'-re-väll'-le*, a township of Otsego county, New York, U.S., 33 miles from Albany. It contains an academy, and many handsome houses. *Pop.* 4200.

CHERSO, *kair'-so*, an island belonging to the Austrian province of Trieste, situated in the Adriatic, between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria, and separated from the latter by the Gulf of Quarnero. *Area.* 105 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular, rugged, and stony. *Pop.* 14,000. Its capital is of the same name, and stands on the W. coast. *Pop.* 4000.

CHERSON, or KHERSON, *ker'-son*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 92 miles N.E. from Odessa. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black Sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and was completely eclipsed as a commercial station



## Cherta

by Odessa. It has still, however, extensive dockyards and an arsenal. *Pop.* 40,000. The philanthropic Howard died here, January 20, 1790.—The government of Cherson has an *area* of 28,200 square miles, with an undulating surface, interspersed with vast steppes and forests. In its W. part it is fertile, and there sheep are reared in great numbers. Its other products are, tobacco, mustard, liquorice, saffron, salt, flax, hemp, nitre, and corn. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, cheese, butter, caviare, and tallow. *Pop.* exclusive of Odessa, 1,027,459. *Lat.* between 46° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 29° and 34° E.—There are, in this government, a great number of foreign colonists, chiefly German, and also a great many gipsies.

**CHERTA**, *chair'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, and 40 miles from the town of the same name. *Manf.* Chiefly leather: the surrounding district produces corn and fruit. *Pop.* 2400.

**CHERTSEY**, *chert'-se*, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, near the Thames, which is crossed here by a bridge of seven arches, 19 miles S.W. from London. *Pop.* 6589.—The abbey of this place, of which there are now but few, if any remains, is said to have been founded in the year 604. Cowley, the poet, died here, in 1667, and Charles James Fox resided on St. Anne's Hill, near the town.

**CHESAPEAKE**, *ches'-a-peek*, the largest bay of the United States. It divides the state of Maryland into two parts; and the Susquehanna, Patuxent, Potomac, Rappahannock, and York, all large and navigable streams, fall into it. *Ext.* 200 miles long, and from 8 to 20 broad.

**CHESHAM**, *ches'-am*, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 29 miles N.W. from London. *Area* of parish, 12,657 acres. *Manf.* Straw-plait and shoes, and there are some paper-mills. *Pop.* 5985.

**CHESHIRE**, *ches'-eer*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Lancashire, N.W. and W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh, S.E. and E. by the counties of Derby, Stafford, Salop, and part of Flintshire. *Ext.* 58 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth. *Area*, 1105 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end, and a high ridge of sandstone crossing it from north to south. *Rivers.* The Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. *Pro.* Chiefly dairy produce, this being one of the principal grazing districts of England, Cheshire cheese being famous throughout the United Kingdom. The stock of cows is estimated at 100,000, and the annual manufacture of cheese is computed at 1300 tons. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, cobalt, and coal; but the principal is rock-salt, of which many thousand tons are taken yearly from the pits near Northwich. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons, and leather, which are carried on in various parts of the county. *Pop.* 505,428.—Cheshire was made a county-palatine by William the Conqueror, and remained such until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts. It is connected by railway with all the principal parts of the kingdom, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Bridgewater canals.

**CHESHIRE**, a county in the S.W. part of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing the usual grain crops. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and cotton goods; there are also flour and saw-mills, and iron and glass-

## Chester

works. *Pop.* 27,430.—It is connected by railway with several of the northern states.

**CHESHIRE**, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 140 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2000.—2. A township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 25 miles from Hartford. *Pop.* 1700. The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut is established here.

**CHESHUNT**, *ches'-hunt*, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 14 miles N. from London. *Area*, 8430 acres. *Pop.* 6592. It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

—Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, retired here after his abdication, and died in 1712.

**CHESTER**, *ches'-ter*, an episcopal city, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, county of itself, the chief town of Cheshire, 16 miles S.W. from Liverpool, 18 miles from the sea, on the Dee, which is navigable here, and crossed by two bridges. It is surrounded by walls, which form a favourite promenade of the citizens. Four principal streets, with piazzas called the "Rows," lead from four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a centre at the Cross. The bishopric of Chester was founded by Henry VIII., in 1542, and the church of St. Werburgh was converted into the cathedral of the new see. The revenues of the monastery, of which the church formed a part, being appropriated to the support of the chapter. The building, which is constructed of soft red sandstone, consists of a nave and side-aisles, choir, lady-chapel, chapter-house, and cloisters, and has a tower, springing from four beautiful pillars, 127 feet high. The construction of the whole building exhibits many subjects interesting to the architect and antiquary. There are nine parish churches in Chester besides the cathedral, and the Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists have meeting-houses. There are also several almshouses and endowments for charitable purposes. The remains of the old castle have been taken down, and a new structure erected in its stead, which serves as the Shire-hall, and the county-gaol, which is constructed on an improved plan, with apartments for classing the criminals. At the north-east end of the castle-yard are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal for 30,000 stand of arms. The other public buildings are the Exchange, the Union-hall, appropriated for Manchester and Yorkshire goods; the Linen-hall, the Theatre, the Infirmary, the county Lunatic Asylum, and Mechanics' Institute. There is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., which is called the King's School, and is under the control of the Dean and Chapter, besides National and other schools. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese, cast-iron, coal, and copper-plates are exported. The imports are wines and other produce. *Pop.* 31,110.—Chester is a very ancient place, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. The tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, and the poet Parnell, are in Trinity Church. The city gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales; and Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, is in its neighbourhood. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, which crosses the Dee by a fine iron-girder bridge. Races, which are in high repute amongst the lovers of that sport, are held here in the spring of every year.

**CHESTER**, the name of several places in the



Chester-le-Street

United States. 1. A county in Pennsylvania. *Area*. 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and highly cultivated. *Minerals*. Marble, lead, copper, and silver. *Pop.* about 75,000.—2. A township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 14 miles from Haverhill. *Pop.* 1300. Masabesic Pond lies mostly in the west part of this town.—3. A township of Windsor county, Vermont, 16 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2000.—4. A township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 20 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* 1520.—5. A township of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson, 25 miles from Ticonderoga. *Pop.* 937. Scroon Lake lies on the east side of this town.—6. A township of Morris county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1300.—7. A township of Burlington county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1330.—8. A borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is pleasant, and it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer months.—9. A township of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the point of land between Allen's, or North, and South rivers, the two branches of the Shenandoah, 16 miles from Winchester.—10. A township of Cumberland county, Virginia, on the south-west side of James river, 6 miles from Richmond.—11. A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. *Area*. 480 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a tenth are negroes.—12. A post town and capital of Chester district, South Carolina, 58 miles from Columbia.—13. A navigable water of Maryland, on the eastern shore. It is formed by the union of Cyprus and Andover creeks at Bridgetown. It passes by Chester-town, receives South-East Creek 3 miles below, and empties itself into the Chesapeake at Love Point, 18 miles below Chester.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a town and parish of England, in Durham, 6 miles N. from Durham. In its neighbourhood are extensive coal-works. *Pop.* of town, 2550; of parish, 23,076.

CHESTERFIELD, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, on the Rother, 22 miles N. from Derby. The parish church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and there is a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several almshouses, a town-hall, gaol, union-workhouse, an assembly-room, and literary and mechanics' institutions. There are two other churches besides the parish church, and numerous chapels for Nonconformists. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, worsted, earthenware, and machinery. In its neighbourhood are coal, iron, and lead mines. *Pop.* of parish, 28,970; of town, 9836. It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

CHESTERFIELD, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Virginia, on James river. *Area*. 456 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, cotton, and tobacco. It has iron-foundries, cotton-factories, and coal-mines. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom 8000 are negroes.—2. A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Brattleborough, 25 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 1600.—3. A township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles from Northampton. *Pop.* 1800.—4. A district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. *Area*. 560 square miles. *Pop.* 7480 white, 4300 coloured.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, U.S. *Ext.* 250 miles long,

Chiari

and from 15 to 25 broad. *Lat.* 63° 25' N. *Lon.* of its mouth, 90° 30' W.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the United States, near the N. coast of Cuba. *Lat.* 22° 15' N. *Lon.* 77° 20' W.

CHESTERFORD, *ches'-ter-ford*, the name of two parishes of England, in Essex, distinguished as "Great" and "Little," neither of them with a population above 1200.

CHESTERTON, *ches'-ter-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest of which is close to Cambridge, and has a population of about 3000. The Cambridge county jail is situated in Chesterton.

CHESTERTOWN, the capital of Kent county, Maryland, U.S., situated on Chester River, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. *Pop.* 1300.

CHESTER WARD, a division forming the N. part of the county of Durham. *Area*. 153,060 acres. *Pop.* 111,000. The greater portion of it is heath-ground.

CHEVERELL, *chev'-e-rel*, two parishes of England, in Wiltshire, distinguished as "Great" and "Little," neither of them with a population above 600.

CHEVIOT FELS, *chev'-i-ot*, a mountain-range of Cape Colony, S. Africa, situated principally in Somerset county. *Lat.* 32° 30' S.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Excellent pasture is produced on the mountain side, and a breed of sheep of a superior kind called Cheviots is reared on the hills. Their highest points are the Cheviot Peak, 2684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2020.—From these hills the celebrated ballad of "Chevy Chase," commemorating the battle between Earl Percy and Douglas, takes its name.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, *shai'-ze lab-bai'*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 4 miles from Château-Thierry. *Pop.* 1300.

CHIANA, *ke'-a'-na*, two small rivers of Central Italy, connected by the Chiana canal, 37 miles long.

CHIANTI, *ke'-an-te*, the name given to a part of Central Italy which forms the watershed between the basins of the Ambra, Arbia, and Ombrone, on the one side, and the Arno on the other. It supplies the best wines of Tuscany.

CHIAPA, or CHIAPAS, *ke'-a-pa*, the capital of the most southern state of the Mexican confederation, in South America, about 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in a northerly direction, and 300 miles from Guatemala. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The state is of the same name, and comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America. *Area*. 18,750 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. In the uplands the usual grain crops are raised, whilst the valleys produce sugar, indigo, tobacco, hemp, maize, pimento, vanilla, and cocoa; logwood is the chief article of commerce. *Pop.* 95,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 94° W.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a city of Chiapa, on the river Tabasco, 208 miles S.E. from Vera Cruz. It is said to contain from 3000 to 4000 Indian families.

CHIARI, *ke'-ar'-e*, a town of N. Italy, near the Oglio, 12 miles W. from Brescia. It has a great many churches, and was formerly fortified. *Manf.* Twist and silks. *Pop.* 9400.—In 1701, Marshal Villeroi was near this town defeated by Prince Eugene.—It is a station on the railway from Milan to Brescia.

## Chiascio

CHIASCIO, *ke-as'-che-o*, a river of the Papal States, Italy, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, *ke'-a-va'-re*, a province of Northern Italy. *Area*, 155 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous but fertile; fruit is produced, and silkworms are reared in the valleys, whilst in other parts a great many horses, cattle, and sheep are bred. *Pop.* 96,000.

CHIAVARI, a maritime town of Italy, the capital of the above province, 21 miles S.E. from Genoa. It is surrounded by a well cultivated district, and has some silk-twist factories, and a fishery for anchovies. *Pop.* 10,000.

CHIAVENNA, *ke-a-ven'-na*, a town of N. Italy, on the Maira, 38 miles N.E. from Como. The former palace of the republic of the Grisons is here, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine. *Manf.* Pottery, silk twist, and fabrics. A trade in wine is carried on with Italy and Switzerland. *Pop.* 3800.

CHICACOLE, *chik-a-kole*, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 207 miles S.W. from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack, and some mosques. *Manf.* Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 18° 17' N. *Lon.* 83° 55' E.

CHICAGO, *she-ka'-go*, a flourishing city of the United States, on a river of the same name, in Illinois, at the S. end of Lake Michigan, where there is a good harbour. The city extends for several miles along the shore of the lake, and has a beautiful appearance. Its public buildings are an academy, hospitals, banks, and county offices. *Manf.* Chiefly hardware and leather: there are numerous flour and planing-mills in its vicinity, and an active trade is carried on in timber, wool, corn, and fish. *Pop.* 109,260.—It is connected by railway with Michigan, Mobile, Galena, and other places.

CHICAPEE, *chik-a-pe'*, a river of the United States, joining the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICHACOTTA, *chik-a-ko'-ta*, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the province of Bootan, 60 miles N. from Rungpoor. *Pop.* Not known.

CHICHESTER, *chich-es-ter*, a city and county of itself, in England, and the chief town of the county of Sussex, 29 miles W. from Brighton. It is surrounded by walls, which are formed into promenades and shaded with elms. It consists of four wide and well-paved streets, which meet and form a cross, and are kept remarkably clean. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower, and a steeple 297 feet high. There are nine parish churches, but they are small and poor in appearance, and there are numerous chapels for Nonconformists. The other public buildings, worthy of notice, are the bishop's palace, the prebendal grammar-school, the diocesan theological college, founded by Bishop Otter in 1839, the training college, the guildhall, custom-house, theatre, market-house, and market cross. There are also numerous charitable institutions, among which may be named the infirmary, the almshouses, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Bluecoat School. It is a see which, with the exception of twenty-two parishes, is co-extensive with the county of Sussex. *Pop.* of borough, 8059.—Chichester was originally a Roman station. In 491 it was partially demolished by the S. Saxons under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa, from whom it takes its name.—CHICHESTER HARBOUR is 2 miles from the city, and is nothing more than an inlet of the English Channel, containing Thorney Island,

## Chihuahua

CHICHESTER, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, U.S., 10 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1000.

CHICKAHOMINY, *chik'-a-hom'-i-ne*, a river of Virginia, U.S., running into James river, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

CHICKASAW, *chik-a-saw'*, a county in the N. of Mississippi, U.S. *Area*, 970 square miles. *Pop.* 7340 white, 9000 coloured.—The Chickasaws are an Indian tribe, that formerly inhabited Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. About 5000 now live on the W. bank of the Mississippi.

CHICKOTA, *chik-o'-ta*, a county in Arkansas, U.S. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 1720 white, 7500 negroes.

CHICLANA, *che-klá'-na*, a town of Spain, 12 miles S.E. from Cadiz. *Pop.* 22,000.—In 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army in the battle of Barossa, 2 miles from this place.

CHIEM-SEE, *ke-em-se*, a lake of Bavaria. (See *BAVARIA*.)

CHIEN-TE, *ke-en'-te*, a river of Central Italy, which, after a course of 45 miles, enters the Adriatic 25 miles S.E. from Ancona.—On its bank is Tolentino, near which the French, under Murat, were defeated by the Austrians, May 4th, 1815.

CHIERI, *ke-air'-e*, an ancient town of N. Italy, 6 miles S.E. from Turin. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and has six gates, four squares, several churches and convents. *Manf.* Fustians and cotton-stuffs, silk and linen-thread. *Pop.* 15,570.

CHIERO, *ké-air-o*, a river of Europe, which rises in Luxembourg, and, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Meuse 4 miles from Sedan.

CHIESE, *ke-ais-ai*, a river of Italy, which rises near Roncone, a village in the Tyrol, and forms the lake of Idro; before it joins the Oglio, 18 miles W. from Mantua. Its whole course is about 70 miles.—Between this river and the Mincio was fought the sanguinary battle of Solferino, in June, 1859, by the Austrians against the allied French and Sardinians. The former were defeated.

CHIETI, *ke'-ai-te*, a fortified archiepiscopal town of S. Italy, on the Pescara, 95 miles N.W. from Rome. It has a cathedral, several churches and convents, a college, theatre, and remains of antiquity. *Pop.* 19,780.—In 1802, this town was taken by the French.

CHIEVRES, *she'-aivr*, a town of Belgium, on the Hune, 4 miles from Ath. *Manf.* Pottery and cottons. *Pop.* 3200.

CHIGNECTO BAY, *che-nek'-to*, the N.E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. The isthmus which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick is also known by this name.

CHIHUAHUA, *che-oo-a-oo-a*, a considerable town of Mexico, and capital of a state of the same name, 350 miles N.W. from Durango. In the public square stand the church, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The cathedral is an imposing building, the whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also ornamented with sculpture. The town is surrounded with mines of silver. *Pop.* 12,000. The STATE belongs to the Mexican empire, and occupies the most northern part of Mexico: it may be described as a lofty table-land, generally unproductive of crops, but abounding in rich mines of gold and silver. The soil is highly impregnated



## Chikiri

with nitre and other salts. *Rivers.* The Rio del Norte and its tributaries. *Area*, estimated at 107,500 square miles. *Pop.* about 164,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 32° N. *Lon.* between 104° and 108° W.

**CHIKIRI**, *chi-ki'-ri*, a river of China, rising in the Stanavoi mountains, near Siberia, and, after a course of nearly 500 miles, falling into the Amoor, above Saghalin Oola.

**CHILCA**, *chil'-ka*, a seaport of Peru, on the Pacific, 40 miles S.E. from Lima. Near it are the remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

**CHILI**, or **CHILE**, *chil'-e*, an independent state of S. America, bounded W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Bolivia, and E. by the Argentine confederation and Patagonia. *Ext.* Its length may be estimated at 2250 miles, reckoning from Cape Horn to its northern limit, with a varying breadth of from 90 to 200, as the great range of mountains called the Cordilleras, or the Andes, approach or recede from the sea. *Area*. 115,802 square miles. *Divisions.* It is naturally divided into three parts; the first comprehending the islands, which the republic claims, as far as Cape Horn, with the coast to the Straits of Magellan, and including a portion of Patagonia; the second, Chili properly so called; and the third, the Andes, or the country occupied by that range of mountains. Politically, it is divided into thirteen provinces, which are again subdivided into fifty-two departments. The provinces are Atacama, Aconcagua, Aranco, Coquimbo, Colchagua, Concepcion, Chiloe, Maule, Nuble, Santiago, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. *Desc.* As the country rises towards the Andes, the soil becomes remarkably fertile, and the fertility increases in proportion to its distance from the sea. Owing, however, to the great quantity of nitrous and sulphureous substances with which the country abounds, it is subject to volcanic eruptions; and there are many volcanoes in a state of constant activity, whilst others, at intervals, emit volumes of smoke. Earthquakes are common, but they are, in general, very slight. The great earthquakes happen but rarely, five only having occurred from the arrival of the Spaniards to the year 1782; comprising a period of 244 years. In 1822, however, one took place which laid Valparaiso, Casa Blanca, and Quilota, towns in the province of Valparaiso, in ruins. Its shock was felt at distances of 500 miles from its centre. In 1851 another occurred, which destroyed 200 houses in Valparaiso, and many of the principal buildings. *Mountains.* The great chain of the Andes runs along the E. limit of Chili, at an average height of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several mountain-passes traverse this chain, the most frequented being that of the valley of Uspatalla, below the peak of Aconcagua, which is 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Another is the Pass of the Portillo, south of the peak of Supungato, in the valley of Sunyan, which is 14,000; besides several others of less note and various heights. The peaks of Aconcagua and Supungato, and many others, are covered with perpetual snow, that of Aconcagua being 23,200 feet above the level of the sea—the highest known volcano in the world. *Rivers.* These have mostly their sources in the Andes, and many of them are nothing more than streams, which become dry in the summer season. The largest are the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Copiapo, the Guasco, the

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Chuapa, the Biobio, which is 200 miles long, and 2 wide at its mouth; the Callacalla, or Rio de Valdivia, in the country of Aranca; the Limari, the Rapel, and the Tolten. *Lakes.* Those of Llangihue and Ranco, and other small bodies of water in the country E. and S. of Valdivia. *Zoology.* Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. Among the beasts of prey, the puma is the most formidable; and the llama and guanaco abound in the plains of the southern provinces. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Birds exist in great and beautiful variety, and those that inhabit the coast amount to many species. There are but few reptiles. On the coast are caught various kinds of excellent fish, some of which are peculiar to the waters of Chili. *Pro.* In the north, vegetation is limited, on account of the dryness of the soil; but in the southern provinces, dense forests spread over the land, and cover the sides of the Andes with their abundant foliage. Flowers of the richest and loveliest hues everywhere delight the eye; whilst the laurel, the cypress, and the myrtle, attain to colossal dimensions. Hard woods also abound; but agriculture, in all its forms, is in a most backward state—the implements of husbandry that are used being of the roughest and most primitive kind. In the northern districts, maize is grown, and in the southern, wheat and barley; hemp is also raised, and leguminous plants are abundant. Vegetables are not much cultivated, but potatoes are grown in large quantities, and fruits of every description. *Minerals.* These are abundant; consisting of freestone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilean marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars the different species are infinite. The mountains contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down rubies and sapphires. Zinc, manganese, sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, are met with in Chili; salt is found to the south of the river Maypu, and coal is obtained in the neighbourhood of Concepcion. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, and Aconcagua, are rich in iron, of the very best quality; and there are, besides, in the country, gold, silver, and copper mines. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there were in work, at one time, more than a thousand mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver-mines are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes: the richest are in the provinces of Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. *Manf.* Earthenware, hempen cloths, leather, soap, copper wares, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. *Exp.* Silver, copper, hides, wool, and hemp. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, iron, &c., principally from Great Britain; linens, from Germany; silks, paper, perfumery, leather, and brandy, from France; tea, sugar, nankeens, &c., from the East Indies and China; tobacco, oil, sugar, spermaceti, and manufactured goods, from the United States; dyes, coffee, pearls, cocoa, rice, cotton, salts, and spirits, from Peru and Central America. *Gov.* Republican; considered to be the best regulated



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in South America. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. *Pop.* about 1,450,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 53° S. *Lon.* between 68° and 75° W.—In 1535, Almagro, a Spanish leader, entered Chili without the least opposition, and annexed the N. to the dominions of the Spanish crown: the inhabitants of the southern provinces, however, took up arms in defence of their independence, and fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards under Almagro, and his successor Valdivia, were unable to bring them entirely into subjection to Spain. Hostilities were kept up at intervals until 1771, when the Spaniards were obliged to abandon the country south of the river Biobio, with the exception of a few fortresses, along its banks, and the town of Valdivia. In 1810 the Chilians determined to emancipate themselves entirely from the Spanish yoke, and the struggle for independence recommenced, and continued until 1818, when the decisive battle of Maypu broke the power of the Spaniards, and established the republic on a firm basis. In the beginning of 1859, a strong revolutionary party endeavoured to overthrow the government; but the force under General Vidaurre Leal, in a battle at Coquimbo, defeated the insurgents; which event, with other successes in the south, had the effect of checking, if not entirely suppressing, the revolutionary movement.

**CHILI, or PETCHE-LI, *pe'-che-le***, the most N. but least productive province of China. It is however well cultivated, and produces millet and wheat in large quantities. It contains the capital, Peking. *Pop.* 28,000,000. *Lat.* between 35° and 41° 30' N. *Lon.* between 114° and 120° E.—The gulf of the same name is an inlet of the Yellow Sea, about 150 miles in length, and the same in breadth. *Lat.* between 37° 10' and 39° 20' N. *Lon.* between 118° and 121° E.

**CHILICITO, *chil'-e-se'-to***, a village of the Plata confederation, 40 miles N.W. from Rioja, the head-quarters of the mining district in the Famatina valley, and chief town of the department of Famatina. Its height above the sea is estimated at 3000 feet.

**CHILICOTHE, *chil'-e-koth***, a township of the United States, and capital of Ross county, Ohio, on the west bank of the Scioto, 35 miles S.E. from Columbus. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, market-house, banks, gaol, houses of public worship, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. *Pop.* 7600.—There are other places of the same name in Illinois and Missouri.

**CHILKA, *chil'-ka***, a salt and shallow lake of British India, with several islands, lying between the presidencies of Bengal and Madras. *Ext.* 42 miles long and 15 broad.

**CHILKEA, *chil'-ke-a***, a town of British India, in the Bengal presidency, 70 miles N. from Bareilly. It is one of the principal marts of the trade between Kumaon, Tibet, and the British territory. *Pop.* Unascertained.

**CHILLIANWALLAH, *chil'-le-an-wal'-la***, a village of the Punjab, 27 miles N.W. from Goojerat, and 5 miles E. from the left bank of the Jhelum. This place has obtained celebrity from a sanguinary battle which was fought here on January 13, 1849, between the British, under Lord Gough, and a large army of Sikhs. The greatest valour was displayed on both sides, and the loss of the two armies was terrible. Although the British

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remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased, and the annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer conflict. The news of this battle occasioned great dissatisfaction in England; and Sir Charles James Napier was immediately appointed to supersede Lord Gough. In the meanwhile, however, the battle of Goojerat had been fought, and the Sikh power broken.

**CHILLON, Castle of, *shil'-lawng***, a fortress of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 6 miles S.E. from Vevay. It stands on an isolated rock at the east end of the Lake of Geneva, the waters of which are, according to Byron—

“A thousand feet in depth below.”

It was built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and was long used as a state prison. In 1859 it was occupied as an arsenal. By this castle Rousseau fixed the catastrophe of his *Heloise*; and in it, Bonnivard, Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, was confined for several years.

**CHILOE, *chil'-o***, an island on the W. coast of S. America, situated in the large gulf or bay of Ancud, at the S. extremity of the mainland of Chili. With upwards of sixty smaller islands, it forms a province of the Chilean republic, and many of them have been peopled by the Spaniards or Indians. They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago takes its name. *Ext.* This island is about 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. *Desc.* Hilly, but not mountainous, and thickly-wooded, save in the few valleys among the hills, and along the shores, where partial cultivation is carried on. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, potatoes, and some fruits. Sheep, cattle, and swine are reared; but the inhabitants being naturally indolent, have recourse to fishing for a great portion of their subsistence. *Pop.* of province, 61,000. *Lat.* between 41° 40' and 43° 20' S. *Lon.* 47° W.—This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558.

**CHILTERN HILLS, *chil'-tern***, a ridge of chalky hills of England, traversing the county of Bucks, between Tring in Herts, and Goring in Oxfordshire. Their principal summit is Wendover, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea.—The office of “Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds” was established for the purpose of suppressing the depredators, who, in former times, infested the forests with which the sides of these hills were covered; and it has been retained to enable members of the House of Commons to resign their seats in that assembly by accepting this office under the crown. The duties of the office are merely nominal, and there are no emoluments attached to it, as it is retained for no other purpose than that which has been already mentioned, because a member of Parliament is unable to relinquish his seat under any other condition. This is the only office which is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**CHILTON, *chil'-ton***, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4000.

**CHIMAY, *she'-mai***, a town in Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, 32 miles S.E. from Mons. *Manf.* Beer, lace, leather, cotton, and hardware. There are some marble-quarries in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3400.

**CHIMBO, *chim-bo***, a town of S. America, at the foot of the mountain of Chimborazo, 50 miles N.E. from Guayaquil.

**CHIMBORAZO, *chim'-bo-ra'-zo***, the highest peak

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of the Andes, in Quito. *Height*, 21,425 feet. *Lat.* 1° 30' S. *Lon.* 79° 5' W.—In 1802, Humboldt ascended this mountain, to the height of 19,286 feet, and in 1831 Boussingault and Hall managed to reach an elevation 409 higher than that which was reached by Humboldt. (*See AMERICA, SOUTH.*)

CHINA, *ch'í-na*, an immense empire in the S.E. of Asia. The territories subject to its emperor are of vast extent, including Manchooria, Mongolia, Thibet, and the whole of Central Asia between Hindostan on the S. and Asiatic Russia on the N. These countries will be noticed under their respective headings.—CHINA PROPER is bounded on the E. and S. by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of China, or Southern Sea; on the W. by the imperfectly-known tracts of Great Thibet and other dependencies, and on the N. by Mongolia and Manchooria. *Eat.* Its length may be estimated at 1600 miles, in a line from the Great Wali, N. of Pekiú, to Cape Cansi in the S., opposite the island of Hainan; with a breadth varying from 900 to 1300 miles. *Area*, about 1,300,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, about 2500 miles. *Political Divisions.* For administrative purposes, China is divided into eighteen provinces:—Chili or Pe-tche-li, Chang-tung, Shan-si, Ho-nan, Kiang-su, Ngan-hoei, Kiang-si, Che-kiang, Fo-ken, Hovei, Hoo-nan, Shen-si, Kan-si, Se-tchu-an, Quangtung, Quang-si, Knsi-tcheon, and Yun-nan. *Desc.* Until the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858, the rigid exclusion of foreigners from this country was carried to such an extent, that there was hardly any possibility of gaining authentic information regarding much of its interior. To us therefore, a great portion must still be regarded as a *terra incognita*. For general purposes, however, it may be sufficient to describe it as a level, fertile, and highly-cultivated region, varied by mountain-chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across Central Asia. The principal chain is that of Yung-ling, which runs N. and S. throwing out numerous ramifications of greater or less extent and elevation. The most important of these take an E. direction, and become the leading watersheds of the country, dividing into three great basins, through which the accumulated waters roll in mighty rivers to the sea. Even the average height of these mountains is unascertained, but many of their summits are crowned with perpetual snow. Taking the largest rivers as an indication of the slope of the country, it inclines from W. to E., the mountains gradually decreasing towards the coast, and finally losing themselves in level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, covers an area of 210,000 square miles. In China proper there are no active volcanoes. *Rivers.* China is distinguished for the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoang-ho, or Blue River, and the Yang-tse-kiang, or Yellow River, like two great arteries running parallel with each other, water the whole extent of its central regions. These have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. Besides these, there are the Pei-kiang and the Hong-kiang with its numerous tributaries, each of which flow into the Chukiang, or Canton river, and the Eu-ho, having a N. course, which joins the Pei-ho, and falls into the Gulf of Pe-tche-li, forming in its course

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a portion of the line of the Imperial Canal. *Lakes.* Numerous, but many of them mere expansions of the rivers. The largest is the Tong-ting-hou, in the province of Ho-nan, which receives a vast number of small streams, and discharges itself into the Yang-tse-kiang. It is upwards of 200 miles in circumference. The Po-yang-hou, in the province of Kiang-si, is the next in size, being 90 miles long and 20 broad. The scenery of this lake is described as extremely beautiful. All the lakes are well stored with fish. *Climate.* The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Peking is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the south, typhoons, or hurricanes of wind, are of frequent occurrence in the months of June, July, and August. They occur chiefly in the China sea, often devastating the island of Hainan, but seldom extending far to the north of Canton. These terrible gales, which are so destructive to life and property, and cause many wrecks in the China sea, usually last for about 24 hours, some, however, have been known to rage without intermission for double that period of time. *Zoology.* The high cultivation of its land, and the density of its population, have long since nearly extirpated whatever wild animals may formerly have existed. The tiger is still found in the forests of Yun-nan, and wild cats still prowl through the woods of the south. Bears are said to be occasionally seen, and camels and elephants are largely domesticated. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, and there are several species of rats. The deer family are now rare. Bats are numerous, and the feathered tribes abound, and some of them are extremely gorgeous in their plumage. Pheasants are particularly fine, and aquatic birds are plentiful. The reptiles comprise some species of serpents of enormous size, which are not considered dangerous. A smaller species, called the *paky-hale*, is described as being extremely venomous. Tortoises are common, and locusts prove sometimes destructive to the crops. With regard to fish, it is said that no country is so abundantly supplied. *Pro.* In China, agriculture takes the lead of every other pursuit; and the emperor himself encourages it, by repairing, at a stated period of the year, to a field, for the purpose of ploughing it. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation; consequently, every expedient is resorted to for the achievement of this object. Canals are made, and the sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and carried down at pleasure by means of conduits. The chief object of agriculture, and the general food of the empire, is rice. In the more northerly provinces wheat, barley, and other European grains are grown in large quantities. The next staple is the tea-plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tse-kiang. In the southern provinces, large tracts are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk; and for the use of the lower ranks, vast quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces; cotton, however, is largely imported from India, as that which is raised at home is not sufficient to supply the wants of



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the population. Tobacco, camphor, sugar-cane, rhubarb, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products. *Minerals.* Copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, quicksilver in the form of cinnabar, iron, tin, sulphur, and coal, both bituminous and anthracite: alum, nitre, gypsum, and kaolin, or porcelain earth, in inexhaustible beds. The possession of this last mineral, and the skill with which it has been worked by the Chinese, gave the name of China to the beautiful ware which, for a long period, monopolized the European markets. This country also abounds with salt; silver of great purity, known as sycee silver, and gold have been found, but not in great quantities. *Manuf.* Important. The principal are porcelain, which, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of its substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it; silks and satins; cottons, in the form of nankeen, which is naturally of a yellow or buff colour, but is frequently dyed blue, black, and brown. In the art of carving, great excellence and ingenuity are shown, especially in cutting, and carving ivory into fans, baskets, &c. They also excel in making tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, in silver filigree work, and lacquered cabinets; and in ornamenting cabinet-ware and tea-chests; while their paper, ink, and printing, may challenge comparison with those of any country in the world. *Commerce.* This has hitherto been mostly in the hands of the British. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of various kinds. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, opium, raw cotton, furs, and edible birds'-nests, which form an expensive article of luxury, and are held in great esteem. *Public Works.* In these, China is remarkable. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which, in actual length, is nearly 700 miles. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of successive pieces of water at different levels, which are supplied from reservoirs and communicate with each other by means of locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting, in a great measure, from the internal irrigation supplied by this canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut, the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, bridges are to be found which are remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties that have been overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise magnificent works; but the most stupendous of all the public undertakings of China, is that which is known by the name of the Great Wall. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1400 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but when it is carried over rocks, the height is generally reduced to 15 or 20 feet. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 feet, diminishing to 20 and 15 at the summit, which affords a broad and level platform. It is defended by towers,

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placed at intervals of about 100 yards, 40 feet square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about 200 years before the Christian era, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. *Inhabitants.* The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, together with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the colour a pale yellow. Their long black hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The people in general are well clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, the lower in cotton. Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow Sea, are destitute even of such clothing as decency requires. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion to cold water, either for drinking or ablution. *Manners and Customs.* The national character seems to partake of a large share of that kind of watchful jealousy which might be supposed to be cherished under the eye of a constant, though not a violent despotism. Every indication of energetic or vehement action is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life seems reduced to an endless routine of parade and ceremony. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; whilst a certain gravity always sits upon the countenance, which is wholly at variance with European ideas of gaiety. They have not the remotest idea of dancing. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one can find delight in wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in as grave and ceremonious a manner as can well be imagined. Public intoxication is of very rare occurrence, though they are accused of privately indulging in strong liquors. The greatest and best trait in the national character is a steady and unremitting industry. To balance this, however, they exhibit all the vices of mean and degraded minds. From the throne to the lowest subject, an utter and abhorrent disregard of truth prevails, and their unrivalled skill in every branch of the art of cheating, has been remarked, with astonishment, by all their mercantile visitors. That active and enlightened humanity which is such a distinguishing feature in European manners, is entirely unknown; whilst the female sex are quite excluded from general society, and seem to be held in very low estimation. The feet of many of these are compressed from the earliest age, that their growth may be repressed; a small foot being one of the greatest ornaments which a Chinese beauty can possess. *Arts and Sciences.* Literature is, from the highest offices to the lowest, the great passport to political promotion. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corre-



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sponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. There is nothing more singular than the language of China, which has entirely lost its original and simple character of picture-writing, and now consists of a mere collection of arbitrary symbols. The art of printing from blocks, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder, were known in China before they were discovered in Europe. In science the Chinese have made little progress; whilst the fine arts cannot be considered to be in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china-ware, and with bells at every corner, can suggest no higher idea than that of a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles, and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a favourite amusement; but it is not performed in accordance with European ideas of such representations. The players are generally united in companies, and are hired by individuals to enliven the scene of domestic festivity. They ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment; but their exhibitions, in general, consist of low and disgusting buffoonery. *Rel.* The multitude universally believe in spirits, some good and some bad, who preside over the seasons, mountains, rivers, and other natural objects, their doors and hearths, and everything in which mortals are concerned. There is no such thing as congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing by which men can be assembled together, an object studiously avoided by the jealousy of the government. The tenets of Confucius are adopted by court and upper classes; Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people; and there are many followers of Taou and Mahomet. The Tae-pings, or revolutionists who have been seeking to overthrow the present dynasty without success since 1851, seem to profess a kind of bastard Christianity. *Gov.* Absolute. The emperor combines in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and, as "Heaven's Son," he is accountable to Heaven alone. His authority is, perhaps, the most complete and deeply rooted that exists anywhere on the globe. There is no nobility, no priesthood, no privileged body of any description which can share, and thereby diminish, the respect and influence claimed by the sovereign. In no class, or rather in no individual, does there exist any sentiment of honour or pride which can deter him from laying himself in the dust beneath his imperial master. The bamboo, as the chief instrument of government, is applied, without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this government, amidst the excess of its despotism, presents, in many respects, a mild and moderate aspect quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. This is accounted for by the principle which runs through all its transactions, and which is expressed in all its public acts, that the emperor is the father of his people. *Mandarins.* These are divided into nine orders. The lowest is intrusted with the collection of the

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revenue. Others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those that are under his sway an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling, he also preaches to the people; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of China is severe, and many offences are punished with death. For inferior transgressions, the instrument of correction, as we have said, is the bamboo; so that all China has been compared to a school governed by the rod. *Pop.* Immense. A French paper, *Le Moniteur de la Flotte*, published the following in 1859:—"A recent document, the source of which is authentic, allows a great blank to be filled up, as the last official census dates as far back as the reign of Kia King, in 1815. At the period of the attack on Canton by the squadron of Admiral Seymour, the English took possession of the palace of the viceroy, where they found a book in the Chinese language, produced at the imperial printing-office of Peking, and entitled 'List of the Population of China and of her Colonies, according to the Census made by Order of the Sublime Emperor, Hien Fung, and in the fourth year of his reign (1852).' The emperor Hien Fung is now on the throne, and the census which he has had made, is thirty-seven years more recent than that executed in the reign of Kia King. During that period of time, the population of China has increased in a considerable proportion. In 1815 it was 371,000,000, and in 1852 it had reached to 396,000,000. It may now be calculated without exaggeration at 400,000,000." *Lat.* between 20° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 122° E.—The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who, in the beginning of the 13th century, entered China in all the array of a barbarous conqueror, inspiring terror wherever he turned his steps. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of the native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. In the beginning of the 17th century, this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Manchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. The first attempt made by the British to open a trade with China was in 1637, but it was unsuccessful. Subsequently the East-India Company began to trade with the empire, but no direct recognition of each other took place between the governments till 1792, when Lord Macartney was sent as an ambassador to the Chinese court. In 1816 Lord Amherst was sent on a second embassy, but was treated with such insolence that it greatly irritated the British people. No collision, however, of importance occurred till 1841, when hostilities were commenced, which resulted in the utter discomfiture of the "Celestials." In the following year, peace was concluded at Nankin, the treaty stipulating that a British consul should be allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fov-

## Chinchilla

tcheou, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Other advantages were gained; but, in 1847, fresh outrages, on the part of the inhabitants of Canton, led to the capture of the Bogue Forts and a new convention, by which further redress was obtained. In 1851 a great rebellion broke out in the empire, and many of the most important towns on the banks of the Yellow River, called by the Chinese the "Girdle of China," fell into the hands of the insurgents. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however, were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853 Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Peking. Here, however, their triumphs ended. They were, after some hard fighting, driven back from the imperial city, and have excited little interest since, although the rebellion still continues. In 1856 a misunderstanding between China and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese having boarded the *Arrow*, a lorcha, lying in the Canton river, with a British colonial register. The Canton forts were taken, and Canton was bombarded by Sir Michael Seymour in 1856, and in the following year the Chinese fleet was entirely destroyed. In 1858 Canton was taken, and the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho river were taken by the allied French and English forces. This event was speedily followed by negotiations at Tientsin, when the treaty of Tien-tsin was concluded between Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French plenipotentiaries on the one hand, and the Chinese minister Keying on the other. By the terms of the treaty, the nations of Europe and America were to be allowed free commercial intercourse with the Chinese, new ports were to be opened, Christianity was to be tolerated, and Chinese converts protected, while a British envoy was, for the future, to be permitted to reside at Peking. The Chinese, however, stopped Mr. Bruce, the British representative, on his way to that city in 1859, and repulsed the British steamers and troops that attempted to force a passage by the Ta-ku forts. This led to a renewal of the war, and Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were obliged to return to China and accompany the French and British troops to Peking, which fell into their possession in October, 1860. The former treaty of Tien-tsin was then ratified, new concessions were made, Kowloon was ceded to the English in exchange for Chusan, and an apology was made for the attack on the vessels that were accompanying Mr. Bruce to Peking in the year before. Subsequent to that time the allied forces remained in China actively engaged in aiding the Emperor against the Tae-pings, and the Chinese army and navy were re-organized by Colonel Ward and Captain Sherrard Osborn, who entered the Emperor's service with the consent of the British government. Gun-boats were also built in England, and British sailors engaged for the Chinese naval service for a limited period.

**CHINCHILLA**, *chin-chil'-la*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 10 miles S.E. from Albacete. *Manf.* Cotton, linen and hempen goods, earthenware, hardware, wine, bricks, and brandy. *Pop.* about 13,000.

**CHINCHOOR**, *chin-choor'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. *Pop.* 5000.

**CHINE (LA)**, *sheen*, a village of Lower Canada, 70 miles above Montreal. It is the centre of the commerce between the Lower and the Upper

## Chippenham

provinces, and one of the points of a canal which leads to Montreal, and enables vessels to avoid the rapids of St. Louis.

**CHING-KING**, *Moudden*, or *LEAO-TONG*, a province of China, north of the "great wall," comprising the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing cotton, pulse, flour, and live stock. *Pop.* Not known.

**CHINGLEPUT**, *ching-le-pul'*, a town and fortress of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river, 35 miles S.W. from Madras.—The district immediately surrounds the city, and is bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the other sides by the Arcot districts. *Area*, 3020 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part unfruitful, and generally low, with some rising ground here and there. The principal river is the Palar, and the Pulicat lake and other lagoons skirt the coast. *Manf.* Unimportant, consisting mostly of pottery and cotton cloths. *Pop.* 534,000.

**CHIN-HAE**, *chin'-hai*, a maritime city of China, in the province of Che-kiang, 12 miles N.E. from Ningpo. This town was captured, with 157 pieces of cannon, by the British in 1841. *Pop.* Not known.

**CHINI**, *che'-ne*, a village of British India, on the right bank of the Sutlej, 8770 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 31° 30' N. *Lon.* 75° 19' E.—Another in Scinde, 30 miles from Sehwan, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

**CHINIAN**, *St.*, *sheen-yaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 11 miles S.E. from St. Pons. *Manf.* Woollen goods, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* 4300.

**CHIN-KIANG-FOO**, *chin'-ke-ang-foo*, a fortified city of China, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 50 miles E. from Nankin. *Pop.* Uncertain. There is here a pagoda of cast iron 80 feet high, and supposed to be upwards of 1200 years old. In 1842 this city was taken by the British. *Lat.* 32° 10' N. *Lon.* 119° 34' E.

**CHINNOK**, *chin'-nok*, the name of three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

**CHINONDEGA**, *New and Old*, *che-non-dai'-ga*, two contiguous towns in the state of Nicaragua, Central America. *Pop.* respectively 10,000 and 4000, employed in agricultural pursuits, and in trading with the interior.

**CHIOGGIA**, *ke-odj'-e-a*, an old fortified town of Northern Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 14 miles S.W. from Venice. *Pop.* including the rest of the island, 26,000.

**CHIOS**, or **SCIRO**, *ki'-os*, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. *Eat.* 32 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 8 to 18 miles. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* may be estimated at 30,000. The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem. It belongs to the Turks, who, in 1822, slaughtered thousands of the inhabitants without mercy, in consequence of a revolt which was excited by some Greeks from Samos and Candia. Homer was born here according to some authorities.

**CHIPPENHAM**, *chip'-pen-ham*, a town, borough, and parish of Wiltshire, 13 miles N.E. from Bath, on the Avon, over which there is an elegant freestone bridge. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure, and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. *Manf.* Silks and woollen



## Chippeway River

goods, with tanning and malting. *Pop.* of parish, 5396; of borough, 7075.

**CHIPPEWAY RIVER**, *chip'-pe-wai*, a river of North America, which, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.—A county in the north part of Michigan. *Area*. 2376 square miles. *Pop.* 1800.—A township of Ohio, 9 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 3000. There is a tribe of native Indians called Chippeways, said to be about 20,000 in number, and who, for the most part, dwell between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

**CHIPPING-CAMDEN**, *chip'-ping kām'-den*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 23 miles N.E. from Gloucester. *Area* of parish, 4660 acres. *Pop.* about 3000.

**CHIPPING-NORTON**, *nor'-ton*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, 18 miles N.W. from Oxford. Its public buildings are a church, a town-hall, National and British schools, and an endowed grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. *Pop.* town and parish, 3100.

**CHIPPING-ONGAR**, *on'-gar*, an ancient town and parish in Essex. *Pop.* 867.

**CHIPPING-SODBURY**, *sod'-ber-e*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 11 miles from Bristol. There are large stone-quarries, coal-pits, and lime-kilns in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1300.—Near it is a station on the railway from Bristol to Gloucester.

**CHIKUITOS**, *che-ke'-tose*, a district of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, extending N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. The country is generally uncultivated, and only partially inhabited, its inhabitants being, for the most part, fishers and hunters. *Lat* between 15° and 17° S. *Lon.* between 55° and 62° W.

**CHIRQUI**, *che-re'-ke*, a large lagoon of Central America, on the coast of Veragua. It is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, from which it is separated by a chain of islands. The lagoon extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 inland, and is capable of containing vessels of the largest class. It receives the waters of a river of the same name.

**CHIRK**, *chirk*, a village and parish of Denbighshire, N. Wales, 4 miles S. from Ruabon. *Pop.* 1630.—Near the village, an iron aqueduct, supported by 10 arches, conveys the Ellesmere Canal across the Dee, at a height of 70 feet.

**CHIRKAREE**, *chir-ka-re'*, a protected state of India, 41 miles S.W. from Banda. *Area*. 890 square miles. *Pop.* 82,000.—This state pays an annual tribute to the British of nearly 9500 rupees, and supports 1000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 30 artillery.

**CHIRNSIDE**, *chirn-side'*, a village of Berwickshire, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. from Berwick, the birthplace of David Hume the historian. *Pop.* 1502.

**CHIRRA POONGEE**, *chir'-ra poon-ge'*, a town of Eastern India, on the Cossya hills. It has an elevation of 4200 feet above the level of the sea, and its neighbourhood abounds with orange and pineapple trees. Coal and iron are also plentiful. Up to 1834 it was a British station for convalescents; but in that year it was abandoned.

**CHISLEHURST**, *chis-sel-hirst*, a village of Kent, 22 miles N.E. from Maidstone, in which the eminent antiquary William Camden once resided. *Pop.* 2287.

**CHISWICK**, *chis'-ik*, a parish and village in

## Chobham

Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 6505.—The gardens of the Horticultural Society are in this parish, and in Chiswick House the statesmen Fox and Canning died.

**CHITAGONG**, or **ISLAMABAD**, *chit'-ta-gong*, a district in the S.E. of the province of Bengal, inclosed by Tipperah, Burmah, Aracan, and bounded on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, about 3000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the Mugh mountains, and by numberless streams flowing towards the Bay of Bengal and into the Irawaddy. The tracts of land lying along the coast and in the valleys are very fertile. *Pro.* Rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices. Hogs, goats, and poultry are reared, and, on the sea coast, the government has a salt manufactory. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 21° and 23° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 93° E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has of late years greatly declined.

**CHITTENDEN**, *chit'-ten-den*, a county of Vermont, U.S., on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. *Area*. 500 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also a township in Rutland county, in the same state. *Pop.* 700.

**CHITTLEDROOG**, *chit-tel-droog'*, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan, 120 miles N. from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 14° 10' N. *Lon.* 76° 29' E.—The fort of this place is considered one of the strongest in India.

**CHITTOOR**, *chit-toor'*, a town and fortress of the Carnatic, a province of Southern India, 80 miles W. from Madras. It stands on the Puni river; but in the dry season is very unhealthy, on account of the miasma which arises from the banks of the river, from which the water recedes at that period of the year. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* 13° 10' N. *Lon.* 79° 6' E.—This town came into possession of the British in 1801, and in its neighbourhood are some remarkable antique tombs, of which no traditional or authentic history exists. The natives attribute their erection to dwarfs and fairies.

**CHITTOR**, or **CHITTORGURH**, a town of India, standing on the river Banas, 270 miles S.W. from Agra. The fortress is built on an isolated rock, from 300 to 400 feet high, with its base encompassed by jungle and infested by tigers. *Pop.* Uncertain.

**CHIUSA** (LA), *ke-oo'-sa*, the name of several places in Italy.—1. A town of N. Italy, 8 miles S.E. from Cuneo. *Manf.* Silk and glass wares. *Pop.* 7000.—2. A town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. from Palermo. *Pop.* 6000.—3. A village 18 miles W. from Turin.—4. A defile 10 miles from Verona. This is one of the chief towns of communication between the Tyrol and Italy.

**CHIUSI**, *ke-oo'-se*, a town of Central Italy, 43 miles S. from Arezzo. There is a lake of the same name about 3 miles from the town. *Pop.* 4300.—This town was the ancient Clusium, and one of the twelve chief cities of Etruria.

**CHIVASSO**, *ke-vas'-so*, a town of N. Italy, situated on the Po, 15 miles N.E. from Turin. It contains several churches and cloisters. *Pop.* 8000.—This town was taken by the French in 1800.

**CHOBHAM**, *chob'-ham*, a parish of Surrey, on the Mole, 8 miles N.E. from Guildford. *Area*. 11,536 acres. *Pop.* 2098.—In the neighbourhood is a fishpond comprising 150 acres. In the summer of 1853, a military camp was formed here, consisting of about 10,000 men.



## Choc, or Choque Bay

**CHOC, or CHOQUE BAY**, *choke*, is on the N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies.—There is a river of the same name.

**CHOCTAW**, *chok-taw'*, two counties of the United States.—1. In the centre of Mississippi. *Area*. 990 square miles. *Pop.* about 15,000, of whom a fourth are negroes.—2. In Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi. *Area*. 800 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom half are coloured.

**CHOCZIM**, *chok'-zim*, a fortified town of Bessarabia, Southern Russia, on the Dniester, 20 miles S. from Kamenietz. *Pop.* about 2000.—This was formerly a town of some importance, and was the most northern fort of the Ottoman empire. It is still an important military post. In 1673 the Turks were defeated here by the Poles under Sobieski, and in 1739 again by the Russians.

**CHOISEUL**, *schwoi'-se(r)*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group. *Lat.* 7° S. *Lon.* 157° E.

**CHOISY-SUR-SEINE**, *schwoi'-se*, a town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles S. from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain, soap, glass, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 4600.—Another in the department Seine-and-Marne, 6 miles from Coulommiers. *Pop.* 1400.

**CHOLEECHEL**, *cho-lai'-chel*, an island in S. America, in the Plata confederation, 220 miles N.W. from Carmen. It is formed by the Rio Negro.

**CHOLET, or CHOLLET**, *sho'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles S.W. of Beaupreau. *Manf.* Mixed cloths and fine woollens. *Pop.* about 13,000.—The term "challies," in haberdashery is derived from the name of this town.

**CHOLULA**, *cho-loo'-la*, a city of the Mexican confederation, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name, 15 miles W. from La Puebla. It was famed as the chief seat of piety and religion in Mexico under the ancient emperors, and contains the ruins of a magnificent temple, to which the Mexicans resort in crowds at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice, which is a pyramid, built of sun-baked bricks, is 164 feet, and each side of the base measures 1440 feet. This temple, which is to the E. of the city, on the road leading to Puebla, is the most ancient and the most celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments, but it is now fast crumbling to dust. *Pop.* 10,000.

**CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO**, *cho'-nos*, a group of islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia. Almost all the islands are bare of vegetation and uninviting in appearance; some of them, however, are large and thinly populated. *Lat.* between 44° and 46° S. *Lon.* between 74° and 75° W.

**CHOO-KEANG, or CHU-KIANG**, *choo-ke'-ang*, the Chinese name for the Canton River.

**CHOPER**, *cho-per'*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 260 miles, joins the Don near the village Ust-Chopersk.

**CHOPERSK**, *cho-persk'*, a fortified town of Russia, 110 miles S.W. from Voronej.

**CHORLEY**, *chor'-le*, a well-built and thriving town and parish of Lancashire, 9 miles S. from Preston. The principal buildings and institutions are the parish-church, St. George's Church, built about 1825, several chapels for Nonconformists, the grammar-school, and some almshouses for poor and aged females. *Manf.* Cotton goods and yarns chiefly. In the vicinity of the town is an abundance of coal, lead, alum, flag and mill-stones. *Pop.* 15,013. A station on the Preston and Bolton Railway.

**CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK**, *chorl'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, and a suburb of Manchester. *Pop.* 44,795.

**CHOURAS**, *choo'-rar*, a small district of India, belonging to the Jareegah Rajpoots. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and about 18 broad. *Desc.* Level and open, producing salt in abundance. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* between 23° 35' and 23° 56' N. *Lon.* between 70° 53' and 71° 11' E.

**CHOWAN**, *chow'-an*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. *Area*. 218 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and fertile. *Pop.* 7000, of whom half are negroes.—Also, a river in N. Carolina, falling into the N.W. corner of Albemarle Sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

**CHRISTCHURCH**, *kriste'-church*, a town of Hampshire, situated between the Avon and the Stour, about 2 miles above their confluence. It has a considerable trade in hosiery and watch springs. It contains a fine old Norman church, which formed part of a priory founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and rebuilt by Hambur, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of William Rufus. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 9368.—A Bay at this place has a double tide every 12 hours. Christchurch is also the name of several parishes in and around London.

**CHRISTIAN**, *krist'-yan*, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*. 540 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Pop.* 21,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*. 550 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, maize and wheat being raised in abundance. *Pop.* 10,400.—This county is intersected by the Central Railway.

**CHRISTIAN ISLAND**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 60 miles in circumference, which was discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. *Lat.* 1° 41' S. *Lon.* 157° 30' W.

**CHRISTIANA**, *kris-te-a'-na*, a township of Newcastle county, Delaware, U.S., on Christiana Creek, 37 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 4000.—**CHRISTIAN CREEK** is a river in the same state, uniting with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flowing into the Delaware.

**CHRISTANIA**, *kree-ste-a-ne-a*, the capital and seat of a government of Norway, situated at the extremity of a gulf or fiord, in the province of Aggerhuus, 270 miles W. from Stockholm. The town, though not large, is well built and one of the most thriving places in the kingdom. The public buildings are the palace, the Storting-hall, a building in which the Norwegian legislature assembles, the great military hospital, erected in 1806; an arsenal, citadel, university, observatory, house of correction, an academy, a military school, and two theatres. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, cordage, tobacco, hardwares, and paper. It has, besides, breweries and distilleries. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber to Britain, France, and Denmark. *Pop.* 39,000. *Lat.* 59° 54' N. *Lon.* 10° 48' E.

**CHRISTIANOPOL**, *kred'-ste-a-no'-pel*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, 20 miles E. from Carlsrona. *Pop.* not known.

**CHRISTIANS**, *kred'-ste-ans*, a central district

Christiansand

of Norway, inclosed by Drontheim, Bergen, and Hedemark. *Pop.* 115,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 11° E.

CHRISTIANSAND, *krel'-ste-an-sand'*, a fortified seaport of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name. It is situated on the south coast, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 160 miles S.W. from Christiania. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the citadel, called Frederick's-holm. The town has one of the best-sheltered harbours in Norway. The inhabitants are principally employed in shipbuilding, and particularly in repairing of vessels which have been injured by the storms of the Cattegat, and have been obliged to put in to Christiansand to refit. *Pop.* 9500. *Lat.* 58° 8' N. *Lon.* 7° 55' E.—This place was founded in 1641 by Christian IV., and was taken by the British in 1807.

CHRISTIANSØR, *krel'-ste-an-soo'*, a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 miles N. from Bornholm. *Pop.* 406. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 55° 19' N. *Lon.* 15° 14' E.

CHRISTIANSTAD, *krel'-ste-an-stat'*, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. from Carlserona. *Manf.* Gloves, and linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 5900.—Also a district, of which this town is the capital. *Area.* 2400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, especially in the valley of the Heige. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, corn, and hops. *Pop.* 209,000.

CHRISTIANSTEDT, *krel'-ste-an-stel'*, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies. It is the principal *entrepôt* for the commerce carried on with Copenhagen, and its harbour is defended by a fort and a battery. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom a fifth are negroes.

CHRISTIANSUND, *krel'-ste-an-soond'*, a seaport town on the E. coast of Norway, 80 miles S.W. from Drontheim. It has an active fish-trade. *Pop.* 3200.

CHRISTINEHAMN, *kre'-ste'-na-ham'*, a thriving town of Sweden, in the province of Carlstad, 16 miles E. from Carlstad. *Pop.* 2720.

CHRISTINESTAD, *kre'-ste'-na-stat'*, a small seaport of Russian Finland, 55 miles S.W. from Vasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. *Pop.* 1500.

CHRISTONYDD-KENKICK, *kris-te-on'-id ken'-rik'*, a town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 2 miles from North Chirk. *Pop.* 5000.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the N. coast of Kerguelen Island, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 20' S. *Lon.* 69° 24' E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S. coast of Tierra del Fuego, discovered in 1774. *Lat.* 55° 30' S. *Lon.* of the entrance, 70° W.

CHRISTOPHE, *St.*, *krel'-stof'*, a town of France, in the department Indre and Loire, 19 miles N.W. from Tours. *Pop.* 1234.—The name of several other small towns in France.

CHRISTOPHER'S, *St.*, or *St. KITTS*, *kris'-tofers'*, one of the Leeward group of the British W. India Isles, 45 miles W. from Antigua. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by about 4 in breadth. *Area.* 68 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, and traversed by a mountain-ridge, in the middle of which is the crater of an extinct volcano, which is overlooked by Mount Misery, about 3700 feet high. About half of the island only is fit for cultivation. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops of sugar. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 17° 20' N. *Lon.* 60° 46' W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus, and was assigned to Great Britain at

Churchill Cape

the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783.

CRISTOVAL, *St.*, *krel'-sto-val'*, one of the five lakes at the extremity of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CRISTOVAL, *St.*, a town of Venezuela, in the province of Merida, and about 100 miles S.W. from the town of that name. *Pop.* Not known.

CHRUĐIM, *kru'-dim'*, a town of Bohemia, on the Chrudinka, 62 miles S.E. from Prague. It is the capital of a district of the same name, and contains a fine old collegiate church. *Pop.* 5900.

CHUCUITO, or CHUQUITO, *choo'-kwe-to'*, a town of Peru, about 5 miles W. from Lake Titicaca, in the district of Puno. *Pop.* 5000.

CHUDLEIGH, *chud'-le'*, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire, 9 miles S.W. from Exeter. It contains a free grammar-school, a well-built parish church, and numerous chapels for Nonconformists. *Pop.* 2108.—There is a curious limestone rock close to the town, known as Chudleigh Rock. Ugbrook Park, the seat of Lord Clifford, is in the neighbourhood, which is famous for its orchards of cider apples.

CHUENPEE, *chu-en'-pe'*, a fortified port of China, on an island 35 miles S. from Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841.

CHUMBUL, *choom'-bool'*, a large river of Hindostan, rising in Malwa, in the Vindhyan mountains, and falling into the Jumna 25 miles below Etawah. It receives numerous tributaries. *Length,* 540 miles.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGUR, *choo-nar-gur'*, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Mirzapoor, on the Ganges, 16 miles S.W. from Benares. It has an Episcopal church and a Roman Catholic chapel. Within the walls is the governor's house, the state prison, an hospital, and an ancient Hindoo palace, supplied by a well of bad water, sunk deep in a rock. *Pop.* 11,000.—The territory annexed to this town was, in 1768, ceded to the British.

CHUPRAH, *choo'-pra'*, a large town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 35 miles N.W. from Patna. It is the capital of the district of Sarun. *Pop.* 50,000.

CHUQUISACA, or SUCRE, *choo'-ke-sa'-ka'*, a city of Bolivia, S. America, and capital of the province of the same name, situated on a small tributary of the Rio Grande which flows into the Madeira. The town is built in a valley 9000 feet above the sea, and the houses are covered with tiles, very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens. It has a large cathedral, ornamented with painting and gilding, a university, and mining-schools. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 19° 3' S. *Lon.* 64° 25' W.

CHUR, or COIRE, *shoor'*, the chief town of the Swiss canton Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 97 miles E. from Berne. *Manf.* Zinc wares, tools; it has an active transit trade. *Pop.* 6990. *Lat.* 46° 51' N. *Lon.* 9° 31' E.

CHURCH, the prefix of numerous parishes of England and Wales, none of them with a population above 4000. They are distinguished by various prefixes and affixes.

CHURCH, STATES OF THE. (See PAPAL STATES.)

CHURCH CREEK, a township of Dorchester county, Maryland, U.S., at the head of Church Creek, a branch of Hudson river, 7 miles from Cambridge.

CHURCHILL CAPE, a headland on the W. coast



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Churchtown

of Hudson's Bay. *Lat.* 58° 57' N. *Lon.* 93° 35' E.

**CHURCHTOWN**, the name of several Irish parishes, none of them with a population above 3100.

**CHUSAN**, *choo-san'*, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, 50 miles N.E. from Ningpo. *Ext.* 10 miles, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 18. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with highly-cultivated valleys, producing tea, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, walnuts, chestnuts, cotton, and tobacco. The island is studded with a great many towns and villages. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 30° 3' N. *Lon.* 122° 6' E.—This island, called the "Key of China," was taken by the British in 1840 and 1841, and held by them until the terms of their treaty with China were fulfilled by the latter power.

**CHUTA NAGPOOR**, a district of India in the S. of the province of Behar. *Area*, 9330 square miles.—It is so called to distinguish it from the province of Nagpoor in Bijapoor.

**CIBAO**, *sib'-a-o*, the principal mountain in Hayti, near the centre of the island, at one time celebrated for its gold-mines. *Height*, 4590 feet.

**CICACOLE**, *si'-ka-ko'-le*, a town of India in the Northern Circars, on a river of the same name, 105 miles S.W. from Gangam. *Pop.* Unknown. The district so called now forms part of the district of Gangam.

**CIEZA**, *si'-e-za*, a town of Spain in Murcia, 24 miles N.W. from the town of Matnam, on the Sagura. *Manf.* Cordage, linen, and soap. *Pop.* 10,371.

**CILLY**, *CILLI*, or **ZILLI**, *sil'-le*, a town of Styria, in Austria, 57 miles S. from Gratz. It has a high school and gymnasium, and an active trade in grain and wine. *Pop.* 2300.—It is a station on the railway between Trieste and Vienna.

**CINALOA**, or **SINALOA**, *sin'-a-lo'-a*, a department of the Mexican empire, bounded S. by Jalesio, E. by Chihuahua, and N. by Durango. *Area*, 35,500 square miles. *Pop.* 160,000. *Desc.* Flat and sandy, but fertile wherever it is well watered.

**CINALOA**, or **SINALOA**, a town in the above province, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of California. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 26° 3' N. *Lon.* 103° 5' W.

**CINCINNATI**, *sin'-sin-na'-te*, the capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, U.S., situated on the N. bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns W. of the Alleghany mountains. Its public buildings are a court-house, lyceum, mechanics' institute, museums, theatres, several hospitals, upwards of one hundred churches and chapels, several colleges, many schools, insurance companies' offices, and banks. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, and tobacco; there are also type, iron, and brass foundries, yards for shipbuilding, and flour-mills. It is the principal pork-market in the Union. The vintage of its neighbourhood is also very great. *Pop.* The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid almost without a parallel. In 1805 the population was 500; in 1810, 2540; in 1815, 6500; in 1820, 9732; in 1830, 24,831; in 1850, 115,436; in 1861, 161,044; and at the present time (1866) it is estimated at 250,000.—It is connected with Lake Erie by the Miami Canal, and by railway with all the important

## Circassia

cities in the Union. *Lat.* 39° 3' N. *Lon.* 84° 24' W.

**CINQUE PORTS**, The *sink ports*, certain seaports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex: viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, in Kent; and Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, in Sussex. They were originally five in number, as their name imports, and were, in former times, bound to furnish to the sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which important privileges were granted to them. Each of the ports sent two members to parliament, who were styled barons.—Their first charter was granted by William the Conqueror, in 1067. An officer was appointed over them, who was called the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and who was also Constable of Dover Castle.

**CINTEGABELLE**, *sin'-ga-bel*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 20 miles S. from Toulouse. *Pop.* 4000.—Here, in 1814, Lord Hill's division of the army crossed the Ariège, on the right bank of which the town stands.

**CINTRA**, or **SINTRA**, *sin'-tra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 15 miles N.W. from Lisbon. It is built on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. *Pop.* 2600.—Here the convention between Sir Hugh Dalrymple and the French marshal Junot was concluded, after the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, by which the French were suffered to evacuate Portugal unmolested, Byron, in the first canto of his "Childe Harold," thus commemorates the event:—

"And ever since that martial synod met,  
Britannia sickens, Cintra, at thy name;  
And folks in office, at the mention, fret,  
And fain would blush, if blush they could,  
for shame.

How will posterity the deed proclaim?"

The convention was signed in the palace of the Marchese Murialva.

**CIOTAT**, *se'-o-ta*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.E. from Marseilles. *Pop.* 8400.—It has a good harbour defended by a castle and several batteries, and the surrounding neighbourhood is fertile, producing oil, wine, and fruit. It also has yards for shipbuilding, and a large steam-engine manufactory.

**CIRCARS**, **NORTHERN**, *sir'-kars*, an extensive province of Hindostan, lying on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, estimated at 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* About one-half is supposed to be capable of culture or pasture, and the remainder consists of wood, water, barren hills, and a sandy waste, 3 miles broad, bordering the whole of the seacoast. The towns and villages are chiefly composed of mud huts. It is watered by the Godavery, and other large rivers. *Pop.* 4,200,000, all Hindoos. *Lat.* from 15° to 20° N. *Lon.* 79° to 85° E. This province is now divided into five circars, or districts, and in 1765 was annexed by Lord Clive to British India.

**CIRCASSIA**, or **TCHERKESSIA**, *sir'-cāsh'-e-a*, a country included within the limits of Western Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian Seas. Circassia Proper comprises the northern and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, between *lat.* 42° and 45° N. and *lon.* 37° and 47° W., or between the rivers Terak and Kuban and the Caucasus, and is now nominally embraced with-



Cirencester

in the limits of the Russian empire. *Area.* About 40,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, nitre, and salts. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Estimated at 600,000.—The Circassians are distinguished by the elegance of their appearance. The men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features expressive, and their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has long been celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. The favourite employment of the Circassians consists in warlike expeditions against the neighbouring tribes, or into the Russian territory, which they have long held as legitimate ground for plunder. At home their time is mostly employed in hunting and feasting, whilst their chief pride is placed in their arms and horses. (See CAUCASUS.)

CIRENCESTER, *si-ren-ses'-ter*, commonly pronounced *sis'-is-ter*, a market and borough town of Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 16 miles S.E. from Gloucester. There are two churches in Cirencester, of which the parish church is a magnificent building, with a fine porch house, several mortuary chapels, and an embattled tower. The town possesses a free grammar school and a public library, and there is an agricultural college in the neighbourhood, an institution of considerable importance. Of the abbey, built by Henry I., nothing remains except an ancient gateway. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6366.—Some Roman remains of different kinds have been discovered here.

CIRTA. (See CONSTANTINE, Algeria.)

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, *sis-äl'-pine*, a former state of Italy, comprising parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. It was founded by Napoleon in 1797, and in 1802 was named the Italian Republic. In 1805 it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy. It is now included within the new kingdom of Italy, with the exception of Venice.

CITADELLA, *se'-ta-dail-la*, a town of the Austrian province of Venice, on the Brentella, 14 miles N.E. from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. *Pop.* 7000.

CITTA VECCHIA, or CITTA NOTABILE, *cheet-ta vek'-ke-a*, a strong town of Malta, situate on a hill in the centre of the island, 6 miles S.W. from Valetta. *Pop.* 22,000.—It was formerly the capital of the island, and in Rabato, its suburb, is a cave called the grotto of St. Paul.

CIUDEDELA, *the'-oo-da-dail'-la*, a town of Minorca, on its N.W. coast, about 25 miles from Port Mahon. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. *Pop.* about 8000.

CIUDAD REAL, *rai'-al*, a province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and inclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajoz and Caceres on the W. *Area.* 7830 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and sterile, except on the banks of the rivers, where maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax are grown. Cattle, sheep, horses, mules and asses, are also reared to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead,

Clackmannanshire

antimony, silver, coal, granite, jasper, and marble. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, silk, saltpetre, soap, hardware, and earthenware. *Pop.* 244,000.

CIUDAD REAL, the capital of the above, 100 miles S. from Madrid. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square, or Plaza Mayor, is of considerable extent, and contains an arena for bull fights. *Manf.* Woollens and glove-leather; and there is a trade in mules, wine, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* about 8300. *Lat.* 38° 59' N. *Lon.* 3° 58' W.

CIUDAD, or CIVIDAD RODRIGO, *the'-oo-dath*, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 53 miles S.W. from Salamanca. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. The principal are a citadel, governor's residence, cathedral, and other churches. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. *Pop.* 4300.—It was taken by the French in 1810, and in 1812 the British retook it by storm.

CIVITA, *che'-ve-ta*, the name of many small towns in Italy.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, *kas-tel-la'-na*, a town of Italy, 24 miles N. from Rome. *Pop.* 4000.—In its neighbourhood the Neapolitans defeated the French, on December 4, 1793.

CIVITA DI PENNE, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 29 miles N.E. from Aquila. *Manf.* Chiefly leather. *Pop.* 8860.

CIVITA ST. ANGELO, *che'-ve-ta sant anj'-ai-lo*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, and 8 miles N.E. from Civita di Penne. It trades principally in grain, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 6340.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *che'-ve-ta vek'-ke-a*, the principal seaport of the Papal States, in Italy, built on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 miles N.W. from Rome, of which it is the port. It has a good harbour, inclosed by two moles or piers, between which there is a third mole or breakwater, having a lighthouse at its S. extremity. Its chief buildings are churches and convents, a theatre, arsenal, docks for shipbuilding, and a convict establishment. *Exp.* Wheat, cheese, skins, alum, staves, and bark. *Imp.* Provisions, wine, spirits, and haberdashery. *Pop.* 7800.—In April, 1849, a French force of 6000 men, under General Oudinot, landed here on its way to Rome, where the republic had been proclaimed, and a triumvirate appointed. The French troops overthrew the republic, and restored the Pope to Rome, from which he had fled in 1848. (See ROME.)

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of Clackmannanshire, 7 miles E. from Stirling. It stands on an eminence, not far from the confluence of the Devon and the Forth, and near the Scottish Central Railway. *Pop.* of parish, 4425.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, *kläk-män'-nan*, a county of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on the N. and E. by Perthshire. *Ext.* 8 miles, with a mean breadth of 6. *Area.* 43 square miles. *Desc.* The northern district is traversed by the Ochill Hills; and the principal rivers are the North and South Devon. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. *Minerals.* Coal, iron-stone, and green-stone. *Pop.* 21,450.

Clagenfurt

CLAGENFURT, or KLAGENFURTH, *klä'-gen-foot*, a town of Austria, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, 40 miles N. from Laybach. It is well built, having broad streets and several squares. The public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, a palace which is the residence of the bishop of Gurk, the hall of the Carinthian Assembly, and many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Fine cloth, silk, ribbons, and muslin. *Pop.* 14,500.—In 1809 the French entered this place, and destroyed the fortifications which surrounded it.

CLAIRE, *St., klair*, a county of Illinois, U.S., on the Mississippi. *Area.* 648 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 112 miles from Harrisburg. *Pop.* 1700.—The name of several other small townships in the United States.

CLAIRE, *St.*, a river and lake of N. America, lying between the territories of Great Britain and the United States. The river is the channel of communication between Lakes Huron and Erie.—The LAKE is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden. It lies between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and 12 broad. *Area.* 360 square miles. It has many islands, and receives numerous streams.

CLAIRE, *St.*, the name of several parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 1800.

CLAIRAC, *klair'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and situated on the Lot, 16 miles N.W. from Agen. *Manf.* Paper; and it has a trade in flour, tobacco, fruits, and wines. *Pop.* 2300.—During the religious wars in the reign of Louis XIII., this place was the scene of many conflicts between the Roman Catholics and Huguenots.

CLAIRBORNE, *klair'-born*, the name of a county in the state of Mississippi, U.S. *Area.* 480 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

CLAIRVAUX, *klair'-vo*, a small town of France, in the department Aube, situated on the river of that name, 33 miles S.E. from Troyes. It is famous for its abbey, which was the headquarters of the Benedictines or Cistercian monks, founded by St. Bernard. After the revolution, the abbey was converted into a prison, in which the prisoners are taught and employed at various handicraft trades.

CLANDONACH, *klän'-do-nak*, a barony of Ireland, in Queen's county, Leinster. It is the middle part of the former barony of Upper Ossory. *Pop.* 8618.

CLANWILLIAM, a western district of Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the Kousie River, S. by the Great Berg river, E. by the Great Riet river, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* 22,112 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and is about 140 miles N.E. from Cape Town.

CLAPHAM, *kläp'-häm*, the name of several parishes of England, the most important of which is that which forms a suburb of London, 4 miles S.W. from St. Paul's. *Area.* 1070 acres. *Pop.* 20,894. Clapham contains a fine common, 190 acres in extent. It has a very large railway-junction, through which the London and South Western, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the North London Railways run.

CLAPTON, *kläp'-ton*, a village of England, in

Claude, St.

Middlesex, about 4 miles N.E. of London, continuous with the suburbs of the metropolis. *Pop.* 6000.—Also, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 200.

CLARA, *klair'-a*, a town of the island of Cuba, 50 miles N.W. from Trinidad. *Pop.* about 6000, of whom a sixth are slaves.—Also, an island of the Mergui group, in the Bay of Bengal.

CLARA, a small town of Ireland, in King's county, 17 miles S.W. from Mullingar. *Pop.* 1200.

CLARE, *klair*, a parish and town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 15 miles S.W. from Bury St. Edmunds. It has a handsome church. *Pop.* 1657.

CLARE, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E., the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. *Area.* 1294 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and the soil light, but extremely fertile, producing potatoes, oats, and barley. It is watered by the Fergus and its affluents. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and inexhaustible coal-mines. *Manf.* Coarse linens, hosiery, and flannels. *Pop.* 166,305.—The name of several other places in Ireland, and also of a river in Connaught.

CLARE CASTLE, a post town of Ireland, on the Fergus, 2 miles S.E. from Ennis. *Pop.* 1900, including the inmates of the workhouse.

CLARE-MORRIS, a town of Ireland, in county Mayo, 15 miles S.E. from Castlebar. It is a clean and pretty town, though several houses are falling into decay. *Pop.* 2250.

CLARE GALWAY, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 6 miles from Galway, and drained by the river Clare. *Pop.* 2701.

CLAREMONT, *klair'-mont*, a domain and royal palace of England, near Esher, in the county of Surrey. It belonged to the late king of the Belgians, and was the residence in which Louis Philippe, the ex-king of the French, died in exile. After his death, the ex-royal family of France continued to reside there.

CLAREMONT, a town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, U.S., on Connecticut river, 11 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 4000.

CLARENDON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, U.S., 28 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 1798.

CLARENDON PARK, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles S.E. from Salisbury. *Area.* 4160 acres. In this park there are still to be seen the vestiges of a hunting-seat, or royal palace, in which Henry II., with his council, enacted, in 1194, the "Constitution of Clarendon," designed to check the encroachments of the clergy, and which occasioned a strong resistance from the churchmen, headed by Thomas à Becket.

CLARKE, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 6000 and 22,000. They are situated in the following states: Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CLARK'S RIVER rises in the Rocky Mountains, United States, and after a course of 500 miles joins the Columbia, in *lat.* 48° 45' N.; *lon.* 117° 30' W.

CLAUDE, *St., klode*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 25 miles S.E.



## Clausenburg

from Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Toys, jewellery, watches, hardware, buttons, and articles of ivory, horn, and wood. *Pop.* 6300.

**CLAUSENBURG, KLAUSENBURG, or KOLOS-VAR**, *klo'-sen-boorg*, a royal free city, and the capital of Transylvania, and of a county of the same name, on the Little Szamos, 72 miles N.W. from Hermanstadt. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also beautiful and well laid out. It contains a cathedral built by King Sigismund in 1399, five churches, some convents, two hospitals, and a theatre. The Transylvanian diet assemble in this town, which is also the seat of Protestant and Unitarian consistories. *Manf.* China-ware, woollen fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 21,346. This is the birth-place of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary.

**CLAUSTHAL, or KLAUSTHAL**, *klo'-stal*, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, 48 miles S.E. from Hanover. The town of Zellenfeld is close to it, being divided from it by a little streamlet. The public buildings are a mine-office, two churches, a public school, an orphan-house, a museum, and a mint. It is the principal mining town in the Hartz, and near it are the richest lead and silver mines in that country. *Pop.*, including the inhabitants of Zellenfeld, about 10,000.

**CLAXBY**, *klax'-be*, the name of several parishes in Lincolnshire, none of them with a population above 300.

**CLAY**, *klay*, the name of counties situated in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, U.S., with populations varying from 6000 to 12,000.

**CLAYDON**, *klay'-don*, the name of several parishes of England, situated in Suffolk and Buckinghamshire, none of them with a population above 1000.

**CLAYTON**, *klay'-ton*, a county of Iowa, U.S. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.—Also a township in New York, on the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Watertown. *Pop.* 4300.

**CLAYTON**, the name of several parishes and townships of England, in Sussex and York, none of them with a population above 5300.

**CLEARFIELD**, *kleer'-field*, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U.S., on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehanna. *Area*, 1425 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

**CLEMENT, St.**, *klay'-maw*, the name of numerous villages and parishes of France, none of them with a population above 2000. There are also parishes of this name in Cambridgeshire and Kent.

**CLEMENT DANES, St.**, a parish of London, a little to the W. of Temple Bar. It has a church in the Strand. *Area*, 52 acres. *Pop.* 15,592.

**CLEOBURY MORTIMER**, *klo'-o'-ber-e*, a parish and town of Shropshire, 10 miles W. from Ludlow, beautifully situate in a valley. The Cleo hills, in the vicinity, abound in coals and ironstone. *Pop.* 1619, mostly engaged in the collieries and agriculture.

**CLERMONT-FERRAND**, *klair'-mawnt*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Puy de Dôme, situated between two small rivers, 236 miles S.E. from Paris. It has rather a gloomy appearance, and may be said to consist of two towns, Clermont and Mont Ferrand, united by a promenade. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though it is in an unfinished

## Cleves

state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and there is a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Desaix, who was born in the neighbourhood; and in one of its suburbs is the fountain and rivulet of St. Alyre, the waters of which deposit a calcareous sediment which hardens into limestone-rock, and would completely choke the bed of the stream if it were not frequently broken up. *Manf.* Paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, rattens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 37,265.—Here, in 1095, Peter the Hermit, assisted by Pope Urban V., proclaimed the first crusade. The eminent philosopher Blaise Pascal was born here. Clermont is the name of several other small towns in France and Belgium.

**CLERMONT**, a county in the S.W. of Ohio, U.S., on Ohio river. *Area*, 434 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing abundance of timber, maize, wheat, oats, and barley. *Pop.* 33,000.—Also a township in Columbia county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 45 miles below Albany. *Pop.* 1200.

**CLERMONT-TONNERRE**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, presenting a slight elevation above the sea. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by about 2 broad. *Lat.* 18° 33' S. *Lon.* 136° 21' W. It was discovered by Admiral Duperrey in 1825.

**CLEDON**, *kleve'-don*, a village and parish of Somersetshire, 12 miles S.W. from Bristol. *Area*, 4067 acres. *Pop.* 2941.—It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

**CLEVELAND**, *kleve'-land*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, and 2000 negroes.—Also a post-township of Ohio, U.S., at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie, 54 miles from Warren. The Ohio Canal has its terminus in this town, and its harbour is one of the best on the lake. The trade is also extensive. *Pop.* 43,000.

**CLEVELAND**, an old feudal subdivision of the North Riding of the county of York, bounded by the German Ocean on the E., by the river Tees on the N., by the Cleveland Hills on the S., and by the wapentake of Allertonshire on the W. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 to 18. It comprises the port of Middlesborough, the market-towns of Guisborough, Stokesley, and Yarm, the watering-places of Redcar, Cotham, and numerous villages and hamlets.—At one of these (Marton) the celebrated Captain Cook was born, and the not less distinguished Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," held the curacy of Skelton, a village in the same district. The Cleveland Hills furnish an abundant supply of iron-stone, and several blast-furnaces for smelting the ore are established in their neighbourhood. From these hills, and especially from a remarkable conical hill, about 2000 feet high, called Rosebury Topping, a fine view of the sea, the river Tees, and the vale of Cleveland, is obtained. Population chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**CLEVES**, *klaives*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, the chief town of a district in the province of Dusseldorf, about 2½ miles from the Rhine, and 12 miles S.E. from Nimwegen. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded by walls, but not strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 9000.—Cleves was formerly the capital of the ancient



## Clew Bay

duchy of Cleves, which formed a portion of the German empire.

**CLEW BAY**, *kloo*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the county of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland. Opposite its entrance is Clare Island, and at its upper end an archipelago of about 300 small but fertile and well-cultivated islands. *Lat.* 53° 50' N. *Lon.* 9° 45' W.

**CLIFFE**, *kliſ'*, the name of three parishes of England, in the counties of Kent and Wilts, none of them with a population above 1500.

**CLIFTON**, *kliſ'-ton*, a parish and village of Gloucestershire, about a mile from Bristol. *Area* of parish, 740 acres. The town is a watering-place, standing on the summit of a limestone rock, separated from another by the river Avon. It has hot baths, which contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia. The suspension-bridge which crossed the Thames at Hungerford Market, now converted into a railway-station, has been removed to Clifton, and affords the means of passage across the Avon. It is at so great a height above the surface of the water, that it offers no obstruction whatever to navigation. *Pop.* 21,375.

**CLIFTON**, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

**CLINTON**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 4000 and 40,000. They are situated in the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. There are, besides, a number of townships of this name with populations varying between 800 and 2000.

**CLISHEIM**, or **CLISSEVAL**, *kliſ'-hime*, the highest mountain of the Outer Hebrides. It is situated in Harris, the southern part of the isle of Lewis, 6 miles from Tarbert. *Height*, 2700 feet.

**CLIST**, *klist*, the name of several parishes of Devonshire, none of them with a population above 1600, distinguished by various affixes. The most considerable are Broad Clist and Clist Honiton, near Exeter.

**CLITHEROE**, *klith'-e-ro*, a town and borough of Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 miles by railway N.W. from Manchester. It is built at the base of Pendle Hill, which rises 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Its principal buildings are the parish church—a fine old Norman structure, St. James's Church, several chapels for Nonconformists, a grammar-school, founded in 1554 by Queen Mary, a mechanics' institute, and a gaol. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 10,864.

**CLOCH**, or **CLOUGH POINT**, *klok*, a headland of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Greenock. It has a lighthouse upon it, 70 feet above the water-line. *Lat.* 55° 52' N. *Lon.* 4° 52' W.

**CLOGHER**, *klog'-er*, an ancient episcopal city of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 82 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has greatly fallen into decay, but it possesses a cathedral and bishop's palace, a prison, a workhouse, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 389.—The barony in which this town stands has an area of 97,569 acres, and a population of 27,000.—Also the name of several parishes of Ireland, none of them with a population above 1800.

**CLOH**, *kloh*, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land, entirely inclosed by a bog, or by water, on the one

## Cloyne

side, and a bog on the other. The number of names with which it is allied is about ninety; and the following are those towns which have the largest populations, or are otherwise remarkable.

**CLONAKILTY**, *kloh'-a-kil'-te*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 20 miles S.W. from Cork. Its public buildings are a church, court-house, barracks, bridewell, and a linen-hall. It has a good market for yarn. *Pop.* 3108.

**CLONALLAN**, *kloh'-all'-lan*, a parish in County Down. *Pop.* 4776.

**CLONARD**, *kloh'-ard'*, a town in the county of Meath, Ireland, 11 miles S.W. from Trim. *Pop.* 2787.

**CLONDAVADDOG**, *kloh'-da-vad-dog*, a parish of Donegal. *Area*, 27,376 acres. *Pop.* 7346.

**CLONES**, *kloh'-nes*, a town in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. from Monaghan. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a trade in corn and linen. *Pop.* 2390.

**CLONEERT**, *kloh'-fert'*, a parish and village in the county of Galway, Ireland, 36 miles from Galway. *Area*, 24,880 acres. *Pop.* 3177.—The name also of two bogs in the same county, traversed by the Grand Canal.—A parish in Cork county. *Area*, 62,110 acres. *Pop.* 11,055.

**CLONMEL**, *kloh'-mel'*, a town of Ireland, in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the Suir, 14 miles S.E. from Cashel. It consists of a main-street parallel to the river, with many smaller streets diverging from it on either side. The town is well built, the public buildings being of stone. The principal of these are a church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, an asylum, a county-house, gaol, infirmary, mechanics' institute, and several banks. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 10,644.—It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

**CLONTARE**, *kloh'-tarf'*, a village of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 3 miles N.E. from Dublin. *Pop.* 137.—In the neighbourhood of this village the troops of Brian Boru defeated the Danes in 1014, but he himself was slain in the conflict.

**CLONTHAL**, or **KLONTHAL**, *kloh'-tal'*, a lake of Switzerland, 3 miles from Glarus. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by 1 broad. It is elevated 2526 feet above the sea.

**CLONTIBRET**, *kloh'-ti-bret*, a parish of Monaghan, Ireland. *Area*, 26,554 acres. *Pop.* 11,382.

**CLOTZE**, or **KLOTZE**, *klotze*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 2400.

**CLOUD**, *St.*, *kloo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and situated on the banks of the Seine, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. *Pop.* 5616.—The historical associations of this place are intimately connected with the royal families of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, and, for a long period, was a summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul; and here, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne.

**CLOYNE**, *kloin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 12 miles S.E. from Cork. Its

## Clun

chief buildings are a cathedral, Roman Catholic cathedral, monastery, nunnery, and round tower. In its neighbourhood are some valuable marble-quarries. *Pop.* 1434. The see of Cloyne is now united to that of Cork and Ross.

CLUN, *kloo'-ne*, a small market town of Shropshire, on a river of the same name, 24 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury. It gives the title of baron to the duke of Norfolk. *Pop.* of town, 984; of parish, 2121.

CLUNIE, *kloo'-ne*, a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, falling into the Dee.—A parish 13 miles N. from Perth, and containing a loch of the same name. *Area* of parish, 8000 acres. *Pop.* 699.

CLUNY, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 16 miles W. from Aberdeen. *Area.* 7000 acres. *Pop.* 1254.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, 11 miles N.W. from Macon. It stands on the banks of the Grône, which is here crossed by two bridges. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and gloves; paper, earthenware, and oil-mills. It also possesses a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and timber. *Pop.* 4278.

CLUSES, *kloose*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 23 miles S.W. from Geneva. *Manf.* Clocks and watch-movements. *Pop.* 1585.

CLUSONE, *kloo-so'-nai*, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles N.E. from Bergamo. In its neighbourhood are copper-foundries and vitriol-works. *Pop.* 3684.—A river of Italy, joining the Po, 18 miles from Turin.

CLWYD, *kloo'-ud*, a river of N. Wales, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into the Irish Sea about 6 miles below St. Asaph. Its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales.

CLYDE, *klyde*, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and forming an arm of the sea, called the Firth of Clyde, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow. *Length*, from its source, near Queensbury Hill, to Glasgow, 70 miles; from Glasgow to the S. point of the island of Bute, 40. In the parish of Lanark are the FALLS of the Clyde, 230 feet high. In 1812 the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam was launched on this river, and the DALE of the CLYDE, or CLYDESDALE, is celebrated for its orchards and its horses. It gave the title of Lord Clyde to Sir Colin Campbell. In 1859 a fort called Matilda was erected for the defence of the Clyde, on the projecting point midway between Greenock and Gourock, opposite Rosneath-point.

CO, COS, or STANCIO, *kos*, one of the Cyclades, situated near the south-west coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance to the gulf of the same name. Hippocrates the physician, and Apelles the painter, were born on this island, which is famous for its fertility, and the wine and silkworms which it produces.

COA, *ko'-a*, a river of Portugal, which rises in the Sierra de Gata, in the province of Beira, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Douro 5 miles S.W. from Torre de Moncorvo.

COAHUILA, or COAHUILA, *ko'-a-oo-e-la*, a northern department of the Mexican confederation, inclosed by the departments of Nuevo-Leon, Durango, and Zacatecas, except on the N., where it is separated from Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte. *Area.* 30,740 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by fertile val-

## Coblentz

leys. The inhabitants are principally employed in rearing cattle. It has some silver-mines. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 100° and 102° W.

COANZA, *ko-an'-za*, a large river of Congo, in Western Africa. After a rapid course of about 500 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 9° 10' S., *lon.* 14° 22' E.

COATES, *kotes*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

COBAN, *ko'-ban*, a city of Central America, on the Rio Dulce, 90 miles N.W. from Guatemala. It is the capital of the province of Vera Paz. *Pop.* estimated at 14,000.

COBBE, *kob*, a county in Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 520 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom 4000 are negroes.

COBBE, the principal town of the country of Darfur, in Central Africa. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 14° 11' N. *Lon.* 28° 8' E.

COBELSKILL, *ko'-bel-skil*, a township of New York, U.S., on Cobus Creek, 35 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2494.

COBHAM, *kob'-ham*, two parishes of England, one in Kent, and the other in Surrey. Neither of them has a population above 2000.

COBHAM, a township of Surrey county, Virginia, U.S., on the S. bank of James River, opposite Jamestown, 8 miles from Williamsburg. *Pop.* uncertain.

COBIA, or PUERTO LA MAR, *ko-be'-ja*, the chief and indeed the only seaport of importance belonging to Bolivia, situated on the coast, in the department of the same name, 90 miles W. from Atacama. It is a dépôt for bullion, ore, and coin, besides mercury, woollen stuffs, and paper, and, although small and poor in appearance, the chief part of the exports and imports of Bolivia pass through it. *Pop.* 2380. *Lat.* 22° 34' S. *Lon.* 70° 21' 2" W.

COBLENTZ, *ko-blentz'* a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of Coblentz, one of the five governments into which the Prussian "Rhein Provinz," or province of the Rhine, is divided, and the seat of government for the entire district. It is 39 miles N.W. from Mayence, and situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the great Prussian fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the right bank of the former river, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. The bridge across the Moselle, in the direction of Cologne, is of freestone. The old part of Coblentz is very irregularly built, but the "New Town" contains regular and handsome streets, the houses being of stone, and the public buildings of an imposing character; the chief of these is the magnificent palace erected in 1779 by the last elector of Treves, the grammar school (formerly the Jesuits' college), a gymnasium, a club-house or casino, and a theatre. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades. The fortifications that surround Coblentz render it one of the strongest towns in the Prussian dominions. *Pop.* 22,717, and 5800 military.—In 1794 this place was taken by Napoleon I., and made the capital of the department Rhine and Moselle.

COBLENTZ, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. by the government of Cologne, on the W. by Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, on the S. by Rhenish Bavaria, and on the E. by the duchies of Nassau and Hessen-



## Coburg

Darmstadt. *Area.* 2320 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000.

**COBURG**, *ko'-burg*, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the river Itz, 26 miles from Bamberg. It has a castle, government offices, the Ehrenberg Palace, containing a collection of paintings; an observatory, arsenal, theatre, and a gymnasium or university. It is the seat of the high courts of the duchy. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye works, stone-quarries, besides an active general trade. *Pop.* 10,690.—The principality of Coburg forms a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It comprises the whole of the upper part of the valley of the Itz, and enclosed by Meiningen on the N.E. and W., and Bavaria on the S. *Area.* 220 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

**COBURG PENINSULA**, an irregular strip in Australia, separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by a narrow Isthmus. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 20 broad. *Lat.* 11° 22' S. *Lon.* 132° 10' E.

**COCHADAMBA**, *ko'-cha-dam'-ba*, the central department of the republic of Bolivia, having the department of La Paz on the N.W., and Santa Cruz de la Sierra on the S.E. *Area.* 55,120 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing corn, vegetables, sugar, cotton, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. *Pop.* 350,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 19° S. *Lon.* Between 65° and 68° W.—A town of the same name, and capital of this department, stands at the foot of the Andes, 145 miles N.W. from Chuquisaca. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and glass wares. *Pop.* 40,000.

**COCHIN**, *ko'-chin*, a seaport and principal town of the province of Cochin, which is on the S.W. of the peninsula of Hindostan. The town, which is fortified, is about a mile and a half in circumference, and stands on the S. side of the principal entrance to a system of shallow inland lakes termed the Backwater, which is navigable for boats to a distance of 50 or 60 miles N. and S. of Cochin. The streets are wide and commodious. The principal buildings are the church, the governor's house, the barracks, and a public hotel. The trade carried on is extensive, and ships are as well built here as in any part of Europe. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 9° 51' N. *Lon.* 76° 17' E. The PROVINCE is a rajahship extending along the Malabar coast. *Area.* 1988 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and some parts mountainous, with a considerable elevation above the sea. Low alluvial tracts of ground lie between the sea and the Backwater which are very productive. *Pro.* Rice, arrowroot, yams, coffee, sugar, cotton, pepper, ginger, and fruit. The principal sources of wealth are the forests, which are extensive and valuable. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* Between 9° 48' and 10° 50' N. *Lon.* Between 76° 5' and 76° 58' E.—This country is rapidly improving, and has already reached a high state of prosperity. Its rajah pays an annual tribute of 240,000 rupees to the British, and it has upwards of 100 Christian places of worship. Roads, bridges, canals, and public works of every kind are in progress, and a high degree of energetic intelligence is everywhere manifested throughout its limits.

**COCHIN-CHINA**, a country situated in the S.E. of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan, and comprised in the empire of Anam. *Ext.* About 1000 miles long, 243

## Cockermouth

with a breadth varying from 100 to 300. *Area.* may be estimated at 120,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a long plain or strip of land, included between the seacoast and a chain of mountains running parallel to the shore, and often approaching within a short distance of it. This plain is extremely fertile, producing all the tropical productions in abundance, but more particularly rice and sugar. The forests are also very fine, and abound with a variety of aromatic woods, and a kind of cinnamon, in high favour with the Chinese. The coast teems with gelatinous animal substances, as the *bêche-de-mer*, and a peculiar species of edible birds' nests, which are in great demand in China. A considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the mountains, or collected in the sands of the rivers, and silver also has lately become plentiful. *Climate.* The wet season occurs in the months of September, October, and November. At this time the rivers overflow, and a great part of the plain is inundated. In the three following months a cold north wind blows, accompanied with more moderate rains. *Rivers.* The Saigon, and the Me-kong, Maekhaun, Ma-kiang, or Camboja river, as it is indifferently styled. *Manf.* Lacker-ware, coarse cotton and silk fabrics, cast-iron goods, earthenware, and filigree work. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, silk, eagle-wood, and spices. *Imp.* Tea, cotton, and silk goods, opium, and English broadcloth. *Pop.* Unascertained: it has been estimated at from 5,000,000 to 22,000,000. *Lat.* Between 8° 40' and 23° N. *Lon.* Between 102° and 109° 20' E.—In 1858, the French, on account of alleged cruelty to the bishop of Diaz in Tonquin, sent an expedition to Cochin-China to demand redress. This gave no specific result, and in 1859 another was despatched, which in the following year captured the important seaport of Siagon. This town was destroyed, the inhabitants driven off, and a French colony planted upon its site.

**COCKBURN**, *co'-burn*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean lying to the S. of Cape Horn.—It is also the name of a sound on the S.W. coast of Australia, near the mouth of Swan River, and of a cape and group of islands on the N. and N.E. coast. There is another large island of this name lying to the north of Melville peninsula, in British N. America.

**COCKE**, *kok*, a county of East Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 374 square miles. *Pop.* 9000, of whom about 1000 are negroes.

**COCKER**, *ko'-ker*, a river in Cumberland, rising in Lake Buttermere, and joining the Derwent at Cockermouth.

**COCKEREL**, *ko'-ker-el*, a hamlet of France, 12 miles from Evreux, where, in 1364, Du Guesclin gained a victory over the king of Navarre.

**COCKERHAM**, *kok'-er-ham*, a parish of Lancashire, 5 miles from Garstang. *Area.* 10,420 acres. *Pop.* 2923.

**COCKERINGTON**, *kok'-er-ing-ton*, two contiguous parishes in Lincolnshire, neither of them with a population above 400.

**COCKERMOUTH**, *kok'-er-mouth*, a town and chapelry of England, in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 25 miles S.W. from Carlisle. The town is divided into two parts by the Cocker, over which there is a bridge of one arch. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The public edifices are a church that has been recently rebuilt, a grammar school, town-hall, house of correction, court-house, and



## Cockpen

market-house. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. The ruins of Cockermouth castle, formerly a fortress of great strength, are to be seen on a hill that commands the town. *Manf.* Hats, paper, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 7057.—Wordsworth the poet was born here. It is a station on the Whitehaven and Cockermouth branch of the Whitehaven and Lancaster Railway.

**COCKPEN**, *kok-pen'*, a parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Edinburgh, containing coal-fields and the powder-manufactory of Stobbs. *Pop.* 3500. A station on the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway.

**COCO and COCOS ISLANDS**, *ko'-ko*, the name of several small groups of islands and single islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.—1. Two islands called Great and Little Coco in the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 14° N., *lon.* 93° 25' E.—2. A group in the Indian Ocean, in *lat.* 12° S., *lon.* 96° E.—3. Two small islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, in *lat.* 3° 6' N., *lon.* 95° 30' E.—4. A group in the South Pacific, in *lat.* 4° 40' S., *lon.* 156° 50' E.

**CODOGNO**, *ko-done'-yo*, a neat town of N. Italy, province of Milan, 15 miles S.E. from Lodi, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* about 10,000.

**COELE SYRIA**, *se'-le-sir'-e-a*, a valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Anti-Libanus and Lebanon. It is traversed by the river Libany, the ancient Leontes, and contains the towns of Baalbec, Bekaa, and Zahleh.

**COFFEE**, *kof'-fe*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area.* 276 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is undulating and the soil is fertile, producing the usual grain crops. *Pop.* 8000, of whom a sixth are negroes.—2. In Alabama. *Area.* 1008 square miles. *Pop.* 9500, of whom a fifth are negroes.

**COGGESHALL**, *kog'-ge-shal*, a town of Essex, 42 miles N.E. from London, on the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has several charities, a church, and an endowed grammar-school. In Little Coggeshall, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an abbey, founded in 1142, by King Stephen. *Pop.* 3679.

**COGNAC**, *kone-yak'*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente, 20 miles W. from Angoulême. This is the great entrepôt of the brandy distilled here and in other parts of the department, which is called Cognac, and which has an extensive sale. *Manf.* Paper, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 8167.—Francis I. of France was born in Cognac, and often made it his residence, and in 1526 the treaty of the "Holy League" was signed here.—A village, 10 miles W. from Limoges. *Pop.* 1860.

**COGOLETO**, *ko'-go-lai-to*, a village of N. Italy, 14 miles W. from Genoa. *Pop.* 2320.—This is the birthplace of Columbus.

**COHANZY**, or **CESAREA CREEK**, *ko-hän'-ze*, a river in New Jersey, U.S., which joins the Delaware opposite Bombay Hook.

**COHASSET**, *ko-häs'-set*, a seaport in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 20 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 1800.—**COHASSET ROCKS**, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 miles from the shore.

**COIMBATOUR**, *ko-im-ba-toor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the S. of British

## Colberg

India, 226 miles S.W. from Madras. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sahib. The water in its neighbourhood is bad, and the town is unhealthy in consequence. *Pop.* about 10,000.

—The **DISTRICT** is inclosed by the provinces of Salem, Madura, Malabar, Trinchinopoly, Mysore, and Cochin. *Area.* 8280 square miles. *Desc.* A high table-land, with mountains attaining the elevations of from 8000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, however, is fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, tobacco, and the plant from which castor-oil is extracted. Cattle and sheep are reared, and elephants are bred for the sake of their tusks. *Minerals.* Iron and saltpetre. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 1,154,000. *Lat.* between 10° 14' and 12° 19' N. *Lon.* between 76° 38' and 78° 16' E.—In 1799 this district was taken possession of by the British.

**COIMBRA**, *ko-eem'-bra*, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches, 64 miles S. from Oporto. In the interior it is narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop, and has, exclusive of the cathedral, several parish churches, a number of convents, and a famous university, the only institution of the kind in Portugal. The university was founded at Lisbon in 1290, removed to Coimbra in 1308, restored to Lisbon shortly after its first removal, and finally established in Coimbra in 1537. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, combs, and willow tooth-picks. *Pop.* 13,400.—It was for many years the residence of the Portuguese kings, and their tombs may be seen here. In 1755 the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, considerably damaged this town. *Lat.* 40° 13' N. *Lon.* 8° 26' W.

**COIRE**. (See **CHUR.**)

**COJUTEPEQUE**, *ko-joo'-te-paik*, a town of Central America, 15 miles S. from San Salvador. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.—A **LAKE** of the same name, a few miles from the town, assumes a deep green colour in stormy weather, and frequently casts great quantities of dead fish upon its shores.

**COKER**, *ko'-ker*, two parishes of England, distinguished as East and West, both in Somersetshire, and neither with a population above 1400.

**COL**, *kol*, signifying "a neck," is the name, with various affixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. (See **ALPS**.)

**COLAPOOR**, or **KOLAPOOR**, *kol'-a-poor*, a rajahship on the W. coast of India, in the province of Bejapoor, under the control of the British government, and within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay. *Area.* 3445 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged, watered by numerous streams, which, in many parts, become torrents, falling into the Kistna, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 15° 58' and 17° 17' N. *Lon.* between 73° 47' and 74° 46' E.—The capital of the same name is situated in a valley, 120 miles S. from Poona. *Lat.* 16° 19' N. *Lon.* 74° 25' E.

**COLBERG**, or **KOLBERG**, *kol'-baig*, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, with a harbour in the Baltic, 26 miles W. from Koslin. The chief edifices are the town-house, a large cathedral, several churches, and a house of correction. *Manf.* Woollens. It has several distilleries, salt-works, and a lucrative salmon, haddock,

## Colchagua

and lamprey fishery. *Pop.* 9500.—In 1760 it surrendered to the Russians, and in 1807 it was invested by the French, but without success. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

**COLCHAGUA**, *kol'-chag'-oo-a*, a department of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, and having N. and S. the departments Santiago and Talca, from which it is divided by the rivers Rapel and Mataquito. *Area.* 4720 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains, producing corn in abundance, and affording pasture to large and numerous herds of cattle. There are mines of gold and copper in the department. *Pop.* 192,000. *Lat.* between 34° and 35° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 72° W.

**COLCHESTER**, *kol'-ches-ter*, the ancient Camalodunum, is the chief town of Essex, 51 miles N.E. from London, on the Colne, which is crossed here by three bridges. It was once encircled by walls, parts of which are still standing, although they are in a most ruinous condition. It contains the remains of a castle, an abbey, and a priory, and a number of parish churches, of which St. Peter's is the oldest, having been built before the Norman conquest. There are various charitable foundations, and among its other public buildings are a town-gaol, a custom-house, barracks, a theatre, a county house of correction, market-house, and literary and scientific associations. *Manf.* Silks and cordage; malting and brewing are also carried on here, and the town contains some large iron-foundries and vinegar works. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried, as an article of traffic, to London, Colchester "natives" being highly esteemed there. Several large vessels have been built here. There is a fine quay on the river, and vessels of 150 tons can approach it. *Pop.* 23,815.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

**COLCHESTER**, several townships of the United States.—1. In Chittenden county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 miles N. Burlington. *Pop.* 1000.—2. A post township of New London county, Connecticut, 15 miles W. Norwich. *Pop.* 2697.—3. A post township of Delaware county, New York, 21 miles S. Delhi. *Pop.* 2184.

**COLDINGHAM**, *kol'-ding-ham*, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 3 miles from Eyemouth. *Area.* 24,325 acres. *Pop.* 3241.—A station on the North British Railway.

**COLDITZ**, or **KOLDITZ**, *ko(r)l'-ditz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 miles S.E. from Leipzig. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, felt, and earthenware. *Pop.* 3565.

**COLDSTREAM**, *kold'-streame*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. It stands on the N. bank of the Tweed, which is crossed here by a bridge of red freestone, about 15 miles S.W. from the town of Berwick. It has a church, a free church, and two Presbyterian chapels, a library, and some schools. *Pop.* of parish, 2823.—The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. The "Coldstream Guards" take their name from this town, because that regiment was formed out of General Monk's own regiment of foot, which he recruited and re-organized here in the winter of 1659, before marching to London to bring about the restoration of Charles II. Approached by the Kelso branch of the North British Railway.

**COLEBROOK DALE**, *kole'-brook*, a hamlet of

## Colleton

England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 2 miles from Brosely. It is noted for its iron-works, and for the magnificent cast-iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here in 1799.—The extensive iron-works in this district caused railroads of wood to be first used here in 1620, and a century later iron plates were placed upon the wooden rails, which may be regarded as the first step towards the introduction of the railway system, which has extended its ramifications into every part of the country. (See BROSELY.)

**COLERAINE**, *kole'-rain*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, agreeably situated on both sides of the river Bann, about 4 miles from the sea, and 25 miles N.E. from Londonderry. Here is one of the most extensive salmon-fisheries in the island. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has a barrack. It exports provisions and fine linens, and steamers ply from it to Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Glasgow. *Manf.* Linens. *Pop.* 5631.

**COLERAINE**, the name of several townships in the United States.—1. In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 5 miles N.W. Greenfield. *Pop.* 2000.—2. In Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river, 15 miles above its junction with the Ohio. *Pop.* 3100.—3. In Pennsylvania, in the county of Bedford. *Pop.* 5100.

**COLEROON**, *kole'-roon*, the largest and most northern branch of the Cauvery river, in British India. It enters the Indian Ocean at Devikotta, 24 miles N. from Tranquebar.

**COLESBERG**, *koles'-berg*, an eastern district of Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the S. by the districts of Cradock and Graaf-Reynet. *Area.* 11,654 square miles. *Desc.* A high level country, rearing large herds of live stock. *Pop.* about 7000.—It has a chief town of the same name, situated in the N.E. part of the colony. *Pop.* about 500. *Lat.* 30° 34' S. *Lon.* 25° 30' E.

**COLESHILL**, a parish and town of Warwickshire, situated near the river Cole, which is crossed here by a bridge, 8 miles E. from Birmingham. The houses are, in general, respectable in appearance, and the church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style. *Pop.* 2053.—A station on a branch of the West Midland Railway.

**COLIGNY**, *ko-leen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, 14 miles N.E. from Bourg. *Pop.* 1655.

**COLIMA**, *ko-le'-ma*, a territory of the Mexican confederation, extending about 100 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, south of the department Xalisco. *Desc.* The soil is fertile, but the heat of the climate is oppressive. *Pop.* 62,000, but it mostly consists of Indians. *Lat.* between 19° and 20° N.—The volcano of Colima, rising to a height of 12,000 feet, is in this district, and the chief town of the same name is built in a plain at its base. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000.

**COLL**, or **COLLA**, *kol*, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyre, and about 8 miles W. from Ardnamurchan Point, in the county of Inverness. *Ext.* About 14 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ in breadth. *Pop.* 780, engaged in fishing and agriculture.

**COLLE**, *kol'-lai*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 6500.

**COLLETON**, *kol'-le-ton*, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the Atlantic. *Area.* 2100



Collumpton

square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing abundance of rice and cotton. *Pop.* 40,000, of whom three-fourths are negroes.

**COLLUMPTON**, or **CULLOMPTON**, *kol-lump'-ton*, a town of Devonshire, on the Culm, 11 miles N.E. from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, built in the 14th century, and restored in 1849. *Manf.* Serge. *Pop.* 3185.

**COLMAR**, *kol-mar*, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now the chief town of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Lauch, 40 miles S.W. from Strasburg. It contains a cathedral, a town-hall, a court-house, a college, a hospital, theatre and museum, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, cutlery, paper, and combs. *Pop.* 22,630. This town was ceded to France in 1697, by the peace of Ryswick, and is now one of the chief seats of the cotton manufacture in France.

**COLMENAR**, *kol-mai-nar*, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 6000.

**COLNE**, *koln*, three rivers of England.—1. In Hertfordshire, falling into the Thames at Staines.—2. In Essex, passing Colchester, and expanding into an estuary near that town.—3. In Gloucester, joining the Isis, after a course of 25 miles, near Lechlade.

**COLNE**, a town of England, in Lancashire, 32 miles by railway N. from Manchester. *Manf.* Chiefly calicoes and dimities. Coal, slate, and lime are plentiful in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 7906.—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes this town, and it is a station on the Midland Railway.—Also the name of several parishes, none of them with a population above 2000.

**COLOCZA**, *ko-lok'-sa*, a small town of Hungary, close to the Danube, and 48 miles S. from Pesth. It is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a fine archiepiscopal palace, in which is a good library. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. *Pop.* 6500.

**COLOGNA**, *ko-lone'-ya*, a town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles S.W. from Vicenza. *Manf.* Principally silk, leather, and cordage. *Pop.* 6570.

**COLOGNE**, *ko'-lone*, an ancient city of West Germany, formerly the capital of the electorate of Cologne, and now the capital of the government of Rhenish Prussia, called by the same name, situated on the Rhine, which is crossed by a bridge of boats, connecting Cologne with its suburb Deutz, 49 miles N.W. from Coblenz. It is built in the form of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly seven English miles; but a part of the included space is laid out in promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. Its public edifices are a cathedral, numerous churches and chapels, a town-hall, court-house, an archbishop's palace, exchange, and arsenal. The cathedral or minster of St. Peter, founded by Archbishop Conrad of Hachstatten, is one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. It was commenced in the year 1248 and finished in 1848. Added to the cathedral is the chapel of the three kings of Cologne. The church of St. Mary is remarkable for its antiquity, and that of St. Gereon for a subterranean church under its choir. The church of St. Peter contains a fine painting of the crucifixion of St. Peter,

Colonna, Cape

by Rubens. Among the public buildings of interest may be named the churches of St. Ursula and the Annunciation, the theatre, the gymnasium or public schools, the libraries, hospitals, and museum. In the arsenal are shown many curious specimens of ancient armour. Cologne has long been noted for its commerce. The principal objects of export are wine, timber, earthenware, slates, and other minerals; hardware, firearms, and various kitchen utensils. *Manf.* The principal are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, the famous eau de Cologne, tobacco, hats, wax-lights, needles, clocks, and gold and silver articles. *Pop.* about 113,000.—Cologne was the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans. In the 4th century it was made a bishopric, and in the 8th an archbishopric. In 957 it was declared, by Otho the Great, a free and imperial city; and, from the 12th to the 15th century, it held a high rank amongst the cities of the Hanseatic league. Its population amounted to 150,000, and its archbishops, who were very powerful, had the title of electors. Their intolerant and persecuting spirit, however, finally brought about its ruin, and in 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Taken by the French in 1795, it was, from 1801 to 1814, the capital of the department of the Roer. Since that date it has belonged to Prussia. Cologne carries on an active trade by means of steamboats plying on the Rhine, and has railway communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Hamm, and Mechlin. Cornelius Agrippa and Rubens were born here, and here died Marie de Medicis. The government of Cologne extends over an area of 1530 square miles. *Pop.* 600,000.

**COLOMBE**, *St., ko'-lomb*, the name of several considerable towns of France.

**COLOMBIA**, *ko-lom'-be-a*, the name under which the independent republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador formed a federal union from 1819 to 1831.

**COLOMBO**, or **COLUMBO**, *ko-lom'-bo*, the modern capital and principal seaport of the island of Ceylon. It stands on the W. coast, and is nearly two miles in circumference, surrounded on three sides by the sea. It is built somewhat on the principle of a European town, the fortified part being the seat of the residence of the military authorities, and the most influential European residents of Ceylon. The other part is chiefly occupied by the descendants of Dutch and Portuguese, whilst the native Cingalese inhabit the suburbs. It is the entrepôt of most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. *Pop.* 55,000. *Lat.* 6° 55' N. *Lon.* 79° 53' E.—This place came into the possession of the English in 1796. Previously, it had been successively occupied by the Portuguese and the Dutch.

**COLONIA DEL SANTISSIMA SACRAMENTO**, *ko-lo'-ne-a dail san-tees'-se-ma sa'-kra-main'-to*, a maritime town of Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* 2500.—The English and French fleets took this town from the troops of Rosas in 1845.

**COLONNA, CAPE**, *ko-lon'-ma*, the most southern point of Attica, in Greece, 25 miles S.E. from Athens. *Lat.* 37° 38' N. *Lon.* 24° 1' E.—It takes its name from the "columns" of a temple of Minerva, which anciently occupied a site here.

**COLONNA, CAPE**, on the east coast of Calabria, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento. *Lat.* 39° 4' N. *Lon.* 17° 13' E.—This is the Lacinium Promontorium of the ancients.



## Colonsay

**COLONSAY** and **ORANSAY**, *kol'-on-sai*, two of the small islands called the Hebrides of Scotland, about 9 miles N. from Islay. *Area* of both islands, about 9000 acres. *Pop.* 598.

**COLORADO**, *ko-lo-ra'-do*, a river of New Mexico, rising in the Anahuac plateau, and entering the Gulf of California after a course of 700 miles. *Lat.* 32° N. *Lon.* 114° W.—There is another in Texas, which falls into the Bay of Matagorda, after a course of 800 miles through a cotton-producing country.

**COLUMB, ST., MAJOR**, *kol'-umb*, a parish and town of Cornwall, 30 miles S.W. from Launceston. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of a petty sessions. *Pop.* 2879.—**COLUMB, ST., MINOR**, is in the same county, and 6 miles S.W. from the other. *Pop.* 2067.

**COLUMBIA**, *ko-lum'-be-a*, the name of several countries in the United States, with populations ranging between 5000 and 45,000. The following are the states in which they are:—New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Florida.—The name, also, of several townships, with populations ranging between 2000 and 6000.

**COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF**, a tract of country on the left bank of the Potomac, 120 miles from its mouth, surrounded by Maryland, and separated from Virginia by the Potomac. *Area*, 50 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is undulating the soil is light, but produces wheat, maize, and vegetables. *Pop.* 75,000, of whom 3000 are negroes. The district formerly included a part of Virginia on the right bank of the Potomac, which was restored in 1846. It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 Washington became the seat of the general government. It is under the direct government of Congress.

**COLUMBIA RIVER**, a large river of N. America, rising in a part of the British territory, in the Rocky Mountains, in *lat.* 54° 23' N.; *lon.* 121° W.; and falling into the Pacific Ocean, after a course of 1000 miles, in *lat.* 46° 5' N.; *lon.* 122° 45' W. By the Oregon treaty, the entire navigation of this river is open to British vessels.

**COLUMBIA, BRITISH**, an extensive tract of almost uninhabited country, on the N.W. coast of N. America, bounded on the N. by Simpson's River, on the W. by the Pacific and Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the S. by Oregon, U.S., the boundary line between British N. America and the United States running along the 49th parallel of N. latitude. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and nearly 400 broad, exclusive of Vancouver's Island, which is quite independent of British Columbia, and will be treated of under its proper heading. *Desc.* The country may be described as divided into three great districts, by ranges running parallel to each other and to the Rocky Mountains. The E. district is broken up into immense valleys, and watered by the river Columbia, whilst the central district is watered by the Frazer. *Pro.* Having a climate like that of England, it produces all the usual crops of that country in great abundance. *Minerals.* Gold and coal; but the whole territory may be said to be yet unexplored. That gold is plentiful, however, amongst the sands of the rivers has been proved, several adventurers, since it was first discovered, in 1849, having gathered as much as £90 worth of that metal in a single week with very little trouble.

## Como

**Zoology.** Mostly fur-bearing animals, especially beavers and martens, which find a good cover in the Rocky Mountains. Various descriptions of bears are the only kinds of animals that are at all common. Fish are abundant, literally swarming in all the lakes and rivers, and salmon is the chief food of the natives. *Inhabitants.* Principally adventurers, or gold-diggers, from all countries, and a small number of trappers and Indians. *Lat.* between 49° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 115° and 133° W.—Up to 1858 this country formed part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company; it was then formed into a colony and the name of British Columbia was given to it by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at that time secretary for the colonies. It is now under the administration of a governor representing the British government. In 1863 the population was estimated at 64,000.

**COLUMBIANA**, *ko-lum'-be-a'-na*, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Ohio. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but fertile. *Pop.* 32,000.

**COLUMBUS**, *ko-lum'-bus*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in N. Carolina. *Area*, 525 square miles. *Pop.* 8000, of which one-fourth are negroes.—2. The capital of the state of Ohio, on the Scioto river, 77 miles N.E. from Cincinnati. The principal edifices are a state-house, court-house, churches, and several charitable institutions. *Pop.* 18,000.—The name of several other towns, with populations ranging between 1500 and 6000.

**COMACCHIO**, *ko-mak'-ke-o*, a fortified town of Italy, 30 miles S.E. from Ferrara. *Pop.* 8000.—The waters around this place are famous for the abundance of fish they contain. Salt is manufactured here in great quantities.

**COMBE, koom**, the name of several parishes in England, distinguished by various affixes, none of them with a population above 1800.

**COMBER MERE**, *kom'-ber-meer*, a lake of England, in Cheshire, not far from Nantwich.

**COMBERTON**, *kom'-ber-ton*, three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

**COMBIN**, *kom'-bā*, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps, 16 miles S.E. from Martigny. *Height*, 14,124 feet.

**COMBOURG**, *kom'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles S.E. from St. Malo. *Pop.* 5000.

**COMMERCEY**, *kom'-mer-se*, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the Meuse, 20 miles E. from Bar-le-Duc. This town was formerly fortified, and had a fine castle, which serves now as a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Cotton and leather. *Pop.* 3920.

**COMMINES**, *kom'-meen'*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 10 miles S.E. from Ypres. It stands on the frontier, and is connected by a bridge across the Lys, with the French town of the same name. *Manf.* Ribbons, handkerchiefs, thread, and tobacco. *Pop.* 3500.

**COMMINES**, a town of France, situated on the Lys, opposite the Belgian town of the same name, 9 miles N. from Lille. *Manf.* Thread and ribbons. *Pop.* 5800.—This is the birthplace of Philip de Commines, the historian.

**COMO**, *kol'-mo*, an old episcopal city of N. Italy, at the S. extremity of the lake of the same name, 23 miles N. from Milan. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings are magnificent. There are several churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is

## Como

built entirely of white marble. *Manf.* Velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, and other silk stuffs; here are also metal-foundries and statuary. *Pop.* about 24,000.—Como is the birthplace of the younger Pliny.

COMO, a lake of N. Italy, situated at the foot of the Alps. *Ext.* Its length from Riva, at its northern extremity, to Bellagio, is 35 miles, with an average breadth of 2 miles. At Bellagio the lake forms two branches, one of which extends to Como in a S.W. direction, and the other to Lecco in a S.E. direction, the former being about 15 miles in length, and the latter 12. It surpasses all the lakes of N. Italy in the beauty of its scenery. The river Adda enters it near the northern extremity, and leaves it at Lecco.—Queen Caroline of England resided on the banks of Lake Como, in the Villa d'Este, during her absence from England, and her estrangement from her husband, George IV.

COMORIN, CAPE, *kom'-o-rin*, the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula. *Lat.* 8° 4' N. *Lon.* 77° 33' E.

COMORN, or KOMORN, *ko'-morn*, a royal free town of Hungary, 43 miles N.W. from Buda. Its citadel is considered one of the strongest in Europe. *Pop.* 12,160, chiefly Protestants.—This place was besieged by the Austrians during the Hungarian insurrection in 1849, and finally capitulated to the Imperial troops.

COMORO ISLANDS, *kom-mor'-ro*, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous but fertile islands, producing all the fruits of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, but water is very scarce. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 13° S. *Lon.* between 43° and 45° 30' E.—A British consul is now resident on these islands.

COMPIEGNE, *kom'-pe-ain*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise, 35 miles S.E. from Beauvais. This is a place of considerable historical importance. Its palace was built by Louis XV. from the designs of the eminent architect Gabriel, and embellished and improved by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Cornille, the Pont Neuf, and the Hôtel-de-Ville. *Pop.* 12,137.—Here Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, and sold to the English, and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married Maria Louisa of Austria. It was possessed by the English from the early part of the 15th century till they were expelled by Charles VII. Under Napoleon III., the festivals at Compiègne, after the manner of the court of Louis XIV., have attained quite a celebrity.

COMPOSTELLA, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, *kom'-pos-tail'-la*, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Soria, 27 miles S. from Corunna. It contains a fine cathedral, in which it is asserted that St. James was buried. It has a university, founded in 1517. *Pop.* 14,000.—The order of St. Jago, or St. James, took its origin from this town about 1170.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican confederation, in the department of Xalisco, and 130 miles W. from Guadalupe. There are silver-mines in its neighbourhood, but its climate is very unhealthy.

COMPTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, distinguished by various prefixes and affixes, with populations ranging between 50 and 1000.

## Concord

COMRIE, *kom'-re*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 5 miles W. from Crieff. *Pop.* of parish, 2226; of village, 789.—In this parish, shocks of earthquakes have repeatedly been felt.

CONAN, *ko'-nan*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Ross. After a course of 35 miles, it falls into Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall.

CONCAN, *kon-kan'*, a narrow district of S. India, in the Bombay presidency, bounded E. by the Western Ghats, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 340 miles long, with a breadth varying from 25 to 52. *Area*, about 12,250 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and rocky, intersected with ravines, and covered in parts with thick jungle; there are, however, many fertile districts in the province, producing rice, sugar, spices, and hemp in abundance. *Pop.* about 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 15° and 20° 20' N. *Lon.* between 72° 52' and 73° E.

CONCEICAO, *kon'-sai-ka'-o*, the name of several towns in Brazil, with populations ranging between 2000 and 12,000.

CONCEPCION, LA, *kon-thei'-thi-on*, a seaport of Veragua, on the Caribbean Sea, 140 miles W. from Panama. *Lat.* 8° 52' N. *Lon.* 81° 28' W.—Also an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles from St. Salvador.—The name of several unimportant places in S. America, Texas, and Spain.

CONCEPCION, *kon-sep'-shon*, a town of Chili, and capital of a province of the same name, on the N. bank of the Biobio. At its commencement it flourished greatly; but in 1751 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. A new city was then founded, at the distance of 3 miles from the sea, in a beautiful plain called Mocha. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 36° 49' S. *Lon.* 73° 5' W.—The PROVINCE consists of extensive plains, some of them almost deserts, and forests of small stunted trees. It has coal of an inferior kind. *Area*, 5210 square miles. *Pop.* 110,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 37° 30' S. *Lon.* between 71° and 73° 30' W.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland Island. *Lat.* 47° 56' N. *Lon.* 53° 11' W.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, *kon'-chas*, a river of Mexico, in the province of Durango, rising in *lat.* 28° N., and, after a course of about 300 miles, joining the Rio del Norte in *lat.* 29° 50' N.; *lon.* 104° 40' W.

CONCHES, *kawnsh*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 10 miles S.W. from Evreux. *Pop.* 2000.

CONCORD, *kon'-kord*, the name of several towns in the United States, with populations ranging between 1000 and 10,000.—The largest is the capital of New Hampshire, about 55 miles N.W. from Boston, with which it communicates by railway.—The best-known, however, is a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 11 miles N.W. from Boston. Here, on April 19, 1775, one of the first conflicts took place between the Americans and the British troops. The first blood, however, was not shed at this place, as most gazetteers affirm, but at Lexington, 11 miles from Boston, between that town and Concord, which was on the line of march of the British, who had been despatched to destroy the military stores which the provincials had collected at the latter place. Monuments are erected in both towns to commemorate these events.

CONCORD, a river in Massachusetts, U.S., joining the Merrimack in Tewksbury.









## Conde

**CONDE**, *kon'-dai*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, or the North, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, 6 miles N.E. from Valenciennes. It is strongly fortified, and has a church, town-hall, military arsenal, and a hospital. *Manf.* Leather, chicory, and starch. *Pop.* 5800.—In 1793 this town was taken by the Austrians.—A small lordship in the neighbourhood conferred the title of prince on a branch of the Bourbons, which the death of the Duke d'Enghien, on March 21, 1804, rendered extinct.—Also the name of several other towns, villages, and parishes in France.

**CONDOM**, *kon'-dom*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 24 miles N.W. from Auch. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and earthenware. *Pop.* 8200.—It was formerly an episcopal town and the capital of a district called the Pays de Condomois.

**CONDOR**, **PULO**, a small island in the Indian Sea. (*See PULO*.)

**CONECUH**, *kone'-ku*, a county of Alabama, U.S. *Area*, 1476 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom nearly half are negroes.

**CONEGLIANO**, *ko-nel-ya'-no*, a town of Venice, 16 miles N. from Treviso. It has a citadel and a cathedral. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6500.

**CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE**, a confederation of thirty-four of the secondary states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. On the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

**CONFENZA**, *kon'-fe-end'-za*, an Italian village, in the province of Lomelina, 7 miles E. from Vercelli, and close to Palestro, where the Austrians were repulsed by a division of the French army, May 31, 1859.

**CONFELANS**, *kon'-flaw*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 24 miles N.E. from Chambéry. In its neighbourhood are smelting-works for silver ore, found in the vicinity. *Pop.* 1500.

**CONFELANS ST. HONORINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, at the conflux of those rivers, on the Paris and Havre Railway, 14 miles N.W. from Paris. *Pop.* 1659.—Confians is the name of various small towns in France.

**CONFOLENS**, *kaw'-fo-lens*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 36 miles N.E. from Angoulême. It stands on the Vienne, which is crossed here by a bridge, and it has a trade in cattle, corn, and timber. *Pop.* 2720.

**CONG**, *kong*, a town and parish of Ireland, in Connaught, 21 miles N.W. from Galway. *Pop.* of parish, 5733; of town, 469.—It is noted for the large caverns which exist in its neighbourhood, composed of limestone, and having subterranean lakes and rivers.

**CONGLETON**, *kon'-gel-ton*, a town and chapelry of England, in Cheshire, on the Dane, 8 miles S.W. from Macclesfield. It has three churches and several chapels, a guildhall, a gaol, a market-house, and an assembly-room. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, and cottons. *Pop.* 12,344. The houses are chiefly constructed of timber framework and plaster, giving a picturesque appearance to the town.

**CONGO**, *kon'-go*, an extensive country in the S.W. of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango; on the W. by the Atlantic; on the S. by the river Dando; its boundaries on the E.

## Connecticut

cannot be defined with accuracy. It formerly embraced Angola, Benguela, and Loango; but is now understood to consist of a limited tract of about 180 miles of coast. Its capital is San Salvador, which was the former residence of its chief; but the ravages of war have compelled that personage to remove to another town nearer the coast. *Pro.* Maize, millet, yams, sugar, tobacco, cabbages, spinach, pepper, the orange, the lime, and the pineapple. *Pop.* Not known.—It was first discovered in 1484, by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, and the most exaggerated accounts were published of its wealth and population. An expedition was fitted out by the British government, under the command of Captain Tuckey, in the early part of the present century, to explore this country, and to ascertain if the Congo was the embouchure of the Niger, as it had been supposed up to this time. Captain Tuckey, however, whose narrative was published in 1818, sailed up the river Zaire, or Congo, and found the towns and villages on its banks to be very small, and the country, which is described as being fertile and beautiful, but very imperfectly cultivated. (*See ANGOLA, BENGUELA, and LOANGO*.)

**CONGO RIVER**. (*See ZAIRE*.)

**CONI**, *ko'-ne*, a town of Piedmont, the see of a bishop and the capital of a province, at the conflux of the Stura and Gezzo, 43 miles S.W. from Turin. The principal street is tolerably wide, but the others are short and narrow, and there is no public building of interest. *Manf.* Silk and other fabrics. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is carried on. *Pop.* 23,000.—This was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The ramparts now serve for promenades.—The PROVINCE is rich and fruitful, yielding silk, maize, corn, wine, and fruits. *Area*. 2754 square miles. *Pop.* 597,000.

**CONNAUGHT**, *kon'-nawt*, the smallest of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, comprising the counties of Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Sligo, bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster. *Ext.* About 115 miles long from N. to S., and 108 broad from W. to E. *Area*, 6865 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, north, and south, but almost level in the centre. On the west shore there are a great many peninsulas indented with bays, whilst off the coast are numerous islands. *Rivers.* The Suck, the Gara, the Clare-Galway, the Moy, the Yellow, the Arrow, and the Shannon, which forms its eastern boundary. *Lakes.* The Arrow, Conn, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, vegetables, and roots. *Pop.* 913,135.—This was formerly one of the kingdoms of the Irish pentarchy. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into counties.

**CONNECTICUT**, *kon-nek'-te-kut*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long-Island Sound, and W. by New York. *Ext.* 80 miles long from E. to W., with a mean breadth of 50 from N. to S. *Area*, 4674 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hills and valleys; and the soil, generally, rich and fertile, though interspersed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren. *Rivers.* The Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic. *Pro.* Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities,

Connecticut River

some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to the purposes of grazing than to those of tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. *Minerals.* Marble, freestone, iron and plumbago. *Manf.* Wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States. A great number of pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, are to be found within the precincts of this state. *Pop.* about 460,000, of whom nearly 9000 are negroes. *Lat.* between 41° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 73° 50' W.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, the largest in New England, U.S., rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont. It then passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long-Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme. *Length.* 410 miles.—The W. branch of this river forms the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, in lat. 45° N.

CONNEMARA, *kon-ne-ma'-ra*, "the Bays of the Ocean," a district occupying the W. portion of the county of Galway, Ireland. It consists mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 15 to 20. The population is extremely scattered, and is found principally along the coasts and on the islands. The interior is almost desolate.—During the famine of 1847, the result of the failure of the potato crop, the inhabitants suffered extreme privations; but, since then, great exertions have been made to promote the fisheries, whilst the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was a great means of improving the district. The operations of the society for promoting the extension of Irish Church Missions among the Roman Catholic population of Ireland have also been of the greatest service in ameliorating the condition of the people of Connemara.

CONSEGUINA, *kon'-seg-we'-na*, a volcano of Central America, in Nicaragua, situated in the centre of a peninsula on the S. side of the Gulf of Fonseca. The crater is a mile and a half in circumference, and has a height of nearly 4000 feet from the mean level. In 1835, when its last irruption occurred, a large tract of pasture land was laid waste.

CONSTANCE, or KONSTANZ, *kon'-stance*, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situated on the S. shore of the Lake of Constance, 35 miles N.E. from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and watches. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 6300.—Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council, between 1414 and 1418, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The house where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of Constance to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1810. *Lat.* 47° 39' N. *Lon.* 9° 11' E.

CONSTANCE, THE LAKE OF, or BADEN SEE, lies between Suabia and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 9.

Constantinople

*Area.* 200 square miles. At Constance the lake is divided into two branches, each about 14 miles in length, one of which, called the Uberlingen See, extends in a N.W. direction, and is a continuation of the main part of the lake, while the other, called the Unter See, runs due W. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. The shores of the lake are extremely fertile, and the surrounding scenery is remarkable for its picturesque beauty.

CONSTANTINA, *kon-stan-te'-na*, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 miles N.E. from Seville. *Pop.* about 7000.—In its neighbourhood are silver-lead mines.

CONSTANTINE, *kon'-stan-teen*, a large province, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algeria, which now belongs to the French. It is bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINE, the capital of the above province, stands on the site of the ancient Cirta, celebrated as the bulwark of Numidia, and as the birthplace of Massinissa and Jugurtha. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel. Many beautiful remains of antiquity are found here. Besides its natural strength, Constantine is defended by excellent walls, built of a kind of black stone, and has a strong garrison. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low and without windows on the side that fronts the street. It was the residence of a Bey, until it was assaulted and taken by the French, under the duke de Nemours and General Danremont, in 1837. *Manf.* Leather, saddlery, harness, hardware, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 6200 Europeans, 28,000 natives. *Lat.* 36° 22' N. *Lon.* 6° 37' E. (See ALGERIA.)

CONSTANTINE, a parish of England, in the county of Cornwall, 6 miles S.W. from Falmouth. *Area.* 8470 acres. *Pop.* 2014.

CONSTANTINOPE, or STAMBOUL, *kon'-stän-te-no'-pel*, the capital of the Turkish empire. This city has a circumference of about 13 miles, inclosed by walls, and is beautifully situated on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It stands chiefly on an undulating slope, having a gradual ascent, and presents a fine view to the approaching spectator. Its harbour, the "Golden Horn," is a long capacious inlet of the Bosphorus, running along the north-east side of the city. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and is supposed to be capable of receiving 1200 sail of the line. The city is in the form of a triangle, one side being on the harbour, another on the Sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. Whatever may be the exterior beauty of Constantinople, the interior is very different. The streets are in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting, badly paved, and encumbered with dust or mud; whilst the houses are mostly low, and built of wood and earth. The objects of greatest attraction are the bazaars or market-places, the khans for the bankers, the fountains and the baths. The Cisterna Maxima, called by the Turks The Hall of the Thousand and One Pillars, which is an old reservoir constructed in the time of the Roman emperors, is situated near St. Sophia; the pillars and arches that support the roof are still in good preservation, and the area of the hall, which is very extensive, is



Constantinople

chiefly occupied by persons spinning silk by hand. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines and Solyman the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, and is about three miles in circumference. It consists not only of the apartments of the women, but of the palace, and a vast range of buildings, inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the government officers. In the first, or outer court, are the mint, the principal mosque, a hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second are a divan, an arsenal, a hall of justice, the imperial kitchen and stables, the Corinthian column of Theodosius, and the principal government offices. In the third are the apartments of the women, the terraces and flower-gardens, which are solely devoted to the use of the sultan and his harem. This court is entered from the city by a ponderous gate, called the "Sublime Porte," which now serves as a synonym for the government of the sultan. In Constantinople there are 345 mosques, inclusive of 14 royal ones, 36 Christian churches, and 40 Mahometan colleges. The principal mosques are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cypress-trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting is that of St. Sophia, which was originally built as a Christian cathedral by Constantine the Great, and, after its destruction by fire, was rebuilt with still greater magnificence by the emperor Justinian. Its four minarets were added by the Turkish emperor Selim II. Of the Turkish mosques, the finest are those of Solyman the Magnificent and of Sultan Achmet, standing near the At-Meidan, or Hippodrome, a large open space which was formerly used as a circus, and which was the scene of the massacre of the Janissaries in 1826. There are others, however, of great beauty, and one, the Valide mosque, contains pillars which were brought from the ruins of Troy. The Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood, have externally the appearance of private houses, as it is forbidden to erect spires or bell-turrets upon them. One of the finest of these is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St. Euthymia, and of the empress Theodora. The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio, on the north-west side of the harbour, and is connected with Constantinople by two bridges of boats. To the north-east of Galata is the suburb Tophana and others, where are the imperial arsenal, dockyard, and cannon-foundry. On the heights above Tophana stands Pera, principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte from the different European powers. On an adjacent hill is the suburb St. Demetri, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Scutari, though standing on Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople by the Bosphorus, is still accounted a suburb of the great city. It is a town of considerable extent, built on the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. The castle of the Seven Towers is now used as a military storehouse, and stands near the Sea of Marmora, at the S.W. angle of the city. *Manf.* Morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, cherry-tree pipe-tubes, mouth-pieces, and meerscham pipe-bowls. *Pop.* esti-

Coorg

mated at 800,000, including its suburbs; composed of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Europeans, Turks, and Arabians. The first four comprise about one-fourth of the population. *Lat.* 41° 0' N. *Lon.* 28° 59' E.—This city stands on the site of the ancient Byzantium, which was originally founded by a Doric colony from Megara, 667 B.C. In 328 it was rebuilt by Constantine, and named after him. It has been many times besieged, but has only been taken twice: the first time, in 1204, by the Crusaders; and the second, in 1453, by the Turks, who then put an end to the Roman empire in the East. In 1854, and throughout the short war with Russia, the soldiers of Western Europe may be said to have almost taken possession of Constantinople, not as foes, but as friends, in assisting the "turbaned Turk" to preserve the empire of his sovereign intact. (*See* SCUTARI, GALATA, BYZANTIUM, TURKEY, &c.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAITS OF. (*See* BOSPHORUS.)

CONVERSANO, *kon-vair-sa'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Bari, 20 miles S.E. from Bari. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. *Pop.* 10,340.

CONWAY, *kon'-wai*, a river of Wales, which, after a course of 30 miles, falls into Beaumaris Bay at Aberconway.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY. (*See* ABERCONWAY.)

CONWAY, a county of Arkansas, U.S. *Area.* 1860 square miles. *Pop.* 7000, of whom 800 are negroes.—The name, also, of two small townships in N. Hampshire and Massachusetts, U.S.

COOCH BAHAR, *kooch ba-har'*, a district of the province of Bengal, situated in its N.E. extremity, between *lat.* 26° and 26° 30' N., and *lon.* 88° 50' and 89° 50' E. *Desc.* Fertile in the south, but marshy in the north. *Area.* 1360 square miles. *Pro.* Indigo, wheat, opium, and cotton. *Pop.* 140,000.

COOK, a county of the United States, on Lake Michigan, Illinois. *Area.* 886 square miles. *Pop.* 145,000.

COOK, an inland county of New South Wales, mostly consisting of a large extent of table-land, between 2000 and 3000 feet above the level of the sea. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys, but otherwise abounding in rocks. *Pop.* 5000.

COOK ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the Friendly Islands on the W. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and many have been converted to Christianity by the successful efforts of English missionaries. *Pop.* may be estimated at 40,000. *Lat.* 20° S. *Lon.* 155° W.

COOK STRAIT separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the W. coast of Russian N. America. *Length.* 130 miles, with a varying breadth up to 70. *Lat.* between 58° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 151° and 154° W.

COOKSTOWN, a town in the county of Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the Ballinderry, 20 miles N.E. from Omagh. *Pop.* 3257.

COOPER, a county of Missouri, U.S., watered by a river of the same name. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom 3800 are coloured.

COORG, *koorg*, a district of S. India, inclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. *Area.* 1420

## Coos

square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and covered with forests. The lowest part of the country has an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and is watered by the Cauvery and its tributaries. *Pop.* 118,350. *Lat.* between  $11^{\circ} 56'$  and  $12^{\circ} 45'$  N. *Lon.* between  $75^{\circ} 25'$  and  $76^{\circ} 13'$  E.—The inhabitants of this country are a handsome race, and mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1832 Coorg was annexed to Great Britain, and in 1835 the rajah brought his daughter to England to be instructed in the Christian religion and to receive an English education.

Coos, *koos*, a county of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area.* 1600 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

Coosa, *koos'-sa*, a county of Alabama, U.S. *Area.* 864 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom a third are negroes.—Also, the name of a river which waters the county, and forms a branch of the Alabama. *Length.* 250 miles.

Coosaw, or Coosawatchie, *koos'-saw*, a river of South Carolina, U.S., which runs S.S.E. into Broad River and Whale Branch.

Coosy, *koos'-se*, a river of British India, rising in the district of Rhamgur, and, after a course of 240 miles, falling into the river Hooghly, in *lat.*  $22^{\circ}$  N.; *lon.*  $85^{\circ} 4'$  E.

Coosy, a river of India, rising in the peaks of the Himalaya, and, after a course of 330 miles, falling into the Ganges, in *lat.*  $25^{\circ} 19'$  N.; *lon.*  $87^{\circ} 19'$  E.

Cootehill, *koot'-hill*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, Ulster, standing on the Cootehill river, 12 miles N.E. from Cavan. It has a church, a court-house, a bridge-well, and several schools. *Pop.* 1944.

COPENHAGEN, *ko'-pen-hai'-gen*, is the capital of Denmark, and one of the best-built cities in Europe. It stands on the islands of Zealand and Amak, on the W. side of the Sound, about 20 miles S. from the entrance to the narrow passage of that name between the Baltic and the Kattegat. The city consists of three distinct parts: viz., the Old Town, the New Town, or Frederikstadt, and Christianshaven. Of these the Old Town is the largest and most populous, forming what is properly called the city. There is a part of the New Town called Amalienborg, rebuilt by Frederick V. between 1746 and 1765. It is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's Square, the sides of which are occupied by four palaces, together forming the Amalienborg palaces, the usual residence of the royal family, and which opens into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback, weighing 45,000 lb. Not far from this is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Here also are the principal theatre, the artillery-house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings, besides an equestrian statue of Christian V., erected in 1688. The royal castle, or palace of Christiansborg, stands in the western part of the city. It was built originally by Christian VI., about 1735, but having been burnt down in 1795, it was rebuilt in the early part of the present century. The Thorwaldsen Museum stands on the N. side of the castle. The castle on the N. side of the city contains the Danish crown jewels, and a banqueting hall called the Riddersaul,

## Corbach

which is lined with tapestry representing the wars of Christian V., and has a throne at the upper end made of solid silver. The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or rather channel, running between the island of Zealand and the opposite one of Amak. It is capable of containing 1000 sail, and, although the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, its depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size. The part of the town called Christianshaven was built by Christian IV. on the adjacent part of the island of Amak. It is separated from Copenhagen by the inlet which forms the harbour, which, at the western end, is crossed by two bridges. There are many ecclesiastical and other public edifices, a university, and a royal library, containing upwards of 410,000 volumes, and, it is said, 16,000 MSS. *Manf.* Linen, sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco, spirituous liquors; and it has anchor-foundries, rope-walks, and dock-yards. *Pop.* 155,000. *Lat.*  $55^{\circ} 40'$  N. *Lon.*  $12^{\circ} 35'$  E.—Copenhagen is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of the court. It was founded in 1168, and was originally constructed of wood. In the battle of the Baltic it was taken by Nelson, in 1801, and in 1807 again bombarded by the British. Then above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, whilst twice that number were damaged.

COPIAPO, *ko'-pe-a-po'*, a town of Chili, capital of the department of Atacama, situated on a river of the same name, 200 miles N.E. from Coquimbo. The town has repeatedly been ruined by earthquakes. *Pop.* 4500. *Lat.*  $27^{\circ} 20'$  S. *Lon.*  $71^{\circ}$  W.—In its vicinity is a volcano of the same name, belonging to the Andes.—The value of the copper, cobalt, and silver exported from Copiapo in 1850, was estimated at nearly a million sterling. The Copiapo Railway is the highest in the world, being 4479 feet above the level of the Pacific.

COPPER-MINE RIVER runs through a part of British North America, and after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean in *lat.*  $69^{\circ}$  N., and *lon.*  $115^{\circ} 5'$  W.—The Copper-mine mountains are to the west of it.

COQUET, *ko'-ket*, a river of Great Britain, rising in the Cheviot-hills, Roxburghshire, and falling into the ocean opposite Coquet Island, off the coast of Northumberland. The island is about a mile in circumference, and has a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea.

COQUIMBO, *ko-keem'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, distant nearly a mile from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the principal seaports, and stands at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Some French mercantile houses are established in it, and it has smelting-furnaces to reduce the ore brought from the mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* about 5000.—The PROVINCE is enclosed by the department of Aconcagua on the S., that of Acatama on the N., the Andes on the E., and it has the Pacific on the W. *Area.* 16,200 square miles. *Desc.* Barren and dry, but rich in mines. *Pop.* 110,580; consisting of Spaniards, people of colour, and some Indians. *Lat.* between  $29^{\circ}$  and  $32^{\circ} 10'$  S. *Lon.* between  $70^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  W.

CORAL SEA, *kor'-al*, that part of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W. and the New Hebrides on its E.; and which is so called from the coral reefs that it contains.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, *kor'-bak*, a town of



## Corbally

Germany in the principality of Waldeck, on the Ittèr, 88 miles N.E. from Cologne. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2300.—Near here, in 1760, the French defeated the Hanoverians.

**CORBALLY**, *kor-bäl-le*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 4000.

**CORBEIL**, *kor'-bai*, a town of France, 18 miles S.E. from Paris, in the department of the Seine and Oise. It stands at the confluence of the Esonne and the Seine, and forms the terminus of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway. *Manf.* Shawls, cashmeres, and printed goods. An active trade in grain and flour is carried on here for the supply of Paris. *Pop.* 5200.

**CORDILLERA**, *kor-dil-lair'-a*, the Spanish name for a mountain-chain.

**CORDOVA**, *kor-do'-va*, the capital of a province of the same name, which forms part of the division of Andalusia, situated in a plain on the Guadalquivir, 123 miles N.E. from Cadiz. The city, which is built like an amphitheatre on the slope of a hill, forms an oblong square, and stands in the midst of an extensive area occupied in a great measure by gardens, and surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with large towers. It possesses a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by Abderahman I., king of the Moors, about the year 786, and is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Guadalquivir, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. *Manf.* Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, Cordovan, or Cordwain. The manner of preparing it was invented and introduced here by the Moors; it was once famous throughout Europe, but at present there is but little demand for it. *Pop.* 166,000.—Cordova, the Corduba of the Romans, was taken by the Moors in 672, and, for several centuries, remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet.—The PROVINCE is inclosed by Badajoz and Ciudad Real on the N., by Jaen on the E., on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. *Area.* 4160 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and rich in minerals in the highlands. *Pop.* 531,350. *Lat.* between 37° 12' and 38° 44' N. *Lon.* between 3° 56' and 5° 32' W.

**CORDOVA**, a city of S. America, and capital of a republic of the same name, forming a province of the Argentine confederation. It is situated on the Rio Primero, and has a handsome cathedral and several other churches. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 31° 24' S. *Lon.* 64° 6' W.—The REPUBLIC is inclosed by Santiago, Catamarca, Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. *Desc.* Mountainous and barren, except in the valleys of the Cordova mountains, where the soil is rich and fertile. Maize and fruits are the chief products, and large numbers of cattle and goats are reared. *Exp.* Cattle, hides, and wool. *Pop.* 130,000, its E. portion being nearly desolate.

## Corfu

**CORDOVA**, or **CORDOBA**, a town of the Mexican empire, 150 miles S.E. from Mexico. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and there is a large square in the centre of the town, with Gothic arcades on three sides, the cathedral on the fourth, with a fountain in the middle. The surrounding district produces great quantities of tobacco, sugar, and coffee. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics; and it has a trade in coffee and sugar. *Pop.* 7000.

**COREA**, *ko-re'-a*, a large country of Asia, lying to the N.E. of China Proper, and consisting of a peninsula, washed on one side by the Yellow Sea, and on the other by the Sea of Japan. *Area*, inclusive of islands along the coast, 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile along the coasts; little is known of the interior. *Pro.* Rice, millet, wheat, hemp, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, fruits, cattle, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, rock-salt, and gold. *Manf.* Cloth, paper, and hardware; their manufactures, indeed, may be said to be similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and customs are nearly the same. Their commerce is carried on principally with Japan; but they also pursue a contraband trade with China. *Gov.* Despotic; and the public acts must be approved by the Emperor of China, to whom, every four years, a tribute is paid. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 33° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 124° and 130° E.—The **COREAN ARCHIPELAGO** comprises numerous islands in the Yellow Sea.

**CORENTIN**, or **COURANTINE**, *ko-ren'-tin*, a river of Guiana, in S. America, forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. It rises in the American mountains, a portion of the range of the Sierra Acarai, 24 miles E. of the Essequibo, and enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° N.; *lon.* 57° W.

**CORFE CASTLE**, *korf*, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or the isle of Purbeck, 5 miles S.E. from Wareham. *Pop.* 1900.—It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr was assassinated in 979, at the instigation of his step-mother, Elfrida. Subsequently, King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it, for security. In the civil war it was defended for the king by Lady Bankes, wife of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Bankes; but, in 1645-6, through the treachery of one of the garrison, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it.

**CORFU**, *kor-foo'*, one of the Ionian islands, and the seat of government from 1815 to 1864, while they remained under the protection of the British crown. It is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the S. coast of Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from 2 to 6 miles in width. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a mean breadth of 10 miles. *Area.* 227 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile: the climate, generally speaking, is mild and healthy except in some districts bordering on the coast. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and olive-oil, oranges, lemons, honey, wax, and salt. *Pop.* 75,500.—This is the ancient Corcyra. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

**CORFU**, the capital of the above island, is situated on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, several forts, and other defensive works. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. To the north of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, upon



## Corfu, Channel of

which is built Fort George and Fort Alexander, and where there is a lazaretto. It is further protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 39° 37' N. *Lon.* 19° 55' E.—Previous to the annexation of the Ionian islands to Greece, Corfu was the seat of the Ionian parliament, and the residence of the lord high commissioner appointed by the English government. It has communication by steam with Athens, Otranto, Trieste, Gibraltar, and England.

**CORFU, CHANNEL OF**, is an arm of the Mediterranean, between the coast of Epirus and the island of the same name. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and varying from 2 to 16 miles in breadth.

**CORIA, ko-re-a**, a town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Alagon, 47 miles N. from Caceres. It is inclosed by walls, and formed the winter quarters of Lord Hill in 1812. *Pop.* 3000.—Another, 6 miles S.W. from Seville. *Manf.* Large almond and oil-jars. *Pop.* 3200.

**CORIGLANO, ko-reel-yal-no**, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, capital of a commune, and 5 miles W. from Rossano. *Manf.* Woollen goods and cloth, liquorice, caps, and soap. It has a considerable trade in fruit and wine, which form the produce of the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 10,600.—Another in the province of Otranto, 14 miles S.E. from Lecce. *Pop.* 2400.

**CORINGA, ko-rin'-ga**, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, situated in the province of the Northern Circars, and 33 miles S.E. from Rajahmundry. It is one of the best ports on the E. coast of India, but is subject to inundations when the wind blows strongly from the N.E. Both in 1787 and 1832, most of its inhabitants were drowned. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 16° 46' N. *Lon.* 82° 15' E.

**CORINTH, kor'-inth**, the name of several townships in the United States, principally in New York and Maine. None of these towns has a population of more than 2000.

**CORINTH**, a town of Greece, the capital of a department of the same name, situated on the Isthmus of Corinth, 60 miles S.W. from Athens. It is now more like a village than a town, the houses being scattered and separated by gardens and corn-fields. The traces of the ancient walls can still be discerned, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, built on a lofty mountain called the Acro Corinthes, which stands to the S. of the town, and commands many parts of it. *Pop.* 2000.—Corinth was originally called Ephyræ, and received its present name when Aletes, one of the Heraclidæ, took possession of it, in 1074. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B.C. The government of Corinth was monarchical until about 745 B.C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were appointed, who were chosen annually from the family of the Bacchiadæ. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, until about 734 B.C., and Paul preached the gospel in it in the year 54 A.D., and afterwards addressed two epistles to the inhabitants. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it again was possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823.—The DISTRICT, of which it is the capital, is extremely fertile. *Area*, about 650 square miles. *Pop.* 110,000. With Argolis

## Corno Monte

this district forms one of the five names into which the Peloponnesus is divided.

**CORINTH, or LEPANTO, GULF OF**, an arm of the Mediterranean, separating Northern Greece, or Hellas, on the N. from the Morea on the S., and communicating with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. *Ext.* 75 miles long, with an average breadth of 15 miles. (See LEPANTO.)

**CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF**, a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Corinth, or Lepanto, from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with Northern Greece. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth varying from 4 to 8 miles.

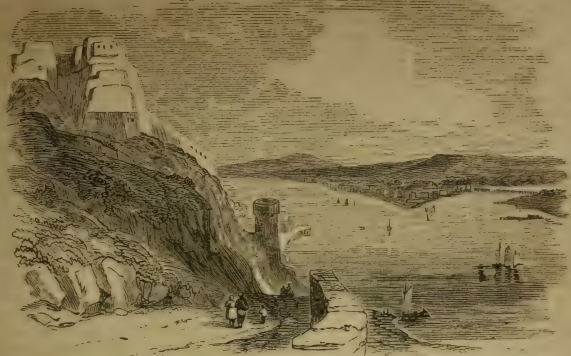
**CORK, kork**, the largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 110 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 70 in extreme breadth from N. to S. *Area*. 2885 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is mountainous in the W., but more level and fertile in the N. and E.; producing crops principally of oats, wheat, and potatoes, and affording excellent pasture for cattle. The S. coast abounds with excellent harbours. *Rivers.* The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, and other smaller streams, tributaries of these rivers. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Pop.*, inclusive of the city of Cork, about 545,000.—This county is supposed to have been originally peopled by the inhabitants of Spain, and up to the end of the 12th century it formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

**CORK**, the capital of the above county, is situate on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone-bridges, 138 miles S.W. from Dublin. The public buildings are generally of plain exterior. They consist of a cathedral, an exchange, commercial buildings, a spacious market-house, custom-house, several handsome parish churches, a townhall, hospitals, and two theatres. Its barracks are on a very large scale, and are fine buildings. It has also several scientific institutions, the principal of which are the Queen's College, school of medicine and surgery, the philosophical library, mechanics' institute, and a fine arts', Cuvierian, agricultural, and other societies. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, iron, and gloves. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. *Pop.* 80,000.—Cork stands about 15 miles from the sea, and its harbour, or the Cove of Cork, 9 miles below the town, is one of the safest and most capacious in the world. It is connected by the Dublin and Cork, and Limerick and Waterford railways with Dublin and Limerick. *Lat.* 51° 53' N. *Lon.* 8° 23' W.

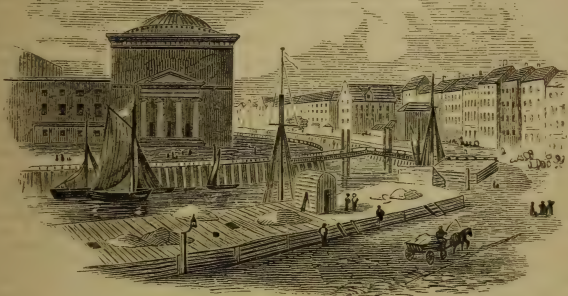
**CORLEONE, kor'-lai-o'-nai**, a well-built town of Sicily, 21 miles S. from Palermo. It stands on a hill near the source of the Belici, and has several churches and convents, with a trade in corn and oil. *Pop.* 13,500, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**CORNETO, kor-nai'-to**, a maritime town of Central Italy, 12 miles N. from Civita Vecchia. It belongs to the States of the Church, and is a bishop's see, with a Gothic cathedral. *Pop.* 4000.

**CORNO MONTE, or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, kor'-no mon'-tai**, the culminating peak of the Apennines in Naples. *Height*, 9591 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 42° 27' N. *Lon.* 13° 40' E.



COBLENZ.



COPENHAGEN.



CORK.





## Cornouailles

CORNOUAILLES, *kor'-noo-ail*, an old district of France, now divided into the departments Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, and Morbihan.

CORNWALL, *korn'-wal*, a maritime county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, and surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is bounded by Devonshire—the river Samar forming the chief part of the boundary-line between the two counties. *Ext.* 78 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., with an average breadth of 30 miles. *Area.* 1365 square miles.

*Desc.* A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from N.E. to S.W., through its entire length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery by which they are associated. The coasts are rocky and broken by a succession of deep bays, inclosed by bold and steep headlands of granite, which project into the Atlantic Ocean and English Channel. *Rivers.* The Tamar, Seaton, Fowey, Fal, Hel or Helford, Heyl, Looe, and the Alan or Camel. *Climate.* Variable, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. Myrtles and other tender plants thrive in it, whilst fruit-trees, producing fruit of an excellent quality, abound in the valleys and along the coast. Even the mulberry flourishes, and, in the western part of the county, its fruit ripens. *Pro.* Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn and potatoes, two crops of this vegetable being frequently produced in the course of the year, one of which is taken up in June, and the other in October. *Minerals.* Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the loose white kaolin or porcelain earth, formed by the decomposition of granite, which is used in the manufacture of porcelain. It is raised in great quantities near St. Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the earthenware manufactures at the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county. The pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 369,390.—This county was not subdued till the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority over it. The Cornish, which is a dialect of the Celtic, has only become extinct within the present century. The Scilly Islands lie about 36 miles S.W. from the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable, and Druidical antiquities abound in these islands, and in all parts of the county. In May, 1859, the Albert Viaduct was opened, which crosses the Tamar at Saltash, and connects this county with Devonshire by railway.

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall. *Lat.* 50° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 43' W.

CORNWALL, NEW, a county of British N. America. It is situated on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, to the N. of British Columbia, and comprises the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Pop.* Unascertained, being mostly Indians.

CORNWALL, a township of Orange county, New York, U.S., beautifully situated on the Hudson, 48 miles N. from New York. *Pop.* about 5000.

## Corrientes

The United States Military Academy of West Point is here.—There are other townships, with small populations, of this name, in the United States.

CORNWALLIS, *korn-wal'-lis*, a county of Lower Canada, lying on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé. *Pop.* Not known.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 50 miles from Halifax.—An island of British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 75° N. *Lon.* 95° W.—Another in the S. Atlantic.

CORO, *kor'-o*, a seaport town of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, of which it was once the capital. It is built in a sandy plain, near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 miles N.W. from Valencia. The inhabitants carry on some trade in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c. *Pop.* 4000.

COROMANDEL COAST, *kor'-o-màn'-del*, a long line of sea-coast on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, extending properly from Point Calimere as far north as the mouths of the Kistna. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent. The cities of Madras, Pondicherry, and Tranquebar are on its coast. *Lat.* between 10° 17' and 16° N. *Lon.* between 79° 58' and 80° 10' E.

CORONA, *ko-ro'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 13 miles from Verona.—In its neighbourhood, in January, 1797, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians.

CORONATA, or INCORONATA, *ko-ro-na'-ta*, an island in the Adriatic, 17 miles S. from Zara. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and 1 broad. It belongs to Dalmatia. *Pop.* Not known; the inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and trading in oil and wine.

CORONATION GULF, *kor'-o-nai'-shun*, lies to the W. of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean, British North America. The Coppermine river empties itself into this gulf. *Lat.* 68° 30' N. *Lon.* 110° W.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, *kor'-pus kris'-ti*, a lagoon in Texas, N. America, separated from the Gulf of Mexico by the island of Mustang. *Lat.* 27° 30' N. *Lon.* 98° W. It receives, at its W. end, the river Nueces.

CORREGGIO, *kor-redj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.W. from Modena. It has a citadel and several churches. *Pop.* 11,700.—Here, Antonio Allegri, better known by the name of Correggio, was born, in 1494.

CORREZE, *kor-raiz'*, a department of France, which comprises the S. or lower division of the former province of Limousin. *Area.* 2265 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating; but the soil is far from productive, many of the inhabitants living on flour made from chestnuts. *Rivers.* The Dordogne, Vézère, and Corrèze. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lead. Large quantities of timber are grown. *Manf.* Muskets at Tulle. *Pop.* 311,000. *Lat.* between 44° 55' and 45° 44' N. *Lon.* between 1° 13' and 2° 22' E.

CORRIE LOCH, *kor'-rib lok*, a lake in Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Galway. *Ext.* 27 miles long, with a breadth varying from 1 to 6 miles. It is studded with numerous islets.

CORRIENTES, *kor'-re-ain'-tais*, a town of S. America, the capital of a province of the same name, forming part of the Argentine Confederation, situated at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 27° 29' S. *Lon.* 58° 51' W.—The DEPARTMENT has an area estimated at 20,000 square miles, with a

## Corryvreckan

varied surface, fertile in maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk. *Pop.* about 85,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 30° S. *Lon.* between 57° and 59° W.—Several capes in Mexico, Cuba, and New Granada.—A river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

**CORRYVREKAN**, *kor-i-vrek-an*, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura. Its vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air.—It is said to take its name from a young Danish prince who perished in it.

**CORSHAM**, *kor-shām*, a town of England, in Wilts, 4 miles S.W. from Chippenham. *Pop.* 3200.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

**CORSICA**, *kor-se-ka*, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, and forming a department of that country, lying between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia. *Ext.* 120 miles long, with a mean breadth of 45 miles. *Area.* 3380 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with mountains, especially in the centre, and culminating in Monte Rotondo, which attains an elevation of upwards of 9070 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets, which filter through a stony soil but little cultivated. *Pro.* Corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits; but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, timber, and live stock; the principal branch of industry consisting in rearing cattle. *Minerals.* Silver, copper, lead, iron, saltpetre, and alum; but the mines are not worked to any extent. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, leather, and hardware. The silk raised is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive. *Pop.* 253,000, mostly of Italian descent. *Lat.* between 41° 20' and 43° N. *Lon.* between 8° 30' and 9° 30' E.—This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Franks, the Popes, Pisans, and Genoese; and lastly by the French, in whose possession it now remains, and to whom it was ceded by the Genoese in 1768. In Ajaccio, its principal town, Napoleon I. was born. (See *AJACCIO*.)

**CORSICO**, *kor-se-ko*, a town of N. Italy, 5 miles S.W. from Milan, celebrated as the dépôt for the Parmesan cheese made in the provinces of Pavia and Milan. *Pop.* 1590.

**CORSØER**, or **KORSØR**, *kor'-sor*, a town of Denmark, 60 miles S.W. from Copenhagen, with a strong castle and good harbour. *Pop.* 3000.—It has communication by railway with Copenhagen.

**CORSTORPHINE**, *kors-tor-feen*, a village and parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Edinburgh, where there was once a famous sulphur spring. *Pop.* of parish, 1579.

**CORTE**, *kor'-tai*, a town of Corsica, 31 miles S.W. from Bastia. *Pop.* 5800. It is defended by a castle, and near it are quarries of marble and jasper.—This is the name of several small towns in Spain and Italy.

**CORTES**, *kor'-tais*, the name of several towns in Spain.—1. In Andalusia.—2. In Valencia.—3. In Navarre. None of them has a population above 3300.

**CORTLANDT**, *kort'-land*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing the usual grain crops, and

## Cossacks

containing iron and sulphur springs. *Pop.* 26,000.

**CORTONA**, *kor-to-na*, a fortified town of Central Italy, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 50 miles S.E. from Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by walls, which were built in the 13th century on the foundations of the old walls, which are supposed to have been laid nearly 3000 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th century, and a castle built by the Medici. Its churches contain many valuable works of art, and it has a famous academy of sciences, which was founded in 1726. *Pop.* 25,000.

**CORUNNA**, *kor-run-na*, a fortified seaport of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, which forms part of the old Spanish division of Galicia, situated on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Corunna, 38 miles N. from Santiago. Its chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower called the tower of Hercules, which is supposed to have been built by the Romans. It is now converted into a lighthouse. The harbour is spacious and secure, being defended by Fort St. Diego on the E., and Fort San Antonio in the W. *Manf.* Cordage, linen goods, canvas, hats, and cigars. Besides these are some locks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 19,500. *Lat.* 43° 23' N. *Lon.* 8° 25' W.—It was from Corunna that the Spanish Armada sailed, in 1588, to attempt the conquest of England; and here, on the heights of Elvina, the British, under Sir John Moore, defeated the French, in 1809, although the victory was dearly purchased by the loss of their general. Corunna has, during the summer, regular steam communication with Southampton.

**COS.** (See *CO STANCO*, or *STANCHIO*.)

**COSENZA**, *ko-sen'-za*, a city of S. Italy, the capital of Calabria Citra, situated at the foot of the Apennines, 28 miles S.W. from Rossano. The streets are generally narrow, slanting, and ill built. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle standing on the confluence of the rivers Bussento and Crati, which is now converted into a barracks. *Manf.* Cutlery and earthenware. It has a trade in rice, silk, and fruit. *Pop.* 17,750.

**COSHOCKTON**, *ko-shok-ton*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 646 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

**COSLIN**, or **KOSLIN**, *ko'-slin*, a well-built town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Nesebach, 6 miles from the Baltic. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 8800.—There is a monument here to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813—1815. The town was burned in 1718, but was rebuilt by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the market-place.

**COSNE**, *kone*, a town of France, in the department of the Nieve, situated on the Loire, 27 miles N.W. from Nevers. *Manf.* Iron goods, hardware, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6300.

**COSSACKS**, *kos'-saks*, the name of a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine, and portions of the Russian empire, bordering on Tartary, the north of Turkey, Mongolia, and China. They are subjected to Russia, but are governed by their own laws, and have usages peculiar to themselves. They form the irregular troops of Russia, and, in times of war, it is estimated they can supply that power with a force of nearly 100,000 men. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 square miles, and their population is about 900,000. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The



## Cosseir

people comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. These, with the tribes inhabiting the southern parts of Siberia, form a military cordon surrounding the empire of the Czar, and extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsk.

**COSSEIR**, or **KOSSEIR**, *kos-sair'*, a seaport of Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 100 miles S.E. from Kenneh, through which the traffic between Egypt and Arabia is chiefly carried on. Caravans from Kous and Kenneh, travelling through a mountainous and desolate country, bring corn and other productions of Egypt, to be exchanged here chiefly for the coffee of Mocha, which is brought across the Red Sea in vessels from Jidda. It is defended by a citadel. *Pop.* estimated at nearly 2000. *Lat.* 26° 5' N. *Lon.* 34° 16' E.

**COSSIMBAZAR**, *kos-sim-ba-zar'*, a town of British India, in the province of Bengal, in the district of Moorshedabad, situated on the Bhagirathi river, and 3 miles S. from the city of Moorshedabad. It has long been celebrated for its silk and carpet manufactures, and derives a considerable profit from cotton stockings, which are knit by the women and children of the vicinity. *Pop.* about 3500. *Lat.* 24° 7' N. *Lon.* 88° 15' E.

**COSSEYAH STATES**, *kos-si'-ya*, in Further India, lie between Assam and Silhet, on the N. and S., the Garrows on the W., and Iynteia on the E. *Area*, about 2500 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* between 25° 10' and 26° 7' N. *Lon.* between 90° 52' and 92° 11' E.

**COSTAMOUNT**, or **KASTAMOUNT**, *kos'-ta-moo'-ne*, a town of Asia Minor, near the Gok Irmak, 40 miles S.W. from Sinope. It has numerous mosques and public baths. *Manf.* Printed cottons, copper goods, and a trade in wool. *Pop.* 12,000, nearly all Turks.—This place has an elevation of nearly 2400 feet above the level of the sea.

**COSTA RICA**, *kos'-ta re'-ka*, the most S. state of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua, and S.E. by Veragua. *Area*. 16,250 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic, with extensive forests, many parts of the country consisting of fertile districts, which are imperfectly cultivated. *Pro.* Coffee, which is the staple; tobacco, sugar, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, and dye-woods. *Minerals.* Gold and silver. *Pop.* about 127,000, of whom 10,000 are Indians. *Lat.* between 9° and 11° 40' N. *Lon.* between 83° and 85° W.—This state forms a free and independent republic, with a government consisting of 12 deputies elected for 3 years, and a president who retains his office for 6 years.

**COSTIGLIOLE**, *kos'-teel-ye-o'-le*, two towns of Northern Italy.—1. In the division of Alessandria, 8 miles S. from Asti. *Pop.* 6000.—2. In the division of Coni, 8 miles S.W. from Saluzzo. *Pop.* 3000.

**COSTON**, *kos-ton*, two parishes of England, one in Leicestershire and another in Norfolk. Neither has a population above 1700.

**CÔTE D'OR**, *kote dor*, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of Burgundy, and is inclosed by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-and-Loire, Jura, Upper Saône, and Upper Marne. *Area*. 3380 square miles. *Desc.* The soil is productive; the surface of the country is hilly, and in some parts mountainous; the

## Courbevoie

slopes of the mountains are covered with forests of oak, beech, and aloes. *Rivers.* The Seine, Armançon, Ounce, Arroux, Ouche, Aube, and Saône. The Burgundy Canal traverses the department. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, hemp, flax, vegetables, and fruit, especially the grape, the extensive cultivation of which makes this one of the most important departments of France. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, gypsum, marble, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Jewellery, cloth, paper, pottery, iron goods, cottons, and chemicals. *Pop.* 384,100. *Lat.* between 46° 55' and 48° 10' N. *Lon.* between 4° 2' and 5° 29' E.

**CÔTE ST. ANDRÉ**, *kote andrai*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 20 miles S.E. from Vienne. *Pop.* 4200.—In its neighbourhood is produced the celebrated liqueurs called *Eaux de la Côte*.

**COTENTIN**, *ko-ten-tā*, a district of France, in the old province of Normandy. It forms a peninsula, stretching into the English Channel, in the department of Manche, and having, at its N.W. extremity, Cape la Hague.

**CÔTES DU NORD**, or **COASTS OF THE NORTH**, *kote doo nor'*, a maritime department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern part of the ancient province of Brittany, bordering on the English Channel. *Area*, about 2660 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and barren in the interior, but producing corn, hemp, and flax in abundance in the districts that lie along the coast. The inhabitants are engaged to a great extent in breeding and rearing horses and cattle. *Rivers.* The Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Evron. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and sailcloth. *Pop.* 629,000. *Lat.* between 48° 3' and 48° 57' N. *Lon.* between 1° 53' and 3° 35' W.

**COTIGNAC**, *ko-teen'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 16 miles W. from Draguignan, with a trade in leather, silk, and wines. *Pop.* 3500.

**COTOPAXI**, *ko-to-pax-e*, a volcanic mountain of the Andes of Quito, 36 miles S.E. from the city of Quito. It is 18,875 feet above the level of the sea, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow. *Lat.* 0° 48' S. *Lon.* 78° W.

**COTRONE**, or **CROTONA**, *ko-tro'-na*, a seaport of S. Italy, in Calabria Ultra, 37 miles N.E. from Catanzaro. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong citadel. *Pop.* 7160.—In ancient times this place was celebrated as being the seat of the school of Pythagoras.

**COTSWOLD HILLS**, *kots'-wolve*, are in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth, and separating the basins of the Thames and the Severn. The highest part of this range, near Cheltenham, is 1134 feet above the level of the sea.

**COTTA**, *kol'-ta*, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles E. from Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon.

**COTTBUS**, or **KOTTBUS**, *kol'-boos*, a town of Prussia, situated on the Spree, 70 miles S.E. from Berlin. It has a royal palace and a college. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, and tobacco; there are also some extensive breweries in the town. *Pop.* 9000.

**COUDRE**, *koo-der*, an island of Canada, 55 miles N.E. from Quebec. *Ext.* 6 miles long and 3 broad. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 400.

**COURBEVOIE**, *koorb'-vwaiv*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 6 miles N.W. from Paris. *Manf.* Brandy, vinegar, and white



## Courland

lead. *Pop.* 10,554. A station on the Paris and Versailles Railway.

**COURLAND**, or **KURLAND**, *koor'-land*, a government of European Russia, separated on the N.E. from Livonia by the Dwina, and bounded on other sides by the Baltic and the governments of Wilna and Witepsk. *Area.* 10,500 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating; the soil is fertile, but there are large tracts of marshy ground in many parts of the country. *Rivers.* The Aoor, Buller, Dwina, and Windau. *Lakes.* The Usmaitén and Sausken lakes, and many others of smaller size. *Forests.* Abundant; consisting of oak and fir, and covering two-fifths of the country. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. The cattle and sheep are generally of an inferior kind, and as pasturage is scarce, not many are raised. *Manf.* Chiefly paper, brandy and tiles; hides, hemp, corn, and timber are exported in large quantities. *Pop.* 567,000, mostly Protestants. *Lat.* between 56° and 58° N. *Lon.* between 21° and 27° E.—In 1795, this country was incorporated with Russia.

**COURTALLUM**, *koort-al'-lum*, a town of British India, in the territory of Tinevelly, 350 miles S.W. from Madras. *Pop.* Not known.—It stands in a fertile district, yielding sago, date-palms, arrowroot, nutmeg, cinnamon, and having an indigenous flora of upwards of 2000 species.

**COURTRAI**, or **COURTRAL**, *koor-trail'*, a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, 26 miles S.W. from Ghent. Its public edifices are a cathedral, a town-hall, and a public library. *Manf.* Linen, woolen, cottons, and lace. *Pop.* 23,200.—Here, in 1302, the battle of the "Spurs" was fought, in which the Flemings defeated the French. On the field, after the fight, 700 gilt spurs were gathered, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenengen, which is now destroyed. In 1793, this town was taken by the French, and made capital of the department of Lys.

**COUTANCES**, *koo-tance'*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 40 miles S. from Cherbourg. It contains several fine churches, particularly a Gothic cathedral; a college, public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, lace, and parchment. *Pop.* 8000.

**COUVIN**, *koo'-vâ*, a town of Belgium, 17 miles S.W. from Charlemont, celebrated for its steam-machinery and the manufacture of cables. *Pop.* 2000.

**COVADONGA**, *ko'-va-doon'-ga*, a small town of the Asturias, Spain, 40 miles E. from Oviedo. This place is famous in Spanish history, as being the locality where Pelayo, king of the Goths, defeated the Moors, with immense slaughter, in 718. This victory delivered this portion of Spain from the dominion of the Saracens, and from it may be dated the establishment of the kingdoms of Asturias, Castile, and Navarre.

**COVE OF CORK**, or **QUEENSTOWN**, *kove*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the S. coast of Great Island, and 8 miles S.E. from the city of that name. It is a handsome town, built in the form of terraces, with magnificent quays, and every convenience for vessels entering the harbour. *Pop.* 9326.—**GREAT ISLAND**, in Cork Harbour, is well fortified, and protected by batteries. It has an area of 13,000 acres, and is connected by bridges with the mainland.

**COVENTRY**, *kov'-en-tre*, a city, county, and parliamentary borough of England, in the county of Warwickshire, 18 miles S.E. from

## Cowes, East

Birmingham. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and many of its houses have still an antique appearance. Its public buildings are six churches, among which may be named St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen of the English or Pointed style of architecture; and Trinity Church, having, as the other has, a lofty spire, but of inferior beauty; several chapels for Non-conformists; various charitable institutions, hospitals and almshouses, a free school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Mary's Hall, built in the reign of Henry VI., the Drapers' Hall, the County Hall, the government school of design, and a gaol, barracks, and theatre. *Manf.* Watches, ribbons, and silk fabrics. Of late years the ribbon trade has been much depressed. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 41,647.—Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Frequent parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, some of whom occasionally resided in it. It was the favourite residence of Edward, the Black Prince; and Queen Elizabeth took great delight in seeing "the game of Hock Tuesday" performed in it. This pageant represented the destruction of the Danes by the English, in 1002. For pageants, however, the people of Coventry were always distinguished; and, to this day, the procession of Lady Godiva is still kept up at intervals of two or three years with great splendour. It formerly took place yearly at the great fair, held on the Friday of Trinity week. The story of its origin is this:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva, who was as beautiful as she was modest, unless she consented to ride naked through the city, a condition to which he thought she would never submit. She determined, however, to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor must needs be peeping, and that he was struck blind for looking out as Lady Godiva went by. There is an effigy protruding from a window in the High-street, which is called "Peeping Tom of Coventry," and is said to have been placed there to commemorate the event. It is a station on the London and North Western Railway.

**COVENTRY**, the name of several townships in N. America, none of them with a population exceeding 4000.

**COWAL**, or **COWALL**, *kou'-al*, a district of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It lies between Loch Fyne on the W., and the Firth of Clyde and Loch Long on the E. *Pop.* 9000.—It contains several lochs and villages.

**COWBRIDGE**, or **PONT-VAEN**, *kou'-bridj*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 12 miles S.W. from Cardiff. *Pop.* 1100.

**COWES**, **WEST**, *kous*, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, with a safe and commodious harbour, 11 miles W. from Portsmouth. Its streets, towards the sea, are narrow; but the buildings, rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. At an angle, called Egypt Point, is a battery, built by Henry VIII. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing-place. *Pop.* 4591.

**COWES**, **EAST**, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowes, and 4 miles N. from Newport. *Pop.* 1000.—Osborne House,

## Cowley

the marine residence of Queen Victoria, is near this place.

COWLEY, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

COZUMEL, *koz'-u-mel*, an island of Central America, near the E. coast of Yucatan. *Ext.* 24 miles long, and 5 broad. *Lat.* 20° 30' N. *Lon.* 87° W.

CRACOW, *kra'-ko*, a city of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, and situated at the confluence of the Vistula and Radeva, 155 miles S.W. from Warsaw. It has every appearance of falling rapidly to decay. The streets are crooked, the pavements wretched, and the houses, though massive and spacious, are old, and, in many cases, in a state of dilapidation. In its cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished of the Polish kings, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there is a castle, university, a botanical garden, an observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw. *Pop.* about 41,000. *Lat.* 50° 4' N. *Lon.* 19° 56' E.—A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in height, stands about 3 miles W. from the city.—The republic of Cracow, of which the above city was the capital, embraced an area of 450 square miles, with a population of about 142,000. After an insurrection, in 1846, it was incorporated with Austria.

CRADOCK, *kräd'-ok*, an eastern district of Cape Colony. *Area*, about 3168 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile in some parts, but barren in others. It is watered by the Great Fish, Tarka, and Brakke rivers. *Pop.* 6491. The capital of the district, a town of the same name, is situated on the Brakke river. *Lat.* 32° 11' S. *Lon.* 25° 52' E.

CRAIL, *kra'il*, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the N. entrance of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles S.E. from St. Andrews. It consists of two parallel streets, with a few smaller ones branching from them. It contains a fine old parish church, two other churches, and some schools. *Pop.* of parish, 1931; of town, 1211.—On the E. of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided.

CRANBORNE, *krän'-born*, a parish and ancient town of England, in Dorsetshire, 11 miles S.W. from Salisbury. *Pop.* 2656.—CRANBORNE CHASE is in the neighbourhood, and still abounds with deer.

CRANBROOK, *krän'-brook*, a town of England, in Kent, 13 miles S. from Maidstone. It was formerly the chief seat of the woollen manufacture introduced by the Flemings, but it is now the centre of an agricultural district, and carries on a brisk trade in hops. *Pop.* 4128.

CRAONNE, *kra'-onn*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles S.E. from Laon. *Pop.* 850.—Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. routed the Prussians.

CRATHIE AND BRAEMAR, *krai'-the*, a united parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, in which are the mountains Ben Macdhui, Ben-na-buirid, Cairn-Toul, and Lochnagar. It is watered by the Dee, and was covered by the ancient Caledonian forest. *Pop.* 1574.

CRAVEN, *krai'-ven*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 980 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.

CRAWFORD, *kraw'-ford*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations

## Cressy

varying between 7000 and 38,000. They are in the following states:—Georgia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CRECY, or CRESSY, *kres'-se*, the name of several unimportant towns and villages of France, the most notable of which is a village in the department of the Somme, 10 miles N. from Abbeville, famous for a great victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26th, 1346. In this battle fell the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men-at-arms, with the duke of Alençon and the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in three lines; of which the first was commanded by Edward, prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second, led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton; while the third, or body of reserve, was posted along the summit of a hill, under the command of the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others. *Pop.* 1732.

CREDITON, *kred'-i-ton*, a town of England, in Devonshire, near the confluence of the Creedy with the Exe, 8 miles N.W. from Exeter. It contains a handsome parish church, formerly collegiate, and a grammar-school founded in the reign of Edward VI. *Manf.* Shoes; the town was formerly one of the chief seats of the woollen manufacture in the west of England. *Pop.* 5731.—It is a station on the London and South Western Railway.

CREFFELD, *kref'-elt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. This is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods. *Pop.* 50,500.

CREMA, *krai'-ma*, a town of N. Italy, on the Serio, 23 miles N.W. from Cremona. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses. *Manf.* Silk, linen, hats, and lace. *Pop.* 8000.

CREMNITZ, or KREMNITZ, *krem'-nitz*, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains, 18 miles N. from Schemnitz. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver, which are of great value, and to which extensive smelting and washing works are attached. *Manf.* Paper, earthenware, red lead and vitriol. *Pop.* 5200.

CREMONA, *krai'-mol'-na*, a fortified city of N. Italy, the capital of the province of Cremona, 48 miles S.E. from Milan. It has a vast number of palaces, churches, chapels, convents, several schools, a town house, and a theatre. The cathedral is a massive structure, having a belfry tower close to it, which is considered to be one of the finest in Italy. It is built of brick, and is nearly 400 feet high. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, and chemicals. It has, besides, been long noted for its superior violins. *Pop.* 31,000. *Lat.* 45° 8' N. *Lon.* 10° 1' E.—This city is of great antiquity, having been founded by a Roman colony, 219 B.C.—The Province is inclosed by those of Lodi and Bergamo, and the Po. *Area*, 523 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, rice, flax, and wine. *Pop.* 200,000.

CRESCENTINO, *kresh'-en-te'-no*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles N.E. from Turin. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6500.

CRESSY. (See CRECY.)

## Crest, Le

CREST, LE, *krest*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Drôme, 14 miles S.E. from Valence. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, earthenware, paper, leather, and tiles. *Pop.* 5500.

CRETE. (See CANDIA.)

CREUSE, *kroose*, a central department of France, comprising portions of the old provinces of the Limousin, Auvergne, and Berri. *Area.* 2150 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in many parts barren, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in rearing cattle. *Minerals.* Coal and salt. *Pop.* 270,000.

CREWE, *kroo*, a town of England, in Cheshire, 34 miles S.E. from Liverpool. *Pop.* 400.—A station and railway depôt on the London and North-Western Railway.

CREWKERNE, *krew'-kern*, a small market town of England, in Somersetshire, 46 miles S.W. from Bristol. It has a well-endowed free grammar-school. *Manf.* Sailcloth, sacking, dowlas, and stockings. *Pop.* 4705.

CRICKLADE, *krik'-laid*, a parliamentary borough and town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Thames, 7 miles N.W. from Swindon. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, which includes the town of Swindon, 31,338.—The Thames is navigable to this town.

CRIFE, *kreef*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Earn, 15 miles S.W. from Perth. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and leather. *Pop.* of town, 3993.—The town is built at the foot of the Grampian hills.

CRIFFE, *kri'-fel*, a mountain of Scotland, in the stewardry or county of Kircudbright, near the mouth of the river Nith. *Height.* 1866 feet.

CRIMEA, *kri-me'-a*, a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, surrounded by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the Straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and connected with Russia on the N. by the isthmus of Perekop. *Ext.* 190 miles long from E. to W., with a breadth of 125 from N. to S. *Area.* about 8600 square miles. *Desc.* The centre and west portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, barren in a great measure, but affording pasturage upon the plains to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5135 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Alma, Salghir, Katshka, and Karasu. *Climate.* Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at other times not so. The temperature in summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy. *Forests.* Considerable; furnishing pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roe-buck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed the Alpine vulture, and hawks of different kinds, which are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. Fish are abundant, both in the rivers and along the coasts. *Pop.* 200,000, of whom more than two-thirds are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks. *Lat.* between 44° 20' and 46° 10' N. *Lon.* between 32° 30' and 36° 30' E.—This country was,

## Cromarty

at one time, considered the granary of Greece, being the principal source from which Athens drew its supplies, and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians occupied the country, and in the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but they did not enjoy peaceable possession of the land until 1791. The Crimea now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the Anglo-French army. This was followed by the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol, one of the most memorable sieges on record. From an account published in 1859, by the intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea during that war, it appears that the Russian troops, at its commencement, amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and that the entire number of the troops for whom the intendants had to furnish provisions in the Crimea during 1855, were 845,000 men, with 187,360 horses; and for 1856, 796,973 men, with 183,570 horses. The intendants had to contend with almost insuperable difficulties, the price of cattle, provender, and all kinds of necessaries, having increased five-fold, and during the latter part of the war more than ten-fold, particularly from the middle of 1855 until January, 1856. (See ALMA, BALACLAVA, INKERMANN.)

CROATIA, *kro-ai'-she-a*, a province of Austria, forming with Slavonia a crownland of the empire. It is bounded N. by Styria, Carinthia, and Hungary, E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. *Area.* 7400 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by a range of mountains, ranging between 3500 and 5000 feet high, and unproductive in the hilly districts. In the north and east, and in the southern parts of the country, there are tracts of the greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, are raised with success; but cattle-rearing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the rural districts. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Rivers.* The Save and the Drave. *Pop.* 876,000. *Lat.* between 44° 5' and 46° 25' N. *Lon.* between 14° 20' and 17° 25' E.—At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France, and incorporated by Napoleon I. with the Illyrian provinces. At the Congress of Vienna, however, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROCE, *St.*, *kro'-chai*, the name of various unimportant towns in the Austrian empire, and in Italy.

CROFT, *kroft*, the name of several parishes of England, with populations ranging between 200 and 1000.

CROIX, *St.*, *kroaw*, the largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the W. Indies. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000, of whom 19,000 are negroes.—The French sold this island to Denmark in 1733.

CROMARTY, *krom'-ar-te*, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions, which are for the most part surrounded on all sides by districts belonging to the county of Ross-shire. The boundaries of these scattered pieces are not well defined, and it is, therefore, difficult to determine the extent of each; but the whole county is said to have an area of 345 square



## Cromarty

miles. *Desc.* Fertile and cultivated in the E., but the interior and W. parts are almost uniformly wild and mountainous.

**CROMARTY**, a seaport town and parish in the above county, situated on a peninsula between the firths of Cromarty and Murray, 20 miles N.E. from Inverness. It has a safe and commodious harbour. *Manf.* Hempen canvas, and ropes. Shipbuilding is carried on, and the town has a trade in salt provisions and fish. *Pop.* of parish, 2300; of town, 2000.

**CROMARTY FIRTH**, a bay lying between the county of Ross on the N.W. and Cromarty and Ross on the S.E. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a breadth varying from 3 to 5 miles.

**CROMER**, *kro'-mer*, a pretty seaport town of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 21 miles N. from Norwich. From the encroachments of the sea on this part of the coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. The bay does not afford a safe anchorage for shipping. *Pop.* 1367, mostly engaged in fishing.

**CROMFORD**, *krom'-ford*, a town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 12 miles N.E. from Derby, and near Matlock. *Manf.* Stockings and lace. *Pop.* 1140.—It was in this place that Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton-spinning mill.

**CRONSTADT**, or **KRONSTADT**, *kron'-stät*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, situated at the S.E. extremity of the island of Cölin-Ostrof, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles W. from St. Petersburg. Some of the streets are tolerably regular, and the principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, and several churches. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of three divisions,—the inner harbour for merchantmen, the middle harbour in which vessels are fitted out and repaired, and the outer or military harbour, inclosed by a strongly-fortified mole, which serves as a station for the Russian fleet. Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and towards the land, by ramparts and bastions. There are also several batteries erected on neighbouring islets in the channel between the island and the mainland. The principal exports are iron, flax, hemp, linseed, oil, and tar. *Pop.* 29,116. *Lat.* 60° N. *Lon.* 29° 46' E.—Cronstadt was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great. In 1855, the English fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, proceeded to the Baltic, with the view of taking this place or destroying its fortifications; but, either from the inadequacy of the means placed at his disposal, or from the great strength of the forts, no attempt was made upon them.

**CRONSTADT**, a trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farkas, 70 miles E. from Hermanstadt. It contains several Lutheran and Catholic churches, some academies, a good public library, and the best paper-mill and book-printing establishment in Transylvania. *Pop.* 29,000. The town is defended by a citadel, and surrounded with walls.

**CROOKED ISLANDS**, *krook'-ed*, two islands of the Bahama group. *Lat.* of the middle of Crooked Island, 22° 30' N. *Lon.* 74° W.

**CROSEY**, *kros'-be*, several parishes and townships in England, distinguished by different affixes, with populations ranging between 300 and 2500.

**CROSSEN**, *kros'-sen*, a town of the Prussian states, on the Oder, 68 miles S.E. from Berlin.

## Cuba

*Manf.* Hosiery, woollen cloths, and leather. *Pop.* 7000.—In 1758, this place was taken by the Russians.

**CROSTHWAITHE**, *krosth'-wait*, a parish of England, in Cumberland, in which are the towns of Borrowdale and Keswick, with lakes Thirlmere and Derwentwater. *Pop.* 6070.

**CROTOY**, *LE, kro'-twaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 10 miles from Abbeville, in the fortress of which Joan of Arc was confined. *Pop.* 1410.

**CROXTON**, *krox'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1000.

**CROYDON**, *kroi'-don*, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 11 miles S. from London. It possesses many handsome villas, the residences of London merchants and others. The church contains some elegant monuments of several of the archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor once belonged. In its neighbourhood are extensive barracks. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford. *Pop.* 20,240.—A station on the London and Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

**CROZET ISLANDS**, *kro'-zet*, a group in the South Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 46° 27' S. *Lon.* 52° 14' E.

**CRUZON**, *kroi'-zawng*, a trading town of France, in the department of Finistère, 9 miles S. from Brest. *Pop.* 8650, mostly supported by fishing and navigation.

**CRUDEN**, *kru'-den*, a parish of Scotland, 20 miles from Aberdeen. *Pop.* 2743.—In this parish a battle was fought, in the 11th century, between Canute, afterwards king of England, and Malcolm II. of Scotland.

**CRUZ**, *SANTA, krooz*, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies. *Ext.* 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. *Desc.* In a high state of cultivation, and producing excellent sugar. *Pop.* 3000 whites, and 30,000 negroes. *Lat.* 17° N. *Lon.* 65° W.—This is a Danish possession; but, in 1643, was first occupied by the Dutch.

**CUBA**, *ku'-ba*, the largest of the West Indian islands, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* 764 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 74 to 130. *Area*, including its dependent islands, about 49,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. In the S.E. these attain an elevation of about 6900 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is generally very productive, especially in the valleys; large tracts are used solely as pasture grounds for feeding cattle, and potatoes, yams, maize, bananas, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and indigo are raised to a very considerable extent; the sides of many parts of the mountains are covered with dense forests. *Rivers.* Small and unimportant; very few are navigable further than five or six miles from the coast. *Zoology.* The huilia, a kind of rat, is the only indigenous quadruped; serpents are not very numerous; but amphibious reptiles, as the alligator and tortoise, abound. Birds are numerous, and rich in their plumage; whilst the rivers and coasts are well supplied with fish. *Pro.* Ginger, long pepper, and other spices in abundance; aloes, mastic, cassia, manioc, maize, cocoa, potatoes, yams, and bananas. Tobacco grows to great perfection; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. In the plains large flocks

Cuddalore

of cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, which is very plentiful; coal and limestone. *Pop.* about 1,396,430, of whom 994,000 are whites, 370,000 slaves, 17,000 Chinese, and the remainder free negroes and mulattoes. *Lat.* between 19° 50' and 23° 9' N. *Lon.* between 74° 8' and 84° 53' W.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492, but was not colonized by the Spaniards till 1511. In 1762 Havana was captured by the British, but restored in the following year. In 1850 and 1851 a band of United States adventurers made piratical attempts upon Cuba; but they were repulsed, and their leader, Narcisso Lopez, was garrotted.

**CUD DALORE**, *kud-da-lor'*, a town of the S. of India, in the Carnatic, on the W. shore of Bengal Bay, 17 miles S.W. from Pondicherry. *Pop.* large, but not known.

**CUDDA PAH**, *kud-da-pa'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name, 139 miles N.W. from Madras. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 14° 32' N. *Lon.* 78° 54' E.—The DISTRICT is in the presidency of Madras, and has an area of about 13,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing fruit, wheat, rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron. There are diamond mines or pits about 7 miles N.E. from the town, on the banks of the Pennin river, in which gems of great value and beauty have been frequently found. *Pop.* 1,452,000. *Lat.* between 13° 12' and 16° 19' N. *Lon.* between 77° 52' and 79° 40' E.

**CUENCA**, *koo-ain'-ka*, a city of Spain, in New Castle, the capital of a province of the same name, situated near the Jucar, 84 miles S.E. from Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, an episcopal palace, 13 parish churches, several monasteries, nunneries, colleges, and hospitals. The cathedral is a fine but simple Gothic structure, and was founded in the 12th century, by Alphonso IX. *Pop.* 6000.—The PROVINCE has an area of about 6700 square miles, with a population of 230,000. It is mountainous, and watered by numerous streams falling into the river Jucar. *Lat.* between 39° 20' and 40° 47' N. *Lon.* between 1° 5' and 3' W.

**CUENCA**, a town of Ecuador, the capital of a province of the same name, 70 miles S.E. from Guayaquil. It stands in a wide plain, and has a trade in corn, fruit, vegetables, confectionery, and cheese. *Pop.* estimated at 18,000. *Lat.* 2° 48' S. *Lon.* 79° 51' W.

**CUÉVAS DE VERA**, *koo-ai'-vas*, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Almanzor, 40 miles N.E. from Almeria. *Pop.* 10,000. In its neighbourhood there are mines of silver.

**CUIABA**, *ke-a'-ba*, a river of Brazil, falling into the Paraguary in *lat.* 17° 50' S.

**CUIABA**, or **CUYABA**, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. It has an active trade in hides, gold-dust, and diamonds. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 15° 36' S. *Lon.* 56° W.—The PROVINCE, of which this town is the capital, has a population of about 25,000, mostly engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits.

**CULIACAN**, *koo-le-a'-kan*, a town of the Mexican empire, situated in a fertile district, 125 miles S.E. from Cinaloa. *Pop.* 12,000.

**CULLEN**, *kullen*, a seaport and borough town of Banffshire, Scotland, situated at the entrance of the small stream of Cullen into the Murray Firth, 12 miles W. from Banff. *Manuf.* Ropes, cordage, yarn, linen, and damask cloths. Ship-

Cumberland Mountains

building is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon and herring fisheries. *Pop.* of town, 3543.

**CULLODEN-MUIR**, *kul-lo'-den*, a wide heath in Scotland, 3 miles E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to restore the Stuart dynasty to the throne, in 1746.

**CULPEPER**, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 672 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom nearly half are negroes.

**CULROSS**, *kul'-ross*, a parish and ancient town of Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 5 miles W. from Dunfermline. At the E. end are the ruins of St. Mungo's chapel, and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, earl of Fife, the chapel of which now forms the parish church. It has various charitable institutions and schools. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* of parish, 1423.

**CUMANA**, *koo-ma'-na*, a city of Venezuela, S. America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of the Caracas. It is situated near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on a dry and sandy plain. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes renders it impolitic to erect any house or public buildings of great size or architectural pretensions. It has a trade in dried meats, salt fish, and salt. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 10° 23' N. *Lon.* 64° 20' W. The city has been frequently destroyed by earthquakes, the last of which happened in 1853.—The DEPARTMENT has an area of 370,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains and valleys. *Pop.* about 75,000.

**CUMBERLAND**, *kum'-ber-land*, a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway Firth and the river Liddle, which separate it from Scotland for 30 miles; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. *Area.* 1523 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine valleys between the hills. Skiddaw attains an elevation of nearly 3030 feet. *Rivers.* The Eden, Eamont, Derwent, Cocker, Duddon, Esk, Liddle, Sark, Waver, and Nant. *Lakes.* Numerous; among which are Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Derwentwater, Thirlmere, and Ullswater. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, turnips, and potatoes. A large portion of the county is devoted to grazing purposes, and the butter it produces is excellent. *Minerals.* Coal, lead, plumbago, blue slate, and limestone. *Manf.* Extensive; consisting chiefly of gingham, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles. *Pop.* 205,270.

**CUMBERLAND**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 10,000 and 25,000. They are in the following states:—Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, and Illinois.—Also the name of several townships in the United States.—Also a county of E. Australia, in which are the towns of Sydney, Richmond, and Windsor.

**CUMBERLAND ISLAND**, an island near the coast of Georgia, in N. America, about 20 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 31° N. *Lon.* 81° 40' W.

**CUMBERLAND ISLANDS**, near the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 20° 36' S. *Lon.* 149° E.

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS**, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, U.S.

## Cumberland River

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river rising in Virginia, U.S., and, after a course of 450 miles, falling into the Ohio, 10 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMBRAY, GREAT AND LITTLE, *kum'-brai*, two small islands of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, situated between the Isle of Bute and the mainland. *Pop.* 1222.

CUMBERTA, *kum'-bre-a*, an ancient British principality, from which Cumberland, and the names of many places in Clydesdale, Scotland, are derived.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kum'-bre-an*, a range of hills occupying portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

CUMNOCK, OLD, *kum'-nok*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 11 miles E. from Ayr. *Manf.* Snuff-boxes, made of the wood of the plane-tree, earthen pans, threshing-machines, and cheese-presses. *Pop.* 3721.—2. NEW, a parish in Ayrshire, in which are both coal and lead mines. *Pop.* 2891.

CUNDINAMARCA, *koon-de-na-mar'-ka*, the central department of New Granada, S. America, comprising several provinces of the region in the Andes, with portions of the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. *Area*, estimated at 350,000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known; but mostly consisting of mixed races and Indians. The capital of the department is Bogota.

CUPAR-ANGUS, *kut'-par*, a parish and town in Perth and Forfar, Scotland, on a small rivulet which falls into the Isla, 13 miles N.E. from Perth. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* of parish, 2929. The Dundee and Newtyle Railway runs through it.

CUPAR-FIFE, the capital of Fifeshire, Scotland, 8 miles W. from St. Andrews. It is situated at the junction of St. Mary's Burn with the river Eden, and consists of several streets, with a number of lanes and detached houses. It has a church, county hall, grammar school, and other public buildings, with reading-rooms. *Manf.* Linen, leather, candles, snuff, bricks, and coarse pottery. *Pop.* of parish, 6759; of town, about 6000.—It is a station on the North British Railway.—In former times there was a castle on Castle Hill, belonging to the Macduff family, the thane of Fife, and at the foot of the hill there was a Dominican monastery.

CURACOA, *ku-ra-so'*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 75 miles from the coast of Caracas, with several good ports. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 10 miles. *Desc.* The coasts are rocky, but the surface of the interior is undulating and the soil fertile, producing indigo, tobacco, sugar, and maize. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom a third are negroes. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 69° W.—It belongs to the Dutch, and the liqueur called Curacao is made here.

CURIA MURIA ISLANDS. (See KORIA MURIA ISLANDS.)

CURISCHE HAF, *koo'-re-she(r) haf*, "the Gulf or Bay of Courland," a large lagoon in East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic. It extends along the coast for about 50 miles, and receives the Niemen.

CURRITUCK, *kur'-re-tuk*, a county on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 200 square miles. *Pop.* 7000, of whom a fourth are negroes.—The Dismal Swamp is in this county.

CURZOLA, *koo'-zo-la*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. *Ext.* 25

## Cuyahoga

miles long, with an average breadth of 4. *Desc.* Almost entirely covered with trees. *Pro.* Timber, corn, and fruits. *Pop.* 4600. *Lat.* 43° 55' N. *Lon.* 16° 46' E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. *Pop.* 2000.

CUSTRIN, or KUSTRIN, *koos-treen'*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, at the union of the Wartha with the Oder, 48 miles E. from Berlin. The town, which is situated in a marsh crossed by three bridges, is small, but surrounded with three extensive suburbs. *Pop.* 9200.—In 1753 it was bombarded by the Russians, and in 1806 taken by the French. It has large grain and powder magazines.

CUTCH, *kutch*, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the dominions of the Guicowar on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E. *Area*, inclusive of the Runn of Cutch, about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing numerous level and fertile tracts, which produce cotton, sugar, grapes, musklemmons, and the usual grain crops of India. The horse and camel are reared, and large flocks of sheep are fed for the sake of the wool; wild asses are found in herds on the margin of the Runn. Iron, coal, and alum are found in all parts of the country. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 22° 47' and 24° 40' N. *Lon.* between 68° 26' and 71° 45' E.—THE RUNN OF CUTCH is supposed to have been the bed of an inland sea, thrown up to its present level by volcanic agency. During the monsoons it is still covered with water. *Area.* 7000 square miles.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, *gun-da'-va*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area.* 10,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, bare, and dry, from the intense heat of the climate. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, pulse, madder, and fruits. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 27° 40' and 29° 50' N. *Lon.* between 67° 21' and 69° 15' E.

CUTTACK, *kut-tak'*, the capital of an extensive province of British India, situated near the Mahanuddy river, 220 miles S.W. from Calcutta. It was formerly fortified, and contained a number of good houses and bazaars, but the fort, houses, and temples are all falling into decay. *Pop.* 40,000.—THE PROVINCE has an *area* of nearly 7000 square miles; the coast of the district is generally known as the Orissa coast. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but the surface is diversified by hill and dale. *Rivers.* The Mahanuddy and its tributaries. *Pro.* Cotton, teak timber, rice, indigo, tobacco, poppy, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Iron ore. *Manf.* Cottons and fine muslins. *Pop.* 2,127,000, mostly Brahmans. *Lat.* between 19° 40' and 21° 45' N. *Lon.* between 85° 8' and 87° 30' E.

CUXHAVERN, *koos-ha'-fen*, a seaport, 58 miles N.W. from Hamburg, to which it belongs, situated at the mouth of the Elbe. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a lighthouse at the entrance. *Pop.* 1150, chiefly employed as fishermen and pilots.—It has some baths, frequented in the summer by visitors from Hamburg, and regular steam communication with England; it was of great importance during the continental war as a place in which English merchant vessels could take refuge and escape the enemy's privateers. *Lat.* 53° 52' N. *Lon.* 8° 41' E.

CUYAHOGA, *ke'-a-ho'-ga*, a county in Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga



## Cuzco

river. *Area*. 486 square miles. *Pop.* 78,000.—The river enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a course of 60 miles.

Cuzco, *kooz'-ko*, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, 340 miles S.E. from Lima. The houses are almost all of stone, and it possesses a handsome old cathedral, several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, leather, and embroidery. *Pop.* 45,000, mostly Indians.—According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro, in 1534. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco.—The DEPARTMENT has an area of nearly 45,000 square miles, and in the W. is mostly occupied by the Andes. *Pop.* 346,000. *Lat.* between 9° and 15° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 73° W.

CYCLADES, *sik'-la-dees*, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean Sea, the principal of which are Naxos, Andros, Paros, Tinos, Syra, Milo, Serpho, Siphanto, and Santorin.

CYPRUS, *si'-prus*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean. *Area*, estimated at 4200 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, having between them the valley of the Pedia. Mount Santa Croce, a mountain called Olympus by the ancients, is considered to be the culminating point of Cyprus, being about 8000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruits, cheese, cotton, wool, salt, madder, hemp, timber, and colocynth. The corn is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used as the common beverage of the country. The apricots of Cyprus are delicious; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced. *Manf.* Carpets, printed cottons, and leather, are the principal. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 35° N. *Lon.* between 32° and 34° 40' E.—Cyprus is thought to have obtained its name from Cyprus, one of its early kings, though others say it was derived from a certain fragrant tree or flower. It has been celebrated as the residence of Venus, surnamed Cypri, who was the chief deity of the island, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. Since 1571 it has been subject to the Turks, who took it in that year from the Venetians. The inhabitants were exceedingly ingenious and industrious in former times, though they were much given to pleasure and dissipation, but in the present day the misrule of the Turkish government has reduced the bulk of the people to a condition of the utmost wretchedness.

CYR, ST., *seer*, a village of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 2½ miles W. from Versailles. It has a military school for 300 pupils, founded by Napoleon I. in 1806.—Also the name of a number of small villages in France, with populations varying between 1400 and 2000.

CZASLAU, *tshas'-lou*, a town of Bohemia, the

## Daghestan

capital of a circle, 45 miles S.E. from Prague. *Pop.* 3500. In May, 1742, the Austrians were defeated here by the Prussians under Frederick the Great.

CZERNIGOFF. (See TCHERNIGOV.)

CZERNOVITZ, or TSCHEERNOWITZ, *tchuir'-no-veetz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the Buckowine, situated on the Pruth, 146 miles S.E. from Lemberg. Its public buildings are a cathedral, gymnasium and schools. *Manf.* Jewellery, hardwares, and carriages. *Pop.* 26,350.

CZORTKOW, *chort'-koof*, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Sereb, 105 miles S.E. from Lemberg. It contains a castle, and has a large tobacco-manufacture. *Pop.* 2200.

## D

DABER, *da'-ber*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the government of Stettin, standing in the midst of marshes, 18 miles N.E. from Stargard. *Pop.* 1600.—The Knight Templars had once an establishment in this town.

DACCA, *duk'-ka*, a rich and extensive district of Bengal. *Area*, about 1960 square miles. *Desc.* It is watered by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, two of the largest rivers in the world. These, with their various branches, form a complete system of inland navigation extending to every part of the country; so that, since every town stands on or near a river, or on a canal communicating with a river, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water. The entire district, however, is imperfectly cultivated. *Pro.* Sugar, hemp, indigo, the betel-nut, and vegetables. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and muslins, jewellery, soap, paper, woollen stuffs, hardware, and glass. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* between 23° and 24° 17' N. *Lon.* between 90° 11' and 90° 58' E.

DACCA, the capital of the above district, is situate on the N. bank of a deep and broad river called the Booree Gunga, 100 miles from the sea, and 150 N.E. from Calcutta. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, and surrounded with gardens closely planted with trees. Its public buildings are the Protestant churches, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, members of the Greek church, and nonconformists, mosques, temples, cemeteries, a gao, a college, and a number of schools. *Manf.* Muslins, and shell-bracelets, much worn by Hindoo women. *Pop.* about 67,000. From the unhealthiness of the climate of this place, its cantonments were abandoned in 1852. *Lat.* 23° 45' N. *Lon.* 90° 23' E.

DADUR, *da'-dur*, a town of Beloochistan, in the province of Cutch Gundava, 5 miles E. from the Bolan pass. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 29° 26' N. *Lon.* 67° 39' E.—This is accounted one of the hottest places in the world, and is celebrated as the locality where, in 1840, the British defeated a Kelat force.

DAGHESTAN, *da'-ges-tan'*, a province of Russia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between the mouths of the rivers Sulate and Shinya Kyan Schai. *Area*, 8600 square miles. It is bounded by the mountains of Caucasus and Georgia on the S.W., and the province of Kumiki on the N. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys. *Pro.* Grain, madder, hemp, and tobacco.

## Dago

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding and rearing cattle. *Pop.* 428,000. *Lat.* between  $41^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $46^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  E.

**DAGO**, *dal'-go*, an island of Russia, near the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea, situated to the N. of the island of Esel. *Ext.* 34 miles long and 22 broad. *Desc.* The coasts are rocky, and the soil in the interior of the island is, generally speaking, unproductive, although it affords good pasture for cattle. *Pop.* 10,000.—This island was obtained by Russia from the Swedes, by the treaty of Nystadt in 1791.

**DAHME**, *dam*, a town of Prussia, on the river of the same name, 44 miles S. from Berlin. It is defended by a strong citadel, and inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4000.—Here, in 1713, the French were defeated by the Prussians.

**DAHOMEX**, *dal'-ho-me*, a country of Upper Guinea, West Africa, with a coast-line extending from the river Volta to Badagry. It is bounded on the E. by Yarriba, and on the W. by Ashantee. *Ext.* 180 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 200 inland. *Desc.* The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise, for about 150 miles, with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race, but sunk in the lowest state of barbarism. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. All the females of the nation are considered as the property of the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year, at a grand festival. Their king is absolute. Nearly one half of his army is composed of women whose ferocity and courage are unparalleled. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $8^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $0^{\circ}$   $30'$  and  $2^{\circ}$  E.

**DAIMIEL**, *dal'-e-me-ail*, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. from Ciudad-Real, and one of the richest and most important places in the province of that name. *Manf.* Linens and woollen fabrics, wine and oil. *Pop.* 12,000.

**DAIR EL KAMAR**, *dair el ka'-mar*, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 miles S.E. from Beyrout. *Pop.* 30,000.

**DAKHEL**, or **DAKHLIY**, *EL*, *dal'-kel*, the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, 50 miles W. of the oasis El-Khar-jeh. It contains two small towns and numerous villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly supported by dates, olives, and other fruits. *Pop.* 7000.

**DALAMOW**, *dal'-la-mou'*, a city of India, in the territory of Oude, 75 miles N.W. from Allahabad. It is a holy place, to which the Hindoos resort for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, as enjoined by their religion. *Pop.* 10,000.

**DALBY**, *dal'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**DAL-ELF**, *dal'-elf*, a river of Sweden, which is formed by the junction of the Oster and Wester-Dal, and, after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles S.E. from Gefle.

**DALCARLIA**, *dal'-e-ka'-le-a*, the name of a province of Sweden, which now forms part of the län or department of Falu. The inhabitants of this district have always been remarkable for their courage and the simplicity of their manners.

**DALHOUSIE**, *däl'-hoo'-se*, a village of Scotland, 8 miles S.E. from Edinburgh, with a station on

## Dalry

the Hawick branch of the North British Railway. Near it is Dalhousie Castle.

**DALKEITH**, *däl'-keeth'*, a town and parish of Scotland, 7 miles S.E. from Edinburgh. The town is tolerably well built, and has a church, several chapels, a scientific institute, various banks, and a new corn-exchange. It is considered that the market held here for grain, on every Thursday, is one of the largest and most important of the kind in Scotland. The duke of Buccleuch has a fine seat in the vicinity, known as Dalkeith Abbey. *Pop.* of parish, 6500; of town, 5000.

**DALREY**, a small seaport and fishing-village of Ireland, 8 miles S.E. from Dublin. The anchorage is protected by an island of the same name, about 300 yards distant from the mainland. There are the remains of some old castles and defensive works on the island and near the town. *Pop.* 1000.

**DALLAS**, *däl'-las*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 4000 and 30,000, a large proportion of whom are coloured. They are in the following states: Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

**DALMATIA**, *KINGDOM OF*, *däl'-mal'-she-a*, a country in the S. of Europe, extending along the E. side of the Adriatic, and forming the southernmost portion of the Austrian empire. It is partly continental and partly insular. The continental portion makes a narrow strip of country, bounded on the S. and W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), and N. by Croatia. The islands, which lie along the coast of the mainland, are very numerous. *Area*, islands inclusive, 6000 square miles. *Desc.* In general hilly and unproductive; but there are many beautiful and fertile valleys in different parts of the country. The pasture-grounds are considerable, and are, in many parts, overlooked by the lofty peaks of the Dinaric Alps, the highest of which are the Dinara, 5669; the Svilaya, 4759; Mosor, 4210; and the Bjokovo, near Macarsee, which is 5520 feet above the level of the sea. The first of these peaks gives its name to the range. *Rivers.* The Kerka, Cetina, Narenta, and Zermagna. *Pro.* Chiefly maize, wheat, grapes, olives, and a small quantity of silk. *Minerals.* Plentiful, particularly marble and gypsum; mines of iron are abundant, but those of gold and silver have disappeared. *Pop.* 395,000, principally of Slavonic origin. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ}$   $17'$  and  $44^{\circ}$   $55'$  N. *Lon.* between  $14^{\circ}$   $30'$  and  $19^{\circ}$  E.—This country formed a part of the ancient Illyricum, and is now divided into the four departments of Cattaro, Ragusa, Spalatro, and Zaro. It was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1805 by Napoleon I., who created Marshal Soult duke of Dalmatia.

**DALMELLINGTON**, *däl'-mel'-ling-ton*, a parish of Scotland, 12 miles S.E. from Ayr. *Manf.* Woollen goods. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* 3000.

**DALBY**, *däl'-re*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 13 miles S.W. from Paisley. *Manf.* Woollen goods and embroidery; there are some coal and iron mines in the district surrounding the town. *Pop.* of parish, about 9000, one-third of whom are the inhabitants of the village.—Also a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles from New Galloway, with the mountain of Blacklurg, nearly 3000 feet high. *Pop.* 1300.

## Dalrymple

DALRYMPLE, PORT, *dāl-rim'-pel*, a harbour, with lighthouse, in an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, in Tasmania. *Lat.* 41° 5' S. *Lon.* 146° 7' E.

DALSTON, *dāl's-ton*, a suburb of London, in the parish of Hackney, 4 miles N. from St. Paul's. *Pop.* about 6000.

DALTON, *dāl'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 5500.

DAMAGRAM, or ZINDER, *dām'-a-gram*, a province of Bournou, N. Africa, situated between Lake Tchad and the Quorra. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing indigo, cotton, the castor-oil plant, with various fruits. Its principal traffic is in slaves. *Lat.* between 13° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 8° 30' and 9° 45' E.

DAMAN, *dā'-man*, a town of India, belonging to the Portuguese, and situated on the coast of the Northern Concan. It is 102 miles N. from Bombay, and is included within that presidency. The town is fortified, and is the capital of a district 10 miles long by 5 broad. *Pop.* about 6000.

DAMAN, or the BORDER, a tract lying between the Indus river and the Suliman mountains, in India. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Runjeet Singh, but, being annexed to the Punjab, it now belongs to the British. *Desc.* Fertile where watered, but elsewhere it is a dry and sandy desert. *Ext.* 300 miles long by 60 broad. *Pop.* Uncertain.

DAMANHOOR, *da-man-hoor'*, a town of Lower Egypt, 33 miles S.E. from Alexandria. It has both cotton and woollen manufactories. *Pop.* Not known.

DAMARAS, *da-may'-as*, a country consisting chiefly of wide plains and grassy slopes, situated at the foot of mountains with an elevation of 1000 feet, in S.W. Africa. It abounds with lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, and is peopled by two distinct nations—the Damaras of the hills and the Damaras of the plains. It abounds with copper, of which the natives make rings. *Lat.* between 21° and 24° S.

DAMASCUS, *dā-mas'-kus*, the capital of Syria, and of a pashalic of the same name, situated in a fertile plain amidst extensive gardens, 48 miles S.E. from its port of Beyrout. The streets are in general narrow, and of regular width, although they are not in straight lines; they are well paved, and have raised footpaths on either side. Damascus contains above 500 large and magnificent palatial houses, each of which has a fountain in the centre of the inner court or quadrangle. The number of mosques and chapels is also very great; and the grand mosque is 650 feet long, by 150 wide. An hospital for the indigent sick is attached to the edifice. This mosque is said to have been originally a Christian church, and the cathedral of Damascus. The mosques, for the most part, have a court in front of them. There are Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian churches, and several synagogues. The city contains a great number of bazaars and khans. The pasha's residence is fortified, and in the centre of the city. The principal khan is a magnificent building of black and white marble, and is one of the finest specimens of Moorish architecture in the world. There is a large citadel near the serai or residence of the pasha. This city is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Formerly it was celebrated for the manufacture of sabres, of such

## Dampier Archipelago

peculiar quality as to be perfectly elastic. For these it is still distinguished; it also has extensive factories for silk and cotton stuffs; soap is largely made, and leather, cabinet-work, saddlery, and jewellery. Caravans arrive frequently during the year, bringing dried fruits and sweetmeats, slippers, copper kettles, horseshoe nails, tobacco-pipes, spiceries, shawls, and the rich fabrics of Surat, through Bagdad; iron, lead, tin, cochineal, broad-cloth, sugar, and such other European articles as are required in the city, through Saida, Beyrout, and Tripoli. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, the principal of which is that which goes annually to Mecca, with the pilgrims to that city. *Pop.* From 100,000 to 150,000, of whom 12,000 are Jews, and about the same number Christians. *Lat.* 33° 27' N. *Lon.* 36° 23' E.—Damascus is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned as existing in the days of Abraham. In 632 it was taken by the Saracens, while in 1516 it was captured by the Turks, and in 1832 by Ibrahim Pacha.—The PASHALIC comprises the district which lies between the Euphrates and Lebanon. Except in the W., it is generally level, and extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The Jordan and the Orontes. *Lakes.* The Dead Sea, a part of the Lake of Tiberias, and several smaller collections of water. *Pro.* Corn, cotton, silk, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, and almost every kind of live stock. It contains the remains of several cities mentioned in ancient and sacred history, and is divided into twenty departments. *Pop.* About 550,000, exclusive of Bedouins. *Lat.* between 31° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 35° and 41° E.

DAMIETTA, *da-me-et'-ta*, a city of Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about 8 miles above where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. It is situated on a narrow neck of land, from two to six miles in breadth, between the Nile and the lake Menzaleh. The city is built in the form of a crescent along the right bank of the river, and most of the houses are white, with pleasant saloons on their terraced roofs, commanding a delightful view of the river, the lake, and rich country intervening. The chief disadvantage of Damietta lies in the want of a harbour. It trades, notwithstanding, with Syria, Cyprus, and other parts of the Turkish empire. *Pop.* Estimated at 23,000. *Lat.* 31° 25' N. *Lon.* 31° 49' E. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt, being carefully improved by irrigation, and producing rice of an extremely fine quality.—OLD DAMIETTA, lies about four miles to the N. of the above city, and was repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades. It remains, which are now but scanty and few in number, lie at a short distance from the village of Esbi.

DAMM, ALT or OLD, *dam*, a fortified town of Prussia, at the mouth of the Plöne, on Lake Damm, 4 miles E. from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 3200.—NEW DAMM is in the circle of Königsberg. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3000.

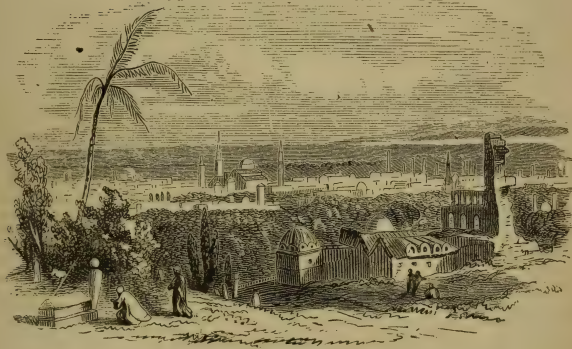
DAMMOODAH, *dam-moo-da'*, a river of India, rising in the British district of Ramghur, in the Bengal presidency, and, after a course of 350 miles, falling into the Hooghly in *lat.* 22° 15' N.; *lon.* 88° 7' E.—The valley of this river abounds with iron and coal, and is traversed by the East Indian Railway, running N.W. from Calcutta.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands lying off the N.W. coast of Australia. It com-





CORFU.



DAMASCUS.



DEAD SEA.



## Dampier's Bay

prises Enderby, Legendre, Lewis, Depuch, Rosemary, and several smaller islands. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* between 116° and 117° E.

**DAMPIER'S BAY**, or **SHARK'S BAY**, a spacious inlet on the W. coast of Australia, about 25 miles wide and 150 long. It was named after Dampier, the navigator.

**DAN**, a river of the United States, which, uniting with Taunton river, forms the Roanoke.

**DANKILS**, *da'-na-kils*, the name given to the tribes inhabiting the kingdom of Dankali. (See **DANKALI**, kingdom of.)

**DANBURY**, *dän'-ber-re*, a post-township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, U.S., 24 miles W. from New Haven. *Pop.* 6000.

**DANBY**, and **DANBY WISKE**, the name of two parishes of England, in Yorkshire, neither of them with a population above 1500.

**DANDE**, *dän'-de*, a river of S.W. Africa, which, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Atlantic, 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza.

**DANE**, *däin*, a county of Wisconsin, U.S. *Area.* 1235 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and producing Indian corn, wheat, and oats. *Pop.* 17,000.

**DANGER**, **ISLANDS OF**, *däin'-jer*, in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in June, 1765. *Lat.* 11° S. *Lon.* 166° W.

**DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO**, a group in the Pacific, comprising Harp, Resolution, Palliser, and other islands. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* 140° W.

**DANHOLM**, *dän'-holm*, a small island belonging to Russia, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund. The island was formerly called Strale.

**DANKALI, KINGDOM OF**, *dän'-ka-le*, an independent state in Africa, bounded by the Red Sea on the N.E., and on the S.W. by a range of mountains. *Ext.* 250 miles long, by 56 broad. *Desc.* Barren, and abounding with salt lakes; it is inhabited by a treacherous race of a barbarous disposition, consisting of Arab tribes known under the general appellation of Dankali or Danakils. *Climate.* Excessive. *Pop.* about 65,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 40° and 43° E.

**DANTZIG**, *dän'-zik* (Pruss. *dant'-zeesh*), a government in the province of W. Prussia, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, S. by Marienwerder, E. by Königsberg, and W. by Küstrin. *Area.* 3220 square miles. *Desc.* In general level and fertile. *Pro.* Timber, vegetables, corn, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are bred and reared in great numbers, and the fisheries on the coast are valuable and important. The principal river is the Vistula, and there are several lakes in different parts of the country. *Pop.* 406,000. (See **PRUSSIA**.)

**DANTZIC**, or **DANZIG**, an opulent city and seaport of Prussia, the capital of the above government, on the Vistula, about 4 miles from its mouth. The town is traversed by two small rivers, the Mothau and Radaunde, which fall into the Vistula. It is surrounded with ramparts, mounted with cannon, and the town may be considered as being one of the strongest fortresses in Prussia. The harbour, which is formed by the mouth of the Vistula, is also well protected by forts. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, the arsenal, a school of navigation, an exchange, a house of industry, a gymnasium, a museum, an observatory, &c. Besides these, there are a great many churches, chapels, charitable institutions, and several monasteries and nunneries. *Manf.* Jewellery, silks, firearms, tobacco, and

## Danubian Principalities

vitriol. It has large distilleries and breweries, sugar-refineries, dye-works, and flour-mills. *Exp.* Wheat and other grains, biscuit, flour, ashes, bones, timber, flax, hemp, spirits, black beer, and wool. *Imp.* Woollen and silken stuffs, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. *Pop.*, exclusive of military, about 73,000. *Lat.* 54° 21' N. *Lon.* 18° 39' E.—Known in the 10th century as the capital of Pomerani, it passed with that province, in 1295, under the authority of Poland; but, in 1308, Ladislaus IV. ceded the whole to the Teutonic knights, who held it till 1454. In that year it was again seized by the Poles; and, in 1575, having refused to acknowledge Stephen Bathory, it had to sustain a siege by that monarch, and was taken in 1577. From 1360 to 1641 it was one of the principal towns in the Hanseatic league. When this league was dissolved, Dantzic joined Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen; and these four cities, down to a very late period, retained their name of Hanse towns. In 1734 it was forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons, who were then besieging Stanislaus of Poland. In 1793 it was occupied by the Prussians. It was taken by the French in May, 1807, after a long siege, by Marshal Lefèvre, who thence acquired his title of duke of Dantzic. After Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia, it was blockaded and obliged to surrender, after a long and able defence by General Rapp. At the peace of Paris, in 1814, it reverted to Prussia. Fahrenheit was born here, 1690. It is connected by rail with Berlin and Königsberg.

**DANTZIC, GULF OF**, an inlet of the Baltic, 60 miles wide at its entrance. On it are the towns of Hela, Pillau, and Putzig.

**DANUBE**, *dän'-ube* (German, *DONAU*, *don'-ou*), a large river of Europe, inferior only to the Volga in size and importance, which is first formed by the union of two small streams, the Brigach and the Brege, that rise on the E. side of the Black Forest in Baden, at nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. After receiving in Suabia a number of small streams, it takes a N.E. direction, becomes navigable at Ulm, and throughout the remainder of its course its waters are increased by the junction of the Iller, Lech, Iser, Inn, Naab, Regen, Traun, Ens, Leitha, Raab, Save, Drave, Theiss, Temes, Isker, Morava, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. A great number of towns are built on its banks, and after a course of above 2400 miles, it enters the Black Sea by several mouths. The principal of these are the Sulina, Kilia, and St. George. The last-named mouth, which is to the S., was, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between Russia and Turkey. After, however, the war of 1854-6, the Russians had to retire altogether from the banks of this river, the navigation of which, together with the care of its mouths, was to be under the supervision of Austria, England, France, and Turkey.

**DANUBE**, the **UPPER** and **LOWER CIRCLES** of the, two former circles of Bavaria, now called Lower Bavaria and Suabia.

**DANUBE, CIRCLE OF**, the, one of the four circles of Wurtemberg, watered by the Danube and some of its affluents. *Area.* 1760 geographical square miles. *Pop.* 377,000.

**DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES**, *dän'-be-an*, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in Europe. *United area.* 44,500 square miles. *United pop.*, 3,677,000. These provinces were, in July, 1853, invaded by the Russians, when the hospodars,



## Danville

or appointed governors of each, transferred their governmental powers into the hands of an extraordinary council of administration. In the following November, the emperor of Russia, who hitherto, in conjunction with the sultan of Turkey, had the power of nominating the hospodars, appointed Baron de Budberg to the government of both principalities. The occupation of these, with this assumption of the sovereign power by the Czar, led to the war between Turkey, England, and France, united against Russia. This war was terminated in 1856, and the final organization of the Danubian principalities was settled by a conference held at Paris in 1858. The chief articles in this convention were,—1. That the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia shall henceforth remain under the suzerainty of the Porte. 2. That, in accordance with articles 22 and 23 of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, the principalities shall exercise the right of self-government freely and without any interference on the part of the Sublime Porte, within the limits stipulated by the agreement entered into with the suzerain court by the contracting powers that guarantee the observance of these conditions by the principalities on the one hand and the Sublime Porte on the other. 3. That the public power shall be intrusted in each principality to a hospodar, and to an elective assembly, acting, in cases provided for by the present convention, with the concurrence of a central commission common to the two principalities. 4. That the hospodar shall exercise executive power. 5. That the legislative power shall be exercised collectively by the hospodar, by the Assembly, and by the central commission. 6. That the principalities shall pay a tribute to the suzerain court, the amount of which is fixed at 1,500,000 piasters for Moldavia, and 2,500,000 for Wallachia. The investiture shall be conferred upon the hospodars by the sultans as hitherto. The suzerain court shall concert measures with the principalities for the defence of their territory in case of external aggression; and it shall have the right to initiate, by an understanding with the guaranteeing powers, the necessary measures for the re-establishment of order, should it be compromised in any manner at any time. As hitherto, international treaties concluded by the suzerain court with foreign powers, shall be applicable to the principalities in every point which does not infringe upon their immunities. 7. That in case of violation of the immunities of the principalities, the hospodars shall address an appeal to the suzerain power, and should that appeal not be responded to, they can appeal, through their agents, to the representatives of the guaranteeing powers at Constantinople. The hospodars will be represented at the suzerain court by agents, born Moldavians or Wallachians, not dependent upon any foreign jurisdiction, and admitted by the Porte. 8. That the hospodar elected by the Assembly shall hold his position for life. (See MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA.)

DANVILLE, *dän'-vil*, the name of several townships in the United States, with populations ranging between 2000 and 4000.

DAOUDNAGUE, *da-oud-na-gur'*, a town of Hindostan, in Behar, on the Sone, 90 miles S.E. from Benares. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 10,000.—*Lat.* 25° 6' N. *Lon.* 84° 27' E.—This town is the capital of a

## Darien, Gulf of

DIVISION, with an estimated population of 93,000.

DAOURIA, *da-oor'-e-a*, a country of Asia, comprising a part of Manchuria, and part of the government of Irkutsk in Russia and China. Its mountains, which bear the same name, are rich in metals.

DARABJERD, *dar-ab-jird'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 140 miles S.E. from Shiraz. A considerable portion of it is in ruins. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 54° 15' E.

DARDANELLES, or HELLESPOINT, *dar'-dä-nells'*, a narrow channel separating Europe from Asia, and connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian archipelago. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth varying from 1 to 4 miles. On the European side the coast is steep and rugged, but on the Asiatic the scenery is extremely beautiful. On both sides are numerous forts, batteries, and several castles, as it is the key to Constantinople. Its ancient name, Hellespont, is derived from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned in it; while its modern title is obtained from some fortifications called the Dardanelles, erected near the two castles built by Mahomet IV. in 1653, on its banks, at its S.W. entrance. It is celebrated in ancient history as the water which Xerxes crossed, and in which Leander was drowned when swimming to visit Hero. It has been crossed in modern times by several swimmers, among whom was Lord Byron. In 1807, the English fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, forced the passage of the Dardanelles.

DARENT, *dar'-ent*, a river of England, rising near Bradstead, in Kent, and, after a course of 20 miles, joining the Thames near Erith.

DARFUR, or DARFOOR, *dar'-foor*, a country of Central Africa, occupying a large portion of the territory between Abyssinia and Bornou, but which is little known. On the E. it has Kordofan and the country of the Shilluks, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the W., Bergoo, which divides it from Bergami and Bornou; while the regions to the S. are inhabited by barbarous nations, that occupy the country which extends to the Mountains of the Moon, and the sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad. Its commerce with Egypt and Nubia is extensive, and carried on entirely by the African system of caravans. The caravan going to Egypt often consists of 2000 camels and 1000 men. *Exp.* The most important articles of traffic are slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the S.; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, parrots in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. *Imp.* Various; comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture, red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, shoes, and a considerable quantity of writing-paper. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 26° and 29° E.—Its limits, however, are rather doubtful. (See AFRICA.)

DARIEN, *dair'-e-en*, a seaport-town of Georgia, U.S., on the N., and principal channel of the Altamaha, 50 miles S.W. from Savannah. It has a trade in cotton.

DARIEN, GULF OF, a portion of the Caribbean Sea, having on its W. side the Isthmus of Darien

## Darrien

or Panama. Its extent is 26 leagues from S. to N., and it is 9 wide from E. to W.

**DARIEN, or PANAMA, ISTHMUS** OF, a narrow neck of land which connects Central with S. America, and is comprised in the republic of New Granada. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 40; in *lon.* 79°; however, the distance across is not more than 30 miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with a mountain-chain running through it and connecting the two systems of Central and S. America. The soil is fertile, and produces maize, rice, sugar, coffee, cocoa, a great variety of fruits, fine timber, dyes, drugs, vanilla, and caoutchouc. A railway, 45 miles long, between Simon, or Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, and Panama on the Pacific, was opened for traffic in 1855. Many schemes have been set on foot with the view of cutting a canal through this isthmus, in which undertaking it is said that the numerous rivers which are found in the isthmus would be of material assistance. (*See* NAVY BAY and AMERICA.)

**DARK, dark**, a county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 714 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

**DARKEHMEN, or DARKEMEN, dar'-ke-men**, a town of Prussia, on the Angerap, 63 miles S.E. from Königsberg. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3000.

**DARKHAN, MOUNT, dark'-han**, a granite mountain in Mongolia, 145 miles from Ourga, on the way to Pekin. This mountain is regarded by the Mongolians in the light of a monument to the memory of Genghis Khan. *Lat.* 47° 36' N. *Lon.* 110° 10' E.

**DARLASTON, dar'-las-ton**, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 17 miles S.E. from Stafford. *Manf.* Hardware, gun-locks, screws, &c. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and iron mines in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 8500.

**DARLING, dar'-ling**, one of the chief rivers of Central Australia, which, after traversing a sterile country and receiving the Bogan, unites with the Murray near *lat.* 34° S., and *lon.* 142° E.

**DARLING DOWNS**, a district of New South Wales, chiefly watered by the Condamine. It lies between *lat.* 27° and 28° S. *Pop.* 3000.

**DARLING MOUNTAINS**, a range in W. Australia, 250 miles long. Its culminating peak is 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

**DARLINGTON**, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, 18 miles S.E. from Durham, and situated on the Skerne, which is crossed here by a bridge of three arches. There is an ancient edifice in the town, called St. Cuthbert's Church, which was erected in 1160, by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham; it also possesses a handsome town-hall and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton. It also has some metal-foundries. *Pop.* of parish, 16,752; of town, 15,779. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

**DARLINGTON**, a district of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 1050 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are coloured.

**DARNAH, dar'-ma-br**, an island off the African coast, in the Red Sea, 20 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Low, and mostly covered with jungle. *Lat.* 12° 15' N. *Lon.* 42° 55' E.

**DARMSTADT, darm'-stat**, a neat town of Germany, on the Darm, the capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 19 miles S.E. from

## Dartmouth

Mayence. It consists of an old and new town, both of which are inclosed by walls. The principal public buildings are the old palace of the landgraves, and the modern residence of the grand-duke, with its beautiful gardens; the town church, with the tombs of the landgraves; the meeting-house of the States, the academy, the town-school, the public library, consisting of 200,000 volumes, the library of the grand-duke, the cabinet of natural history (containing many curious fossils), the opera-house, several charitable institutions, and a number of different kinds of schools. *Manf.* Carpets, paper, silver articles, starch, tobacco, and wax-candles. *Pop.* 28,500.—Liebig, the celebrated chemist, was born here, in 1803.

**DARNETAL, darn'-tal**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 2 miles E. from Rouen. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. *Pop.* 6500.

**DART, dart**, a river of England, rising in Dartmoor, Devonshire, and falling into the English Channel by an estuary which forms Dartmouth harbour.

**DARTFORD, dar'-ford**, a town and parish of England, in Kent, on the Darent, 15 miles S.E. from London. It consists of a principal street, with some smaller streets branching from it. The church is a large and handsome edifice, containing numerous brasses. Near the town are the remains of a nunnery erected by Edward III.; the gate-house and adjacent buildings have been converted into a farm-house. *Manf.* Gunpowder, paper, oil, and steam-engines. *Pop.* 6597. It is a station on the North-Kent Railway.

**DARTMOOR, dart'-moor**, an extensive tract of land, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, which occupies the greatest portion of the S.W. district of Devonshire. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. *Desc.* Consisting chiefly of moorland, as its name implies, with several granite peaks, called *tors*, rising, in some cases, more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It affords pasture in the summer months to large numbers of sheep and cattle, the sheep which are fed there affording tender and delicious mutton, which is highly esteemed. Numerous tin and copper mines are worked in the borders of the moor. There is a convict prison upon it near Princetown.

**DARTMOUTH, dart'-mouth**, a seaport-town of England, in Devonshire, situated 27 miles S. from Exeter, at the mouth of the Dart. It has a good harbour, with deep water, the entrance to which is defended by a new casemated battery with two tiers of cannon, one of which is worked in the casemates under cover, while the other is mounted on the platform above, which is defended by a rampart pierced with embrasures. The town occupies the declivity of a craggy hill, and extends about a mile along the water's edge. The parish church is a fine old building, with a pulpit and screen carved in stone. Townstall church, which stands on a hill about a mile from the town, has a lofty tower, that forms a good sea-mark. There are, besides, a gaol, custom-house, a guildhall, and a good market. It is a coast-guard station, and many of its inhabitants are employed in shipbuilding and fishing. *Exp.* Woollen goods, corn, and barley. *Imp.* Wine, fruit, oil, salt, and salt fish from Newfoundland. *Pop.* 4400.—It is about 3 miles from the Brixham Road station, on the South-Devon Railway, and has daily communication by steamers with Tot-

## Dartmouth

ness. There is an old castle and church close to the battery above mentioned, and another called Kingswear Castle on some rocks on the opposite side of the entrance to the harbour.

**DARTMOUTH**, a seaport-town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., 62 miles S. from Boston. *Pop.* 4000, mostly engaged in a coasting trade and the whale fishery.

**DARWEN.** (*See* DHARWAR.)

**DARWEN**, UPPER and LOWER, *dar'-wen*, two townships of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S. from Blackburn. United *pop.*, 15,000.—A station on the Bolton Railway.

**DATCHET**, *datch'-et*, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the Thames, which is crossed here by a bridge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 932.

**DAUNG**, *THE*, *dawng*, an Indian tract of country, in the presidency of Bombay, comprising several native states, who pay tribute to a prince called the rajah of Daung. *Area*, about 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 71,000. *Lat.* between  $20^{\circ}$  and  $21^{\circ}$   $5'$  N. *Lon.* between  $73^{\circ}$   $28'$  and  $73^{\circ}$   $52'$  E.

**DAUPHIN**, *daw'-fin*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna. *Area*, 608 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, though mountainous. *Pop.* about 36,000.

**DAUPHIN**, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, situated at the entrance to Mobile bay. *Ext.* 12 miles long, and about a mile broad. *Lat.*  $30^{\circ}$   $18'$  N. *Lon.*  $86^{\circ}$   $18'$  W.

**DAUPHINE**, *do'-fe-nai*, an old and extensive province in the S.E. of France, now comprised in the three departments of Isère, Drôme, and Upper Alps.—Its counts were called dauphins; and when it was ceded to Philip of Valois, in 1349, the title of dauphin was given to the eldest son of the king of France, to whom it continued to be applied till the revolution of 1830.

**DAURIA.** (*See* DAOURIA.)

**DAVENTRY**, or **DAINTRY**, *däv'-en-tre*, a town and parish of England, in Northamptonshire, 12 miles N.W. from Northampton. *Manf.* Whips and shoes. *Pop.* 4500.

**DAVID**, *dai'-vid*, a town of New Granada, S. America, situated on the S. coast of the district of Chiriqui, on a river of the same name, 215 miles S.W. from Panama. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $8^{\circ}$   $23'$  N. *Lon.*  $82^{\circ}$   $27'$  W.

**DAVID'S ST.**, a city of England, in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, about 2 miles from the sea, and 26 miles N.W. from Pembroke. It is an episcopal see, and the cathedral and buildings in connexion with it stand a little to the south of the town. The diocese comprises Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and the greater part of Radnorshire, with some adjoining parishes. The residence of the bishop is at Abergwilli. *Pop.* of parish, about 2500, of which nearly one half is in the city. The city presents the appearance of a mean village, the houses of the clergy being the only good buildings within its limits. It was formerly the seat of the archbishopric of Wales.

**DAVID'S HEAD, ST.**, the extreme W. point of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, England. *Lat.*  $51^{\circ}$   $50'$  N. *Lon.*  $5^{\circ}$   $15'$  W.

**DAVIDSON**, *dai'-vid-son*, two counties in the United States.—1. In West Tennessee. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 39,000.—2. In North Carolina. *Area*, 330 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a sixth are negroes.

**DAVIS STRAIT**, a narrow sea, which divides

## Deal

Greenland on the W. from British N. America, and connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Its narrowest part is about 150 miles across. It was discovered by an English navigator of the same name.

**DAWLISH**, *daw'-lish*, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire, 3 miles N. from Teignmouth, South Devon. *Pop.* 4014.—It is a station of the South Devon Railway. It is a pretty and fashionable watering-place, much frequented during the summer months.

**DAX**, *dax*, a well-built town of France, in the department Landes, on the Adour, 30 miles S.W. from Mont de Marsan. It is surrounded by an old wall, flanked with towers, and is also protected by a castle. This place has long been celebrated for its mineral waters and baths, and is, in consequence, much frequented. *Manf.* Leather, thread, earthenware, linseed-oil, and vinegar. It carries on an active trade in wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, wax, honey, and wood. *Pop.* 6000.—Dax was taken by the English in the 12th century, and remained in their possession till the middle of the 15th. It is connected by rail with Bayonne and Bordeaux.

**DAY, ST.**, a town of England in Cornwall, 8 miles W. from Truro. *Pop.* 2700, chiefly employed in the mines.

**DAYTON**, *dai'-ton*, a post-township of Ohio, U.S., on the Miami, 42 miles N.W. from Cincinnati, with which it is connected by the Miami and by railway. *Pop.* 11,000, mostly employed in cotton-mills, iron-foundries, distilleries, and in making engines and machinery.

**DEAD SEA**, or **LACUS ASPHALTITES**, *ded*, that is, the "Lake of Bitumen," a lake of Palestine, about 20 miles from Jerusalem at its N. point. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, with an average breadth of from 10 to 12. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situated on the margin of the area now occupied by its waters were, according to Scripture, all swallowed up, to satisfy divine vengeance for their iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products. It receives the river Jordan on its N. side, and, it has been affirmed, that no fish has been found in it. The *Asclepias procera* (the apple of Sodom) grows on its W. coast; and, though inviting to the eye, the fruit crumbles into dust in the hand. The depth of the lake is about 350 fathoms, and its surface is upwards of 1000 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea. Its centre is in *lat.*  $31^{\circ}$   $30'$  N.; *lon.*  $35^{\circ}$   $30'$  E.

**DEADMAN'S HEAD**, *ded-mans*, a promontory on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ}$   $30'$  N. *Lon.*  $4^{\circ}$   $48'$  W.

**DEAL**, *deel*, a maritime town of England, on the coast of Kent, situated between the N. and S. Forelands, 8 miles N.E. from Dover, opposite the Goodwin Sands. It is included in the limits of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and stands on the seashore, which forms a bold beach, and is defended from the violence of the waves by a long rampart of pebbles, thrown up by the sea. In the upper part, the streets are broad and capacious; but, in Lower Deal, they are narrow and dirty. To the S. of the town is Walmer Castle, where the first duke of Wellington died, in 1852. Besides the parish church, there are a chapel of ease, a public library and reading-room, a custom-house, and naval store-house. At a little distance is an extensive naval hospital; the town also contains barracks, a pilot house, and a town-hall, and Sandown Castle at the E. end



## Dean

of the town forms a convenient coast-guard station. The Deal pilots and boatmen are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress. *Pop.* 7531, many of whom are engaged in boat-building and sail-making. — It is supposed by many that it was on the coast between Deal and Ramsgate that Julius Cæsar landed on his invasion of Britain. Others, however, place the landing at Folkestone.

**DEAN**, *deen*, a name common to a large number of English parishes, with populations ranging between 300 and 30,000. The largest is in Lancashire, 130 miles from Great Bolton, with cotton-mills, coal-mines, and bleaching-works. The population of none of the rest reaches above 1000.

**DEAN, FOREST OF**, a royal forest of England, in Gloucestershire, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to about 30,000 acres, half of which is inclosed for growing timber for the navy. It is 5 miles S.W. from Newnham. Its orchards yield excellent cider, and it is connected by numerous railways with the rivers Severn and Wye. Those who live within its limits pay no county rates, and enjoy other privileges. *Pop.* 11,000, chiefly employed in coal and iron works.

**DEARBORN**, *deer'-born*, a county of Indiana, U.S., on Ohio river. *Area.* 308 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000. — A river in Missouri territory, running into the Missouri, above the Falls, near the Rocky Mountains.

**DEBENHAM**, *deb'-nam*, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Deben, 12 miles N. from Ipswich. *Pop.* 1700.

**DEBO, LAKE**, *de'-bo*, is in Central Africa, about 150 miles S.W. from Timbuctoo. It is traversed by the Joliba, and has a town of the same name on its shores.

**DEBRECIN**, or **DEBRETZIN**, *de-bret'-zin*, a large town of Hungary, 116 miles E. from Budapesth. It has several Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, monasteries, hospitals, an orphan-asylum, a town-hall, and a celebrated Protestant college, with a large library. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, earthenware, sheep-skin coats, hardware, shoes, soap, pipe-bowls, tobacco, combs, and turnery wares. *Pop.* about 45,000, of whom 30,000 are Magyars. — This town was taken by the Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

**DECATUR**, *de-kai'-tur*, the names of three counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 7000 and 16,000. — They are in the states of Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee.

**DECCAN**, *deh'-kan*, or the Country of the South, a term once applied to the whole of the peninsula S. of the Nerbudda, but now used to denote an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Nerbudda, S. by the Krishna or Kistna river, E. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 900 miles long, and 490 at its greatest breadth. It comprises the provinces of Candéish, Gundwana, Berar, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Arungabad, Beeder, Beja-poor, Hyderabad, and the dominions of the Nizam, the rajahs of Berar and Sattara, the Guicowar and Gwalior sovereigns. — **BRITISH DECCAN** comprises the electorates of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, and Candéish. Some of the mountains of this country attain an elevation of nearly 9000 feet above the level of the sea. This immense territory formed, for a long period, a state of itself. In the seventeenth

## Delagoa Bay

century it was conquered by Aurungzebe, but after his death it was split up into a number of petty principalities. The British now possess a large portion of the Deccan, the remainder being tributary to them.

**DECCAN ISLAND** is in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Brahmapootra. *Ext.* 30 miles long, by 12 broad. It lies very low, and at spring-tides is nearly submerged.

**DECEPTION ISLAND**, *de-sep'-shun*, a volcanic island in the Antarctic Ocean, consisting of layers of ashes and ice. *Lat.* 62° 55' S. *Lon.* 60° 35' W.

**DECIZE**, *de-seez'*, a town of France, in the department of the Nièvre, 13 miles S.E. from Nevers. It stands on a rock in the middle of an island formed by the Loire, and has extensive coal and iron works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 3000.

**DEDDINGTON**, *ded'-ding-ton*, a parish and town of England, in Oxfordshire, 15 miles N.W. from Oxford. It consists of one principal street, and has a large market-square. *Pop.* 2024. It is a station on the Oxford and Rugby branch of the Great Western Railway.

**DEDHAM**, *ded'-ham*, a parish and village of England, in Essex, picturesquely situated on the Stour, 6 miles N.E. from Colchester. *Pop.* 1800.

**DEE**, a river of Wales, rising in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Irish Sea, about 15 miles below Chester.

**DEE**, a river of Scotland, rising in the Cairngorm mountains, on the N. side of the Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the German Ocean, at the town of Aberdeen. Its source has an elevation of 4000 feet, and it drains 1000 square miles of country. — Another in Kirkeudbrightshire, which, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Solway Firth, below the town of Kirkeudbright.

**DRE**, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into Dundalk Bay.

**DEEPING**, *de'-ping*, the name of three parishes of England, in Lincolnshire, distinguished by various prefixes, none of them with a population above 2000.

**DEER**, two parishes of Scotland, neither of them with a population above 5000.

**DEFIANCE**, *de-fi'-ance*, a county of Ohio, U.S., bordering on Indiana. *Area.* 414 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.

**DEHRA DOON**, *de'-ra doon*, a district of the N.W. Provinces in British India, consisting chiefly of a fertile valley, 50 miles long, by 15 broad. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 30° 32' N. *Lon.* between 77° 43' and 78° 24' E. — The tea-plant has been introduced and successfully cultivated in this district.

**DEIR**, *da'ir*, the name of many places in the East, the principal being 10 miles from Beyrout, in Syria. It is the chief town of the Druses, whose emir lives in its citadel.

**DE KALB**, *kâl'b*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 8000 and 15,000. They are situated in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois.

**DELAGOA BAY**, *del'-a-go'-a*, is situated on the E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by 20 broad. There is a settlement in the bay, supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 na-

## Delaware

tives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South-Sea whalers, who find it safe and commodious. The headland, which encloses it on the N., is in *lat.* 25° 58' S.; *lon.* 33° 15' E.

**DELAWARE**, *del'-a-war*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* 2120 square miles. *Desc.* It is generally low and level; the southern part is swamped, and the districts lying along the coast are marshy, and subject to inundations at certain periods of the year. It is chiefly an agricultural state, and includes many very fertile tracts of country. Cypress Swamp, a district which yields great quantities of pine timber, lies partly in the S. of this state, and partly in Maryland. A canal in the N. part of the state connects the Chesapeake river with the Delaware. *Pop.* about 113,000, and about 2000 coloured. *Lat.* between 38° 30' and 39° 47' N. *Lon.* between 74° 56' and 75° 40' W.—This state took its name from Lord Delaware, who was governor of Virginia in the reign of James I.

**DELAWARE**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 3000 and 40,000. They are in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.—Also, several townships with small populations.

**DELAWARE**, a river of the United States, rising in the Catskill mountains, and, after a course of about 300 miles, expanding into Delaware Bay, lying between the state of that name and New Jersey. It is connected by canals with the river Hudson and the Bay of Chesapeake, and is navigable from its mouth, as far as Philadelphia, for large vessels.

**DELAWARE BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic, which forms the estuary of the Delaware river, and receives its waters and those of several other smaller streams. *Ext.* about 60 miles long, and 18 wide, at the entrance between Cape Henlopen and Cape May. The coast is destitute of good natural harbours, but an artificial one has been formed within Cape Henlopen, by constructing a breakwater opposite the village of Lewiston.

**DELAWARES**, *THE*, an Indian tribe, formerly very numerous, but whose numbers have diminished before the white race, as is the case with all the tribes of "red" men. What remains of them are now settled on the banks of the Arkansas.

**DELFT**, *delft*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, 9 miles N.W. from Rotterdam. It is tolerably well built; most of the streets are divided by narrow canals, which are crossed by sixty-nine bridges. In the centre of the town there are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees. The principal buildings are the palace, in which William, prince of Orange, was assassinated in 1584, now converted into barracks; the council-house or town-hall, arsenal, the military engineering-academy, and several churches, containing various monuments. *Manf.* Earthenware, or counterfeit porcelain, called Delft ware; several kinds of fine cloth, and carpets. Butter, and next to it, beer, are the principal objects of the wholesale trade; tobacco-pipes, also, are made in quantities. *Pop.* 21,161.—It is the birthplace of Grotius and Leeuwenhoek, who lie buried here with William the Silent and the renowned Dutch admiral Van Tromp.

**DELFTSHAVEN**, *delfts-ha'-fen*, a small fortified

## Delhi

town of the Netherlands, on the bank of the Maese, 2 miles from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 3000, mostly engaged in fishing and ship-building.

**DELHI**, *del'-he*, a district of Hindostan, forming one of the administrative divisions of the N.W. Provinces, bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by Lahore, S. by Agra, S.W. and W. by Ajmeer, W. by the deserts of Moultan, S. by Ajmeer. *Area.* 8000 square miles. *Desc.* Sandy, and rendered fertile principally by artificial watering. The Jumna and its branches spread over portions of the district. It also contains the Delhi Canal and the Hansoti Nullah, a lake formed during the rainy season. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 75° and 80° E. The province of Delhi is divided into the five districts of Panceput, Hurriana, Delhi Rohtuk, and Goorgaon, of which Delhi has an area of about 600 square miles, with a population amounting to 300,000. *Lat.* between 28° 24' and 28° 54' N. *Lon.* between 76° 50' and 77° 30' E.—In the Rebellion of 1857 this was one of the most disturbed districts. (*See* DELHI.)

**DELHI**, a celebrated city of Hindostan, and for many years its capital, situated on the banks of the river Jumna, 103 miles N.W. from Agra. During the height of its splendour, it is said to have covered a space of 20 square miles; but the city is now about 7 or 8 miles in circumference. Its appearance in 1857 is thus described by a visitor:—"The inhabited part of it—for the ruins extend over a surface as large as London, Westminster, and Southwark—is about 7 miles in circuit, seated on a rocky range of hills, and surrounded by an embattled wall, which the English government have put into repair, and are now engaged in strengthening with bastions, a moat, and a regular glacis. The houses within are many of them large and high. There are a great number of mosques, with high minarets and gilded domes; and above all are seen the palace, a very high and extensive cluster of Gothic towers and battlements, and the Jumna Musjid, the largest and handsomest place of Mussulman worship in India. The chief material of all these fine buildings is red granite, of a very agreeable though solemn colour, inlaid, in some of the ornamental parts, with white marble; and the general style of building is of a simple and impressive character: it far exceeds anything at Moscow. On the morning of December 30, I rode to the tomb of the emperor Humaioun, 6 miles from the city, S.W. On my way I passed to the Agra gate, along a very broad but irregular street, with a channel of water, cased with stone, conducted along its middle. This is a part of the celebrated aqueduct constructed, in the first instance, by Ali Merdan Khan, a Persian nobleman in the service of the emperor Shah Jehan, and, within these few years, repaired by the English government. It is conducted from the Jumna, immediately on leaving its mountains, and while its stream is yet pure and wholesome, for a distance of about 120 miles. This is a noble work. Half way along this street stands the imperial palace of Shah Jehan, surrounded by a wall embattled and machicolated, with small round towers and two great gateways, each defended by an outer barbican. The whole is of red granite, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is a place of no strength, the walls being only calculated for bows and arrows, or musketry; but, as a kingly residence, it is one of the grandest that I have







DEMBEA OR TZANA, — LAKE.

## Delta

seen. It far surpasses the Kremlin; but I do not think that, except in the durability of its materials, it equals Windsor. From the gate of Agra to Humaioon's tomb, is a very awful scene of desolation. It is occupied by the ruins of the Delhi of old, founded by the Patan kings. The official name of the present city is Shah-jehanpore, 'city of the king of the world.' Humaioon's tomb is a fine building of granite, inlaid with marble." Such is the appearance of this far-famed city, which, in the rebellion of 1857, cost Great Britain so much of her best blood to recapture from the sepoys. *Pop.* about 150,000. *Lat.* 28° 39' N. *Lon.* 77° 18' E.—[For an account of the mutiny, see AGRA, BENGAL, CAWNPORE, &c.]

**DELTA**, *del-ta*, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter ( $\Delta$  delta) of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the eastern and western mouths of the Nile, and is said to have been formed by the accumulated mud and sand washed down by the Nile from the upper parts of Egypt.—As a geographical expression, the DELTA is applied to alluvial tracts, which are inclosed between the diverging branches of a river and the sea into which they flow. There are several deltas, the principal of which are those of the Nile and the Niger in Africa, and the Ganges in Asia.

**DELVINO**, *del-ve-no*, one of the principal towns of Lower Albania, 40 miles N.W. from Jassina. It was formerly the residence of a pasha, and is built on the side of a hill covered with orange-plantations. *Pop.* Not known.

**DEMAVEND MOUNT**, *dem-a-vend*, the highest peak in the Elburz chain, in Persia, 40 miles from Teheran. It is volcanic, and in the form of a cone. *Height*, 14,600 feet. *Lat.* 35° 60' N. *Lon.* 52° E.

**DEMBEA**, or **TZANA**, *dem-be-a*, a province of Abyssinia, including all the territory surrounding the great lake which bears its name.—The LAKE is 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 25, and contains several islands. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 37° 15' E.

**DEMIBA**, a river of Western Africa, falling into the W. Atlantic in *lat.* 9° 45' N.

**DEMERAPA**, *dem-a-rai-a*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° 50' N.; *lon.* 58° W.—A county of this country takes its name from it. (See GUIANA, BRITISH.)

**DEMIR-HISSAR**, *de-mir his-sar*, a town of European Turkey, on the Struma, 13 miles N.W. from Seres. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 41° 20' N. *Lon.* 23° 28' E.

**DEMMIN**, *dem-min*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, 70 miles N.W. from Stettin. It stands on a hill above the river Peene, near the spot where it is joined by the Trebel and the Tollense. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and has acquired some celebrity from the number of sieges it has sustained. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and hats. *Pop.* about 7000.

**DEMONA**, Val di, *dai-mo-na*, one of the old divisions of Sicily, which occupied the N.E. portion of the island. It is now divided into the provinces of Catania, Messina, and Palermo.

**DEMONTÉ**, *dai-mon-tai*, a town of N. Italy, near the Stura, with a citadel on a high rock, 15 miles S.W. from Coni. It contains several churches and an hospital. *Pop.* 7000.

**DEMOTICA**, *de-mo-te-ka*, a town of European

## Denis

Turkey, on the Maritza, 25 miles S. from Adrianople. It is tolerably well built, and has a citadel. *Pop.* 8000.

**DENBIGH**, *den-be*, the county town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, situated on the side of a craggy hill, on a branch of the Clwyd, 5 miles S. from St. Asaph. It was formerly surrounded with a strong wall, and defended by a castle, which was destroyed after the Restoration. Its principal buildings are a church, chapels for nonconformists of different denominations, a free grammar-school, assembly-room, town-hall, and market-house. *Manf.* Shoes and gloves. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 5946.

**DENBIGHSHIRE**, *den-be-sheer*, a maritime county of N. Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; W. by Caernarvonshire; N. by the Irish Sea; and S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. *Area.* 603 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous, but here and there interspersed with rich valleys. *Rivers.* The principal are the Clwyd, the Conway, the Dee, and the Alwan. *Pro.* Chiefly cattle, corn, barley, oats, and cheese. Goats and sheep are numerous. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and slate. *Manf.* Chiefly flannels and woollen goods. Near the village of Chirk is a cannon-foundry, and there are also some iron-forges. *Pop.* 100,778. The Holyhead railway crosses the N. part of this county.

**DENBY**, a township of England in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Barnsley.—*Pop.* 2000. Another, in Derbyshire, 7 miles from Derby. *Pop.* 1300.

**DENDER**, *den-der*, a small river of Belgium, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

**DENDERAH**, *den-de-ra*, a town of Upper Egypt, opposite Keneh, on the left bank of the Nile, remarkable for the fine antiquities which it contains. The great temple of Isis in this town is the admiration of every traveller; and it still remains in an almost entire state. It is 220 feet long and 50 broad, with a portico supported by 24 columns. The temple is situated in a court inclosed by a thick and lofty wall of sun-dried bricks; the sides of the courts are 1000 feet in length. *Lat.* 26° 15' N. *Lon.* 32° E.

**DENDERMONDE**, or **TERMONDE**, *den-der-mond*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of E. Flanders, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 miles S.W. from Antwerp. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, an asylum, hospital, and several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollens and lace. *Pop.* about 9000.—It is a station on the railway from Ostend to Mechlin. The painter Teniers resided in Dendermonde.

**DENIS**, or **DENYS**, *St., de-ne'*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Seine, 5 miles N. from Paris. Its abbey, founded by Dagobert I., is now used as an asylum for the orphan daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. This institution was established by Napoleon I. The church is built in the Gothic style, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure and the richness of its ornaments. In its vaults repose the ashes of most of the kings of France since Dagobert I. Some of these tombs are beautifully sculptured, and amongst other statues of the kings and queens of France, there is an exquisite figure of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette. The building is 416½ feet long and 106½ wide, with a spire 85



## Denizli

feet high. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, sheet lead, saltpetre, soda and chemicals; the town also possesses extensive flour-mills, dyeing works, and india-rubber manufactories. *Pop.* 22,000. —It is a station on the Railway du Nord.

**DENIZLI**, *de-neez-le*, a city of Asia Minor, 25 miles S.E. from Allah Shehr. In 1715, 12,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake, and since that event it has never regained its former importance. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* about 8000. *Lat.* 37° 50' N. *Lon.* 29° 15' E.

**DENMARK**, *den'-mark*, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, comprising two distinct parts:—1. Denmark Proper, comprising the peninsula of Jutland, Zealand, Funen, and the islands E. and W. of the Great Belt. 2. Greenland and the Faroe islands, and Iceland in the Atlantic, with the West India Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. The principal part is bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, S. by the Elbe, and E. by the Baltic and the Cattegat. *Area*, about 15,000 square miles, exclusive of the islands in the Atlantic and the West Indies, the area of which amounts to about 42,500 square miles. *Desc.* Continental Denmark forms a long and continuous plain, broken by few hills, or even gentle risings, a considerable portion of it being perfectly flat, and below the level of the sea. Along the coast are several winding creeks and bays, which are of essential benefit to navigation. The channels which separate the principal islands from the mainland, and from one another, are the Great Belt, the Little Belt, and the Sound. *Rivers.* None of any great size: next to the Elbe, the Eyder and the Trave are the largest. *Lakes.* Numerous, though small. The largest is Lake Arra, in Zealand. *Climate.* Temperate, but wet and foggy. The harbours of the country are rarely frozen; but it does sometimes happen that even the Sound is frozen over. The summers are not so fine as they are in countries having colder winters. *Pro.* The soil being various, and interspersed with moorland and marshes, especially in the west, much of the country is unproductive. The S.W. part of Jutland is generally fertile, and furnishes excellent pasture for cattle. The N.W. of Jutland, and the higher parts, extending N. and S. in the middle of the country, consist in a great measure of heaths covered with brambles. The common products are oats, barley, beans, pease, hops, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco; wheat is not cultivated to any great extent, and the forests are not extensive. Large herds of cattle are reared in the duchies and N. Jutland; besides sheep, goats, and horses. These last are bred for military purposes, and are exported in great numbers. *Commerce.* With regard to navigation, although the situation of Denmark was peculiarly favourable for it, this branch of industry was chiefly followed up by the inhabitants of the Haase Towns in the middle ages, and at a later period by the Dutch. It was not until the close of the 17th century that the Danes traded with distant countries in vessels of their own; but after the peace of Stockholm, in 1720, the commerce of Denmark greatly increased. This was greatly facilitated by the construction of canals in the kingdom. The most important of these is the Steckenitz canal, which by means of the river Trave, connects the Elbe and the Baltic. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, iron, hardware, wine, fruits, and colonial produce. *Exp.* Mostly agricultural produce, corn,

## Denmark

meal, butter, rape-seed cattle, hides, and salt and dried meats. *Rel.* Lutheranism. *Army.* About 50,000, of whom a fourth only are kept on active service. Besides the regular troops, there is a militia force amounting to 60,000 men. *Navy.* From 120 to 130 vessels, including carrying, in all about 1000 guns. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. Previous to 1834, the monarchy was absolute; but, at that time, a constitution was granted by the king, by which Jutland, the islands, and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were each allowed a representative in the Chamber, whose consent is necessary for levying taxes, &c., in their respective provinces. *Colonial possessions.* These consist of Iceland and the Faroe isles in Europe; a part of Greenland; Christiansburg, and other small places on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel; and the district and town of Serampore, in Bengal. In the West Indies, the more important settlements are Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John; but there are a number of smaller islands held by the Danish crown. *Pop.* 1,700,000. *Lat.* the principal part between 53° 22' and 57° 44' 5" N. *Lon.* between 8° 5' and 12° 37' E.—The first inhabitants of Scandinavia (comprehending Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) were descended from the Scythians, a people who had no fixed habitations; they roamed from place to place with their flocks and herds, and it is uncertain at what period they first settled in towns. The Cimbr, a German nation, next possessed themselves of Jutland, which, from this circumstance, obtained the name of the Cimbric Chersonese. The Teutones, another tribe of Germans, reduced Zealand, Funen, and the rest of the Danish islands. The Jutes and Angles succeeded the Cimbr in the Chersonese, and from the former the peninsula obtained its name of Jutland. In the 4th century, the inhabitants of these countries and of the N.W. of Germany, were called Saxons. They attempted to obtain possession of Britain, but could not gain a footing in that island, till the decline of the Roman empire, when Vortigern, a British prince, invited them over, about the year 450, to defend his country against the Scots. After they had repulsed those northern invaders, they quarrelled with the Britons who had called them in, and, at length, made themselves entirely masters of the southern part of the island. The Danes and Normans, or Norwegians, invaded and harassed the coasts of Gaul and Britain in the 8th century, and continued their incursions till the year 1012, when Sweyn, king of Denmark, made a complete conquest of England, and left it to his son Canute, who was, in 1030, king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were, after this period, governed by distinct sovereigns; but, in 1397, by the Union of Calmar (see CALMAR), the three kingdoms were reunited into one. This union, however, was frequently broken, and at length finally put an end to, by the revolt of Gustavus Vasa, of Sweden, against Christian II., in 1523. Norway, however, was still subject to Denmark, and so continued until 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden, under Bernadotte. During the wars in which Europe was embroiled in the latter part of the 18th century and the commencement of the 19th, by the ambition of Napoleon, Denmark incurred a heavy loss at the hands of the British, by the sea-fight off Copenhagen, known as the



## Denny

battle of the Baltic, in 1801, and the bombardment of that city, in 1807. The most remarkable event in the more modern history of Denmark, is the revolt of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, in 1848. After a severe struggle, however, the army of the duchies was defeated in the battle of Idstedt, in July, 1850, when they submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the king of Denmark. In 1863, the duchies again renewed the dispute with Denmark, and, under the pretext of assisting them in their claims, the armies of Prussia and of Austria entered Schleswig and Holstein. The Danes made a short but gallant struggle against the Austrians and Prussians, but were defeated. At the present time (1866), the Prussians retain possession of the Duchies, and the whole question remains in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

DENNY, *den'-ne*, a village and parish of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, 5 miles from Falkirk. Pop. of village, 3000; of parish, 5000.

DENT-DU-MIDI, *dawng doo me'-de*, an Alpine mountain on the frontiers of Savoy and the Valais. It was first ascended in 1784. Height, about 10,780 feet.

DENTON, *den'-ton*, a name common to several parishes and townships of England, none of them with a population above 3300.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX'S CHANNEL, *dawn'-tre(r)-ka'-toes*, a strait on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, separating Bruny Island from the mainland. Ext. 35 miles long, with a breadth varying from 3 to 9. Also the name of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° S. Lon. 151° E.

DROGHDA, *de-o'-gur'*, a large district of Central India, in the province of Nagpoor, situated to the E. of the Weir Gunga, between lat. 20° 30' and 22° N. The capital of the same name is rapidly falling into decay. Lat. 21° 43' N. Lon. 78° 35' S.—There is another place of this name in Bengal, in the district of Beerbhoom, which is visited yearly by pilgrims bringing water from the Ganges. Lat. 24° 32' N. Lon. 86° 40' E.

DEFEDELEN, *de-ped'-e-len*, a town of European Turkey. (See TEPELIN.)

DEPTFORD, *det'-ford*, a naval port of England, at the confluence of the Ravensbourne with the Thames, in the county of Kent, 3 miles S.E. from London Bridge. It is very irregularly built, and contains two parish churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters. It has a royal dockyard, with fine wet docks, and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores, established by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of upwards of 30 acres. There are also several private docks in the neighbourhood for building and repairing merchantmen. Among the educational and charitable institutions of Deptford may be mentioned the Royal Naval School, at New Cross, established in 1840, and two hospitals belonging to the corporation or society of the Trinity House; one built in 1685, and devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, together with the widows of such persons. The society of the Trinity House was founded, in 1512, by Sir Thomas Spert, for the increase and encouragement of navigation, and for the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant-ships on our coasts. Pop. 37,834.—It is a station on the London and Greenwich Railway.

## Derby, West

DEPUCH ISLANDS, *de'-pook*, a large collection of broken rocks lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, and attaining a height of upwards of 500 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 20° 38' N. Lon. 117° 44' E.

DERA DEEN PUNAH, a town in the Doab of Sind Sagur, in the Punjab, 32 miles N.E. from Mooltan.

DERA GHAAZEE KHAN, a town of the Punjab, near the right bank of the Indus, 33 miles S.W. from Mooltan, ceded to the British in 1849. It has an extensive commerce. Manf. Hardware, silk and cotton fabrics. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 30° 5' N. Lon. 70° 52' E.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, a town of Daman, a district of the Punjab, situated on the right bank of the Indus, 105 miles N.W. from Mooltan. It has a trade in salt and grain. Manf. Cotton stuffs. Pop. 8000. Lat. 31° 50' N. Lon. 70° 58' E.

DERAYEH, *El, de-ra'-ye(r)*, a town of Arabia, nearly in the centre of the district called El Nejd. It is tolerably well fortified, but after a siege of seven months, in 1819, it was nearly destroyed by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Lat. 24° 40' N. Lon. 46° E.—This was formerly the capital of the Wahabees.

DERBEND, or DERBENT, *der'-bend*, a town of Russia, the capital of the province of Derbend, or Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It stands at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, and is surrounded by strong walls rising out of the sea on the E. side of the town, and flanked and strengthened by massive bastions. The citadel, which is about half a mile square, is on an eminence on the W. of the town, and commands the whole place. Its harbour is the worst on the Caspian Sea, being so shallow that ships cannot approach the town. Pop. 12,000, mostly Mahometans. Lat. 41° 52' N. Lon. 48° 58' E. It was taken from Persia by Russia in 1722, restored to the former power in 1735, and retaken by the Muscovites in 1795.—This is a place of great antiquity, the walls being supposed to be 1500 years old.—The province of Derbend, or Daghestan, as it is indifferently called, comprises the plains on the W. shore of the Caspian, and was established in 1806. Pop. 40,000.

DERBY, *der'-be*, a town and borough of England, the chief town of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 35 miles from Birmingham. The town has several parish churches, the principal of which is the church of All Saints, which has a fine tower, 178 feet high, that is much admired for its architectural beauty. There are, besides, many chapels for Nonconformists, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a museum, arboretum, infirmary, town-hall, a gaol, a market-place, and an assembly-room. Its public institutions consist of a free grammar-school, connected with Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a philosophical society, a mechanics' institute, a county library, and several charitable establishments. Manf. Silk and cotton fabrics, hosiery, ribands, lace, porcelain, and spar. There are, besides these, manufactures of iron, lead pipes, shot, white and red lead, tin plate, soap, and several bleaching-grounds, melting-houses, and corn-mills. Pop. 43,091.—This town stands at the head of the navigation of the Derwent, and also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway.

DERBY, WEST, a chapelry of Lancashire, in-

Derbyshire

cluded in the borough of Liverpool. *Pop.* 52,694.

**DERBYSHIRE**, *der'-be-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by Nottinghamshire, S. by Leicestershire and Staffordshire, and W. by Staffordshire and Cheshire. *Area.* 1030 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque towards the N.W.; on which account this portion of the county is called the High Peak, while the eastern and southern parts are called the Low Peak. They are rich and well cultivated, and the surface is more level. In the High Peak, the scenery is of the most romantic kind, the greatest elevation being the peak near Ashop Moor, which is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It has, throughout, many wild caverns, incrustated with stalactites of various forms, among which the one denominated the "Devil's Cave," or "Peak's Hole," is the most remarkable; all of them, however, contain some singular curiosities. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, Derwent, Wye, Amber, Rother, Dove, Mease, Goyt, Dawley, and Erewash. Mineral springs are numerous; among which those of Buxton, Matlock, and Bakewell are particularly celebrated, and much frequented. *Pro.* Oats in the N., where much of the land is kept as pasture ground for cattle, and where, as in the S., dairy farming is extensively carried on. Upwards of 2000 tons of cheese are annually sold out of the county. In the High Peak large numbers of sheep are reared, but they are of a small size. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, coal, gypsum, lime, and a substance that is well known by the name of Derbyshire spar, which, in a variety of singular forms, is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns. There are also extensive quarries of grit, which afford excellent millstones and grindstones. Besides these, crystals called Derbyshire diamonds, jasper, chalcodony, and terra-vert, are also found. In the N.E. of the county there are iron works and manufactories; and many persons find employment in cutting and polishing marble and Derbyshire spar, either for useful or ornamental purposes. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton, silk, spinning and weaving; calico-printing is carried on, and there are needle-factories, tanyards, paper-mills, and hat and porcelain manufactories. *Pop.* about 339,327. Canals are numerous in this county, and it is to a large extent intersected with railways.

**DEREHAM, EAST**, *deer'-ham*, a market town and parish of Norfolk, 16 miles N.W. from Norwich. The church of this place is a very ancient structure, and contains a monument to the poet Cowper. *Pop.* of parish, 4363. Dereham is connected by a branch line with the Eastern Counties Railway.

**DEEG LOUGH**, *derg lok*, an expansion of the Shannon river, separating Connaught from Munster, in Ireland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 6. It receives several small rivers.—Also a LAKE in the county of Donegal, Ulster, 8 miles S.E. from Donegal. It contains the island called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is annually visited by a large number of votaries.

**DERRY**, *der'-re*, the prefix of several parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 3000 and 8000.

**DERRY**, a county and city of Ireland. (*See LONDONDERRY.*)

**DERRY**, several townships of the United

Despoto Dagh

States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**DERWENT**, *der'-went*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. Of Cumberland, which falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.—2. Of York, which, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Ouse at Barmby.—3. Another, which rises in the High Peak of Derbyshire, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

**DERWENT-WATER**, or **KESWICK LAKE**, *der'-went*, is in Cumberland. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with an average breadth of 1. It is very picturesque, and contains several islands covered with rich verdure and trees. There is a mass of soft land in this lake called the floating island, which occasionally rises to the surface of the water, and after remaining there for a short time, again disappears.—The RIVER Derwent enters it at the S. and leaves it at its N. extremity, and the town of Keswick is on the N.W. shore of the lake.

**DESAGUADERO**, *dais'-a-ga-dair'-o*, a river of Bolivia, which issues from the S. extremity of Lake Titicaca, and enters Lake Ullogas or Desaguadero after a course of about 200 miles.

**DESAIGNES**, *des'-ain*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, on the Doux, 16 miles S.W. from Tournon. *Pop.* 4000.

**DESEADA**, *dai'-se-a-da*, an island of the Little Antilles, 4 miles E. from Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. *Pop.* about 3000.—This was the first island discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. It belongs to the French.

**DESEMOGUE**, *dai-saim-bo'-gai*, a town of Brazil, on the Velhas, in the province of Minas Geraes, 400 miles S.E. from Goyaz. *Pop.* 5000.

**DESENZANO**, *dai-zain-za'-no*, a town of Lombardy, in the province of Brescia, situated 16 miles S.E. from the town of that name, and at the S.W. extremity of the Lake of Garda. Its streets are wide; it has two cathedrals, several churches, a convent, hospital, and philosophical society, a bishop's palace, college, and public library, and a fine old brick edifice called the Broletto, which was the old palace of the republic. It forms a fishing port on the lake; and on the hill which rises behind it there is an ancient castle. *Pop.* 3600. Garibaldi, in command of the Italian volunteers, defeated an Austrian force in this place in 1859.

**DESERT**, *des'-ert*, a prefix of several parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 3000 and 6000.

**DESERTAS, LAS**, *dai-sair'-tas*, a group of islands in the Atlantic, affording good pasture grounds for cattle. They lie to the S.E. of Madeira. The largest is not more than 6 miles long. *Lat.* 32° 30' N. *Lon.* 16° 30' W.

**DESNA**, *des'-na*, a large river of Russia, which, after a course of 500 miles, enters the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev. On its banks are the towns of Briansk, Elma, and Tchernigov.

**DESOLATION, CAPE**, *des-o-lai'-shun*, is the S.W. extremity of Nunarsoak Island, Greenland. *Lat.* 60° 50' N. *Lon.* 48° 50' W.—Also a HEADLAND of an island lying to the W. of Tierra-del-Fuego, S. America. *Lat.* 55° 45' S. *Lon.* 71° 37' W.

**DESPOTO DAGH**, *des-po'-to da*, a mountain-chain of European Turkey, forming one of the southern branches of the Balkan, and extending from the sources of the Maritza to a point a little to the W. of Adrianople. The highest



## Dessau

point of this range is about 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

DESSAU, *des'-sou*, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 70 miles S.W. from Berlin. The chief buildings are the palace of the dukes, and the government-house, an asylum, a riding-school, and some Lutheran and Catholic churches. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, hats; there are also some distilleries and breweries in the town. *Pop.* 12,000.

DESTERRO, *dais-tair-ro*, a fortified city of Brazil, nearly in the middle of the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 420 miles S.W. from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 7000.

DETMOLD, *det-molt*, a town of Germany, the capital of Lippe Detmold, situated on the Warra, 48 miles S.W. from Hanover. It contains a handsome palace and several churches, a gymnasium, hospital, and infirmary. *Manf.* Woollens and linen fabrics and leather. *Pop.* 5000.

DETROIT RIVER, or STRAIT OF ST. CLAIR, *det'-rwaw*, flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, separating the United States from Upper Canada. It is navigable for the largest vessels.

DETROIT, a city and port of entry in Wayne county, and the capital of Michigan, U.S., on the Detroit, 190 miles W. from Buffalo. It has a state-house, city-hall, a cathedral, several churches, market-houses, government magazines, museum, theatre, merchants'-hall, and several charitable institutions, literary societies, and schools. *Manf.* Brass and iron goods, leather, earthenware, pails, and window-frames. It also has docks for shipbuilding, and steam flour and saw-mills, and carries on a considerable trade on the lakes. *Pop.* 46,000.—This place was founded by the French in 1670, and constituted a city in 1815.

DETTINGEN, *det'-ting-en*, a village of Bavaria, on the Maine, 8 miles N.W. from Aschaffenburg. It is noted for a victory gained by the English, under George II., over the French, commanded by Marshal Noailles, in 1743. *Pop.* 500.—The name also of three towns in Wurtemberg.

DEUTZ, *doitz*, a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, of which it may be considered to form a suburb, and with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. *Manf.* Silks and velvets. *Pop.* 5000.

DEUX PONTS, *LES, doo pawng* (Germ. ZWELBRUCKEN, *tzvi brook'-en*), "Two Bridges," a town of Bavaria, capital of a district, formerly a duchy, of the same name, on the Erlbach, 50 miles N.W. from Carlsruhe. The principal public buildings are the Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic church formed out of the remains of the old ducal palace, the gymnasium, orphan asylum, and the hospital. *Manf.* Leather, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, cutlery, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6900.—From 1802 to 1814 this town, with its duchy, formed a department of France called Mont-Tonnerre. It was assigned to Bavaria in 1816, with other portions of territory, grouped together under the name of the Palatinate of the Rhine.

DEVA, *dai'-va*, the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing town and seaport in Guipuscoa, 20 miles W. from St. Sebastian. *Pop.* of town, 2500.

DEVA, a town of Transylvania, 50 miles N.W. from Hermanstadt. *Pop.* 4000, mostly employed in paper-making and copper-mining.

DEVAPRAYAGA, *de'-va-pra'-ya-ga*, a town of Northern Hindostan, 12 miles W. from Serinagar. It has a noted Hindoo temple, to which

## Devonshire

pilgrims resort in great numbers. *Pop.* not known. *Lat.* 30° 9' N. *Lon.* 78° 31' E.

DEVENTER, *dai-fen'-ter*, a fortified town of Holland, on the Yssel, 45 miles S.E. from Amsterdam. Its principal buildings are a cathedral, several churches, a town-hall, a college, and an observatory. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, and carpets, and a choice kind of gingerbread which forms an article of exportation: the traffic, in cattle, beer, butter, and cheese is also considerable. *Pop.* 14,500.

DEVERON, *dev'-e-ron*, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Banff.

DEVIL'S-BIT MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in the county of Tipperary and part of King's county, Ireland. It separates the basins of the Suir and the Shannon. The highest point is about 2080 feet above the level of the sea.

DEVIZES, *de-vi'-zes*, a town and borough of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 miles N.W. from Salisbury. It has two parochial churches, some chapels for dissenters, a town-hall, a gaol, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Silk, snuff, and malt. *Pop.* 4591.

DEVON, *dev'-on*, a river of Scotland, rising in the Ochil Hills, and falling into the Forth near Alloa. There is another smaller river, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

DEVONPORT, *dev'-on-port*, a seaport and borough town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the E. of the estuary of the Tamar, and connected with Plymouth. It is partially inclosed with fortifications, and on its sea side is defended by strong batteries. Its dockyard, which is the largest in Great Britain, occupies more than 150 acres, and comprises building slips roofed over with metal plates, an anchor smithery, rigging house, rope-walks, and store-houses of all kinds. The town contains two churches, besides the chapel in the dockyard, numerous chapels for nonconformists, barracks, military hospital, assembly-rooms, theatre, and official residences for the port admiral and general in command of the western district. *Pop.* 64,798.

DEVONSHIRE, *dev'-on-sheer*, a western county of England, bounded N. by the Bristol Channel, E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English Channel, and W. by the county of Cornwall. *Area.* 2585 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion is open and uncultivated; and Dartmoor occupies a considerable part of its S.W. half. (See DARTMOOR.) A considerable part of the surface, however, consists of fine valleys; whilst the climate is particularly mild, and on that account this county is the resort of invalids, especially those who are affected with pulmonary complaints, from all the northern counties of Britain. *Rivers.* The Exe, Tamar, Torridge, Teign, Taw, Dart, and Axe; nearly all of which have estuaries, which form good harbours. Plymouth Sound and Torbay are respectively on its S. and S.E. coasts, and between these are the excellent harbours of Dartmouth and Salcombe. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, fruit and vegetables; excellent cider is made, and the produce of the dairy is considerable, the Devonshire butter being the best in the world. The Devonshire red breed of cattle is highly valued; and large flocks of sheep are fed on Dartmoor. The coast abounds with herrings, pilchards, and mackerel at certain seasons of the year, but fish are plentiful at all times, and quantities are sent to the London markets.



De Witt Land

**Minerals.** Small quantities of gold and silver are sometimes found; antimony, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead, tin, iron, gypsum, and manganese. A beautiful kind of veined marble, called Devonshire marble, susceptible of a high polish, is also found. *Manf.* Druggets, serges, and coarse woollen fabrics, leather, shoes, lace, and earthenware. Shipbuilding and malting are carried on at the various ports. *Pop.* 584,373.

DE WITT LAND, a region on the N.W. coast of Australia, between *lon.* 120° and 123° W. and *lat.* 21° and 23° 30' S. Discovered in 1628.

DEWSBURY, *duse'-ber-e*, a township and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 31 miles S.W. from York. *Manf.* Blankets, and woollen stuffs generally. *Pop.* of parish, 35,000; of township, 18,100.—It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

DEYNZE, *dainse*, a town of Belgium, on the Lys, 9 miles S.W. from Ghent. It is famed for its gin-distilleries, breweries and tan-yards, and carries on a trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* about 4000. It is a station on the Ghent and Courtrai Railway.

DHALAK, *da'-lak*, an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles E. from Massouah. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with an average breadth of 13. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in the coral fishery.

DEHMER, *da'-me*, a hill state of India. *Area.* 35 square miles. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 31° 12' N. *Lon.* 77° 8' E.—It pays tribute to the British.

DHAMIR, a Sikh state in Hindostan, protected by the British. *Pop.* 3000.

DHAR, *dar*, a state of India, in the province of Malwa. *Area.* 1070 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding wheat, millet, rice, pulse, maize, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, hemp, and cotton. *Pop.* 105,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and is about 30 miles W. from Mhow. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 22° 35' N. *Lon.* 75° 20' E.

DHARMA, *dar'-ma*, a district of Kumaon, in British India. *Area.* 400 square miles. It consists of rocks and valleys, overlooked by mountains covered with perpetual snow, some of which attain a height of nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* between 30° 5' and 30° 30' N. *Lon.* between 80° 25' and 80° 45' E.

DHARWAR, *dar-war'*, a district of British India, in the province of Bejapore, inclosed by Belgaum, Mysore, Madras territory, and the dominions of the Nizam. *Area.* 3840 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and level. American cotton is grown in it to a large extent. *Pop.* 800,000. *Lat.* between 14° 16' and 15° 20' N. *Lon.* between 74° 50' and 76° E. Dharwar came into the possession of the British in 1818.—The chief town of this district, which is of the same name, is situated about 72 miles E. from Goa. *Lat.* 15° 28' N. *Lon.* 75° 5' E.

DHAWALAGIRI, *da-wal'-a-ge'-re*, a peak of the Himalayas, Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the highest point of the earth's surface. *Height,* 28,000 feet. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 82° 50' E.

DHOLPOOR, *dool-por'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, on the Chumbul, 35 miles S.W. from Agra. It has several mosques and tombs. *Pop.* not known. Dholpoor is the capital of a district of the same name, which has been rendered fertile by irrigation. *Area.* 1626 square miles. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 27° 57' N. *Lon.* between 77° 32' and 78° 30' E.

DHUBOVEE, *dub-bo-ve'*, a decayed town of

Diarbekir

India, 220 miles from Bombay. It bears the appearance of having once been large, its walls being three miles in circumference, with fifty-two towers. It has a richly-sculptured Hindoo temple. *Pop.* not known.

DHUMTOUR, or DUMTAUR, *dum-tor'*, a valley in the Punjab, British India, traversed by numerous streams, and containing a number of scattered villages, the inhabitants of which, in the aggregate, form a large population. Sugar is grown, and great numbers of cattle are reared.

DHURRUMPOOR, *dur-rum-poor'*, a Rajpoot state of India, in the province of Malwa, situated in the S. of the district of Dhar, on the N. bank of the Nerbudda. *Area.* 225 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. It has a town of the same name. *Lat.* 22° 10' N. *Lon.* 75° 26' E.

DIABLERETS, *de-abl'-rai*, a mountain of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons Berne and Valais. *Height,* 10,190 feet above the level of the sea.

DIAMANT, *de'-a-mang*, a town of Martinique, in the Antilles, 8 miles S. from Port Royal. It is near a volcanic mountain, called Morne de Diamant, nearly 1600 feet in height. *Pop.* 1600, of whom two-thirds were formerly slaves.

DIAMANTINA, *de'-a-man-te'-na*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Minas Gevas, 120 miles N. from Ouro-Preto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, 5700 feet above the level of the sea, and is the centre of a district with a population of 14,000, who are chiefly employed in gold and diamond washing. This trade was formerly monopolized by the Spanish government, but it is now open to any one who chooses to engage in it. *Lat.* 18° 28' S. *Lon.* 43° 50' E.

DIAMANTINO, a town 70 miles N. from Cnyaba, in the province of Malto Grosso. This town stands on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Paraguay, which was so called from the diamonds found in its basin by the Spaniards in the early part of the 18th century. *Lat.* 14° 25' S. *Lon.* 56° 5' W.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, *di'-a-mond*, is in the river Hooghley, 30 miles S.W. from Calcutta, British India.

DIAMOND ISLAND, is in the estuary of the Bassein river, Burmah. It is 12 miles S. from Cape Negrais, and abounds with turtles.

DIARBEEKIR, *de-ar'-be-ker'*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the pashalic of Diarbekir, 150 miles S.W. from Erzerum, and situated on the Tigris, which encircles it on the E., and is crossed by a bridge half a mile lower down. It is encompassed by a thick and lofty wall of black stone, flanked with towers. On the N. side of the town is a strong castle. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The houses are built of hewn stone, and present a handsome appearance, and many of them are elegant. There are several fine bazaars well stored with rich merchandize, and a large and magnificent mosque, formerly a Christian church. The Armenian cathedral is a handsome structure. *Manf.* Iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and Turkey or Morocco leather. *Pop.* 14,000, consisting of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, and Christians. *Lat.* 37° 55' N. *Lon.* 40° 30' E.—THE PASHALIC forms the W. part of Turkish Armenia, the Euphrates separating it, on the N.W. and S., from the pashalics of Erzeroum, Damascus, Marsh, and Sivas. It is traversed by the Upper Tigris. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° N. *Lon.* between 38° 30' and 41° 40' E.

## Dickson

**DICKSON**, *dik'-son*, a county in the W. of Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 724 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**DIDIER**, *St.*, *did'-e-ai*, a name common to many towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**DIDIER-LA-SEAUVE**, *St.*, *sai'-ove*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the upper Loire, 14 miles N.E. from Yssengeaux. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* 5000.

**DIE**, *de*, a town of France, on the Drôme, in the department of the Drôme, 27 miles S.E. from Valence. *Manf.* Silks, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

**DIE**, *St.*, *de'-ai*, a town and parish of France, in the Vosges, situated on the Meurthe, 24 miles N.E. from Epinal. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, iron, and wire-works. *Pop.* 9000.—In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries and copper mines.

**DIEBURG**, *de'-boorg*, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the province of Starkenburg, 9 miles E. from Darmstadt. It is the chief town of the department in which it stands, and which bears the same name. *Pop.* 3100.

**DIEGO**, *SAN*, *de-ai'-go*, a harbour in the Pacific, in Upper California. *Lat.* 32° 39' N. *Lon.* 117° 17' W.—A shoal in the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida and the mouth of the Mississippi.—A cape at the extremity of Staten Island, *Tierra-del-Fuego*.

**DIEMEN'S LAND**, *VAN*. (See TASMANIA.)

**DIEPPE**, *de'-ep*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the river Arques, 34 miles N. from Rouen. Its streets are tolerably regular. The principal public edifices are the parish church of St. James, an old castle on the W. side of the town, a college, theatre, public library, town-hall, and baths. The ramparts form a pleasant promenade, and the town proper communicates with a suburb called *Le Pollet*, by means of a flying-bridge. The harbour, though tolerably commodious, is narrow. The only seminary of note is a navigation school. *Manf.* Watches, lace, and ivory wares, sugar, cordage, and paper; there are also many yards for building ships and boats. *Pop.* 20,187, many of whom are engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries, which are important. It has daily communication with Newhaven and Brighton, by steam-boats.

**DIEST**, *de'-est*, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, on the Demer, 29 miles N.E. from Maestricht. It has three parish churches and several chapels. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7500. This town was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, but retaken by the French, and dismantled, in the same year. Since 1830 it has been surrounded with fortifications and made a place of great strength.

**DIEU LE FIT**, *de'-e(r) le(r) fe*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 18 miles E. from Montelimart. *Manf.* Pottery, woollen fabrics, leather, and glass. *Pop.* about 3500. In the time of the religious wars of France, between the Huguenots and Roman Catholics, this was a stronghold of the former.

**DIEUSE**, or **DUZE**, *de'-e(r)ze*, a town of France, in the department Meurthe, 26 miles N.E. from Nancy. Its principal public building is a large college. *Manf.* Hosiery and linen goods. It has several tan yards, and there are mines of rock-salt in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4000. The town is said to be built on the site of the *Decem Pag*i mentioned in Cæsar's "Commentaries,"

## Dinan

**DIGNE**, *deen*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Bleonne, a tributary of the Durance, 70 miles N.E. from Avignon. It is the seat of a suffragan bishop, a theological seminary, and a communal college. *Manf.* Leather; and it has a trade in dried fruits, woollen goods, hemp, honey, wax, cutlery, and kid-skins. *Pop.* 6544.

**DIJON**, *de-zhawng'*, an ancient walled city of France, formerly capital of Burgundy, and now the chief town of the department of the Côte d'Or, is situated between the rivers Ouche and Suzon, on the canal de Bourgogne, 160 miles S.E. from Paris. The streets are regular and well paved, and the houses, in general, are neat and commodious. The principal square, or Place Royale, is in the form of a horse-shoe, and contains the palace of justice, which was formerly the parliament-house of Burgundy, and the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy, now used partly as a museum and partly as the Hôtel de Ville. It has a magnificent cathedral, built about 1290, and several churches, remarkable for the richness of their architectural decorations, and a celebrated university; hospitals, prisons, public libraries, an orphan asylum, schools, and academies. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, silks, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 38,000. *Lat.* 47° 19' N. *Lon.* 5° 2' E.—This city is believed to have been founded by the Romans, and is the birthplace of Bossuet, Crebillon, Piron, Guyton, and other celebrated men. In its neighbourhood the famous St. Bernard was born, to whom a bronze statue is erected in Dijon. It is a station on the Paris and Lyons Railway.

**DILLINGEN**, *dil'-ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N.W. from Augsburg. It is surrounded by walls in a partially ruinous state, and contains several churches, chapels, a castle, and a residence for a bishop. It has also a lyceum, ecclesiastical seminary, and other schools, a town-house, hospital, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, and cutlery. *Pop.* 3500. There is another town of the same name in Rhenish Prussia, about 30 miles S.E. from Treves, on the river Saar.

**DINAGPORE**, *din'-a-ge-por*, the capital of a district of Bengal, situated on an island formed by the Pernawaba river, 215 miles N. from Calcutta. *Pop.* 25,000.—A British judge and revenue officers reside in this town.—The District is inclosed by Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajeshahy, Maldak and Bograh. *Area*. 2374 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile, the soil producing two crops of rice a year. It grows, besides, cotton, wheat, barley, millet, sugar, pepper, and ginger; horses, sheep, cattle, goats, and swine are also reared. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, paper, leather, and pottery-ware. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Lat.* between 24° 53' and 26° 38' N. *Lon.* between 82° 2' and 89° 16' E.

**DINAN**, *de'-nang*, a town of France, in the department Côtes-du-Nord, situated on the Rance, 13 miles S. from St. Malo. It is inclosed by walls, and is defended by an old castle, which now serves as a prison. The boulevards are planted with trees, and are laid out in gardens, which afford agreeable walks. Its principal buildings are the churches of St. Sauveur and St. Malo, a tower called the Tour de l'Horloge, a town-hall, commercial college, concert-hall, and public library. *Manf.* Sailcloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather. It has both beetroot-sugar factories and salt-refineries,



Dinant

besides a trade in hemp, thread, and linen. *Pop.* 8000.—This place was often besieged during the middle ages; and, in 1373, was taken by Duguesclin, and, in 1379, by De Clisson. It is the birthplace of Duclos, Mahé de la Bourdonnais, and Broussais.

**DINANT**, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 14 miles S. from Namur. Its principal buildings are a church, town-hall, palace, college, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Hats, paper, woollens, cards, cutlery, vinegar, gingerbread, hydromel, and glass. It has marble-works, soap-works, salt-refineries, and breweries. *Pop.* 7100.—This place was taken by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1466, when 800 of its inhabitants were taken by twos, tied back to back, and thrown into the Meuse. The town was also razed to the ground; but in 1493 it was rebuilt. In 1554 and 1675 it was again taken by the French.

**DINAPOOR**, *din-a-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 10 miles N.W. from Patna. It is an important military station, containing extensive barracks and cantonments for English and native troops. *Pop.* 16,000.

**DINARIC ALPS**, *di-nar'-ik*, a portion of the Alpine system, which connects the Julian Alps with the branches of the Balkan, in Turkey. (See ALPS and BALKAN.)

**DINDIGUL**, *din-di-gul'*, capital of a district in the S. of India, in the presidency of Madras. The town is 160 miles N.E. from Cape Comorin, and has a fortress of considerable strength. *Pop.* 3500.

**DINGLE**, *din'-gl*, a market town of Ireland, situated on a bay of the same name, in the county of Kerry, 25 miles S.W. from Tralee. It has a trade in corn, butter, iron, coal, salt, and earthenware, and the fisheries in the bay are valuable. *Pop.* 3900.

**DINGWALL**, *ding'-wawl*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ross. The town is pleasantly situated on the Firth of Cromarty, at the entrance of the Peffer, 11 miles N.W. from Inverness. The soil in the neighbourhood is rich and fertile. *Pop.* of parish, 2400; of town, 2100.

**DINKELSBUEHL**, *din'-kels'-bool*, a town of Bavaria, surrounded with a high wall, flanked with towers and ditches, 18 miles S.W. from Anspach. It has manufactures of woollen, fustian, stockings, and leather. *Pop.* 5200.

**DINWIDDIE**, *din-wid'-de*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 616 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.

**DIOS**, **NOMBRE DE**, *de'-os*, a town of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombreterre to Durango, and about 20 miles S.E. from the last named town. *Pop.* 7000.

**DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND**, *dirk har'-tog*, lies off the W. coast of Australia, and has a precipitous coast. *Ext.* 45 miles long, by 10 broad. *Lat.* 26° S. *Lon.* 113° E.

**DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS**, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by Commodore Byron, and discovered in 1765. *Lat.* 14° 5' S. *Lon.* 142° W.—The name also of several other islands and capes.

**DISENTIS**, *de-sen'-te*, a small town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 miles S.W. from Chur or Coire. It has a monastery, which was erected in the 7th century. *Pop.* 1500. This village stands at an elevation of about 3800 feet above the level of the sea.

Dnieper

**DISMAL SWAMP**, *dis'-mal*, a very large morass, nearly 30 miles in length, by about 10 broad, partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, about 300 square miles. Lake Drummond is situated in this swamp, and it is traversed by a canal named after it.—Mrs. Stowe here laid the scene of her novel "Dred: a tale of the Dismal Swamp."

**DISS**, *diss*, a town and parish of Norfolk, in England, on the Waveney, 20 miles S.W. from Norwich. *Manf.* Hempen cloth, hose, and stays. *Pop.* 3700.

**DITHMARSH**, **NORTH and SOUTH**, *dith'-marsh*, two districts which belong to the duchy of Holstein, Denmark, and lie between the Eider and the Elbe. *Area* of the N., 230 square miles; *pop.* 33,000; chief town, Heyden. *Area* of the S., 275 square miles; *pop.* 35,000; chief town, Meldorf.

**DITTON**, *dith'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, of which the largest is Thames Ditton, in Surrey, 12 miles W. from London, on the South-Western Railway. *Pop.* 2253.

**DIU**, *de-u'*, a fortified seaport town of Hindostan, situated on an island off the S. coast of the Guzerat peninsula. It belongs to the Portuguese. *Pop.* 3000. To the W. of this town is DIU-HEAD CAPE, in *lat.* 20° 43' N.; *lon.* 71° 3' 2" E.

**DIVEN**, *de'-ven*, a market town of Hungary, 20 miles S.E. from Alt-sohl. *Manf.* Chiefly glass. *Pop.* 2000.

**DIVIS**, *de-ve*, an old district of France, in the province of Dauphiné. It was ceded, in 1414, by Louis de Poitiers to Charles VI.

**DIXON ENTRANCE**, a strait on the W. coast of N. America, between the Prince of Wales Archipelago and Queen Charlotte Island. *Length*, from E. to W., estimated at 100 miles.

**DIZFUL**, *diz'-ful*, a city of Persia, on the river of the same name, crossed here by a bridge, 30 miles N.W. from Shuster. It is the chief mart in the province of Khuzistan. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000.

**DIZIER**, *St.*, *de'-ze-ai*, a town and parish of France, on the Marne, and in the department of the Upper Marne, 35 miles S.E. from Chalons. It is tolerably well built, and has a church, town-house, communal college, and court of commerce: the ruins of a strong castle are still to be seen near the town. *Manf.* Cotton and iron goods, with a trade in timber and iron. *Pop.* 8077.—The emperor Charles V. besieged and took this place in 1564; and in its neighbourhood Napoleon defeated the allies in two battles fought January 27 and March 27, 1814.

**DJOKJOKARTA**, *jok'-jo-kar'-ta*, a Dutch residency of Java, near the middle of the S. coast of that island. *Desc.* Fertile, and abounding in forests of teak-wood; the soil produces rice, coffee, and tobacco in abundance. *Pop.* 326,000.—The Town of the same name is the seat of a Dutch resident, and a native sultan, who has a body-guard of young females, completely armed and equipped, some of whom do duty on horseback. *Pop.* 90,000.

**DNIEPER**, *ne'-per*, anciently the Borysthenes, a large river of European Russia, which rises in a marsh in the forest of Volkonsky, in the government of Smolensk, and after a direct course of 620 miles, falls into the Black Sea on its northern side, between Oczakov and Kinburn. If its windings are calculated, its length would be not less than 1200 miles. Its principal



## Dniester

affluents are the Berezina, Droutz, Bug, Pripet, Soj, Desna, Soula, Chorol, and Samara.

**DNISTER**, *nees'-ter*, the ancient Tyras, a large river of Europe, which has its source in a lake amid the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and, after a winding course of 600 miles, empties itself into the Black Sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its principal affluents are the Tismenica, Stry, Bistritz, Podhorze, Stripa, and Sered.

**DOAB**, *do-ab*, the name given in India to any large or small tract of land enclosed between two rivers. The word signifies "two waters."

**DOBBERAN**, *dob'-be-ran*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburgh, 8 miles N.W. from Rostock. It has a sea-bathing establishment, and is much frequented for the sake of its mineral springs and baths. *Pop.* 3500.

**DÖBELN**, *de(r)'-beln*, a town of Saxony, 35 miles S.E. from Leipsic. It stands on an island formed by the Mulde, and has two churches, an hospital, and several schools. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and other goods. *Pop.* 7500.

**DOBRUDSCHA**, or **DOBRUSKA**, *do-broods'-ka*, a town of Bohemia, on the little Goldbach, 15 miles N.E. from Königsgratz. *Pop.* 2000.

**DOBRUDSCHA**, or **DOBRUSKA**, a district of European Turkey, forming the N.E. part of Bulgaria, having Silistria and the Danube on its W., and extending from the St. George mouth of the Danube, on the S., to Cape Kali Akra, on the Black Sea. *Desc.* Low, sterile, and marshy, but destitute of water fit to drink. Anciently this region was crossed from the Black Sea to the Danube by the wall of Trajan, which lay between Chernovada and Kustanje. This was one of the theatres of the Russian war of 1854-56.

**DOCE**, **RIO**, *do'-sai*, a river of Brazil, rising near the town of Ouro Preto, in the province of Minas Geraes, and, after a course of about 300 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 19° 30' S.

**DOCHART**, *dok'-art*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Lochy at Killin, and carries off the surplus waters of a LAKE of the same name.

**DODDINGTON**, *dod'-ding-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest, in Cambridgeshire, having a population of about 8000.

**DODGE**, *dodj*, a county in Wisconsin, U.S. *Area.* 900 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. It is intersected by the Du Lac and Chicago Railway.

**DÖDIBERG**, *do'-de-bairg*, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles S.W. from Glarus, having an elevation of nearly 11,900 feet.

**DOPRINES**, or **DÖVREFJELD**, *dofr'-felt*, a chain of mountains dividing Norway from Sweden. (See NORWAY.)

**DOGGER BANK**, *dof'-ger bänk*, an extensive sandbank in the North Sea, between the coasts of Denmark and England, the W. extremity reaching nearly to Scarborough, Yorkshire, and the E. to within 60 miles of the coast of Jutland. Its fisheries are important. In 1781 a naval battle between the Dutch and English fleets was fought on the Dogger Bank. Neither could claim the victory.

**DOGS, ISLE OF**, or **POPLAR MARSHES**, *dogs*, a portion of the county of Middlesex, in England, opposite Greenwich, formed by the windings of the Thames,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from St. Paul's.—It takes its name, according to one tradition, from the king's hounds having formerly been kept

## Domingo, San

here; but other authorities say that its real name was the "Isle of Ducks," in allusion to the number of wild fowl frequenting the spot.

**DOKO**, *do'-ko*, a region of tropical Africa, lying to the S. of Abyssinia, inhabited by a pigmy race of negroes. They are in a wild state, wearing no covering whatever, and subsisting on roots, honey, and reptiles. The men have no beards, and are supposed to be the pigmies of the ancients. *Lat.* 3° N. *Lon.* 37° E.

**DOL**, *dol*, an old town of France in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. from St. Malo. It possesses a fine old gothic church, formerly a cathedral, built of grey granite. The surrounding country produces corn, cider, and flax, and salt is obtained from the marshes. *Pop.* 4200.

**DÔLE**, *dole*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Doubs, 28 miles S.E. from Dijon. The principal buildings are the court of justice, the church of Notre Dame, two hospitals, an old building called the Tour de Vergy, which serves as a prison, and a theatre. It has also a public library, and the remains of a castle built in the 12th century by Frederick Barbarossa. *Manf.* Straw hats, leather, earthenware, hosiery, optical instruments, and wax candles. *Pop.* 10,600.—This place was founded by the Romans, and was the capital of Franche Comté, till it was united to France. Its fortifications were of great strength till 1674, when they were dismantled.

**DOLGELLY**, or **DOLGELLEU**, *dol-geth'-le*, a parish and irregularly built town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth. 46 miles W. from Shrewsbury. Its principal public edifices are a parish church, several dissenting chapels, a county-hall, gaol, market-house, and town-hall. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* of parish, 1600; of town, 2217.—In 1404 Owen Glendower held a parliament here.

**DOLLAR**, *dol'-lar*, a parish and village of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, 10 miles N.E. from Stirling. *Pop.* 1600.—In 1819 an academy was founded here, under the will of Captain McNab, who, from being a poor ship-boy on board a coasting vessel, became a man possessed of great wealth. He left £90,000 for the purpose. The building is a noble structure, in the Grecian style, and the branches taught in it are English, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, the modern languages, geography, drawing, mathematics, and botany. The fees are regulated by a graduated scale; but an excellent education can be obtained by the poorer classes for eightpence a quarter for each class attended.

**DOLLART BAY**, or **THE DOLLERT**, *dol-lart'*, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between Hanover and the Netherlands, to the mouth of the river Ems. It is said to have been formed, in 1277, by an inundation of the sea, which swept away nearly 34 villages. The land which was then covered by the ocean is now being gradually reclaimed.

**DOLORES**, Nostra Señora de los, *do-lor'-ais*, a town of the Mexican empire, 24 miles N.W. from Guanajuato. Here, in 1810, commenced the troubles which ended in the independence of Mexico.

**DOMINGO, SAN**, *do-min'-go*, the capital of the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, in the W. Indies, and the oldest city founded by Europeans in the Western hemisphere, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbour. The plan of the city is quadrilateral, and it is wholly

## Domingo

surrounded by a rampart. The houses are well-proportioned, with flat roofs, and a courtyard in the middle, with surrounding galleries inside, and balconies to the street. Its public buildings are a cathedral, which was finished in 1540; a barracks, in which is the arsenal; a palace, and several convents and nunneries. Its trade is very limited, the harbour being unfit for large ships. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 18° 29' N. *Lon.* 69° 59' W.—About the year 1586 the city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake.—The name of several settlements, villages, and rivers in South America.

DOMINGO. (See HAYTI.)

DOMINICA, REPUBLIC OF, *dom'-e-né-ka*, a government in the E. part of the Island of Hayti, founded in 1843. *Pop.* 50,000.

DOMINICA, an island in the W. Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, lying about 20 miles to the N. of Martinique. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 12. *Desc.* The island is of volcanic origin and mountainous, interspersed by many rich and beautiful valleys. Its highest summit, Morne Diablotin, attains an elevation of about 5500 feet, which, with the exception of some of the mountains of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, is higher than any peak in the other W. India islands. It is well watered. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, maize, cotton, cacao, tobacco, timber, and cabinet wood. Poultry, game, and bees are abundant. *Exp.* Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cane-juice, cacao, and copper-ore. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.* 15° 30' N. *Lon.* 61° 30' W.—The chief town is Roseau, on the W. coast of the island. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was claimed alternately by England, France, and Spain: it was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMMEL, *dom'-mel*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in N. Brabant, and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the Aa at Bois-le-Duc.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, *dó'-mo dos'-so-la*, a town of N. Italy, on the Toce, at the foot of the Simplon route, 20 miles from Pallanza. It has an old castle, a handsome parish church adorned with fresco paintings, and several palaces belonging to members of the Piedmontese nobility. The town was held by France from 1796 to 1814, after which time it was restored to Piedmont.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, *dom'-rai-me*, a village of France, in the department of the Vosges, 7 miles N. from Neufchâteau. It is the birthplace of Joan of Arc, and has a monument to her memory.

DON, *don*, a river of Scotland, rising in Ben Avon, and, after a course of about 60 miles, falling into the North Sea, 2 miles from Aberdeen.—Another in England, rising in the moors near Penistone, Yorkshire, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Ouse at Goole. It communicates by canals with the Calder and the Trent.

DON, one of the largest rivers of European Russia, which issues from a small lake in the government of Tula, and, after a winding course of nearly 1000 miles, falls into the Sea of Azov by many mouths. It is united by canal with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga; and thus connects the Sea of Azov with the Caspian.

DON, a river of France, in the departments Maine-et-Loire and Ile-and-Vilaine. After a course of about 40 miles, it unites with the Vilaine, 6 miles N.E. from Redon.

DON, country of the Cossacks, a government of European Russia, between the governments

## Donegal

of Voronej and Ekaterinoslav on the N. and W., the province of the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov on the S., and the governments of Saratov and Astrakhan on the N. and E. *Pop.* 700,000. (See COSSACKS and RUSSIA.)

DONA, *SAN, do'-na*, a town of N. Italy, on the Piave, 18 miles N.E. from Venice. *Pop.* 4500.

DONABUE, *don-a-boo'*, a town of British Burmah, 65 miles N.W. from Rangoon. In 1825 the British were repulsed here by the Burmese, and again in 1853, when several officers were slain.

DONAGHADEE, *don-a-ha-de'*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Irish Channel, 16 miles N.E. from Belfast. It consists of two principal streets, intersected by narrow lanes, and has a harbour, with a light-house. It is the chief station of a coast-guard district. *Pop.* 2671.—Many of the female inhabitants are employed in embroidering muslins for the Glasgow houses, whilst others are engaged in flax-mills. The harbour is inclosed by a new and well-built pier, occupying an area of 7 acres and sufficiently large to accommodate 60 or 70 vessels of considerable tonnage.

DONAGHMORE, *don-a-mor'*, the name of a number of parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 40 and 10,000.

DONAGHMOYNE, *don-a-moin'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 3 miles from Carrickmacross. *Pop.* 11,000.

DONAUESCHINGEN, *don'-ou-es-shing'-en*, a town of Southern Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, 38 miles N.W. from Constance. *Pop.* 3000.—In the vicinity of this place is a spring, which is considered to be the fountain-head of the Danube.

DONAUEWERTH, *don'-ou-vairt*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 25 miles N.W. from Augsburg.—The duke of Marlborough forced a strongly intrenched camp of the Bavarians near this town in 1704.

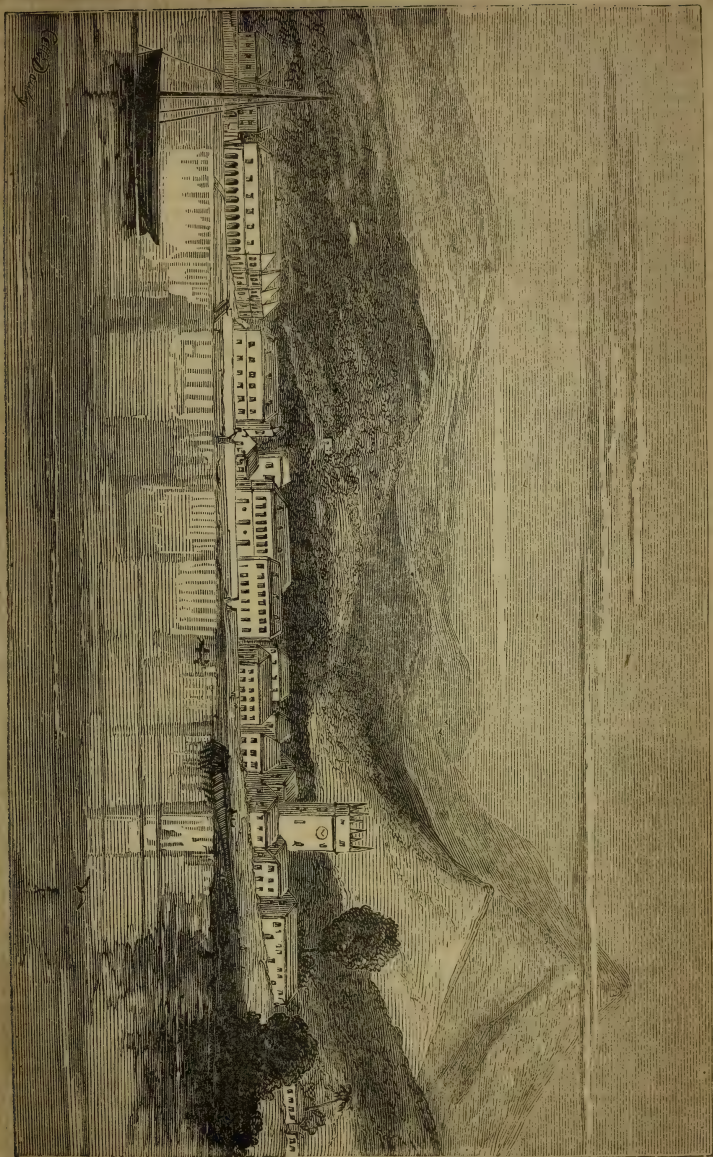
DON BENITO, *be-ne'-to*, a town of Spain, 58 miles E. from Badajoz. It is the capital of a district of the same name comprising 8 villages. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 15,500.

DONCASTER, *don'-kas-ter*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Don, or Don, 18 miles N.E. from Sheffield. It is well built, kept remarkably clean, and consists of one main street, besides several other smaller ones. Its principal buildings are the parish church, which has been rebuilt since 1850, Christ church, several chapels, a town-hall, theatre, gaol, lyceum, market-house, a corn-exchange, the mansion-house, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen spinning, glove and stocking knitting, ropes, agricultural implements and machines. *Pop.* 17,632.—The races held near this town take rank among the principal meetings of this kind in the kingdom, and were established in 1703. In 1776 the celebrated St. Leger stakes were founded, and took their name from Colonel St. Leger, who resided in the vicinity of the town. These stakes are for three-year-old animals, and amount, annually, to £4000 or £5000. The racecourse is one of the finest in England, and is nearly two miles in length. Doncaster is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

DON COSSACKS, COUNTRY OF. (See DOX, COSSACKS OF THE.)

DONEGAL, *don'-e-gawl*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and









# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Donegal

Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. *Area*, 1865 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a vast deal of waste land in the form of bogs. The soil, generally speaking, is far from fertile, and the country is but very thinly wooded. *Rivers*, The Finn, the Derg, the Deele, the Erne, the Gweebarra, the Owenea, the Lecannan, and the Swilly. *Lakes*, Numerous, the chief being Lough Derg. *Pro.* Oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. Its fisheries are important, and afford employment to a large number of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 238,000.

DONEGAL, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 10 miles N. from Ballyshannon. *Pop.* 1541.—This place gives the title of marquis, in the Irish peerage, to the family of Chichester.

DONEGAL, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

DONEGAL BAY, an indentation of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, extending 25 miles between Ballyconeral Point on the S., and Malin Bay Head on the N. It is about 20 miles wide at its entrance, and receives several rivers.

DONETZ, *do-netz'*, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal tributary of the Don. It rises in the government of Koursk, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Don, 40 miles N.E. from Novo Tcherkask.

DONGOLA, *don-go'-la*, a town on the Nile, and capital of a province of the same name, in Nubia. It stands on the W. bank of the Nile, and is important both as a place of trade and a military dépôt. It has an indigo-factory, but its chief traffic is in slaves, which it exchanges for goods of different kinds from Cairo. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 19° 10' N. *Lon.* 30° 22' E.—The PROVINCE lies in the valley of the Nile, between *lat.* 18° and 19° 40' N. Ibrahim Pacha took it from the Mamelukes in 1820.

DONGURPOOR, or DONGEPORE, *don-ger-poor'*, a native state of India, with a chief town of the same name, in the province of Rajpootana. *Area*, 1000 square miles. It has a small armed force, and pays tribute to the British. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 23° 35' and 24° 3' N. *Lon.* between 73° 40' and 74° 18' E.

DONNINGTON, *don'-ning-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 2000. The principal is in Lincolnshire, which has a market town of the same name, connected by canal with Boston.

DONNYBROOK (ST. MARY'S), *don'-ne-brook*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, Leinster, 2 miles S.E. from Dublin. It includes several small towns, whose united population is estimated at 12,151.—The village of Donnybrook contains about 1200 inhabitants, and has long been famous for its fair, which is held during the week commencing August 26th.

DONZY, *dawn'-ze*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Nièvre, situated on the Nonain, 25 miles N. from Never. *Pop.* 4200.

DOON, *doon*, a town parish of Ireland, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, 10 miles from Tipperary. *Pop.* 700.

DOON, a lake and river of Ayrshire, Scotland. The river rises in the lake, and, after a course of 18 miles, falls into the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles S. from Ayr. It is celebrated by Burns in his beautifully plaintive lyric, beginning,

"Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon."  
The LAKE is 22 miles S.E. from Ayr, and is 5 miles long, by nearly a mile in breadth.

## Dornach

D'OB, or DORES MONTS, *dor*, a mountain group of France, belonging to the Auvergne, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. They are volcanic, and their principal summit is the Puy de Sancy, which has an elevation of nearly 6200 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Dor and Dogne, which form the Dordogne, have their sources in them.

DORA BALTEA, and DORA RIPAIRA, *dor'-a*, two rivers of N. Italy, tributary to the Po. The Dora Baltea rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino, and, under the French, gave its name to a department. The Dora Ripaira rises in the Cottian Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Po near Turin. There are several towns on the banks of both rivers.

DORCHESTER, *dor'-chest-er*, the chief town of Dorsetshire, in England, situated on a slope rising from the river Frome 8 miles N. from Weymouth. It consists principally of three spacious streets, and has four churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, three almshouses, a county gaol, town-hall, market-house, shire-hall, theatre, cavalry barracks, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Chiefly serges; there are many breweries in the town, and it carries on a large trade in beer. *Pop.* 6823. Dorchester was an important station of the Romans, and was one of the seats of the "Bloody Assize" held by Judge Jefferies in the west of England, in 1685, after the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth.—A station on the South Western and Great Western Railways.

DORCHESTER, a town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, 9 miles S.E. from Oxford. *Pop.* 1100.

DORCHESTER, a township of Massachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 8000, employed in the fisheries and various manufactures.

DORCHESTER, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake. *Area*, 604 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000, of whom about a fourth are blacks.

DOROGNE, *dor'-done*, a large river of France, formed by the union of the Dor and Dogne, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Garonne, 15 miles below Bordeaux.

DOROGNE, a department of France, adjoining the departments of the Gironde, Charente, and Corrèze. *Area*, 3535 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, in others marshy, and in others dry and sandy. Much of it is uncultivated. It is divided into five arrondissements, called after their chief towns, Périgereux, Bergerac, Nontron, Ribérac, and Sarlat. *Rivers.* The Dordogne and the Vézère. *Pro.* Rye, buckwheat, maize, and chestnuts. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, lead, manganese, lithographic stones, and marble. *Manf.* Paper, brandy, liquors, and iron wares. *Pop.* 502,000.

DORDRECHT, *dort'-rekt*. (See DORT.)

DORKING, *dor'-king*, a town of Surrey, near the river Mole, 22 miles S.W. from London. It consists of three principal streets, well paved and lighted with gas, and has a trade in lime, flour, and poultry. This last is a peculiar breed, having five claws, and is in great demand for the London market. *Pop.* 7000. A station on the South-Eastern Railway.

DORNACH, *dor'-nak*, a village of Switzerland, 20 miles N.E. from Soleure, remarkable for the victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499, and which gave Switzerland

Dornoch, Firth of

her independence. *Pop.* 700.—Maupertuis, the mathematician, was buried in the churchyard of this place.

**DORNOCH, FIRTH OF**, *doɹ'-nok*, an arm of the sea, in Scotland, dividing the S. part of Sutherlandshire from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide.

**DORNOCH**, a town and parish of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the N. coast of the Firth of Dornoch, 25 miles N.E. from Dingwall. *Pop.* of parish, 3000; of town, 600.—The bishops of Caithness resided here up to the time of the Revolution. Gilbert Murray, one of them, is supposed to have built the cathedral in the 13th century, and was canonized under the name of St. Gilbert.

**DORPAT, DORPET, DORP, or DERPT**, *doɹ'-pat*, a town of European Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 122 miles N.E. from Riga. A university was established here in 1802, by the emperor Alexander. It had originally been founded in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but had been suppressed in 1656. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 58° 22' N. *Lon.* 26° 43' E.

**DORSET**, *doɹ'-set*, a post township of Bennington county, Vermont, U. S., 27 miles N.E. from Bennington. *Pop.* 1500.

**DORSETSHIRE**, *doɹ'-set-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British Channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. *Area.* 987 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale in the S., level in the N., and traversed in the centre by chalk downs, on which large numbers of sheep are fed. *Rivers.* The principal are the Stour, Frome, Piddle, Char, Yeo or Ivel, and Wey. There are mineral waters in many parts of the county. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, hemp, and linseed. The dairy farming is an important branch of industry in Dorsetshire, and great quantities of butter are sent to London. *Minerals.* A bituminous slaty coal, two kinds of freestone, quarried in the isle of Portland, and in Purbeck a kind of coarse marble and potter's clay. *Manf.* Twine, cordage, netting, sacking, sailcloth, linens, silks, and woollens. The mackerel fishery is carried on between Lyme and Portland, from April to June, and other fish frequent the coast in great variety. *Pop.* 188,789.

**DORT, DORAT, or DORDRECHT**, *dort*, one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse, 11 miles S.E. from Rotterdam. Among the public buildings are the great church, with a lofty tower and chimes; an elegant town-house, the exchange, the church of St. Nicholas, hospitals, and other institutions. The situation of Dort is highly favourable for trade, and the harbour sufficiently commodious. Great quantities of timber are floated here from Switzerland and Upper Germany down the Rhine. It has several docks for shipbuilding; and a brisk traffic is carried on in yarn and linen, as well as in salt, flax, corn, and oil. There are also some sugar-refineries, tobacco-factories, and saw-mills. The salmon fisheries are productive. *Pop.* 23,238.—This place was the original residence of the counts of Holland, and, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared in this town. In 1618 and 1619 the synod which pronounced against the doctrines of Arminius was also held here. It is the birth-place of the brothers de Witt.

**DORTMUND**, *dort'-moond*, a walled town of

Douglas

Prussian Westphalia, on the Emsche, 45 miles N.E. from Cologne. It is chief town of a circle of the same name in the government of Arnberg, and the seat of several courts and public offices. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, nails, and tobacco. *Pop.* 23,372. In 1815, this place was given to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna. A station on the Cologne and Minden Railway.

**DOTIS**, *do'-tis*, a market-town of West Hungary, 13 miles S.E. from Komorn. It has several churches and chapels, a college, gymnasium, high school, and the remains of a castle, once the residence of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary. *Manf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 5000.

**DOUAI, or DOUAY**, *doo'-ai*, a fortified town of France, on the small river Scarpe, 18 miles S. from Lille. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, and thread. The principal buildings are a cannon-foundry, an arsenal, an artillery school, a theatre, public library, and several hospitals. It has been long noted for its university, and also for its English schools. *Manf.* Lace, cottons, gauzes, glass, soap, earthenware, and sugar. *Pop.* 24,456.—This place was taken by the allies, under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1719.

**DOUBS, doob**, a department of France, bounded on the E. by Switzerland, and on the S.W. by the department of the Jura. *Area.* 2020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in many parts, with excellent pasture for a valuable breed of draught-horses which it possesses. It is divided into four arrondissements, which take their names from their chief towns, Besançon, Portarlise, Baume, Montbelliard. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, and gypsum. *Pop.* 297,000.—The River, from which the department takes its name, passes through it, rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and washing St. Hypolite, Besançon, Dôle, &c., in a course of 288 miles, it enters the Saône, near Verdun.

**DOUCE, doos**, a mountain in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, 6 miles from Bray. *Height*, about 2400 feet.

**DOUDEVILLE, dood'-veel**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 25 miles N.W. from Rouen. *Manf.* Coarse cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 3800.

**DOUVE, doo'-ai**, a small town in the department of Maine and Loire, 23 miles S.E. from Angers, with a manufacture of druggets and tammies. *Pop.* 3337.—Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock by the Romans, as is supposed, and the ruins of a palace that belonged to king Dagobert I. of France.

**DOUGLAS**, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8 miles S. from Lanark. *Pop.* of parish, 2500; of village, 1400, mostly employed in collieries and cotton-factories.—Also a small river which joins the Clyde.

**DOUGLAS**, a seaport and chief town of the Isle of Man, on the S.E. shore, 80 miles N.W. from Liverpool. The harbour is spacious and safe, and it has a parish church, four chapels of ease, several chapels for Nonconformists, a court-house, the Odd Fellows' Hall, a hospital, a free grammar-school, custom-house, assembly rooms, mechanics' institute, and four public libraries. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, canvas, paper and cordage. *Pop.* 12,511. Douglas has steam communication with Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Dublin.



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Doullens

**DOULLENS**, *dool'-len*, a town of France, 15 miles N.E. from Amiens. It has a citadel, theatre, and a trade in cotton yarn, hempen cloths, and corn. *Manf.* Canvas, leather, and beetroot sugar. *Pop.* 4900. This town was taken by the allies in 1814.

**DOURO**, *doo'-ro*, a large river in Spain, which rises on the borders of Aragon, and, flowing W., traverses more than half the width of Spain and the whole of Portugal. After a course of 400 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, 3 miles from Oporto. Its basin is the largest in the Spanish peninsula. The wine country of the Douro begins 50 miles to the E. of Oporto.—This river was crossed in 1809 by the British army under the duke of Wellington, when he surprised the French under Marshal Soult, and won the battle of Oporto.

**DOURO**, **DUEIRO**, or **BEIRA MAR**, a subdivision of the province of Beira in Portugal, comprising the districts of Porto, Aveiro, and Coimbra, having the Atlantic on W., and, on its other sides, the provinces Minho, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. *Area.* 3872 square miles. *Pop.* 900,000.

**DOURO**, **PULO**, an island of the Island Archipelago, 35 miles from Timor, almost barren, and yielding little else than spelt and beans. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 10° 48' S. *Lon.* 122° 41' E.

**DOUSTRE**, and **DOUVE**, *doostr*, two rivers of France, the former, after a course of about 30 miles, joining the Dordogne at Argentat; and the latter, after a course of 30 miles, entering the English Channel at Carentan.

**DOUX**, *doo*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Ardèche, and, after a course of 25 miles, joins the Rhone near Tournon.

**DOUZE**, *la, dooze*, a river of France, traversing the departments Gers and Landes, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Midouze at Mont-de-Marsan.

**DOVE**, *dvo*, a river of England, rising near Buxton, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Trent below Burton.

**DOVER**, *do'-ver*, a seaport town of England, in Kent, situated on a small stream which falls into its harbour, 88 miles E.S.E. from London. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to a point; the upper part called the Town, and the lower the Pier. It has four churches, numerous chapels for Nonconformists, a town-hall, and a gaol: a free school, a charity school, and a hospital. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presenting a precipitous cliff, 320 feet above the sea. It has casemated batteries, a bomb-proof magazine hewn out of the solid rock, and barracks capable of accommodating from 3000 to 4000 men. Altogether it covers an area of 35 acres, and within the last few years its fortifications have been augmented and strengthened to an extent which has rendered it an impregnable fortress. It is estimated that these works have cost £150,000. The harbour consists of three basins, of which the outer one is inclosed by two piers 150 feet apart; further improvements are in progress which will render the whole an important harbour of refuge. It is the principal place of embarkation for France, and has constant communication with Calais by steam packets. It has a thriving coasting trade, and imports from the continent eggs, fruit, and

### Downs

other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 24,970. *Lat.* 51° 7' N. *Lon.* 1° 18' E. This town is the terminus of the South-Eastern, and London, Chatham and Dover Railways.

**DOVER**, the name of several towns in the United States, with populations ranging between 2000 and 9000.

**DOVER**, **STRAIT OF** (the French *Pas-de-Calais*), connects the English Channel with the North Sea, and separates England from France. It extends from Cape Griz-Nez and Dungeness on the N.E., to Calais and the South Foreland. *Length*, 22 miles, with a breadth of 21 miles at its narrowest point. A submarine telegraph to the coasts of England and France crosses the strait.

**DOWLETABAD**, or **DOWHITABUD**, *dou-la-ta-bad*, a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 10 miles N.W. from Aurungabad. The fort stands on the summit of a mountain 500 feet high, and commands the town. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 19° 52' N. *Lon.* 75° 35' E.

**DOWN**, *down*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and Belfast Bay, E. and S. by the Irish Sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. *Area.* 956 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but fertile in many parts. The Mourne mountains occupy a portion of it, and attain an elevation of nearly 2500 feet above the level of the sea in Slieve Donard. *Rivers and Lakes.* The Bann, Lagan, and Newry; and there are numerous small lakes in different places, the chief of which is Lough Strangford. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, flax, and barley. Little wheat is grown, and the cattle are small and not held in much estimation. Great numbers of pigs are reared for the Newry and Belfast markets. *Minerals.* Copper and lead are found, and black marble susceptible of a high polish, with slate, coal, freestone, and crystals. *Manf.* Kelp is made along the coast; but the principal are linens and muslins, hosiery, leather, and salt. The fisheries afford employment to many of the inhabitants of the towns and villages along the coast. The county exports butter, hides, pork, and skins, with considerable quantities of its manufactured goods. *Pop.* 299,302.

**DOWN**, or **DOWN-PATRICK**, the chief town of the above county, situated near the mouth of the Quoyle, on a branch of Lough Strangford. 20 miles S.E. from Belfast. It consists chiefly of four main streets, intersected by several lanes. The principal public buildings are a cathedral which has been lately rebuilt, a parish church, chapels, schools, court-house, infirmary, prison, barracks, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Linen, soap, and leather; and it has several breweries. It has holy wells, which are visited by Roman Catholic pilgrims. *Pop.* about 4156.

**DOWN**, the name of four parishes in England, three in Devon and one in Kent, none of them with a population above 700.

**DOWNE**, a township of Cumberland county, New Jersey, U.S. *Pop.* 2000.

**DOWNHAM**, *down'-ham*, a town and parish of Cambridge, 3 miles N. from Ely. *Pop.* 2300.

**DOWNHAM-MARKET**, a market-town and parish of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 11 miles S. from Lynn. *Pop.* 3300.

**DOONS**, **THE**, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, opposite Ramsgate and Deal. This well-known roadstead affords a most valuable

Downton

refuge to shipping, the Goodwin Sands serving as a breakwater. Several hundred vessels may be often seen here, waiting for a favourable wind.

**DOWNTON**, *doun'-ton*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 6 miles S.E. from Salisbury. It has a church, several chapels, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Lace, straw plait, and ticking; the town also possesses some tan-yards and malting-houses. *Pop.* 3566.—At a short distance from this place is the estate of Standlinch, purchased for the heirs of Lord Nelson, for which purpose parliament voted a sum of £100,000.

**DRAGONERA**, *dra-go-nair'-a*, the name of several small islands in the Mediterranean.

**DRAGUIGNAN**, *dra'-goo-ee'-yawng*, the chief town of the department of the Var, in the S. of France, 67 miles N.E. from Marseilles. *Pop.*, including the inhabitants of the commune on which it stands, 8000.

**DRAMMEN**, *drám'-men*, a seaport-town of Norway, consisting of two distinct parts, on the Drammen, 22 miles S.W. from Christiania. Its parts were formerly separate villages, which are now united by a bridge. It has three churches, several schools, and some manufactures, tan-yards, and docks for shipbuilding. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, ropes, and spirits. It also has a trade in deals, timber, pitch, and iron. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 59° 44' N. *Lon.* 10° 12' E.

**DRAVE**, *drav*, a river of Europe, which rises in the Tyrol, 16 miles N.E. from Brunecken, and, after a course of 360 miles, joins the Danube 15 miles below Eszék. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Danube.

**DRAXCOT**, *drai'-kot*, two parishes of England, both in Wilts, one 4 miles N. from Chippenham, and the other 5 miles S. from Swindon. Their populations are small.

**DRAXTON**, *drai'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 200 and 700, some of which are distinguished by various prefixes and affixes.

**DRAXTON-IN-HALES**, or **MARKET**, a town and parish of England, in the county of Shropshire, 18 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 5000.

**DRAXTON**, **WEST**, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 4 miles S. from Uxbridge. *Pop.* 951.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

**DRENTHE**, *drent*, a frontier province of the Netherlands, having Hauever on the E., and on the other sides, the provinces of Friesland, Gröningen, and Overysse. *Area.* 1028 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and marshy, with a soil that is, generally speaking, barren, and only affords pasture for cattle. The principal employment of the population consists in feeding and rearing sheep and oxen, and in digging and exporting peat. *Pop.* about 88,000. *Lat.* between 52° 35' and 53° 12' N. *Lon.* between 6° 5' and 7° 5' E.

**DREPANO**, **CAPE**, *drai'-pa-no*, the name of several headlands in Greece and European Turkey.

**DRESDEN**, *dres'-den*, one of the four provinces into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided; being inclosed by Prussia and Bohemia, and the remaining provinces of Saxony, Bautzen, Zwickau, and Leipzig. *Area.* 1667 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S.W.; elsewhere the country is either undulating or tolerably level: the inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing

Dreux

large herds and flocks of cattle, goats, sheep, and swine. *Minerals.* Iron, silver, copper, lead, antimony, coal, lignite, and marble. *Pop.* 582,213.

**DRESDEN**, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the best-built towns in Europe, 100 miles S. from Berlin, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbe, which is crossed here by a magnificent bridge. This city, which has long been noted for its valuable collections of paintings, sculpture, and antiquities, contains many Lutheran churches and edifices for other religious denominations, a Roman Catholic church of great beauty, an electoral or royal palace, with a tower and steeple nearly 380 feet in height. This building has a number of remarkable apartments, particularly the series of eight chambers called the "Green Vault," all of which are paved with marble, and contain statues, ivory-work, silver plate, vases, and precious stones. The other buildings of interest are the Dresden Gallery, famed for its paintings; the Palace of the Princes, the Augusteum, or Japanese Palace; the Stallgebäude near the royal palace, containing a magnificent collection of pictures, armour, and weapons, an arsenal, the Brühl Palace, the opera-house, capable of seating 8000 spectators; the theatre, the House of Assembly, the trades and city halls, various colleges, and the Academy of Arts. The Zwinger buildings and gardens, situated in the suburbs, form a kind of public promenade, and contain a valuable cabinet of natural history, and a curious collection of arms; among others, some of the fire-arms that were first invented and made after the discovery of gunpowder. The Brühl Palace is the great dépôt of the porcelain made at Meissen, a town about 14 miles from Dresden. There are, besides the buildings already mentioned, a number of schools, an academy for cadets of noble families, a military school, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics, carpets, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, gloves, leather, artificial flowers, scientific instruments, chemicals; and there is a bomb and cannon foundry. *Pop.* 128,152, mostly Protestants.—Dresden was originally a village on the N. bank of the Elbe, inhabited by fishermen; it did not rise into importance as a town until the beginning of the 13th century, and it was selected as the capital of Saxony in 1270 by the elector Henry the Illustrious. In 1813 the allies were defeated, in a terrible battle, by the French, under the walls of this city; and about a mile from it is a granite block, surmounted by a helmet, marking the spot where Moreau fell in this conflict, by the side of the emperor Alexander.

**DRESDEN**, the name of several townships, with small populations, in the United States. They are in New York, Illinois, and Maine.

**DREUX**, *droo*, an old town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise, 45 miles W. from Paris. *Manf.* Woollen goods; it also carries on a trade in grain, sheep, and cattle. The town contains several tan-yards, iron-foundries, and dye-works. *Pop.* about 6000.—In 1188 this town was burned by the English; and in 1562 the prince of Condé was taken prisoner in a severe action fought between the Huguenots and Roman Catholics in its neighbourhood. On a hill that overlooks the town there is a magnificent chapel, which was built by Louis Philippe of France, when duke of Orleans, and in which the remains of some of



## Driffield

his own family are entombed. In the town-hall is the tomb of Philidor, the great chess-player and musical composer, who was a native of this place.

**DRIEFIELD**, *Great, drif'-feeld*, a township of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 25 miles N.E. from York. It has an ancient church, several chapels for nonconformists, a corn exchange, public rooms, dispensary, mechanics' institute, and a union workhouse. *Pop.* 4734.—It is a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway.

**DRIN**, *drin*, a large river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, which, after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Adriatic, 4 miles W. from Alessio.—Another, of European Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia, and, after a course of 180 miles, joins the Save 60 miles W. from Belgrade.

**DROGHEDA**, *draw'-he-da*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the counties of Meath and Louth, built on both sides of the Boyne, 30 miles N.W. from Dublin. It was once surrounded by walls, but these have fallen into decay; the town, however, is compact and well built. The principal buildings are three churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and other chapels for Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and nonconformists, several monasteries and nunneries, an infirmary, barracks, gaol, custom-house, linen-hall, and market-house. It has also a good harbour. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, cotton, leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. There are also some breweries, flax and flour mills, and a large iron-foundry. *Pop.* 14,740.—In 1649 Cromwell was twice repulsed in besieging this town; but in the third attempt he was successful, when most of the garrison were slaughtered.

**DROHOICE**, or **DROHOBYCZ**, *dro'-ho-bitsh*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 miles S.E. from Sambor. It has several suburbs, numerous churches, various schools, and a fair for cattle and corn. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 49° 22' N. *Lon.* 23° 35' E.

**DROITWICH**, *droit'-witch*, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Salwarp, 7 miles N.E. from Worcester. It contains several fine churches, and chapels for nonconformists, a court chamber, the underpart of which is used as a market-place, a hospital and a Union workhouse. Its principal manufacture is fine white salt, of which about 30,000 tons are annually produced from its celebrated brine springs. *Pop.* 3200.—It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, and the Oxford and Wolverhampton Railway.

**DRÔME**, *drome*, a river of France, rising in the Upper Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, joining the Rhone 12 miles S.W. from Valence.

**DRÔME**, a department of France, taking its name from the above river, and comprehending the S.W. part of Lower Dauphiny. It is bounded by the departments of the Isère, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse; the Rhone separating it on the W. from Ardèche. *Area.* 2519 square miles. It is divided into four arrondissements, called after their chief towns, Valence, Montelimart, Die, and Nyons. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E.; the slopes of the hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle, and are in some parts covered with forests of beech, pine, and oak. The soil is dry and barren, but it has been rendered fertile in the valleys by a judicious system of irrigation, *Rivers.* The

## Dubitzá

Rhone, Drôme, and Isère. *Pro.* Silk, and the grape which yields the wine known as Hermitage. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, granite, and marble. *Pop.* 327,000. *Lat.* between 44° 9' and 45° 20' N. *Lon.* between 4° 38' and 5° 45' E.

**DROMORE**, *dro-mor'*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Lagan, 15 miles S.W. from Belfast. The town has a cathedral, a market-house, and an episcopal residence: there is a singular eminence near the town on the E., fortified by a triple circumvallation. *Pop.* of parish, 13,549; of city, 2531.—Also the name of a parish in Tyrone. *Pop.* 8000.—The name of several villages in the counties of Sligo and Clare.

**DROMORE**, a post-township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, U.S., on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 17 miles from Lancaster. *Pop.* 2300.

**DRONERO**, *dro-nair'-o*, a town of N. Italy, 9 miles N.W. from Cuneo, near the foot of the Alps. *Pop.* with its commune, 8000.

**DRONFIELD**, *dron'-feeld*, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. from Sheffield. *Manf.* Cutlery and iron-wares. *Pop.* 6013.

**DRONNE**, *dron*, a river of France, which joins the Isle near Coutras.

**DRONTHEIM**, or **TRONDHJEM**, *dront'-himz*, the most northern province of Norway, divided into three districts,—Drontheim Proper, Nordland, and Finmarken. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the N. and W., by Russian Finland and Sweden on the E., and by the Norwegian provinces of Christiania and Bergen on the S. *Area.* 57,600 square miles. It is divided by mountains from Sweden. *Pop.* about 270,000.

**DRONTHEIM**, or **TRONDHJEM**, a town of Norway, the capital of the above province, on the Nid, in Drontheim fiord, by which the town is nearly surrounded. It is defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fiord, and has a cathedral, several churches, a theatre, exchange, bank, schools, and charitable institutions. A brisk trade is carried on in dried fish, tar, deals, and copper. The imports consist chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine, and corn. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 63° 25' N. *Lon.* 10° 28' E.—**DRONTHEIM FIORD** extends inland about 80 miles, and receives several rivers.

**DROYLSDEN**, *droils'-den*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles E. from Manchester. *Pop.* 6500.

**DRUM**, *drum*, the prefix to the names of a great number of parishes in Ireland, with populations ranging between 100 and 15,000. Those above 5000 are—**DRUMACHOSE**, in Londonderry; **DRUMBALLYRONEG**, in Down; **DRUMBO**, in Down; two parishes, one **DRUMCLIFF** in Sligo, and another in Clare; **DRUMCREE**, in Armagh; **DRUMGLASS**, in Tyrone; **DRUMGOOLAND**, in Down; **DRUMGOON**, in Cavan; **DRUMHOME**, in Donegal; **DRUMKEERAN**, in Fermanagh; **DRUMLINE**, in Clare; **DRUMMAUL**, in Antrim; **DRUMRAGH**, in Tyrone; **DRUMREILLY**, in Leitrim.

**DRUMMOND ISLAND**, an island in Lake Huron, North America. It is a trading post, and has a British fort upon it. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 10 broad.

**DUBITZA**, *doob-eel'-cha*, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unna, 25 miles W. from Gradiska. *Pop.* 6000.—The Austrians took this town in 1738.



Dublin

DUBLIN, *dub'-lin*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, and S. by the county of Wicklow. *Area*. 354 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating. In the vicinity of the city of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts, agriculture is not in such a flourishing state. *Rivers.* The principal is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, falling into Dublin Bay. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication is effected between Dublin and the Shannon. Its fisheries along the coast are important. *Pop.* excluding the inhabitants of Dublin, 155,444.

DUBLIN, "the town and the ford of the hurdles," is the metropolis of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and county of Dublin. It stands close to the bay of that name, into which the river Liffey runs, after passing through the city. It is 138 miles W. from Liverpool. The bay is spacious, and the harbour, which is enclosed by piers projecting into the bay to a point 3 miles from the city, has been greatly improved since 1830. From the point where the Liffey enters the bay, it is embanked on either side with a noble wall of granite, forming a range of wide and beautiful quays through the whole city. The river is crossed in its course through the city by seven stone and two iron-bridges. Dublin is, besides, nearly insulated by two canals, which give great advantages for inland communication. The city is built somewhat in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, round which a road, called the Circular Road, is carried, 9 miles in length. The houses, with the exception of the principal public structures, are generally of brick, and from three to five stories in height. In the old part of the city, the streets are irregular, although those which range parallel to and at right angles with the Liffey, are uniform and spacious. There are several squares, and Stephen's Green is nearly a mile in circuit. To the W. of the city is Phoenix Park, a royal demesne, about three miles in length, and two in breadth. In it is a Corinthian fluted pillar 30 feet high, surmounted by a phoenix, erected by the earl of Chesterfield, when viceroy, in 1747. The park contains inclosures, the vice-regal lodge, with appropriate buildings for the secretaries and rangers; also a military hospital, a large military school for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, with a beautiful church, a saluting battery, and a magazine strongly fortified. A splendid obelisk, 210 feet in height, which cost £20,000, is erected on an eminence in honour of the duke of Wellington. No city can boast, perhaps, of a greater number of magnificent and useful buildings. The "Castle," which was completed and flanked with towers in 1213, is situated about the centre of the city, and is occupied for the purposes of government. It consists principally of two squares, which contain apartments for the lord-lieutenant and officers of his suite, and residences for his secretaries, with suitable offices for transacting the business of the civil and war departments. In the lower court are the Treasury and other offices, besides the civil establishment of the ordnance department, and an extensive armoury. The Castle chapel, in this lower square, is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public edifices are the Royal

Ducato

Exchange, the Commercial Buildings, Corn Exchange or Burgh-quay, the Linen-hall, the Custom-house, the Stamp-office, Post-office, and the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament-house. Opposite to the east front of the Custom-house are the government wet docks, and adjacent to the post-office, standing in Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, is Nelson's pillar, 134 feet high. In the centre of College Green, towards which the principal front of the bank is turned, is an equestrian statue of William III., erected in 1701, and along the east side stretches the front of Trinity College, a building of the Corinthian order of architecture, constructed of Portland stone. The park is in the rear of the college, and contains 25½ acres, adorned with fine trees. The other public buildings are that which is known as the "Four Courts," used for the administration of justice, and situated on King's Inn Quay, many parochial churches, two cathedrals, besides several chapels, and other places of worship for members of religious denominations. St. Patrick's Cathedral is an ancient but magnificent building, erected in 1190, decorated with a steeple in 1370, and a very lofty spire in 1750. Christ Church, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, built in 1033, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments. St. George's Church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and spire 200 feet high. No city for its size contains more charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. To the W. of the city, opposite Phoenix Park, is the royal hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the plan of that of Chelsea. There are also many learned societies. The chief trade of Dublin consists in exporting poplins, linens, porter, and provisions. *Pop.* 254,293. *Lat.* 53° 21' N. *Lon.* 6° 18' W.—By railways and canals, Dublin has communication with the W. of Ireland and the towns of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Kingstown, Howth, Drogheda, and other places. Numerous steamboats also ply between Dublin and Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, Holyhead, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre.

DUBLIN, several townships of the United States, with small populations.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, having at its W. end the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbour. Its entrance is marked as being between two lighthouses, one at Howth Head on the N., and the other at Kingstown on the S.

DUBNIETZA, *doob-neet'-za*, a town of European Turkey, on the bank of the Djerma, 30 miles S. from Sophia. In its vicinity the grape is cultivated, and there are large iron-works. *Pop.* 6000.

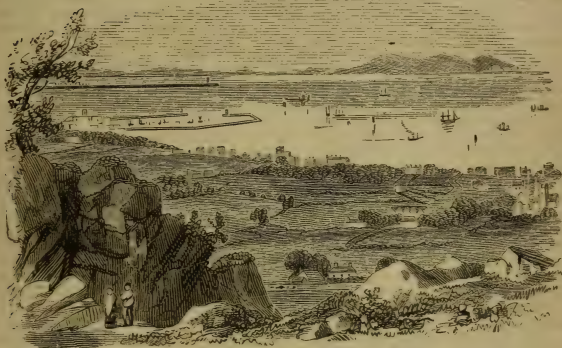
DUBNO, *dub'-no*, a town of Western Poland, and the capital of a circle included in the Russian government of Volhynia. The town is irregularly built, and consists almost entirely of houses built of wood. The inhabitants trade in grain, fish, flax, tobacco, and cattle, the produce of the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 50° 25' N. *Lon.* 25° 40' E.

DUBUQUE, *do-book'*, a county of Iowa, U.S. *Area*, 576 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

DUCATO, CAPE, *doo-ka'-to*, is at the S. extremity of the island of Santa Maura, Ionian islands. It is the Leucadian promontory, or



DOVER, FROM THE JETTY.



DUBLIN BAY.



DUNKIRK.





## Duchess

"Lover's Leap," of the ancients. *Lat.* 38° 33' N. *Lon.* 30° 33' E.

**DUCHESS**, *dutch'-ess*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 765 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing Indian corn and potatoes. *Pop.* 60,000.

**DUCKINFIELD**, or **DUKINFIELD**, *duk'-in-feeld*, a township of England, in Cheshire, 2 miles from Staleybridge. *Manf.* Cottons. In its neighbourhood are extensive collieries. *Pop.* 27,000.—It is a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge Railway.

**DUDDINGTON**, *dud'-dings-ton*, a parish and village in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland. The village is about 2 miles S.E. from Edinburgh, situated on the Firth of Forth: the town of Portobello, a watering-place much frequented in the summer months, is comprehended within the limits of the parish. *Pop.* 4500.—The parish church, built in the Norman style of architecture, and presenting a picturesque appearance, stands at the base of Arthur's Seat, on the margin of Duddington Loch.

**DUDLEY**, *dud'-le*, a market town and parish of England, situated 10 miles N.W. from Birmingham, in a detached portion of Worcestershire, which is environed by the county of Stafford. There are five churches; of which the parish church is a handsome building, dedicated to St. Thomas. It has also several dissenting places of worship. The castle is now in ruins, but its remains present many objects of interest. At a little distance from the town are the remains of a priory. In the town are a well-endowed free grammar-school and two charity schools. *Manf.* Iron, nails, glass, fire-irons, grates, and chain-cables. *Pop.* of parish and town, 44,951.—There are vast caverns of limestone in the neighbourhood.

**DUFFIELD**, *duf'-feeld*, a parish of England, in Derbyshire, 4 miles N. from Derby. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in working the stone-quarries in the vicinity, and in the manufacture of cotton goods. *Pop.* 18,000. It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

**DUIDA**, *doo'-e-da*, a mountain of S. America, near the S. extremity of Venezuela. *Height*, 8500 feet. *Lat.* 3° 10' N. *Lon.* 66° 10' W.

**DUISBURG**, *doo'-is-boorg*, a strong town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 14 miles N. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, velvets, soap, leather, catgut, earthenware, glue, vinegar, starch, sugar, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8000.—This town is the capital of a CIRCLE of the same name, which has an area of 227 square miles and a population of 107,500.

**DUKE'S**, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's and the Elizabeth Islands. *Pop.* 5000.

**DULCIGNO**, *dool-cheen'-yo*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a strong castle, 18 miles S.W. from Scutari. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 41° 54' N. *Lon.* 19° 11' E.

**DULEEK**, *du'-leek*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 5 miles S.W. from Drogheda. *Manf.* Bedticking. *Pop.* 1250.

**DULL**, *dul*, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 4 miles from Aberfeldy. *Pop.* 3500.

**DULVERTON**, *dul'-ver-ton*, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 20 miles N.W. from Taunton. *Manf.* Crape and silk goods: there are lead-mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1500.

**DULWICH**, *dul'-idj*, a village of England, in

## Dumfries

Surrey, 5 miles S. from London. It has a college, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, an actor. In 1741 a free grammar-school was established in connexion with the college, by James Alleyn, then master of the college. This was remodelled about 1858, and divided into an upper and lower school. Boys belonging to Dulwich and the adjoining parishes are educated in these schools free of cost, and there are exhibitions attached to the upper school for boys proceeding to the universities. Its picture-gallery contains some excellent Flemish and Italian paintings, bequeathed to it, in 1811, by Sir F. Bourgeois. *Pop.* 1723.

**DUMARAN**, *doo'-mar-an*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and about the same in breadth. *Lat.* 10° 30' N. *Lon.* 120° E. It has a town on the S. coast, with a population of about 2000.

**DUMBARTON**, *dum-bar'-ton*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the counties of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, W. by Loch Long, an arm of the sea, and by Argyleshire. *Area*, 297 square miles, in two detached portions. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the lowlands. Ben Voirlach rises 3262 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Leven. *Lakes.* Numerous, the largest is Loch Lomond. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, freestone, and lime. There are several extensive bleaching-fields on the banks of the Leven; and the cotton manufacture, tanning, weaving, and paper-making are also carried on. *Pop.* 52,034.

**DUMBARTON**, or **DUNBARTON**, the chief town of the above county, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, 14 miles N.W. from Glasgow. It consists of one well-paved street, with several smaller ones branching from it, and has a large church with a handsome spire, besides a free church and chapels for Nonconformists. *Manf.* The principal are crown-glass and ropes. Some tanning and weaving are also carried on, and there are yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 8253.—The ancient castle of Dumbarton is built on the top of a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. It has a barrack, containing 1500 stand of arms, and an armoury, in which is the double-handed sword of the patriot Wallace. It was from this castle that Mary, Queen of Scots, whilst yet a child, was conveyed to France; and her friends intended to conduct her to it after her escape from Lochleven. It is one of the four fortresses stipulated in the articles of the Union to be kept in repair. In 1847 it was visited by her majesty Queen Victoria.—Dumbarton has communication with Glasgow both by steamboat and railway.

**DUMDUM**, *dum'-dum*, a town and cantonment of British India, 8 miles N.E. from Calcutta. It has a cannon-foundry, is the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery, and may be considered as the Woolwich of India.

**DUMFRIES**, *dum'-frees'*, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, the capital of Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, over which there are two bridges, 28 miles N.W. from Carlisle. The town consists of several streets, the principal of which runs parallel to the river. There are two churches, a chapel of ease, and several places of worship for Nonconformists, a hospital, infirmary, and lunatic asylum. The other public edifices are a

## Dumfriesshire

town-house, a county gaol and court-house, an academy, theatre, assembly-rooms, and several associations, with libraries, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and an observatory. In the centre of the town there is an obelisk erected in honour of Charles, duke of Queensberry. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, hosiery, hats, baskets, leather, and shoes. These articles are exported, with freestone, sheep, and grain. *Imp.* Coal, slate, iron, hemp, wine, and colonial produce. *Pop.* of town, 12,113; of parish, 13,523. —Dumfries was exposed to repeated calamities, from the invasions of the English during the border wars. In this town John Comyn, the competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. In the churchyard of St. Michael's, Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is buried; and a monument is erected there to his memory.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, *dum-frees'-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Lanark, E. by those of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, S. by the Solway Firth and Cumberland, and W. by the counties of Kirkeudbright and Ayr. *Area.* 1129 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion of the county is mountainous, barren, and covered with heath; but in the dales of the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, it is fertile. *Rivers.* Independent of the Solway Firth, it is watered by the Nith, the Annan, the Esk, and the numerous tributaries of these rivers. There are also several small lakes; and sulphurous and chalybeate springs at Moffat. *Pro.* The usual crops; and a great many cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared. *Minerals.* Lead is found in great abundance; coal and lime are also abundant. *Manf.* The principal are linen, for home consumption; also cotton and carpeting. *Pop.* 75,878.

DUN, *de(r)n*, the names of several small towns and parishes of France, none of them with a population above 5000.

DUNA. (See DWINA.)

DUNABURG, *doo'-na-berg*, a town of Western Russia, formerly the capital of Polish Livonia, situated at the confluence of the Shunitzee and Dwina, in the government of Vitepok. It is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 5500. *Lat.* 55° 53' N. *Lon.* 26° 24' E. Dunaburg was founded by the Knights of the Sword, in 1277.

DUNA VECSE, *doon'-a veks*, a market-town of Central Hungary, 40 miles S. from Pesth. *Pop.* 8000.

DUNBAR, *dun-bar'*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 26 miles E. from Edinburgh. The principal street is broad and spacious. The harbour is difficult of access, but one of great safety for shipping. The town has a parish church, a free church, and numerous chapels for nonconformists, assembly-rooms, town-hall, and public libraries. *Manf.* Cordage and sailcloth; the town also contains some iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* of parish, 4500; of town, 3800. The ruins of Dunbar Castle stand at the entrance to the harbour, on some rocks which project into the sea. After the battle of Bannockburn, Edward II. took refuge in this fortress, and afterwards pursued his flight by sea to Berwick. In 1337, Black Agnes, the countess of Dunbar, defended it for nineteen weeks against the earl of Salisbury. Dunbar was erected into a royal burgh by David II.; and here, in 1650, the Scotch royalists were defeated by Cromwell.

## Dundee

DUNBAR, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 8 miles from Union. *Pop.* 2100.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, *dum-blain'*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Allan, 24 miles S.W. from Perth. It is mean in its appearance, and consists of one main street, intersected by lanes. Its cathedral is now in ruins, except that part of it which serves for the parish church. It contains a good library, established by Bishop Leighton in 1670. *Pop.* of parish, 2528. —Not far from this place is Sheriffmuir, where, in 1715, a battle was fought between the royal troops and the followers of the Pretender. The town gives the title of viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the duke of Leeds.

DUNBOE, *dun'-bo*, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 4 miles N.W. from Coleraine. *Pop.* 2607.

DUNCANNON, *dun-kan'-non*, a town of Ireland, in Wexford, 22 miles S.W. from Wexford, on the shore of Waterford harbour. *Pop.* 519. —It gives the title of viscount to the Ponsonby family. After the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked here for France.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, *dun'-kans-be*, the N.E. headland of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, 1½ miles from John o' Groat's House. *Lat.* 58° 39' W. *Lon.* 3° 1' W.

DUNDALK, *dun-dawl'*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on the Castletown river, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish Channel, 45 miles N.W. from Dublin. It consists of four wide streets, which meet in the market-place in the form of a cross, and which are intersected by many lanes; the harbour is good, and has recently been much improved. Among the public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, guildhall, barracks, schools, a parish church, and several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, soap, pins, and starch; flax-spinning is also carried on, and there are some breweries and distilleries. There is an active trade between this port and Liverpool in cattle, grain, butter, eggs, timber, coal, iron, and slate. *Pop.* 10,360.

—Edward Bruce, who obtained the sovereignty of the surrounding district, and who was brother of Robert, king of Scotland, was slain in battle near Dundalk, and buried near the town, at a place called Faughart. —DUNDALK BAY extends about 8 miles inland, and is about the same in width.

DUNDAS ISLANDS, a group lying off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and *lat.* 1° 30' S., which comprises nearly 500 coral islets. —Also a strait in N. Australia, 18 miles across, separating Coburg Peninsula from Melville Island.

DUNDEE, *dun-de'*, a seaport-town of Forfarshire, Scotland, on the Tay, about 8 miles from the open sea. It is large and well built, consisting of several principal streets, diverging from the market-place or High Street, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad. There are, besides, various smaller streets, which are generally narrow. A little to the W. of the High Street stands the church, erected on the site of an old cathedral, which is said to have been built in 1185, by David, earl of Huntingdon. The town also contains many other elegant churches and chapels for various religious denominations. On the S. side of the High Street the town-hall is built, upon the site of an old church. At the E. end of the square is a handsome trades-hall, at a short distance from which



## Dundonald

is the castle-hill, so called from a castle which once stood on it. There are many friendly and religious societies, barracks, a gaol, and bridewell, an infirmary, a dispensary for out-patients, lunatic asylum, an orphan institution, and numerous schools. The harbour is commodious, easily admitting trading vessels of large burden.

*Manf.* Dundee is the principal seat of the linen manufacture in Great Britain, and there are large spinning-mills in the town and neighbourhood. Osnaburgs and other coarse linens, canvas or sail-cloth, sack-cloth, and cotton bagging, are all made for exportation. Coloured threads of good quality are manufactured, which are in high repute. The trade of the port is chiefly confined to the Baltic and to London; but many of its vessels are employed in the Greenland fisheries. Besides linen and cotton fabrics of various kinds, gloves and machinery are made, and there are sugar-refineries, tan-yards, and docks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 90,417. *Lat.* of lighthouse 56° 8' N. *Lon.* 2° 58' W.—Dundee was erected into a royal burgh by King William, who began his reign in 1165. Its ancient rights were re-established by a charter of King Robert Bruce, and finally confirmed by the great charter of Charles I. It has frequently suffered from the calamities of war, and was taken and given up to pillage and massacre by Monk, during the protectorship of Cromwell. In 1844 it was visited by her majesty Queen Victoria, to commemorate which a Norman triumphal arch was erected in front of one of the quays. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian, and of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. Both by railway and by steamboat, Dundee is in communication with the principal inland, and some of the largest seaport-towns in the United Kingdom.

DUNDONALD, *dun-don'-ald*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Irvine. *Pop.* 7606.

DUNDROM BAY, *dun'-drom*, in the county of Down, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. from Downpatrick. Breadth, at entrance, about 10 miles.—The *Great Britain* steamer was stranded here, in 1846, but was subsequently got off with little damage.

DUNFERMLINE, *dun-ferm'-lin*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, about 2½ miles N. of the Firth of Forth, and 13 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. The town is irregular, owing to the nature of the ground on which it is situated, and some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient, but, generally speaking, the houses are neat and well built, and the shops are good. It has a parish church, built in 1821, and various other places of worship. The ancient abbey, the ruins of which present many objects of interest, and which was founded in the 11th century by Malcolm and his queen, was a Cistercian monastery. There are several charitable endowments, a town-hall, gaol, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, and a handsome guildhall, with a steeple 132 feet high. *Manf.* Dunfermline has been long noted for its table-linen, diapers, and damasks. There are also rope, tar, and soap works, breweries, and a tobacco-factory. *Pop.* of parish, 21,187; of town, 8402.—Edward I. of England stayed here for some months in 1304, and on leaving it, set it on fire. King Robert Bruce rebuilt the town, and was buried in the abbey. In February, 1818, a tomb was discovered, supposed to have contained his body. Only an inconsiderable portion of the abbey is standing. Adjacent to

## Dunmore Bay

it there was a royal palace, in which the unfortunate monarch Charles I. was born, in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant. It is a station on a branch of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway.

DUNGANNON, *dun-gan'-non*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 12 miles N.W. from Armagh. It has a church, a hospital, a court, market-house, and bridewell. *Manf.* Linen and earthenware. *Pop.* 3984.—This was the principal seat of the kings of Ulster till 1607, when the last of these petty sovereigns was forced to flee from his country, leaving his possessions to be presented to Sir Arthur Chichester by James I.

DUNGARVAN, *dun-gar'-van*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a bay of the same name, 24 miles S.W. from Waterford. Its chief edifices are a parish church, two Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, an old castle used as a barrack, bridewell, and market-house. It exports grain, butter, and cattle; but its inhabitants are principally supported by the herring fisheries. *Pop.* 8720.

DUNGENESS, *dun-je-ness'*, a cape or headland on the coast of Kent, 12 miles S. from Hythe. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse in *lat.* 50° 55' N.; *lon.* 0° 58' E.

DUNKELD, *dun-keld'*, a town and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Tay, 14 miles N.W. from Perth. It is of great antiquity, and was the capital of ancient Caledonia. The town is not well built. The scenery around it, however, has been long the object of admiration to all strangers. To the W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient cathedral, the choir of which now serves for the parish church. In the neighbourhood is the duke of Athole's seat, with delightful grounds adjoining, in which are still shown the two first larches introduced into Britain, which were brought, in 1738, from the Tyrol. *Manf.* Chiefly linen and yarn. *Pop.* about 2104, including the inhabitants of both the new and old town.

DUNKIRK, or DUNKERQUE, *dun'-kirk*, "the church on the downs" so called from a chapel which once stood amid sand-banks on the coast, a fortified seaport-town of France, in the department of the Nord, 40 miles N.W. from Lille. It is, in general, well built, and has several churches, a theatre, concert-hall, hospitals, a college, public library, military prison, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. The barracks are extensive and elegant, but the churches are plain and ordinary structures; they contain, however, several good paintings. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbour, docks, and fortifications; these were destroyed after the peace of Utrecht; but after the peace of 1783 they were re-constructed. *Manf.* Soap, starch, sugar, and cordage. There are, besides, tan-yards, sugar-works, breweries, distilleries, and iron-works. *Pop.* 32,113.—In 1383 this town was burned by the English; after which period its possession was repeatedly contested by the French and Spanish. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne; and, in 1662, sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., for £200,000. It was made a free port in 1826, and is a station on the Railway du Nord. There is a statue here of Jean Bart, a distinguished French admiral, who was a native of Dunkirk.

DUNMORE BAY, *dun'-mor*, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, *Lat.* 52° 44' N. *Lon.* 9° 35' W.



## Dunmore Head

**DUNMORE HEAD**, a cape on the W. coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 6' N. *Lon.* 9° 35' W.

**DUNMOW**, GREAT, *dun'-mou*, an ancient town and parish of England, in Essex, 37 miles N.E. from London. *Pop.* 2976.

**DUNMOW**, LITTLE, a village and parish of England, in Essex, 2 miles S.E. from Great Dunmow. *Pop.* 379.—Here a flitch of bacon is given to any married couple who, having been married a year and a day, will swear that they have not quarrelled once in that time, or repented of their marriage. The flitch is said to have been claimed only five times since the reign of Henry VI., prior to 1855, when it was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar, and the Chevalier and Madame de Chatelaine. The last claim was made in 1860.

**DUNNET HEAD**, *dun'-net*, the N. extremity of Great Britain, having on it a lighthouse, 340 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 58° 40' N. *Lon.* 3° 22' W.

**DUNNOTTAR**, *dun-not-tar'*, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, comprising the town of Stonehaven within its limits. *Pop.* 1828.—It contains the castle of Dannottar, situated 2 miles S.E. from Stonehaven, now in ruins. In the time of the civil wars, this was the fortress in which the Scottish regalia were deposited. After being besieged by Cromwell's forces for six months, it capitulated; but, before this, the regalia were secretly conveyed from it.

**DUNNOON**, *dun-oon'*, a parish and village of Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, 8 miles W. from Greenock, on the opposite side of the firth. *Pop.* about 5461.—This is a favourite watering-place of the Glasgow citizens.

**DUNROSSNESS**, *dun-ross-ness'*, a parish at the S. extremity of the Shetland mainland, Scotland, terminating in Sumburgh Head. *Pop.* 4330.

**DUNSE**, *dunsee*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 13 miles N.W. from Berwick-on-Tweed, situated on the foot of a hill called Dunse Law. It is well built, and has an elegant town-house, a parish church, several chapels for dissenters, subscription libraries, and a reading-room. *Pop.* of town, 2600.—This is the birthplace of Duns Scotus; Mc'Crie, author of a work on the life and times of John Knox; and Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace. A station on a branch of the North British Railway.

**DUNSTABLE**, *dun'-stü-bel*, a town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, situated at the base of the Chiltern Hills, 18 miles S.W. from Bedford. The women are chiefly employed in making straw plait, and it may be regarded as the principal seat of that manufacture in Britain. *Pop.* 4170.

**DUNTON**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

**DUNWICH**, *dun'-idj*, a village of England, in Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. from Southwold, on the North Sea. This was formerly an important place, and the seat of an episcopal see before the Conquest; but successive inroads of the sea have so reduced it, that it has now a population of only 227.

**DU PAGE**, *du pajj*, a county of Illinois, U.S., intersected by the Chicago and Galena Railway. *Area.* 342 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

**DUBLIN**, *dubl'-lin*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

**DURANCE**, *doo'-ranz*, a river of France, rising

## Durham

near Mont Genève, in the Upper Alps, and after a course of 170 miles, joining the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

**DURANGO**, *doo-ran'-go*, the chief town of a department of the same name, in the Mexican Empire, built at an elevation of nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and situated 150 miles from Zacatecas. It is the residence of the intendant and of a bishop. Its principal edifices are a cathedral, theatre, a mint, and several convents. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and leather. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 24° 25' N. *Lon.* 103° 35' W.—The DEPARTMENT has an estimated area of 54,500 square miles, with a population of 150,000.

**DURANGO**, a town of Spain in the province of Biscay, 13 miles S.E. from Bilbao. *Pop.* 2300.

**DURAZZO**, *doo-ratz'-o*, a fortified seaport-town of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, 115 miles S.E. from Ragusa. The town possesses a considerable import and export trade. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This is the ancient Epidamnus, the expulsion of whose aristocracy, 436 B.C., was the origin of the Peloponnesian war. *Lat.* 41° 18' N. *Lon.* 19° 27' S.

**DUREN**, *doo'-ren*, a town of Prussia, on the Roer, 15 miles E. from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and three nunneries. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, paper, leather, soap, iron and steel wares. *Pop.* 8500.—This was a Roman town, and is mentioned by Tacitus by the name of Marcodurum. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons. In 1594 it was taken by the French, and, in 1815, given to Prussia.

**DURHAM**, *dur'-ham*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, and W. by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Area*, inclusive of Holy Island and its islets, 937 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and heathy in the W., where, however, considerable progress has been made in agriculture. The fairest portions of the county are found in the valleys, watered by numerous streams. *Rivers.* Derwent, Skerne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne. *Pro.* Mustard and the usual crops. Large flocks of sheep are reared and fed, and it is famous for its breed of short-horned cattle. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and grinding-stones; but the most important is coal, which occupies a large subterranean area. Marble is also found. *Manf.* Cordage, glass, pottery-ware, and ship-building. There are, besides, numerous iron-works and foundries. *Pop.* 508,666.—Durham is traversed by numerous branch railways, and is connected with most of the principal towns of England and Scotland by railway.

**DURHAM**, an ancient city, and chief town of the above county, situated on the Wear, by which it is almost surrounded, 15 miles S. from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The river is crossed here by several bridges, and an ancient cathedral stands on its banks, which are laid out in gardens, and beautifully wooded. This venerable structure was commenced in the year 1093, a century after the foundation of the city; and its central tower, which is 214 feet high, was erected between 1233 and 1253. It contains several ancient monuments. Besides the cathedral, Durham contains six churches and other places of worship, a guildhall, town-hall, and grammar-school connected with the cathedral,

## Durham

a county infirmary, a gaol, almshouses, public libraries, assembly-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several charitable institutions. To the N. of the cathedral is a castle, founded by William the Conqueror, containing apartments for the bishop, although it is mostly appropriated by a university, incorporated in 1837. *Manf.* Woollens, hats, paper, leather, iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 14,083. *Lat.* 54° 46' N. *Lon.* 1° 35' W.

DURHAM, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

DURRENSTEIN, *door'-ren-stine*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 40 miles N.W. from Vienna. *Pop.* 500.—In the neighbourhood, on a rock, are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned, in 1192. In 1805 the Russian and Austrian armies were defeated here by the French.

DURR-SEE, *door'-se*, a lake of Switzerland, 38 miles S. from Bern, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

DURSLEY, *durs'-le*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 15 miles S. from Gloucester. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 2477.

DURWAZ, *door'-waz'*, a territory of Independent Turkestan, inhabited by Tajiks, of the Sunnite sect of Mahometans. It grows cotton, which the inhabitants manufacture into cloth, and exchange for corn and gunpowder. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 71° E.

DUSSELDORF, *doos'-sel-dorf*, a handsome town of Prussia, formerly the capital of the duchy of Berg, situated on the Rhine, where the river is joined by the Dussel, 21 miles N.W. from Cologne. The streets are wide and regular, and the squares fine. The electoral palace, though greatly damaged by bombardment in 1794, was afterwards repaired, and is now used as a mint and academy of arts. There is a picture gallery in the town, but the best pictures were removed to Munich in 1805. The town is divided into three parts, distinguished as the Altstadt or old town, the Neustadt or new town, and the Carlstadt or Charlestown, which lies to the S. of the old town. It has several elegant churches, extensive barracks, a town-hall, mint, an academy of sciences, school of painting, a museum, an observatory, and pleasant public walks. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, paper-hangings, glass, leather, chemicals, starch, and vinegar. *Pop.* 37,916.—Dusseldorf was made over to Prussia in 1815, and is now the capital of a GOVERNMENT with an area of 2065 square miles, and a population of 920,000. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron and potters' clay.

DUSTEE, *doos-te'*, a river of Beloochistan, which traverses the province of Mekran, and, after a course of 1000 miles, in some parts of which it is extremely shallow, falls into the Arabian Sea, in *lat.* 25° 3' N., *lon.* 61° 50' E.

DUTTEAH, *doot-te-a'*, a rajahship of Hindostan, in Bundelcund. *Area.* 850 square miles. *Pop.* 120,000.—The capital town of this territory is of the same name, and has a population of about 50,000.

DUTTON, *dut'-ton*, two townships of England, one in Cheshire, and the other in Lancashire. Neither has a population above 500.—In the former is the Grand Junction Railway viaduct, with 20 arches, 70 feet high and 60 feet in span.

DYABAKA, *dwar-a-ka'*, a maritime town of

## Earlston

Hindostan, in the province of Guzerat, containing a celebrated temple to which a great number of pilgrims resort annually. *Lat.* 22° 15' N. *Lon.* 69° 2' E.

DWINA, DVINA, or DUNA, *dwi'-na* (Russ. *dve'-na*), a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Tver, and, after a winding course of about 650 miles, falls into the Gulf of Riga, a few miles below Riga. It is connected by canals with the Beresina and the Niemen.—Another river of Russia, formed by the Sukhona and the Sug, which, after a course of 330 miles from the confluence of these rivers, enters the White Sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, *dile*, a river of Belgium, which, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Nethe, 4 miles below Mechlin.—During the reign of Napoleon I., it gave its name to the department Dyle, of which Brussels was the capital.

DYMEL, *di'-mel*, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

DYSART, or DESART, *dis-art'*, a parish and seaport-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire. The town is situated on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 12 miles N.E. from Edinburgh, and has now fallen into decay. *Manf.* Ticking, checks, and flax-spinning. About 100,000 tons of flax are raised annually in the parish. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 8066.

DYSERT, or DYSART, the name of numerous parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3500.

DZOUNGARIA, or SONGARIA, *dzoon-gar'-e-a*, a country of Central Asia, bordering on the Russian government of Tomsk and the Khanat of Hokand in Turkestan. *Area*, estimated at 270,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and it has many lakes. *Lat.* between 42° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 75° and 90° E.—This region is subdivided into several military districts governed by officers under the commander-in-chief, who is also entrusted with the civil administration of the country.

## E

[Where *e* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *e* in bed, fed, led; where *ee* is used, it is sounded as *e* in mete, or *ee* in been, or beer.]

EAGLE ISLAND, *e'-gel*, lies off the W. coast of Ireland in *lat.* 54° 17' N.; *lon.* 10° 6' W.

EAGLESHAM, *e'-gel-sham*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Kenfrewshire, 10 miles S.W. from Paisley. *Pop.* 2600, mostly employed in cotton-spinning.—Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," was a native of this parish.

EAGLE'S NEST, THE, a perpendicular rock in the county of Kerry, Ireland, 4 miles from Killarney. *Height*, 1300 feet.

EALING, *e'-ling*, a village and parish of Middlesex, 9 miles W. from St. Paul's, London. *Pop.* 3750.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

EARLSTON, *erls'-ton*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, situated on the Leader, 6½ miles S.E. from Lauder. *Manf.* Gingshams and woollen goods. *Pop.* 1825.—In the locality is the spot celebrated in the beautiful melody of "The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes." It was formerly known as Ercildoune, and is the

Earne

birthplace of the famous Thomas the Rhymer, who lived in a castle near the village, which is now in ruins. *Pop.* 1705.—Also a village in Clackmannanshire.

EARNE, or ERNE, *ern*, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Tay near Abernethy. It rises in a loch of the same name, which has a circumference of 20 miles, and is 24 miles W. from Perth.

EASINGWOLD, *e'-sing-wold*, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles N. from York. *Pop.* 2300.

EAST, *east*, the prefix to the name of numerous places in the United States, with populations ranging between 2000 and 14,000.

EASTBOURNE, *east'-born*, a town and parish of England, in Sussex, near Beachy Head, on the English Channel, 12 miles S.E. from Lewes. The town has been gradually increasing, possesses a theatre and a chalybeate spring, and is a favourite watering-place. *Pop.* 5795.—It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway.

EAST CAPE, the most E. point of N. Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* 37° 40' S. *Lon.* 178° 40' E.—Also the most E. cape of Madagascar. *Lat.* 15° 2' S. *Lon.* 50° 4' E.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. (*See ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.*)

EAST GRINSTEAD, *grin'-sted*, a town and parish of Sussex, 18 miles N. from Lewes. *Pop.* 3820.

EAST MAIN, or SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, with an estimated course of 400 miles, in which it traverses many lakes, and falls into James Bay, in *lat.* 52° 15' N.; *lon.* 78° 41' W.

EASTON, *east'-on*, the name of numerous parishes in England, some of which are distinguished by various affixes, with populations ranging between 200 and 1200.

EASTON, the name of several small townships in the United States.

EASTPORT, *east'-port*, a township and port of entry of Washington county, Maine, U.S., on Passamaquoddy Bay, 144 miles N.E. from Augusta. It has a garrison, and communication by steam-packet with Boston, in Massachusetts. *Pop.* 4200.

EATON, *e'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, most of which are distinguished by various affixes, with populations ranging between 200 and 3000.

EATON, a county in the centre of Michigan, U.S. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—The name of several other small places in the U.S.

Eaux BONNES, *o-bun*, "good waters," a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 25 miles S.E. from Oléron. Its thermal springs, the water from which is said to be beneficial to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints, first came into notice after the battle of Pavia, when their healing properties were discovered through the healing effect produced on the wounds of the Bérnais.

EBERBACH, *eb'-er-bak*, a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 23 miles E. from Heidelberg. *Manf.* Leather and false pearls. *Pop.* 3700.

EBERBACH, a village of Nassau, Germany, 13 miles W. from Mayence, famed for producing one of the best wines in the district.

EBERSBACH, UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER, *eb'-ers-bak*, three contiguous villages of Saxony, 24 miles N. from Dresden, forming one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of

Eckersdorf

Saxony. Wooden pipe-bowls are also manufactured here in great quantities. *Pop.* 6000.

EBERSBERG, or EBELSBERG, *eb'-ers-bairg*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles N.W. from Ens, remarkable for being the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, in 1809.

EBERSDORF, *eb'-ers-dorf*, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles S.E. from Vienna. *Pop.* 1136.—Another, a village of Reuss, on the Reuss, 40 miles S.W. from Altenburg. *Pop.* 1300.—Here, in 1806, Napoleon I. issued his first proclamation to the Saxons.—The name of several other small places.

EBRO, *ai'-bro*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Santander, and, after a course of 350 miles, falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa, in Catalonia. It is the Iberus of the ancients.

ECCLES, *ek'-kels*, a parish of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles W. from Manchester. Chat Moss is situated within its limits. *Pop.* 52,769.—It is a station on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—Another in Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. from Thetford, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 194.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW, *ek'-kels-all*, a village and township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. from Sheffield. *Pop.* of township, 24,500.

ECCLESHALL, a town and parish of England, in Staffordshire, 7 miles N.W. from Stafford. *Pop.* 4882.—A station on the Great Junction Railway.

ECCLESHILL, *ek'-kels-hil*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.E. from Bradford. *Pop.* 4482.—Another in Lancashire, 3 miles from Blackburn. *Pop.* 543.

ECCLESTON, *ek'-kels-ton*, a parish of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles S.W. from Chorley. *Pop.* 965.—The name of several other small townships in England.

ECHELLES, LES, *ai'-shel*, a village of N. Italy, 12 miles S.W. from Chambéry. A road in the mountains was begun here by Napoleon I., and finished by the king of Sardinia in 1817. The place takes its name from a flight of stairs (French, *échelles*), formerly the only mode of communication with Chambéry, which this road replaced.

ECHMIADZIN, *ek-me-ad-zin*, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the dominions of Russia, situated 5 miles W. from Erivan, and 25 miles N. from Mount Ararat. It is the seat of the primate of the Armenian church. *Pop.* Not known.

ECIJA, *ai-the'-ha*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Xenil, 50 miles N.E. from Seville. It is considered to have been a town of great importance in former times, and, at present, it contains many churches, convents, and hospitals; it has also a large square, with a piazza, and many public walks and gardens in its immediate vicinity. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, wine, soap, hats, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 37° 32' N. *Lon.* 5° 5' W.

ECKERNFÖRDE, *ek'-ern-ford*, a town of Denmark, on an islet in the Baltic, 12 miles S.E. from Schleswig. It has docks for shipbuilding, distilleries, and a malting trade. The harbour is deep and secure. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. *Pop.* 4000.

ECKERSDORF, *ek'-ers-dorf*, three villages of Prussia, none of them with a population above 1200,



## Eckhung Choo

**ECKHUNG CHOO**, *ek'-hoong choo*, a river of Tibet, which is supposed to be the principal head-stream of the Indus. It enters the Indus a little above Tashikang, in *lat.* 32° 24' N., *lon.* 79° 56' E.

**ECKINGTON**, *ek'-ing-ton*, a village and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 7 miles N.E. from Chesterfield. *Pop.* 6064, principally employed in making nails and earthenware.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

**ECKMUHL**, *ek'-mool*, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles S. from Ratisbon, celebrated for being the scene where the Austrians were totally routed by the French, in 1809. Davoust showed great bravery in this action, and was made prince of Eckmühl by Napoleon.

**ECUADOR**, *ek'-wa-dor*, an independent republic of S. America, inclosed on the N., E., and S. by New Granada, Brazil, and Peru, and bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the W. *Area*, estimated at 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, where Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, and other peaks of the Andes, reach elevations which are more than 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the E., the country forms part of the central plain of the continent, and is watered by the upper course of the Amazon and its tributaries. *Rivers.* The Amazon, which is here called Marañon, and its tributaries, the Putumayo, Napo, Pastaza, Marañon, Tigre, and the Aquarico. On the west, or maritime side of the mountains, the Esmeralda, Guayaquil, and Mira are the principal, and flow into the ocean. All these rivers, to the extent of their course through the territory of the republic, were declared free of all navigation dues in 1853. *Pro.* Wheat, cotton, sugar, coffee, cacao, corn, tobacco, yams, fruits, wax, gums, and sarsaparilla. Agriculture, however, is still in a very backward state. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona-bark tree is common. The shores of the Pacific, and the rivers, abound with fish. *Minerals.* Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Gold is found in the sands of all the rivers, and sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. The mineral riches of the country, however, are by no means developed. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 1,040,371. *Lat.* between 1° 40' N. and 5° 10' S. *Lon.* between 70° and 81° 20' W.—Ecuador is divided into three departments.—Quito, Guayaquil, and Assuay. It was discovered by Pizarro in 1526, at which time it was comprised in the empire of the Incas. It formed a dependency of the Spanish crown till 1812, when it was erected into a free republic. In 1822 it united with New Granada and Venezuela, to form the republic of Columbia. This union, however, was dissolved in 1831, when Quito, with its associated departments, took the name of Ecuador. Its population are mostly the descendants of Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes, or half-castes. The Indians chiefly occupy the plains, where they live by hunting and fishing.

**EDAM**, *e'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, 12 miles N.E. from Amsterdam, near the Zuyder Zee, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It carries on a large trade in cheese, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in boat-building and making ropes. *Pop.* 4200.—An island in the Archipelago of Sunda, near the N. coast of Java, belonging to the Dutch, and serving as a place of transportation for the criminals of that nation.

## Edgehill

**EDAY**, *e'-dai*, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, situated between Stronsay and Westray. *Ext.* 7 miles long, and 2 broad. *Desc.* Hilly, and affording excellent pasture for cattle. *Pop.* 950.

**EDDYSTONE ROCKS**, *ed'-di-stone*, a reef of rocks in the English Channel, on which is situated the well-known lighthouse of that name, 12 miles S.W. from Plymouth breakwater. The lighthouse, which was built by Smeaton, and finished in 1759, is 72 feet high, and consists of Portland stone, incased in granite. *Lat.* 50° 11' N. *Lon.* 4° 16' W.

**EDEN**, *e'-den*, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Solway Firth.

**EDEN**, a river of Scotland, rising in Berwickshire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into the Tweed, 4 miles below Kelso.—Another, rising in Kinross-shire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into St. Andrew's Bay.

**EDENTON**, *e'-den-ton*, a port of entry of Chowan county, N. Carolina, U.S., 66 miles from Norfolk. *Pop.* 2000.

**EDRESSA**, *e-des'-sa*, the modern Orfa, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, was the capital of Osroene under the Romans, and one of the frontier places of the empire. It contained manufactories of arms and engines of war, and was one of the first cities to receive the doctrines of Christianity, its inhabitants remaining true to the faith up to the time of the Crusades. In 1097, Baldwin, the brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, here founded a principality, which was the first Christian state erected by the Crusaders, and was regarded as the bulwark of the Holy City. (*See* ORFA.)

**EDFU**, *ed'-foo*, a village of Upper Egypt, 50 miles S.E. from Thebes. *Manf.* Egyptian earthenware and blue cotton cloths. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 25° N. *Lon.* 32° 51' E.—This place is celebrated for its architectural remains, among which are the ruins of two temples, the larger of which is superior to any temple in Egypt in size and magnificence. It is also in a better state of preservation than those of Karnae, Luxor, and Dendaraba.

**EDGAR**, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Illinois. *Area.* 642 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; it produces wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, flax, sugar maple, and timber, but a considerable portion of it still remains uncultivated. *Pop.* 12,000.

**EDGBASTON**, *edj'-bäs-ton*, a town and parish of England, in Warwickshire, close to Birmingham. *Area.* 2790 acres. *Pop.* 10,000.—The town is a suburb of Birmingham, and contains a large proprietary college.

**EDGEcombe**, *edj'-kum*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area.* 492 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.

**EDGEcumbe Bay**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Australia. *Lat.* 20° S. *Lon.* 147° 30' E.

**EDGEFIELD**, *edj'-feld*, a district in S. Carolina, United States. *Area.* 1680 acres. *Pop.* 32,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Cotton is the principal product.

**EDGEHILL**, *edj'-hil*, an elevated ridge in Warwickshire, England, 7 miles N.E. from Banbury, where, in 1642, the first collision took place between the royalist troops of Charles I. and the parliamentary forces. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist, and author of the "Saints' Rest," was preaching close to the

## Edgware

battle-field while the conflict was still going on.

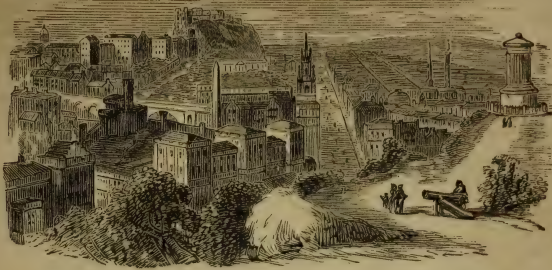
EDGEWARE, *edj'-wair*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. from London. Area, 1990 acres. Pop. 800.

EDINBURGH, *ed'-in-bru(r)*, the metropolis of Scotland, called "Modern Athens," is also the capital of Edinburghshire, and is situated about a mile and a half from the Firth of Forth. It stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three ridges, running nearly east to west. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock, crowned by the Castle, while, to the east, it gradually inclines to a plain or valley, from which on one side rise the lofty elevations of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, and, on the other, the Calton Hill. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly filled with water, is converted into beautiful gardens, and is, on the E. side, crossed by the North Bridge, and, in its centre, by an embankment called the Earthen Mound. On the rising ground to the north of this valley, stands the New town of Edinburgh. Both sides of the central ridge, occupied by the principal street of the Old town, extending from the Castle to Holyrood House, are covered with buildings, crowded together in the closest array, and descending from the main street, chiefly in long and narrow lanes. In the bottom of the valley, on the south side of the High-street, and parallel with it, runs a narrow street called the Cowgate. This street communicates, by streets and narrow lanes, with the southern part of the town, which contains several old-fashioned squares, and leads to the handsome suburbs called Newington and Morningside. Here are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded by trees and walks; and, adjoining them, Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, frequented by the golf-players of Edinburgh. The New town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, and is connected with the Old town by the North Bridge and the Mound which has been mentioned above. The ground which it occupies was added to the royalty in 1767; and, since that period, numerous streets and squares have been constructed on it, unsurpassed, in beauty and regularity, by those of any other city in the world. Edinburgh is connected with the Calton Hill and Prince's-street by an elegant bridge of one large arch, called Waterloo Bridge, and with Leith by a broad and very fine road, called Leith Walk. The scenery around the city is very fine and picturesque, owing to the abrupt and craggy heights of the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, which rises suddenly from the surrounding plain to the height of 800 feet, and towers above the rocky heights of Salisbury Crags, which are turned towards the city; and all that art can effect has been done to display its natural advantages. Around Calton Hill, walks have been made at different elevations, from which the surrounding town and country are seen to great perfection; a walk also winds round the still higher elevation of Salisbury Crags, from which the view is at once grand and imposing. Of the public buildings in Edinburgh, the Castle is the most remarkable. With its works, it occupies an area of seven English acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300 feet square. It can accommodate 2000 soldiers, and has an armoury in which 30,000

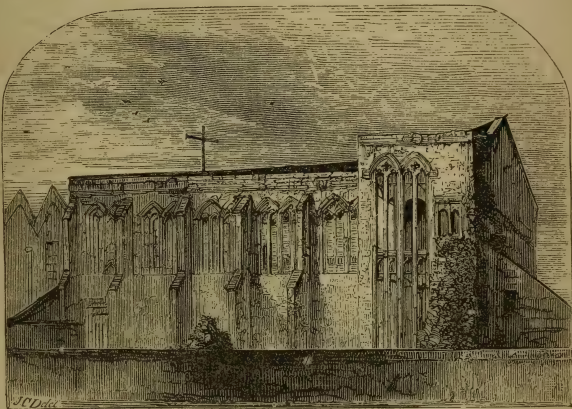
## Edinburgh

stand of arms can be placed. Here is the celebrated gun called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and supposed to have been forged in Flanders, in 1486. In one of the apartments, called the Crown-room, the regalia of Scotland were deposited at the Union. They were found in 1818, when the chest in which they had been placed was broken open by a royal warrant. In one of its rooms James VI., afterwards James I. of England, was born, and on the esplanade which leads to the Castle, is now placed a bronze statue of the late duke of York. There is a tradition which says that this castle was the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, previous to their marriage: hence it is called the "Camp of the Maidens." At the opposite, or eastern extremity of the Old town, stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, which was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland, and is associated with many of the most interesting events in her history. The abbey was founded in the year 1128, by David I.; and in the burying-place attached to it are interred several of his successors. The walls of the chapel, or abbey church, are the only parts of the abbey which still remain. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors was formerly attached to the abbey and its precincts, and extended to a considerable distance beyond its walls. The Palace is a large quadrangular building of hewn stone, with a court within, surrounded by piazzas. In one of the apartments of this edifice, David Rizzio, the confidential secretary of Queen Mary, was murdered, in 1566. It was on this occasion that the queen said, "I will weep no more; I will now think of revenge!" At each angle of the west front is a circular tower or bastion; and, in the centre, is a portico, ornamented by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of a crown. It contains a gallery 150 feet long, 72½ wide, and 18 high, adorned with imaginary portraits of the kings of Scotland, from the time of Fergus I. The present building is not of great antiquity. Its north-west towers were built by James V., but the remaining part of it was added during the reign of Charles II. In the area in front of the building is placed a statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Ritchie. In the centre of the city is a small square called Parliament Square, in which is an elegant equestrian statue of Charles II. Here is also a large and irregular pile of buildings, in which the supreme courts hold their sittings for the administration of justice. The original portion of this mass was intended for the reception of the Scottish parliament. It consists of an extensive hall, 122 feet in length, by 49 in breadth, and not less than 40 feet high. It contains marble statues of the first Lord Melville and Lord President Blair. The workmanship of the inner roof, which is formed of massive oaken timbers, carved and ornamented with gilding, and supported by abutments projecting from the wall, has been generally admired. Here is the Advocates' Library, the richest and rarest collection in Scotland, consisting of not less than 150,000 volumes, and about 1700 MSS., and a smaller one belonging to the Writers to the Signet, besides several public offices. Nearly opposite to the Parliament Square stands the Royal Exchange, which was founded in the year 1753, and was formerly employed as a custom-house. The Register-office, in which the public

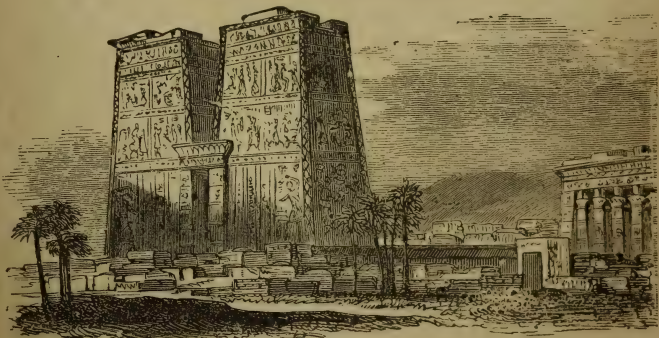




EDINBURGH.



ELTHAM.—KING JOHN'S PALACE.



RUINS AT EDFOU.





## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Edinburgh

records of Scotland are deposited, is situated at the east end of Prince's Street, facing the North Bridge. It was founded in 1774. Of the churches, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St. Giles, the tutelary saint of the city, is the most ancient. It is built in the figure of a cross, and forms one side of the Parliament Square. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years before. The steeple contains a set of musical bells. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the English commissioners, the commission of the Church, and the committee of estates of Parliament. Both the regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow, and the marquis of Montrose, are interred within its precincts. Besides the metropolitan church, there are sixteen parish churches, and ten chapels of ease, among which the most remarkable are St. John's Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. James's, St. Cuthbert's, the town church, the Canongate Church, and St. George's Church, which is considered to be one of the finest in Edinburgh. The Victoria or Assembly Hall, with a spire 240 feet high, where the general assembly of the established church meet yearly, is also used as a place of worship. There are also a great number of other churches, chapels, and places of worship for the various sects and denominations of which the inhabitants consist. The University of Edinburgh has long since attained to general celebrity. It was originally founded in the year 1582, when there was only one professor. All the different branches of literature, science, and philosophy, are taught in it. The High School, standing on a part of the Calton Hill, is the principal grammar-school of the city; but there are other educational establishments, affording every facility for the highest class of instruction that can anywhere be obtained, in almost every department of knowledge. Among these may be named the Edinburgh Academy, the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Of literary associations, the principal is the Royal Society, instituted in 1782, the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Wernerian Society, and the Astronomical Institution, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy, with an observatory on the Calton Hill; the Highland Society, established for advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and arts in the Highlands of Scotland; the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institutions are Heriot's Hospital which was endowed by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., for educating and maintaining the sons of burgesses and freemen; Watson's Hospital, for the sons and grandsons of poor citizens; there are also many other institutions, hospitals, and infirmaries, devoted to charitable objects. The prison and Bridewell stand on the Calton Hill, on the top of which is Nelson's monument, and near to it other monuments to Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Burns. The columns of the national monument, which was intended to be a literal reproduction of the ancient Parthenon, are also there. The monument to Sir Walter Scott is in Prince's Street, and is a very striking object. The principal establishments connected with the revenue are the Custom-house and Excise-

### Edinburghshire

office, both elegant mansions in the New town; and the general Post-office, in Waterloo Place,—a splendid street which ranges on either side of Waterloo Bridge. The chief places of public amusement are the theatres and the Assembly-rooms, and near the city, to the N., there are also Botanic and Zoological Gardens, and the gardens of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, which cover an area of 10 acres. *Manuf.* Unimportant, and chiefly confined to the requirements of the citizens. The principal are household furniture, carriages, which are executed in a style of superior elegance; engraving in all its branches, musical instruments, glass, linen, silk, sarcenet, and fine shawl-weaving. There are also brass, iron, and marble works, and numerous distilleries and breweries. The trade of bookselling and printing is also carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works of high celebrity are published. Among these may be mentioned the "Edinburgh Review" and "Blackwood's Magazine." *Pop.* 168,121.—The origin of Edinburgh is lost in antiquity. About the year 854, according to the accounts of the earlier historians, it was a town of some note, and was called Edwinesburgh, or the castle of Edwin, being so named after Edwin, king of Northumbria, in which the southern part of Scotland was then included. Its Gaelic name is Dun-edin, and its poetical one Edina, which was given to it by George Buchanan. In 1215 a parliament was assembled here for the first time. About the year 1436 it may be considered to have become the metropolis of Scotland, for from this date it was the usual place of residence of the kings of Scotland, and it was selected as the spot in which the Scottish parliament should regularly assemble. It is the birthplace of a great number of men who have distinguished themselves in literature, arms, science, and art. By railway, it is connected with all the principal towns in the kingdom. *Lat.* 55° 57' N. *Lon.* 3° 11' W.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN, is situated in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, and is bounded N. by the Firth of Forth and the river Almond, which separates it from West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire; E. by the county of Haddington; S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick; and on the W. corner, by part of the county of Linlithgow. *Ext.* Extreme length, from E. to W., 38 miles, with an average breadth of 13. *Area.* 297 square miles. *Desc.* The general aspect of the county is pleasant, being fertile, highly cultivated, and yielding excellent crops. The Moorfoot and the Pentland hills pass through it, the highest point of which is Carnethy, attaining an elevation of 1802 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* Numerous but small. The principal are the North and South Esk, the Almond, and the Water of Leith. *Pro.* The chief crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, turnips, and potatoes. The farms vary from 100 to 400 acres, and are remarkable for the excellence of their arrangements. The scientific Liebig considered the Lothian farms of Scotland the best in the world. A large portion of the county is kept as grazing land, especially in the south and hilly parts. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, sandstone, and limestone. *Pop.* 273,997.—At the period of the Roman conquest, Midlothian and the surrounding districts were constituted a province, under the name of Valentia. Subsequently, the county was princi-

## Edisto

pally occupied by the Saxons, and held by them till 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II. By the Union Canal it has navigable communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and thence to Glasgow; and it is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British and Caledonian, and Edinburgh and Northern Railways.

EDISTO, or POMPON, *e-dis'-to*, a river of S. Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Atlantic, a few miles S.W. from Charleston, by two branches, called N. and S. Edisto. At its mouth it forms several islands, of which the largest, also called Edisto, is about 12 miles long and 10 broad. *Pop.* 4000.

EDMONSTONE, *ed'-mon-stone*, an island of Hindostan, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hooghly. From a mere sandbank, this became an island half a mile long and 2 broad, on which shrubs grew, and fresh water could be obtained. About 1820 it was adopted as a station for ships, but it was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, almost as rapidly as it had been formed. It is now nothing more than a sandy waste, and at high tide is almost covered by the sea. *Lat.* 21° 30' N. *Lon.* 88° 20' E.

EDMONTON, *ed'-mon-ton*, a village of England, in Middlesex, 7 miles N. from London, consisting of several ranges of good houses. It has a trade in timber. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place has been made famous by Cowper's poem of "John Gilpin," in which that worthy citizen is described as desiring to repair

"Unto the 'Bell' at Edmonton,  
All in a chaise and pair."

Charles Lamb died here, 1837. It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

EDWARDS, a county of Illinois, U.S. *Area.* 216 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Pop.* 4000.

EECLOO, *ai'-kloo*, a town of Belgium, 11 miles N.W. from Ghent. Its public buildings are, several churches, a town-hall, prison, convent, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, hats, soap, starch, chocolate, and tobacco. It also contains breweries, distilleries, vinegar-works, and salt-works, and has a brisk trade in cattle, corn, and timber. *Pop.* 9500.

EGER, *ai'-ger*, a river of eastern Germany, rising in the N. of Bavaria, and, after a course of 125 miles, joining the Elbe 33 miles N. from Prague, close to Theresienstadt.

EGER, a frontier town of Bohemia, formerly strongly fortified, situated on the above river, 90 miles W. from Prague. It has a parish church, college, barracks, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 10,500.—Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1644. The town is the capital of a CIRCLE of the same name. *Area.* 2060 square miles. *Pop.* 561,000.

EGERDIR, *ai'-ger-deer*, a lake of Natolia, Asia Minor, 15 miles N.E. from Isbarta. *Ext.* 27 miles long, and 10 broad at its greatest points. At the S. extremity is a town of the same name, built at the foot of a promontory in the lake. *Lat.* 37° 52' N. *Lon.* 31° 6' E.

EGERI, *aizh-er'-e*, a lake of Switzerland, 4 miles from Zug. *Ext.* 4 miles long, and about 2 miles across in its broadest part.

EGGA, *eg'-ga*, a town of Guinea, in the Yarrabee country, on the banks of the Niger, about 70 miles N. from its junction with the Benue at Lairdstown. It extends for 2 or 3 miles along the river, and is very populous, many of the inhabitants living on the river in canoes. *Lat.* 8° 42' N. *Lon.* 6° 7' E.

## Egypt

EGGEBEE, *eg-ge-be'*, a town of Western Africa, 80 miles S.W. from Kano. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 11° N. *Lon.* 7° 37' E.

EGHAM, *eg'-ham*, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, 3 miles S.E. from Windsor. *Pop.* of parish, 4500.

EGINA, *e-jū'-na*, an island of Greece. (See *EGINA*.)

EGLWS, *e'-glis*, the prefix of several parishes in Wales, with populations ranging between 100 and 5000.

EGMONT, *eg'-mont*, the name of several villages, with small populations, in North Holland.

EGMONT ISLAND, NEW GUERNSEY, or SANTA CRUZ, one of the group known as Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 20 miles long by 10 broad. *Lat.* 10° 46' S. *Lon.* 165° 30' E.

EGMONT, MOUNT, an active volcano of N. Island, New Zealand, nearly 9000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 39° 15' S. *Lon.* 174° 13' E.

EGOI ISLANDS. (See *CAROLINE ISLANDS*.)

EGREMONT, *eg'-re-mont*, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, on the Eden, 38 miles S.E. from Carlisle. *Manf.* Paper, canvas, and linens. *Pop.* of town, 2511.

EGYPT, *e'-jipt*, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan. *Ext.* The length of Egypt from the cataracts of the Nile, at Assouan, to the northernmost point of the Delta, is about 500, and its breadth, from the shores of the Red Sea to the Libyan desert, may be estimated at 250 miles. The greatest width of the Delta, so called from the Greek letter Δ, as it is of that form, is about 160 miles, from Alexandria on the W., to the ruins of Pelusium on the E. The average width of the valley of the Nile is about 8 miles. *Area.* estimated at 11,000 miles. *Divisions.* It is divided into the Said or Upper, the Vostani or Middle, and the Bahari or Lower Egypt. This last comprehends the Delta. *Desc.* Fertile only in the Valley of the Nile and a part of the Delta. This valley is inclosed by two ranges of hills; the one on the E. varying in height from 400 to 800 feet, and extending from Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, nearly to Cairo, from which it sinks with a gradual slope towards the Isthmus of Suez. The chain on the W., or Libyan chain, has a similar extent, and divides the Nile from a wide valley, which, at some remote period, may have afforded another channel to the waters of the Nile, and of which a portion is now called "the river without water." In ancient times, so great was the fertility of this country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and canals were cut from the Nile in all directions for the purpose of irrigation, which are now filled up, but which may, in many parts, be distinctly traced. *Rivers.* The only one is the Nile, which, for the last 1500 miles of its course, has no tributaries. It enters Egypt at Philæ, and its average width, throughout, may be estimated at half a mile. By it a number of artificial canals are supplied with water for the purpose of irrigating the country, as rain rarely, if ever, falls in Upper Egypt. *Lakes.* The principal are Birket-el-Keroun, or Lake Mœris, in Middle Egypt, and Bourlos, Mareotis, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt. These three lakes can only be considered as shallow lagoons, sepa-



## Egypt

rated from the Mediterranean Sea by numerous sandy peninsulas. In the "Valley of the Natron Lakes," to the N. of the Libyan desert, are found a number of small pools, which are filled with water of a violet tint during the winter months. In the summer the water evaporates, and leaves a deposit at the bottom of the pools called natron, which is native sesquicarbonate of soda. *Climate.* Generally uniform, and remarkably dry. When a few drops of rain fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. In Lower Egypt, the latest observations give 13 days of rain in a year. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the north, and continue from May to September, and from November to February. At intervals during the spring, for about fifty days, Egypt is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, almost threatens, when long continued, the total extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat of the climate, combined with the filthy habits of the people, is considered to be mainly instrumental in promoting the ravages of the plague, whilst ophthalmia, another severe disease, is produced by the brilliancy of the Egyptian sky and the irritating effects of the fine sand, which the least breeze will raise from the surface of the ground. *Zoology.* The wild animals are hyenas, wolves, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, horses, large asses, crocodiles, hippopotami, the chameleon, the jerboa, or kangaroo rat, and the ichneumon. The birds are,—ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which was deified by the ancient Egyptians, because it destroyed serpents and noxious insects. Among the *reptiles* is a serpent, called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. *Pro.* Millet, maize, wheat, rice, onions, melons, cucumbers, sugar, opium, tobacco, hemp, cotton, lint, coffee, madder, sugarcane, dhourra, lentils, indigo, and fruit of every description. The want of rain in this country being supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile, which begins to rise in June and to subside in September, it can hardly be said to depend upon the clouds for any of its productive qualities. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; the corn is then harrowed into it, and, in the following March, there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually, particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice-fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world that is more abundantly supplied with corn, fruits, and all sorts of garden stuff; and in Lower Egypt, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains are produced in great plenty. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the papyrus, from which the first substance used in writing was made, the lotus, and many kinds of aromatic herbs. There are no forests, and the palms, acacias, cypresses, and sycamores are scattered about the country, in favourable situations, in groups composed, for the most part, of three or four trees. *Minerals.* No metals; but marble, salt, natron, saltpetre, and red granite, of which the pyramids are constructed. Emeralds are found in the mountains

## Egypt

on the shores of the Red Sea. *COMMERCE.* Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E. India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the passage to that country round the Cape of Good Hope. The merchants of Europe, however, visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of trafficking in various articles. The trade with the interior of Africa is mostly conducted by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European and Egyptian products, elephants' teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, ostrich-feathers, and coffee. The gold-dust is brought from Nigritia and Soudan to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The slave-traffic was abolished at Cairo in 1846. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandalwood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The trade with Europe is carried on through Alexandria. *Manf.* Inconsiderable, and almost entirely monopolized by the government. The potteries are extensive, and woollen and cotton fabrics are made, mostly by the natives. At Cairo, firearms and military accoutrements are manufactured, at Benisouef carpets, and at Foulah red caps. *Antiquities.* Egypt is distinguished for her vast remains of antiquity; large portions of which bear no marks of decay, and yet display, in all their grandeur and entirety, the arts and the power of the first generations of men. These remains are remarkable for their magnitude, and their contrivers seem, indeed, to have aimed at astonishing the beholder by their immensity. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the pyramids. The largest of these, measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base, the sides of which measure 700 feet in length. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry, composed of red granite, from the neighbourhood of Syene, or Assouan, which is sometimes called Syenite marble. The temples, though they cannot rival the enormous size of the pyramids, yet appear to exceed every other work of human art. The site of Thebes exhibits a space of ten miles, almost entirely covered with colossal sacred ruins. Even the statues with which they are adorned, always possess gigantic dimensions. *Inhabitants.* These are composed of the descendants of the Copts, Arabs, Turks, Mamelukes, and a few Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Negroes. The Copts and Arabs are the original race, and appear to be descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with Persians and Greeks. The Copts profess the Christian faith, and generally contrive to hold a respectable position, being for the most part clerks and shopkeepers. The Arabs, on the contrary, the peasants, or "fellahs" as now called, form the labouring classes. The Arabs, properly so called, or Bedouins who live within the limits of Egypt, are principally herdsmen, rearing cattle, horses, and camels. The Turks have always been established to a considerable extent in the great cities; and the Jews are also numerous in the commercial cities; and are an oppressed and persecuted race. The Mamelukes, who formed a considerable part of the population prior to their extirpation in 1811, consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, who were brought into the country by the Fatimite caliphs, and being intrusted with arms, rose against

## Egypt

their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus assumed the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new bands brought into the land from time to time. They were rather the plunderers than the rulers of Egypt. Their strength being broken by the defeats experienced during the invasion of the French, the Pasha, Mehemet Ali, conceived a plan for their destruction; and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them in 1811. Those who escaped, fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and as we proceed southward, they become darker, until those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly. The richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. *Gov.* Despotic by an hereditary pasha. *Army.* About 210,000, including the Bedouin irregular cavalry and the national guards. *Rel.* Mahometan and Christian. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 5,000,000, exclusive of the wandering Arabs in the deserts. *Lat.* between 23° 50' and 31° 35' N. *Lon.* between 25° and 34° E.—The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. It was governed by the monarchs of several successive dynasties until Cambyzes became master of it, 525 years B.C.; and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais, the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mæris, and the vast canals, which were equally serviceable for trading purposes and for irrigating the land. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, after conquering Persia, annexed Egypt to his dominions, and built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy Lagus, the natural son of Philip of Macedon, 323 years B.C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so until the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. In 1171 the caliph Saladin introduced the Mamelukes into Egypt, and when the power of the caliphs declined, El Moez, a Mameluke slave, set up the empire of the Mamelukes about 1250, who in time became so powerful, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. At the commencement of the 16th century, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered it, and for many years it was distracted by the civil wars between the different pashas and beys who governed the provinces into which the country was divided, and the Mamelukes, who frequently rebelled against the authority of the officers appointed by the Porte. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded the country in 1798, under the pretence of delivering it from the yoke of the Mamelukes; but they, in their turn, were driven from it by the British in 1802. In 1811, Mehemet Ali became master of Egypt by the massacre of the Mamelukes, and, under his sway it progressed rapidly in civilization. He

## Eidsvold

considerably extended its boundaries, even into Asia; but, in 1840 he was dispossessed of his Asiatic conquests. The treaty of London, however, in 1841, confirmed the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman empire, to him and his descendants. Since the establishment of regular steam-packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and the gradual development of its railway system, Egypt has become the highway to India, not only to most travellers, but for the general correspondence of Europe. Great improvements have been effected in the condition of the country and people since the abdication of Mehemet Ali in 1848 by the viceroy who succeeded him; and it is expected that the resources of Egypt will be developed to a still greater extent under the energetic and economical rule of the present viceroy, Ismael Pasha, who succeeded his uncle, Said Pasha, January 18, 1863.

**EHEN, or BROAD RIVER, *e'-hen*,** a river of England, rising near Barrowdale, in Cumberland, and falling into the Irish Sea, after forming Ennerdale Water in its course.

**EHINGEN, *e'-hing-en*,** a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube, 10 miles S.W. from Ulm. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods and starch. *Pop.* 3200.

**EHNINGEN, *en'-ing-en*,** a town of Wurtemberg, 21 miles S.E. from Stuttgart. *Pop.* about 6000.

**EHRENBREITSTEIN, *aiy'-ren-brite'-stine*,** 'broad stone of honour,' a first-class fortress of the Prussian states, on the summit of a precipitous rock, rising 463 feet above the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It was originally a Roman fortress, and was besieged by the French, without success, in 1632 and 1688. In 1799 it was taken by the French under Marshal Boufflers, and after the peace of Luneville it was demolished. In 1815 it was restored to the government of Prussia, who erected a fortress on its heights, which is capable of containing 14,000 men. At the bottom lies the town of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein. *Pop.* 4000.

**EIBAU, OLD AND NEW, *i'-bou*,** two contiguous villages of Saxony, on the Rumburger, in the circle of Lausitz or Bautzen, 8 miles N.W. from Zittany. *Manf.* The villages together form the principal seat of the linen manufacture in the circle. *Pop.* 5000.

**EIBENSTOCK, *i'-ben-stok*,** a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 9 miles S.W. from Schwartzburg. *Manf.* Lace, muslins, and chemicals. *Pop.* nearly 5000.

**EICHBAD, *ike'-stat*,** a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles from Augsburg. It has a cathedral, several churches, a Capuchin convent, gymnasium, and a bishop's palace. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, earthenware and hardware: the town also contains several breweries. *Pop.* nearly 8000.—After being in the possession of various powers, this place passed, in 1805, into the hands of the Bavarian government. In 1815 it was made the capital of a principality of the same name, and bestowed on Eugene Beauharnois, in whose family it still remains.

**EIDER, *i'-der*,** a river of Holstein, rising 8 miles from Kiel, and, after a W. course for 90 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Tönning. By means of the Eider or Schleswig-Holstein canal, water communication is established between the North Sea and the Baltic.

**EIDSVOLD, *ides'-vold*,** a town of Norway, 32



## Eig

miles N.E. from Christiana. This place is remarkable, on account of its being the scene of the meeting of the Norwegian delegates, who, in 1814, when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declared Norway independent, and Christian Frederick, prince of Denmark, king.

**Eig**, or **Egg**, *eg*, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, 10 miles from the mainland, belonging to the county of Inverness. *Desc.* Uneven, and consisting mostly of grazing land, interspersed with patches of heath, which affords excellent pasture for cattle. The Scur of Eig, at its S. extremity, attains a height of 1339 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* about 500. *Lat.* 56° 57' N. *Lon.* 6° 10' W.—This island is remarkable on account of the numerous caves with which its coasts are indented. In one of these, the M'Donalds, inhabitants of the islands, concealed themselves from the pursuit of their enemies, the M'Leods of the island of Skye; their retreat was unfortunately discovered by the Skye-men who kindled fires and thus caused the death of every one of the M'Donalds by suffocation.

**EIGER**, *i'-zhair*, a mountain of Switzerland, 2 miles from Mönch, in the Bernese Oberland. *Height.* 13,045 feet above the level of the sea.

**ELDON HILLS**, *eel'-don*, three conical peaks in Roxburghshire, Scotland, the highest of which attains an elevation of 1370 feet.

**EILENBURG**, *i-len-berg*, a walled town of Saxony, 13 miles N.E. from Leipsig, celebrated for being the place where Luther preached at the beginning of the Reformation, in 1522.

**EIMBECK**, or **Einbeck**, *imé'-bek*, a town of Hanover, on the Ilm, 38 miles S. from Hanover. *Manf.* Hosiery and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6000.

**EINSIEDELN**, *iné'-zee-deln*, a town of Switzerland, in the valley of the Sihl, 10 miles N.E. from Schwyz. It has a famous abbey, founded in the 9th century, and connected with which is a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which is visited annually by 150,000 pilgrims. In 1798 the French despoiled this shrine of its riches. The town contains about 80 inns and cabarets for the accommodation of pilgrims. *Pop.* 2500.

**EISENACH**, *ise'-nak*, the capital of a principality of the same name in Germany, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, situated on the Hösels, 45 miles W. from Weimar. The streets are neat, the houses in general are well-built; and it has a town-hall, mint, prison, hospitals, a gymnasium, and several schools. *Manf.* Cotton goods, soap, white-lead, with dye-works and tan-yards. *Pop.* 10,000.—In its neighbourhood is the castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Between 1521 and 1522, Luther passed ten months' imprisonment in this abode, under the friendly arrest of the elector of Saxony, and called it his Patmos.—The principality has an area of 465 square miles, and a population of 82,500.

**EISENBERG**, *i'-sen-bairg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 34 miles S.W. from Leipsig. *Manf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 5000.

**EISENBURG**, *i'-sen-boorg*, a county of Western Hungary. *Area.* 1536 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with extensive plains and valleys, watered by the Raab and its tributaries. *Pop.* 294,000.

**EISENSTADT**, *i'-sen-stat*, a royal free town of East Hungary, on the Leitha, 27 miles S. from

## Elba

Vienna. This place has a fine zoological garden, and in the neighbourhood is a magnificent palace belonging to Prince Esterhazy, with a park and gardens containing nine large conservatories filled with about 70,000 beautiful plants.

**EISLEBEN**, *ise'-le-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles N.W. from Merseburg. *Manf.* Linen goods; in its vicinity there are silver and copper mines. *Pop.* about 10,000.—Martin Luther was born here in 1483, and here he died in 1546. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church of St. Andrew.

**EKATERINBURG**, or **KATERINENBURG**, *ai'-kat'-er-in-boorg*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the Isset, in the government of Perm, 175 miles S.E. from Perm. The houses are chiefly built of wood, but the government offices, and the numerous factories which the town contains, are substantially constructed of stone. Anchors are forged, and cannon are cast here for the Russian government, and a great quantity of copper-money is coined annually. It is the centre of an important mining district. Provisions are cheap and plentiful. *Pop.* about 11,000. *Lat.* 56° 49' N. *Lon.* 61° E.—This place was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723.

**EKATERINODAR**, *ai'-kat'-er-in'-o-dar*, a town of Russia, 150 miles W. from Stavropol. It is the capital of the Cossacks of the Black Sea. *Pop.* 4000.

**EKATERINOGRAD**, *ai'-kat'-er-in-o-grad*, a town and fortress of Russia, on the Terek, 20 miles W. from Mozdok. It forms an important military post of the Cossacks of the line. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 43° 40' N. *Lon.* 43° 55' E.

**EKATERINOSLAV**, *ai'-kat'-e-re-nos'-laf*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital, since 1784, of a government of the same name, 250 miles N.E. from Odessa. *Manf.* Cloths and silks. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 48° 27' 50" N. *Lon.* 35° 5' 53" E.—This place was founded in honour of the empress Catharine II., in 1787.—The GOVERNMENT, though somewhat reduced from its original size, is still very considerable, extending from *lat.* 47° to 49° 20' N.; *lon.* from 33° 30' to 39° 40' E. *Area*, including Taganrog and its dependencies, and the country of the Asovian Cossacks, which form part of the province, 25,525 square miles. *Pop.* 870,000.

**EL ARISH**, *el air'-ish*, "the garden of pleasure," a fortified seaport of Morocco, 45 miles S.W. from Tangier. It has a mosque and dock-yard. *Pop.* 4000, of whom a third are Jews. *Lat.* 35° 9' N. *Lon.* 6° 4' W.

**EL ARISH**, a village of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the route from Egypt to Syria. *Lat.* 31° 4' N. *Lon.* 33° 45' E.—It is but little more than a fort and a few houses, and was taken by the French in 1799; and here the French general Kleber signed, in 1800, a convention with Sir Sidney Smith, engaging to leave Egypt with his troops.

**ELBA**, *el'-ba*, an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean. It lies between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. *Area*, 97 square miles, including the neighbouring isles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a temperate and healthy climate, except in some of the low districts, near the shore. *Pro.* Wine and fruit. *Minerals.* Iron, loadstone, alum, salt, and marble. *Pop.* 21,000.—This island has acquired historical celebrity as the residence of Napoleon I, from 3rd



Elbe

May, 1814, to 26th February, 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to recover the throne of France.

ELBE, *elb*, a river of Germany, rising amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and, after a winding course of 550 miles, falling into the German Ocean about 70 miles below Hamburg. At its mouth it is 13 miles wide, and is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

ELBERFELD, *el'-ber-felt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles E. from Dusseldorf. It is an irregularly-built place, but it is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture, in the government of Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Linen, ribbons, lace, merinos, and similar stuffs. It is celebrated for its Turkey-red dye-works, to which large quantities of yarn are sent from Britain. This town and Barmen supply all Germany with tapes and bands. *Pop.* 40,000. (See BARMEN.)

ELBERT, *el'-bert*, a county in the western district of Georgia, U.S., between Savannah and Broad rivers. *Area.* 560 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but productive of grain and cotton. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom one half are coloured

ELBEUF, or ELBEUF, *el'-be(r)f*, a town and parish of France, on the Seine, 12 miles S.W. from Rouen. *Manf.* Cloth. *Pop.* 18,000.

ELBING, *el'-bing*, a river rising in the Lake of Drousen, and falling into the Frische Haff, a large inlet of the Baltic.

ELBING, a trading town of East Prussia, on the river Elbing, 35 miles S.E. from Dantzic. Its streets are narrow, and the houses lofty. The chief buildings are several Protestant churches, a public library, several charitable institutions, and a house of industry, founded by an Englishman of the name of Cowle, in which 400 children are educated. *Manf.* Woolens, vitriol, oil, sail-cloth, tobacco, sugar, starch, soap, and chicory. *Pop.* 22,000.

ELBURZ, *el'-boorz'*, a mountain of Asia, the culminating point of the Caucasus. (See CAUCASUS).—Also a mountain-chain of Persia, S. of the Caspian Sea.

ELCHE, *el'-chai*, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. from Alicante. It has several good streets and squares, but the general aspect of the place is melancholy. The great church is a beautiful building, with a fine dome. Besides this structure, there are several convents, schools, and a bridge crossing a ravine which intersects the town. *Pop.* 19,000.

ELCHINGEN, *el'-shing-en*, a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 7 miles N.E. from Ulm, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805. For this victory Marshal Ney received the title of duke of Elchingen.

ELDA, *ail'-da*, a town of Spain, on the Elda, 26 miles N.W. from Alicante. *Manf.* Soap, paper, lace, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

ELDE, *eld*, a river of Germany, which rises in Lake Müritz, and, after forming several other lakes in its course, falls into the Elbe near Dömitz.

ELDELSLIE, or ELBERSLIE, *eld'-ers-le*, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 2 miles N.E. from Paisley. *Pop.* 1100.—This is the supposed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, whose patrimony it was, and whose descendants lived in it until the last century.

EL DORADO, *el do-ra'-do*, a county of the United States, in the N. of California. *Area.* 2000 square miles. It has minerals and gold in abundance. *Pop.* 40,000,

Elias, Mount, St.

ELEPHANTA, called by the natives GORAPORI, "full of caves," a small island, situated between Bombay and the western coast of India. It owes its celebrity to its wonderful temple-cave and sculptured representations of Hindoo deities, and events in Hindoo mythology. Opposite to the landing-place is a colossal statue of an elephant, from which the Portuguese named the island Elephanta. *Lat.* 18° 57' N. *Lon.* 72° 58' E.

ELEPHANTINE, *el-e-fan'-tin*, a small island in the Nile, opposite Assouan, or Syene, remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered. In its neighbourhood are extensive granite-quarries, and remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELEUSIS, *e-lu'-sis*, a considerable village of Attica, but, in ancient times, a city of Greece, 12 miles N.W. from Athens. The ancient highway which led to Athens is still the modern road, and the plain around the village is covered with scattered ruins.

ELEUTHERA, or ALABASTER ISLAND, *el-u'-the-ra*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies. *Eat.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Pop.* about 3000. *Lat.* 25° 11' N. *Lon.* 76° 15' W.

ELEDAL, *el'-dal*, a village of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, 70 miles N.W. from Falun, remarkable for its quarries of porphyry.

ELFSBORG, *elfs'-borg*. (See WENERSBORG.)

ELGIN, *el'-gin*, the chief town of the county of Elgin, or Morayshire, in Scotland, situated on the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German Ocean, and 59 miles N.W. from Aberdeen. The river is crossed here by several stone-bridges. In the middle of the town, which consists of one principal street, intersected by several smaller ones, stands the parish church, dedicated to St. Giles, and built in 1823, on the site which was formerly occupied by the old parish church of Elgin. The county-gaol, which stood near the church, has been removed, and its site occupied by a handsome public fountain. The present gaol stands near the court-house, both being new buildings. Besides the parish church, the town contains two free churches, a Roman Catholic, and Episcopal chapel, and other places of worship for members of various denominations. It has a good covered market-place, a hospital built and endowed by Alexander Grey, Esquire, a lunatic asylum, literary institution, museum, assembly-rooms, and an academy partially endowed. The Elgin Institution is a magnificent quadrangular structure, built and endowed with £70,000 by General Anderson, a native of this town, for the support of aged men and women, and the education of children belonging to the town. It had formerly a magnificent cathedral, once the finest in Scotland, and called "The Lantern of the North," which was founded in 1224. It was burnt in 1390, and rebuilt in 1414. The western entrance of the second building still remains, and many other portions that are objects of interest to the architect and antiquarian. The ruins of an old fortress still exist on a hill near the town, which is supposed to have taken its name from Helgy, a Norwegian viking. *Pop.* 7000. *Lat.* 57° 39' N. *Lon.* 3° 19' W. Lossiemouth is the port of Elgin, and the town is connected by railway with Inverness, Aberdeen, and Banff.

ELGINSHIRE. (See MORAYSHIRE.)

ELIAS, MOUNT, St., a volcanic mountain of N. America. (See AMERICA, NORTH.)

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Elias Mount

**ELIAS MOUNT**, *e-li'-as*, the name of many mountain peaks in Greece and the neighbouring islands, the highest of which is in the Morea, 10 miles S.W. from Mistra. *Height*. 7830 feet.

**ELIZABETHGRAD**, *ai-le-za-bet'-grad*, a town and fortress of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, or Kherson, on the Ingul, 130 miles N. from Cherson. It is a military station, and has a magazine and a hospital. *Pop.* 10,000.

**ELISABETHPOL**, or **GANJEH**, *ai-le-za'-bet-pol*, a fortified town of Georgia, 90 miles S.E. from Tiflis. In its neighbourhood are two villages,—Anenfeld and Helmenndorf, peopled by Germans. *Pop.* 12,000.

**ELIZABETH**, *e-liz'-a-beth*, the name of numerous townships and other places in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**ELIZABETH, CAPE**, the N.E. point of entrance into Cook's Inlet, N. America. *Lat.* 59° 9' N. *Lon.* 151° 3' W.

**ELIZABETH PORT** is situated on the W. side of Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, and is the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa. *Pop.* of district, 4300.

**ELIZABETHTOWN**, numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**ELK**, *elk*, a river rising on the W. side of Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, U.S., and joining Tennessee river 40 miles from Creek's Crossing-place.

**ELK CREEK**, a river of Pennsylvania, U.S., uniting with Penn's Creek, and falling into the Susquehanna 5 miles below Sunbury.—2. Another in Ohio, which joins the Miami, in Madison, Butler county.

**ELKHART**, *elk'-hart*, a county in the N. of Indiana. *Area*. 460 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**EL-KHARGEH**, *kar'-gai*, a town of Upper Egypt, the capital of the Great Oasis. It has a necropolis and some remarkable ruins. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 25° 28' N. *Lon.* 36° 40' E.

**ELLAND**, *el'-land*, a township and parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S.E. from Halifax. *Manf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* 8716. A station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

**ELLENBOROUGH**, *el'-len-bru(v)*, a village of England, in Cumberland, not quite a mile from Maryport. *Pop.* 1086.

**ELLESMERE**, *els'-meer*, a town and parish of England, in Shropshire, 16 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury. It is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 6453. Another village in Cheshire, 9 miles S.E. from Liverpool. *Pop.* 1000.

**ELLICHPOR**, *el'-lik-poor*, a town of India, in the province of Bezar, 123 miles W. from Nag-poor. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 21° 14' N. *Lon.* 77° 36' E.

**ELLINGEN**, *el'-lin-gen*, a town of Bavaria, 36 miles S.E. from Anspach. *Manf.* Chiefly musical instruments and furniture. *Pop.* 8000.

**ELLORA**, *el-o-ra'*, a town of Hindostan, in the dominions of the Nizam, 12 miles N.W. from Aurungabad. The cave-temples of this place surpass all others of the kind in India, in point of magnitude and execution. *Lat.* 20° N. *Lon.* 76° E.

**ELM**, *elm*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 10 miles S.W. from Glarus. *Pop.* 1000.—Although this place is 3182 feet above the level of the sea, it is so completely surrounded by lofty

## Elton

mountains, that for six months in the year it is never visited by the rays of the sun.

**EL MASARAH**, *el mas-a-ra'*, a village of Egypt, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, 10 miles from Cairo. It has extensive quarries, to which a railway is laid down.

**ELMINA**, or **ST. GEORGE DEL MINA**, *el-me'-na*, the capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the strongest fortress on the Gold Coast. *Pop.* 10,000 blacks. *Lat.* 5° 5' N. *Lon.* 1° 21' W.

**ELMIRA**, or **NEWTON**, *el-mi'-ra*, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, U.S., 160 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 8500.

**ELMSHORN**, *elms'-horn*, a town in Holstein, situated on the Elbe, 10 miles S.E. from Gluckstadt. It has an active trade in corn. *Pop.* 5600.—A station on the Kiel and Altona Railway.

**ELNE**, *eln*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 8 miles S.E. from Perpignan. *Pop.* 2300.—This is the ancient Illiberis, where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees.

**ELNE**, *eln*, a river of England, falling into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

**EL-ONEID**, *el o'-baid*, the capital of Kordofan, Africa, 270 miles W. from Sennaar. The dwellings are mostly composed of reeds, or straw, and sun-dried bricks. The inhabitants traffic in gold, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. *Pop.* 30,000.

**ELPHIN**, *el'-fin*, a parish, town, and bishop's see in the county of Roscommon, Connaught, Ireland, 18 miles from Longford. *Pop.* of parish, 4260; of town, 1007.—This diocese comprises 76 parishes, in different counties.

**ELSINORE**, or **ELSINEUR**, *el'-se-nor*, a seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Zea and, 24 miles N. from Copenhagen. It stands in the narrowest part of the Sound, on a declivity sloping towards the shore. It has no harbour, but an excellent roadstead, which is generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here to take in stores of some kind or other, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. On its N.E. side is the fortress of Kronborg. *Pop.* about 9000. *Lat.* 56° 2' N. *Lon.* 12° 36' E.—This town is the scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," and the vaults of the castle of Kronborg are the fabled residence of Holger Danske, the mythic hero of the Danes. In the same fortress, Carolina Matilda, sister of George III. of England, and wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, was imprisoned. The Sound dues were here collected from all merchant vessels, except those of Sweden and Denmark. They were originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Cattegat and neighbouring coasts. In April, 1857, a treaty was concluded between Denmark and the principal European powers, for the redemption of the Sound dues—the sum paid by Great Britain, as its share of the compensation, being £1,125,206.

**ELSTER**, *els'-ter*, two rivers of Germany, one of which, the White Elster, rises in Bohemia, and falls into the Saale 3 miles from Halle; the other, called the Black Elster, rises 2 miles from Elstra, in Saxony, and falls into the Elbe 8 miles from Wittenberg.

**ELTHAM**, *el'-ham*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, 7 miles S.E. from London. *Pop.* 3009.

**ELTON**, *el'-ton*, a salt-lake of Russia, 160 miles



# THE DICTIONARY

## Elton

S.E. from Saratov. *Area*. 130 square miles. 100,000 tons of salt are annually obtained from this collection of water.

ELTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.—Also a township of Lancashire, in the parish of Bury. *Pop.* 8172.

EL-TYE, DESERT OF, *el-ti*, the peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. This is the wilderness in which the children of Israel wandered for forty years before they entered the promised land.

ELVAS, *ail-vass*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, situated on a rocky hill, not far from the Guadiana, and 10 miles N.W. from Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom, and has a cathedral, several churches, convents, college, seminary, hospital, arsenal, and bomb-proof barracks capable of containing 6000 or 7000 men. It is supplied with water by an old aqueduct, built by the Moors. *Manf.* Jewellery and arms. *Pop.* 17,000.—In 1808 it was captured and held for five months by the French.

ELY, ISLE OF, *e'-le*, a district of England, lying in the N. part of Cambridgeshire, from the rest of which it is cut off by the river Ouse. It consists mostly of fens, situated among gently-rising eminences, which are usually crowned with villages and farm-houses. Strictly speaking, the term is applied to a piece of ground about 7 miles long, by 4 broad, which is encompassed by marsh-land, formerly covered with water. The soil is extremely fertile when properly drained. *Pop.* 176,016. (*See* BEDFORD LEVEL.)

ELY, a city and episcopal see of England, situated on the Cam, 16 miles N.E. from Cambridge. It consists of one principal and some smaller streets, and is noted for its fine and venerable cathedral, built at different periods between the reigns of William Rufus and Edward III. It is the only city of England which is not represented in the House of Commons. The bishopric was founded in 1107, and now comprises several parishes in Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. *Pop.* 5185.—Ely cathedral has been, during the last few years, repaired, and superbly adorned.

ELY, a demesne of Ulster, Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 4 miles from Enniskillen. It includes several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne.

EMBDEN, or EMDEN, *em'-den*, a fortified seaport-town of Hanover, at the mouth of the river Ems, with a secure and spacious harbour, 13 miles S.W. from Aurich. It is intersected by canals, which are numerous, bridged, and impart to it all the appearance of a Dutch town. The principal buildings are the great church, erected in 1455, other churches, a town-house, court-house, custom-house, barracks, gymnasium, educational establishments, and benevolent institutions. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, sailcloth, cordage, needles, leather, soap, and tobacco. It contains some brandy distilleries, and docks for ship-building, and it carries on a considerable trade in oats, barley, butter, and cheese. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring fishery, which is carried on off the coast of Scotland by 50 or 60 vessels from Embden. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 53° 22' N. *Lon.* 7° 13' E.

EMMEN, *em'-men*, two rivers of Switzerland,

## Enfield

one rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 45 miles, joining the Aar, 2 miles from Soleure; the other also rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 30 miles, joining the Reuss, 2 miles from Lucerne. The valley of the first is one of the finest in Switzerland, and is famed for its cattle and horses, as well as its timber and flax culture.

EMMERICH, *em'-mer-ik*, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles N.E. from Cleves. It is encompassed with walls and ditches, and has several churches, a gymnasium, orphan hospital, and ecclesiastical seminary. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7000.

EMS, *ems*, a river of Germany, which rises in Lippe Detmold, traverses Westphalia, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Dollart estuary or bay, in the North Sea, a little below Embden.

EMS, a watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 miles N.W. from Nassau. It consists mostly of a long row of lodging-houses, which are occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs. The Kursaal, or bathing establishment at Ems, is a handsome and picturesque building. *Pop.* 2500.—The springs vary in temperature from 93° to 103° Fahr., and have been resorted to for many years by persons from all parts of Europe.

EMSWORTH, *ems'-werth*, a town of England, in Hampshire, 9 miles N.E. from Portsmouth. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, fishing-nets, rope, and twine. *Pop.* 1200.—A station on the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway.

ENAREA, *ai-nar'-a*, a lake of Russian Lapland, containing numerous islands, and communicating with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river. *Area*. 680 square miles. *Lat.* 69° N. *Lon.* 28° E.

ENAREEA, *e-nair'-e-a*, a country lying to the S. of Abyssinia, inhabited by the Gallas tribes. The surface of the country, to a great extent, is covered with coffee plantations, and it supplies Abyssinia almost entirely with coffee and slaves. *Lat.* between 7° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 36° and 37° E.

ENCOUNTER BAY, *en-koun'-ter*, lies to the E. of Kangaroo Island, in S. Australia. *Lat.* 35° 30' S. *Lon.* 139° E.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, *en-dev'-or*, a channel separating the island of New Guinea from the N.W. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 10° 45' S. *Lon.* 142° 10' E.—Also a RIVER of E. Australia, entering the Pacific in *lat.* 15° 26' S.; *lon.* 121° 42' E.

ENDERBY, *en'-der-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1400.

ENDERBY LAND, a large tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831, by Biscoe. *Lat.* 67° 30' S. *Lon.* 50° E.

ENDRICK, *en'-drik*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Stirling, and falling into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.

ENFIELD, *en'-feeld*, a town and parish of England, in Middlesex, 10 miles N.E. from London. *Pop.* 12,424. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, which was disforested in 1779, and for a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. After the death of Queen Elizabeth, it was alienated from the crown. The British government has a manufactory of small arms here, and the "Enfield Rifle" takes its name from this place.—A station on the Eastern Counties Railway.



# ENGLAND AND WALES.

Scale of English Statute Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50





## Enfield

ENFIELD, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4500.

ENGADIN, *en-ga-deen'*, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, extending along both sides of the upper part of the Inn. *Length*. 45 miles, with an average width of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . *Pop.* 10,000. This valley is subdivided into the Upper and Lower Engadin, and has an elevation of 5750 feet above the level of the sea.

ENGANO, or PUGNIATAN, *en-ga'-no*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. It has a circuit of about 30 miles, and is lofty and well-wooded. *Lat.*  $5^{\circ} 21' S.$  *Lon.*  $102^{\circ} 20' E.$ —Another small island off the N. coast of Papua. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 20' S.$  *Lon.*  $134^{\circ} 40' E.$ —A CAPE at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 40' N.$  *Lon.*  $122^{\circ} 20' E.$ —Also the most E. CAPE of Hayti. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 35' N.$  *Lon.*  $68^{\circ} 20' W.$

ENGEDI, *en-ge'-di*, a town on the Dead Sea.

ENGEN, *eng'-en*, a town of Baden, 23 miles N.W. from Constance, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800.

ENGHIEN, *ong'-e-ä*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 15 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 3750. There is a superb castle here, with a park and gardens, belonging to the Duke of Aremberg.—This place gives a ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé.

ENGIA. (See *EGINA*.)

ENGLAND, *ing'-gländ*, the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, S. by the English Channel, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Irish Sea. *Ext.* 425 miles long, from Berwick to the Land's End, with a breadth varying between 62 and 280. *Area.* 50,922 square miles. *Coast-line.* About 1200 miles, without the indentations into the land; with them, about 2000. The principal openings on the E. are the Humber, the Wash, and the estuary of the Thames; on the W., the Bristol Channel, Swansea and Carmarthen bays, Milford Haven, Bride's Bay, and Cardigan Bay, with the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, Morecambe Bay, and the Solway Firth; on the S., Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount's Bay. *Capes.* Flamborough Head, Spurn Point, the Naze, Foulness, North and South Forelands, Beachy Head, Dungeness, the Needles, Portland Bill, Lizard Point, Land's End, Worm's Head, St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head, and St. Bees Head. *Islands.* Holy Island, Lundy, Man, Scilly Isles, Walney, and Wight. *Divisions.* The country is divided into forty counties: viz., Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The last, which is the largest county, is divided into the E., N., and W. Ridings. The counties are again subdivided into districts known as hundreds, wards, lathes, wapentakes, rapes, or tythings. *Desc.* The aspect of the country is various and delightful, presenting all that beautiful variety which is to be found in the most

## England

extensive tracts of the globe. Although it possesses dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths, yet few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts of the country are the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring portion of Scotland. The E. coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character pervades part of the adjacent counties. *Mountains.* The principal ranges are generally distinguished as the Northern, the Cambrian, and the Devonian. The first consist of the Pennine range and the Cumbrian group, the former extending from the Cheviot Hills, on the Scottish borders, to the middle of Derbyshire. In this range is Cross Fell, which attains an elevation of 2900 feet above the level of the sea; and the Peak, in North Derbyshire, that rises to a height of 1800 feet. The Cumbrian group lies to the W. of the Pennine, being separated from it by the valleys of the Eden and the Lune. In it are Sea Fell, the highest mountain in England, being 3166 feet above the level of the sea, and Helvellyn and Skiddaw, both of which are above 3000 feet. The Cambrian range comprises all the Welsh mountains, and will be spoken of in the article on WALES. The Devonian range includes the hills of Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somersetshire. The elevations in these are not nearly so lofty as those in the others. *Rivers.* The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent. In connexion with these rivers, an extensive system of Canal navigation spreads in all directions throughout the country, by means of which, with an elaborate railway system, easy access is afforded into the interior, and the produce of the various counties and districts is transported to the sea from places the most remote. *Lakes.* The most remarkable are Windermere, Ulls-water, Derwent-water, and several others in the north-west counties, particularly in Westmoreland and Cumberland. The largest, Windermere, is not more than about 3 square miles; but this and all the others are distinguished for the beauty of the scenery with which they are surrounded. They lie embosomed, like polished mirrors, among the loftiest of England's mountains, and are visited annually by thousands of tourists. *Climate.* Humid, but healthy. From the insular situation of England, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. *Forests.* Not extensive. Several are preserved for growing timber for the navy. These are, the New Forest, in Hampshire; the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire; and Windsor Forest. *Zoology.* The native animals are the fallow-deer, the dog, the fox, the hare, the rabbit, the martin, the badger, mole, hedgehog, &c. The domestic animals are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, hogs, &c. The wild boar was formerly a native of the country, as were also the wolf and the bear; but these have long since disappeared. Of the birds, the most remarkable are the eagle, falcons of various species, owls, ravens, carrion-crows, rooks, swans, the cuckoo, the cormorant,



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the nightingale, the peacock, the swallow, the stork, the curlew, the snipe, the plover, the pheasant, the black-cock, the ptarmigan, which is sometimes, but rarely, met with on the lofty mountains of Cumberland; the grouse, the partridge, the pigeon, the lark, the starling, and the thrush. Along the coasts fish are abundant. Cod is plentiful on the coast of Yorkshire, herrings on the E., and pilchards and mackerel on both the N. and S. sides of Cornwall and Devonshire. *Pro.* The principal productions of the country are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas. The indigenous fruits are few, and of little value; but others have been introduced, and brought to perfection, by the skilful cultivation of the English gardeners. These are chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits. Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent, principally in Kent. Timber grows abundantly in almost every part of the country; and the trees are mostly oak, elm, ash, beech, larch, alder, and willow. *Minerals.* Valuable and abundant. Coal abounds in the northern, and in some of the midland and western counties; iron in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, and the north of Lancashire; and it is produced, though not in equal abundance, in other counties. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, where it has been found from time immemorial. Black-lead is limited to a small district in Cumberland, and mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and in some parts of Yorkshire and Staffordshire. In many parts of the kingdom marbles and freestone, or calcareous sandstone, of various colours and textures, are abundant. There are also mines of rock salt, pits of fuller's earth, potter's clay, and quarries of slate. *Manf.* Important, being of greater extent than those of any other country. The manufacture of wool is one of the most ancient in the country, and is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. It is chiefly carried on in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire. The cotton manufacture is still more extensive, and has been carried to great perfection by the aid of every sort of powerful, complicated, and ingenious machinery. Its principal seat is in the towns of Lancashire and Cheshire. This branch of industry received a great check in 1862 and 1863, in consequence of a stoppage in the supply of cotton from America occasioned by the war between the United and Confederate States. The hardware manufactures, of iron and steel, copper and brass, have been also brought to unrivalled perfection in England; and in this line are produced the heaviest articles in cast and wrought metal, including plates, 6 inches in thickness, from the rolling mill, for the defensive armour of vessels, as well as others of the most minute kinds, such as pins, needles, and the delicate works of watches. Their principal seat is in the towns of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Silk-weaving is carried on in the cities and towns of Spitalfields, Macclesfield, Manchester, and Coventry. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire are famed for hosiery; and earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, principally at the potteries of Staffordshire. Glass is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland, Bristol; and, on a smaller scale, at some other places. China-ware of a

England

very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London every sort of fine and elegant work is produced; such as cutlery, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet and upholstery-work, carriages, clocks, watches, type-founding, printing, &c. *COMMERCE.* Large, and carried on with almost every country on the face of the globe. *Imp.* From the north of Europe—namely, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia, iron, kelp, timber, hemp, flax, coarse linens, tar, pitch, tallow, corn, pearl and pot ashes, &c.; from Germany, corn, hemp, flax, rags, linens, skins, timber, and wines; from Holland, cheese, holland's gin, butter, rags, hemp, flax, madder, clover and other seeds, corn, bacon, &c.; from France, brandy, wines, lace, cambric, silks, lawns, trinkets, &c.; and from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, brimstone, cochineal, barilla, oil, fruits, cork, wool, dye-woods, brandy, wines, silk, drugs, gums, &c. The imports from Turkey consist principally of carpets, drugs, dye-stuffs, fruits, silk, &c.; from Canada and the United States, are imported flour, provisions, masts, timber, cotton, wool, tobacco, rice, pitch, tar, pearl and pot ashes, indigo, furs, &c.; from South America, cotton, wool, skins, cochineal, logwood, indigo, Brazil-wood, sugar, drugs, &c.; from the West Indies, sugars, rum, coffee, pepper, ginger, indigo, drugs, and cotton; from the East Indies, China, and Persia, teas, spices, raw silk, muslins, nankeens, sugar, indigo, cloves, and other spices, opium, quicksilver, drugs, gums, rice, saltpetre, &c. *Exp.* These consist generally of all the various manufactures, to the annual value of £150,000,000, of which amount about one-fifth consists of foreign and colonial produce, which has been imported. In addition to her commerce and manufactures, England has extensive fisheries, both at home and abroad. The Newfoundland fishery employs a considerable number of vessels, and the whale fishery, both in the North and South seas, is prosecuted with activity and success. *Pop.* In 1861 it was 18,954,444. *Lat.* between 50° and 55° 45' N. *Lon.* between 1° 45' E. and 5° 44' W.—The aboriginal inhabitants of England were called Britons, and were invaded by Cæsar 54 years before the Christian era. They were subsequently conquered by the Roman legions. In the early part of the 5th century, the Romans, who had kept possession of the country for upwards of four centuries, abandoned it, and the old inhabitants, being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who conquered the whole except Wales. The Saxons formed seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, each of which had its separate chief, till 827, when Egbert completed the conquest of the whole. About 866, the Danes made a descent on the coast, and conquered Northumberland, East Anglia, and Mercia, and finally possessed themselves of the greater part of the kingdom, which they held till the time of King Alfred, who totally defeated them, and forced them from the country. At the beginning of the 11th century, Sweyn, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death, the Danes proclaimed his son Canute. The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, defeated the Saxons at Hastings, 1066, and took possession

## England, New

of the realm. In 1283, Wales was subdued and annexed to England by Edward I., Llewellyn, their last king, being slain. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT, BRITISH EMPIRE.)

ENGLAND, NEW, certain states comprised in the United States. (*See* NEW ENGLAND.)

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, *en'-gel-wood*, a wide moor in England, near Carlisle, Cumberland. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was disforested.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE, separates France from England, and extends from the Straits of Dover to the Land's End, Cornwall. At Dover it is 20 miles wide, and at the Land's End, 100.

ENIKALE, STRAIT OF, *en'-i-kail*, in S. Russia, (*See* YENIKALE.)

ENKHUYSEN, *enk'-hoi-sen*, a fortified seaport-town of Holland, in the province of N. Holland, 28 miles N.E. from Amsterdam. It is built in the form of a circle, and with great regularity. Its principal buildings are a town-house, some Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, and a Jews' synagogue. It also possesses rope-walks, saw-mills, and docks for shipbuilding. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; but it has, besides, a trade in salt, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 5000.

ENNIS, *en'-nis*, the chief town of the county of Clare, Ireland, on the river Fergus, 20 miles N.W. from Limerick. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built, and has a court-house, gaol, barracks, town-hall, college, hospital, and two convents. It has a trade in grain, flour, and cattle. *Pop.* 7041. It is connected with Limerick by railway.

ENNISCORTHY, *en-nis-kor'-the*, a town of Ireland, on the river Slaney, 10 miles S.E. from Wexford. Its principal buildings are a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and chapels for Nonconformists, court-house, market-house, a hospital, a dispensary, and convent. *Manf.* Blankets, flannel, and coarse cloth; it also has some breweries and a distillery, and a brisk trade in corn, coal, and timber. *Pop.* 5770.—Here is a castle, which, with its manor, at one period belonged to Spenser, the poet; and in the neighbourhood is Vinegar Hill, where the rebels, in 1798, were defeated by the royal troops under Lord Lake.

ENNISKILLEN, *en-nis-kil'-len*, the chief town of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, situated 34 miles N.E. from Sligo, partly on an island in Lough Erne, and partly on the mainland, with which the island is connected by two bridges. Its principal buildings are a court-house, town-hall, barracks, linen-hall, infirmary, and the royal school of Portora, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in Ireland. *Manf.* Leather, cutlery, straw-plait, and sewed muslins. There is also a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and slate. *Pop.* 5774.—This place gives the title of earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Cole: it is connected by railway with Dundalk and Londonderry. In 1595 it made an obstinate defence against Queen Elizabeth's army, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James II.'s troops in 1680.

ENS, *ens*, a town of Upper Austria, near the confluence of the Ens and Danube, 80 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Iron and steel, with cotton-spinning. *Pop.* about 3500.

ENS, a river of Austria, rising in the circle of Salzburg, and, after a course of 110 miles, falling into the Danube at the town of Ens.

ENS, UPPER AND LOWER, two provinces, 307

## Eperies

sometimes called Upper and Lower Austria, which together constitute the arch-duchy of Austria. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the valleys and plains, producing grain, vegetables, fruit, hemp, flax, and timber. The mineral products are unimportant. *Rivers.* Danube, Ens, and Saal. *Lakes.* Numerous; the principal are the Metter-see, Zellen-see, Trawn, and Kammer-see. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, paper, porcelain, hardware, and glass. *Joint Area.* 12,300 square miles. *Joint Pop.* 2,500,000.

ENOS, *e'-nos*, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles N.W. from Gallipoli. It is the port of Adrianople, and the seat of a limited trade, the harbour being choked up with sand, and capable of admitting only small vessels.—The GULF of Enos lies to the north of the town, and is 14 miles long by 5 broad.

ENTRAIGUES, *on'-traig*, the name of several villages, towns, and parishes in France, with small populations.

ENTRE DEUX MERS, *ontr de(r)mair*, a vine country of France, in the department of the Gironde. It lies between the Dordogne and the Garonne, and produces wine of an excellent quality, among which that of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande deserves especial mention.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, *en'-traí doo-air-o ai meen-yo*, the most N. province of Portugal, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and N. by the Spanish province of Galicia. *Area.* 2040 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with spots of great fertility, on which large quantities of corn are raised. *Rivers.* Minho, Douro, Lima, Cavado, and Samega. *Pro.* Oil, hemp, and corn; and it is in this province that port-wine is chiefly made. *Manf.* Silks, linens, cutlery, hardware, and porcelain. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 41° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 9° E.

ENTRE RIOS, *en'-traí re-ose*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, S. America, inclosed by Uruguay, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. *Area.* estimated at 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and swampy, being characterized by extensive prairies and vast plains, which, especially in the S., are annually covered with water. Cultivation is little advanced, and its chief products are corn, tobacco, cotton, hides, tallow, horns, and jerked beef. *Pop.* 30,000.

ENZ, *ents*, a river of Germany, flowing through Wurtemberg and Baden, and, after a course of 35 miles, joining the Neckar, near Besigheim.

ENZELI, or INZELLI, *en-zai'-le*, a lake of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, communicating with the Caspian Sea by a channel 500 yards across. *Length.* 25 miles.—Also a Town between the lake and the Caspian, inhabited mostly by Russians. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* 37° 27' N. *Lon.* 49° 25' E.

ENZERSDORF, *en'-zers-dorf*, a fortified town of Austria, 8 miles E. from Vienna. *Pop.* 1000. In 1809 it was bombarded by the French.

EOOA, EAOWE, or MIDDLEBURG, *e-oo'-a*, the most eastern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, and was discovered by Tasman in 1643. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* 175° 37' W.

EPERIES, or PRESSOVA, *e-per'-i-ees*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Tartoza, 140 miles N.E. from Pesth. It is of an oblong shape, with regular fortifications, and has a town-hall, library, and several churches. *Manf.* Woollens,



## Epernay

linens, earthenware, and beer, and it has a trade in cattle, corn, and wine. *Pop.* 9000.

**EPERNAY**, *ai'-per-nai*, a small town of France, in the department of the Marne, 15 miles S. from Rheims. It is the chief entrepôt for Champagne wines. In it is the great manufacturing house of Mœt and Chandon, whose vaults measure more than three miles in extent, and contain, at some periods, as many as 2,000,000 bottles of Champagne. *Pop.* 10,508.

**EPHESUS**, *ef'-e-sus*, a famous city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, 35 miles from Smyrna. Part of its site is occupied by the village of Aiasalouk. It was the ancient capital of Ionia, and the seat of one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Its temple, dedicated to Diana, was burnt on the night that Alexander the Great was born. It was, however, rebuilt with such magnificence that it was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 425 feet in length, and 220 feet broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns, 36 of which were beautifully sculptured. Its altar was carved by Praxiteles, and it was adorned with many of the paintings of Apelles. Traces of the walls with which the city was surrounded are still perceptible, and the position and extent of the theatre, the stadium, and many of the public buildings can be easily determined.

**EPINAL**, *ep'-e-nal*, a town of France, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 miles S.E. from Paris. It has museums of antiquities and paintings. *Manf.* Lace, linen fabrics, hosiery, oil, paper, earthenware, and chemicals. *Pop.* 11,957.

**EPIRRUS**, *e-pi'-rus*, a country which was once a part of Northern Greece, but which now forms the southern part of Albania. (*See ALBANIA.*)

**EPPING**, *ep'-ping*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Essex, 16 miles N.E. from London. It is famous for its butter, cream, and sausages. *Pop.* 2105.—The royal FOREST of Epping is divided from the Forest of Hainault, which was disforested in 1851, by the river Roding, and is remarkable for the richness of its woodland scenery.

**EPSOM**, *ep'-som*, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 15 miles S.W. from London. Though irregularly laid out, it contains a number of good houses, with a handsome church, built in 1824, a number of chapels for Nonconformists, and assembly-rooms. Brick-making and malting is carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Near the town is a mineral spring, from which, at one time, the celebrated Epsom salts were manufactured. The Royal Medical Benevolent College, a handsome building, was erected in 1856, at a cost of £40,000, midway between the town and "Downs." *Pop.* 4890.—On Epsom Downs are annually held, in the week preceding Whitsunday, the most numerous attended horse-races in the kingdom. The principal, or Derby stakes, are run for on Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday. The former race (for 3-year-old colts and fillies) was instituted in 1780, by the Earl of Derby, and the stakes are of the annual value of £6000 to £7000. The "Derby Day" is the great London holiday, and for it the House of Commons adjourns every year, in order to afford to the legislature the opportunity of consulting "Dorling's correct card," and witnessing the trial of the speed and bottom of the fleetest horses in the world. The "Oaks" (for fillies only) were so named after the earl of Derby's seat, and were instituted in

## Erghen

1779; and these stakes are worth from £4000 to £5000. The "Grand Stand" is an elegant and commodious stone building, erected on the course, which, during the week of the races, is visited by nearly half a million of persons.

**EPWORTH**, *ep'-worth*, a town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, 9 miles N. from Gainsborough. *Pop.* 2097, chiefly engaged in the culture and spinning of flax. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist sect, was born here in 1703.

**EQUADOR, REPUBLIC OF**, *ek'-wa-dor*, S. America. (*See ECUADOR.*)

**ERBACH**, *air'-bak*, a name common to several German towns with small populations.

**ERDRE**, *air-dr*, a river of France, which, after a course of nearly 50 miles, through the department of the Lower Loire, joins the Loire at Nantes.

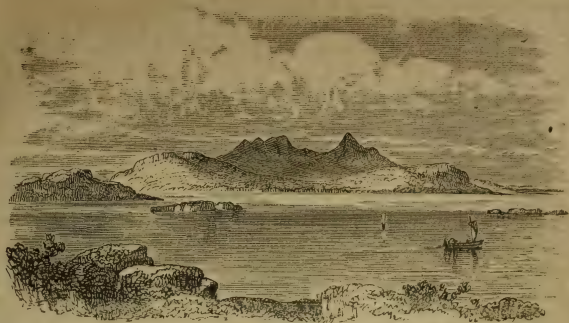
**ERREBUS**, a volcano in the supposed continent discovered in the Antarctic Ocean by Sir James Ross, in 1841. *Height.* 12,400 feet. (*See VICTORIA LAND.*)

**EREKLI**, or **EREGLI**, *e-reg'-le*, a seaport-town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 130 miles N.E. from Constantinople. It consists of an ancient and modern town, containing several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. On a height overlooking the town, are the ruins of an old castle. It has a good port, and yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 41° 15' N. *Lon.* 31° 30' E.—This town stands on the site of the ancient Heraclea, whence the 10,000 Greeks, commanded by Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece, after effecting their famous retreat through Asia Minor. It was founded by the Megareans, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition, which, in the time of Gallienus, ravaged Mysia and Bithynia.

**ERFURT**, or **ERFURTH**, *air'-foort*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Gera, branches of which traverse the town in the form of canals, 14 miles E. from Gotha. It has two well-built citadels, one on an eminence called Petersburg, within the city, and the other on Mont Cyriax, without the walls. It is the capital of an extensive province, and is said to have been, in the 16th century, a place of much greater importance than it is now. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, orphans' asylum, an academy of sciences, and several literary institutions. The cathedral has a famous bell, called Grosse Susanna, weighing 14 tons, and contains some excellent pictures, among which are a "Holy Family," by Louis Cranach; and another, still older, supposed to be by Van Eyck. The orphan asylum, called Martinstift, in honour of Luther, was originally the Augustinian monastery, in which he was a monk. His cell is still to be seen, as it appeared when he was its occupant, and contains both his bible and portrait. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, shoes, leather, soap, earthenware, and hosiery. *Pop.* 32,546.—In 1808, an interview took place here, between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon I.—The GOVERNMENT of Erfurt has an area of 1272 square miles, and a population of 350,000. It is well watered, and, generally speaking, hilly. The hilly districts, however, contain rich mines of iron, lead, copper, and marble.

**ERGHEN**, *erg'-en*, a river of Central Asia, rising in the Karakorum mountains, and, after a course of 700 miles, under different names, falling into the west end of Lake Lob Nor,

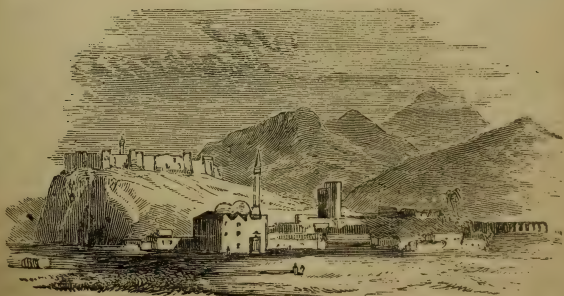




EIG ISLAND.



ERFURT.—LUTHER'S ROOM



EPHESUS.



## Eriboli, Loch

ERIBOLI, LOCH, *e-rib'-o-le*, an arm of the sea, on the coast of Sutherland, Scotland. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3.

ERICHT, or EROCHT, *eer'-ikt*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Isla near Cupar.—Also a lake in the N.W. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire, extending into Inverness-shire. *Ext.* 14 miles long, by 1 broad. The unfortunate prince Charles Edward Stuart wandered near this place for many weeks after his defeat at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, exposed to the rigours of the climate, sometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he escaped the parties of men that were in search of him, who sought his destruction for the sake of the reward offered for his capture.—The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, *eer'-e*, the name of several counties of the United States, with populations ranging between 20,000 and 100,000.

ERIE, a township of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the S. shore of the lake of the same name. *Pop.* 9000.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. *Lat.* 42° 59' N. *Lon.* 78° 20' W

ERIE, LAKE, an immense lake of N. America, abounding with a great variety of fish. (*See AMERICA, NORTH.*)

ERISAY, *er'-i-sai*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Harris and North Uist.

ERISKAY, *e-ris'-kai*, one of the smaller Hebrides, Scotland, lying to the S. of South Uist, where Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed in 1745, prior to entering Scotland on his ill-starred expedition. *Ext.* About 2 miles long.

ERITH, *eer'-ith*, a village and parish of England on the river Thames, 10 miles E. from London. *Pop.* 2300.

ERIVAN, IRVAN, or IRIVAN, *er'-e-van*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, situated on the Zenghi, 102 miles S. from Tiflis. On one side, the city surmounts a precipice 600 feet high, overhanging the river, and is encompassed by a double wall. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. The town has suffered severely from repeated sieges. *Manf.* Leather, earthenware, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 15,000.—The Russians blockaded this place during six months in 1808, and were repulsed, with great slaughter, in an attempt to storm it. In 1827, however, it was taken by them.

ERLANGEN, *air'-läng-en*, a town of Bavaria, situated on the high road from Leipzig to Bayreuth, 11 miles N. from Nuremberg. It contains a Protestant university founded in 1743, by Frederick margrave of Bayreuth. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 12,000.

ERLAU, *air'-lou*, a town of Hungary, on the Erlau, 68 miles N.E. from Pesth. It has churches for different religions, and several good edifices, particularly the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. The citadel is strong, and stands on a lofty rock. There is also a university here, with professors of theology, philosophy, and law. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. It also has an active trade in wine made in the surrounding districts. *Pop.* about 20,000.

ERLENBACH, *air'-len-bak*, a small village of Switzerland, 20 miles S.E. from Berne. *Pop.*

## Erzerum

1200.—The name of several villages in France and Germany.

ERME, a river of England, in Devonshire, which falls into the English Channel.

ERMENONVILLE, *airm'-naung-veel*, a village of France, in the department of the Oise, 17 miles N.E. from Paris. *Pop.* 500.—Jean Jacques Rousseau died in a château at this place, 1778.

ERNE, *ern*, a river of Ireland, which rises in Lake Gowna, and after a course of about 60 miles, during which it helps to form two lakes of the same name, distinguished as Upper and Lower, falls into Donegal Bay.

ERNEE, *air'-nai*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, 17 miles N.W. from Laval. *Manf.* Needles principally. *Pop.* 6000.

ERRIGAL, *er'-ri-gal*, three parishes in Ireland, severally situated in Londonderry, Tyrone, and Monaghan, with populations varying between 6000 and 8000.

ERRIS, *er'-ris*, a maritime district in the county of Mayo, Ireland, remarkable for the dreary wildness of its mountain scenery. *Pop.* about 20,000.

ERROZ, *er'-rol*, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles S.W. from Dundee. *Pop.* 3000, principally employed in weaving.—It has a station on the Dundee and Perth Railway.

ERSEK-UJVAR, *er'-sek ooj'-var*, a town of Hungary, 22 miles S. from Neutra, with a Franciscan and normal school. *Pop.* 7000.

ERSTEIN, *airs'-tine*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ill, 12 miles S.W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Cotton, cordage, tobacco and earthenware. *Pop.* 4000.

ERTRAG-ÖE, *air'-tra'-ge(r)*, an island of Norway, 25 miles N.E. from Christiansund. *Ext.* 8 miles long, by a breadth of the same. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 63° 13' N. *Lon.* 8° 20' E.

ERZBERG, *airz'-berg*, a mining district of Styria, where, for upwards of 1000 years, iron-mines have been worked.

ERZERUM, ERZEROU, ERZ-RUM, or ARZER-ROOM, *erz'-room*, the chief city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the capital of a pachalic of the same name, 158 miles W. from Mount Ararat. In June, 1859, this city suffered immensely from the effects of an earthquake, which laid a great portion of it in ruins. "In the brief space of ten or twelve seconds," says an account written at the time, "it threw down the better half of this fine and densely-populated city, and so seriously injured the rest, that the whole will have to be rebuilt. Upwards of 1500 men, women, and children are buried in the ruins. In one of the barracks alone, out of an entire battalion, 600 strong, not more than 350 contrived to save their lives by a precipitate retreat." The line-walls, the barracks, the quarters of the military governor, and a part of the palace of the pasha, or civil governor, including his harem, the prison, the public schools, the principal bazaar, many minarets, the Austrian consulate, and the residence of the former British consul, Mr. Brandt, were among the buildings reduced to a heap of ruins. The entire population had to take to tents and canvas in the plains, fearing further disasters. Erzeroum has an extensive trade with all the adjoining countries, and is a principal halting-place for caravans going between Mecca and Teheran. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting chiefly of morocco leather, hardware, carpets, and silk and cotton goods. *Pop.* about 50,000.



## Erzgebirge

—This town is built in a plain, and stands at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, and still is so under the Turks. It was taken by the Russians in 1829, but it was restored to Turkey in the following year.—The **PACHALIC** forms one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, and is a lofty table-land, with an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea. In it the Euphrates, Kur, Araxes, and Tchoruk rivers have their sources. *Pro.* Rye, barley, flax, and fruits. The inhabitants are employed in a great measure in rearing cattle. *Lat.* between 39° and 41° N. *Lon.* between 39° and 44° E.

**ERZGEBIRGE**, *airs-ge(r)-beerzh-e(r)*, "ore mountains," an extensive district of the kingdom of Saxony, included in the province of Zwickau, and separated from Bohemia by a chain of mountains of the same name, which extend from Saxony, in a S.W. direction, to the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria. *Ext.* of the range, 120 miles long, with an average breadth of 25, culminating in the Keilberg, 4210 feet above the level of the sea. It takes its name from the large number of metallic ores which it yields.

**ESCAUT**, *es'-ko*, the French name for the river Scheldt.

**ESCHWEGE**, *aish'-we(r)zh-e(r)*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra, 27 miles S.E. from Cassel. *Manf.* Woollens and Linens. *Pop.* 7000.

**ESCONDIDO**, *ais'-kon-de'-do*, the name of several harbours, chiefly in S. and Central America.

**ESCURIAL**, or **ESCORIAL**, *ais'-koor-e-al'*, a village of Spain, 24 miles N.W. from Madrid, and celebrated for its monastery and palace, accounted by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. *Pop.* 1400.—The palace was built by Philip II. of Spain, in memory of the victory of St. Quentin, gained by the Spanish troops over the French in 1563. It consisted of cloisters, a college, a library, shops for different artisans, apartments for a great number of families, with an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is composed of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood. It is built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, on account of the battle of St. Quentin having been fought on his fête day, was broiled on that instrument. It was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns; it is said to contain 2638 windows, and about as many doors.

**ESHER**, *e'-sher*, a parish of England, in Surrey, 15 miles S.W. from London. *Pop.* 1460. It is a station on the South-western Railway. The palace of Claremont, in which the ex-royal family of France reside, is in this parish.

**ESK**, *esk*, the name of several rivers in Scotland. 1. In Dumfriesshire, falling into the Solway Firth.—2. (NORTH.) In the county of Edinburgh, joining the sea at Musselburgh.—3. (NORTH.) In Forfarshire, falling into the German Ocean, 3 miles from Montrose.—4. (SOUTH.) In the same county, falling into the sea at Montrose.—5. (SOUTH.) In the county of Peebles, falling into the North Esk below Dalkeith.

**ESK**, a river of Cumberland, rising in the Sea Fell, and falling into the Irish Sea near Ravenglass.

## Esquimault

**ESK**, **NORTH** and **SOUTH**, two rivers of Tasmania, which join the Macquarie and Quamly rivers and form the Tamar.

**ESKE**, a river of England, rising near Kildale, Yorkshire, and falling into the North Sea at Whitby.

**ESKI**, *es'-ke*, a Turkish prefix, signifying "old," and prefixed to the names of several towns, with small populations, in that country.

**ESKI-SAGRA**, *sa'-gra*, a town of European Turkey, on the slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 miles N.W. from Adrianople. *Manf.* Carpets, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.

**ESMERALDAS**, *ais-mai-rai'-das*, a port of Ecuador, on the coast of the Pacific, 10 miles from the mouth of the river Esmeralda, and 95 miles N.W. from Quito. *Pop.* 4000.—A **RIVER**, rising near Quito, and, after a course of 110 miles, entering the Pacific in *lat.* 1° 5' N.; *lon.* 79° 40' W.

**ESNEH**, or **ESNA**, *es'-ne*, a town of Upper Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile, 25 miles S. from Thebes. It is the entrepôt of the Senaar caravans, and is famous for a vast and ancient temple which is now converted into a cotton-factory. *Manf.* Cotton, shawls, and pottery. *Pop.* about 5000.—Near this place Davoust defeated the Mamelukes, 1799.

**ESPEJO**, *ais'-pai-ho*, a town in Spain, 20 miles S.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollens, wine, oil, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5300.

**ESPERANCE BAY**, *es'-pe-rance*, is on the south coast of Australia. *Lat.* 33° 55' S. *Lon.* 121° 47' E.

**ESPICHEL**, **CAPE**, *ais'-pe-chel*, is on the west coast of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 20 miles S.W. from Lisbon. *Lat.* 38° 23' N. *Lon.* 9° 14' W.

**ESPIERE**, *es'-pe-air*, a town of Belgium, 8 miles from Courtrai, where the allied Austrian and English army defeated the French, May 22, 1794.

**ESPINHAÇO**, *ais'-peen-ya-zo*, an extensive mountain-chain of Brazil, containing rich diamond-mines. After traversing several provinces, it terminates at the Uruguay.

**ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS**, *ais'-pe-no'-sa dai los mon-tair'-os*, a town of Spain, on the Trueba, 50 miles N.E. from Burgos. *Pop.* 2500.—The French defeated the Spaniards here in 1808.

**ESPIRITO SANTO**, *ais'-pe'-re-to san'-to*, a maritime province of Brazil, with fertile soil especially adapted for the culture of sugar. *Pop.* 140,000. *Lat.* between 18° 30' and 21° 20' S. *Lon.* between 39° 40' and 42° 40' W.—Victoria, capital town of this province is situated on the bay of Espirito Santo, and has about 6000 inhabitants.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, *ai-spe'-re-too san'-to*, the name of several islands and bays in N. and S. America.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island. *Pop.* 8000, of whom half are whites.

**ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND**, the largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 65 miles long, by 20 broad. *Pop.* Not known.

**ESPRIT**, **St.**, *es'-pre*, a town of France, in the department Landes, and situated on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 7000.

**ESQUIMAULT**, Harbour of, *es'-que-molte*, the principal harbour of Vancouver's Island. (*See* VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.)

## Esquimaux

ESQUIMAUX, or ESKIMAUX, *es'-que-mo*, an aboriginal people of N. America, inhabiting Labrador and Greenland. They are low in stature and of a deep copper colour, with long and straight black hair. Their notions of religion were but very imperfect, but many of them have been converted to Christianity by Danish missionaries. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c., and wear the skins of the latter animals, with the fur next their bodies. Darkness pervades their regions from one to six months in the year, during which the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost; they live in huts very cleverly constructed of snow and ice. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and are then employed in hunting and fishing and providing food and clothing for the winter months.

ESQUIMAUX, an island and harbour in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America. They are on the Labrador coast. *Lat.* 54° 35' N. *Lon.* 56° 21' W.

ESSEK, or ESZEK, *es-sek'*, a town and fortress of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Drave, 64 miles N.W. from Peterwardein. It contains an arsenal, barracks, and other military buildings, capable of containing 30,000 men. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 14,000.—There were several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. Essek was finally taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time, it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria.

ESSEN, *es'-sen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, situated in the province of Dusseldorf, 20 miles N.E. from the town of that name. It is the seat of a mining board and military court. *Manf.* Arms, steel wares, woollens, and linens. There are coal-mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8000.

ESSEQUIBO, *es'-se-ke'-bo*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, entering the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles broad. It has many islands, and gives its name to a country which extends along its banks. Its length has been estimated at 500 miles.

ESSEX, *es'-sex*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the river Thames (which separates it from the county of Kent), and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. *Area.* Estimated at 1657 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with a gentle alternation of hill and dale. On the coast, the land is broken, and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas. Extensive salt-marshes also border the coast, the greater part of which is protected by embankments from the inroads of the ocean. *Rivers.* The principal are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea. *Pro.* Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; it is, therefore, generally well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and its farming is placed among the best in England. Its principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, turnips, teazels, saffron, caraway seed, and hops. *Manf.* Essex was formerly noted for woollen manufactures of various descriptions; but these have declined; baize, however, and sacking are still made in various parts. Silks are also manufactured. Many of the inhabitants of

## Estle

towns and villages on the coast are employed in its oyster fisheries, which are valuable. *Pop.* 404,851.

ESSEX, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5000 and 140,000. They are in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. The name also of several small townships in the U.S.

ESSEX, the E. county of Upper Canada, in British N. America, between lakes Erie and St. Clair.

ESSINGTON. (See PORT ESSINGTON.)

ESSLING, *es'-sling*, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 6 miles E. from Vienna. Between this village and that of Aspern, the French were repulsed by the Austrians in a severe engagement in 1809. (See ASPERN.)

ESSLINGEN, *es'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles E. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, lacquered wares, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 7500.—A station on the Ulm Railway.

ESSONNES, *es'-son*, a small town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, situated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S.E. from Paris. *Manf.* Tobacco and table-linen. *Pop.* 4000.

ESTAGEL, *es'-ta-gel*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles N.W. from Perpignan. It has a trade in wine, brandy, wool, honey, wax, and cattle. *Pop.* 2500, mostly employed in the neighbouring quarries and distilleries.—This is the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer.

ESTE, *est*, a river of Hanover, which, after a course of about 30 miles, joins the Elbe, 6 miles from Altona.

ESTE, *es'-te*, a walled town of Lombardy, 15 miles S.W. from Padua. It contains several good buildings, among which is the old castle belonging to the family of Este. *Manf.* Linens, silk, saltpetre, and earthenware; whetstones are also quarried in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8000.

ESTELLA, *ais-tel'-la*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 26 miles S.W. from Pampeluna. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 6000.

ESTEPONA, *ais-tai-po'-na*, a maritime town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles N.E. from Gibraltar. *Pop.* 9000, mostly engaged in manufacturing woollen goods and earthenware, and in fishing.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL, *es-tho'-ne-a*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. by Ingria, and S. by Livonia. *Area* 7990 square miles, including the islands off the coast. *Desc.* Level, with rocky shores, a sandy soil, and humid climate. About one-third of it is covered with forests of pine, elm, oak, birch, and alder; part of the remainder is cultivated, while the rest affords excellent pasture for cattle. *Rivers.* The Narva, Keyel, and Loksa. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, barley, rye, oats, hops, and tobacco. *Pop.* 312,000. *Lat.* between 58° 15' and 59° 40' N. *Lon.* between 22° 10' and 28° 5' E.—After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, this province was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva, in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTLE, or ESTELL, *es'-tel*, a county of Ken-



## Estrella

tucky, U.S. *Area*. 300 square miles. *Pop.* 4000, of whom a fourth are coloured.

**ESTRELLA**, *ais-trail'-ya*, a river of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. After a course of 50 miles, it enters the Pacific, near Quaypo.—Also a mountain-range of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, with an average height of 3300 feet above the level of the sea. *Length*. 20 miles.

**ESTRELLA**, **SERRA DE**, a mountain-range of Portugal, in the province of Beira. *Height*. Its culminating peak is 7520 feet above the level of the sea. *Length*. 74 miles.

**ESTREMADURA**, *ais-trai-ma-door'-a*, an old province of Spain, having the frontier of Portugal on the W., the province of Salamanca on the N., Toledo on the E., and Cordova with Seville on the S. *Ext.* About 140 miles long, and 120 broad. *Area*. 14,330 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but nearly all of it devoted to pasturage. *Rivers*. The Tagus and Guadiana. *Pro.* Corn, wine, hemp, and flax; but agriculture is much neglected, and the population subsist to a great extent on chestnuts. Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared, and swine are fed in the forests. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* about 718,000. *Lat.* between 37° 54' and 40° 38' N. *Lon.* between 4° 50' and 7° 24' W.

**ESTREMADURA**, an important province of Portugal, which comprises Lisbon, and extends along the Atlantic, to the north and south of the capital; being bounded N. by Beira and E. by Alemtejo. *Ext.* About 140 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. *Area*. 7240 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the north, and, in general, fertile. *River*. The Tagus, which divides it nearly into two equal parts. *Pro.* Wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, and salt. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 780,000. *Lat.* between 38° 5' and 40° 15' N. *Lon.* between 7° 50' and 9° 30' W.

**ESTREMOZ**, *ais'-trai-mos*, a strongly-fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Tarra, 28 miles N.E. from Evora. It consists of the upper and lower towns, and has a castle, cavalry-barracks, and arsenal. *Manf.* Earthenware and leather, and near it are some marble-quarries. *Pop.* 7000.

**ETAMPES**, *et'-amp*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 27 miles S. from Paris. *Manf.* Leather, soap, linens, and woollens. *Pop.* 8200. A station on the Paris and Orleans Railway.

**ÉTAPLES**, *ai'-tapl*, a seaport of France, in the Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S. from Boulogne. It has some breweries and distilleries, with a trade in salt, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. *Pop.* 2589.—Here, in 1492, a treaty was concluded between Henry VII. of England and Charles VIII. of France, when the latter was on the point of setting out on his Italian expedition.

**ETAWAH**, *et'-a-waw'*, a fortress and capital of a district of British India, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, 60 miles S.E. from Agra. It has greatly fallen into decay. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 26° 47' N. *Lon.* 78° 53' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1674 square miles, and a population of about 500,000. Formerly, Thugism prevailed in this district to a large extent, until it was suppressed by the British government.

**ETHIOPIA**, *e-the-o'-pe-a*, a name that was applied generally by the old geographers to Nubia, Abyssinia, and the countries S. of Egypt.

**ÉTIENNE**, **ST.**, *ai'-te-en*, a town of France, in

## Eton

the department of the Loire, 32 miles S.W. from Lyons. Its principal public institutions are a cathedral, town-house, museum, a communal college, a public library, and a mining-school. *Manf.* Firearms, hardware, silks, embroidery, lace, muslins, leather, glass, and paper. In its vicinity are both coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 92,250.—It is connected by railway with Lyons.—This is a name common to many parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 5000.

**ÉTIENNE DE BAIGORRY**, **ST.**, *bai-gor'-re*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 23 miles S.E. from Bayonne. *Pop.* 3300.

**ETIVE**, **LOCH**, *et-iv'*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, entering the county of Argyre, on the west coast of Scotland. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth varying from half a mile to 3 miles. It abounds with salmon, seals, and porpoises.

**ETKO**, *et-ko'*, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles from Rosetta. It was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801, and has a length of about 18 miles, and an average breadth of 4.

**ETNA**, or **ÆTNA**, *et-na*, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, and about 10 miles N. from Catania. *Circumference* at its base, about 90 miles. *Height*, 10,874 feet above the level of the sea. *Desc.* This is the most celebrated mountain in Europe, and is divided by the Sicilians into three parts or regions,—the lower, or fertile region; the middle, or wooded; and the upper, or desert district. The lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and grazing grounds, and many towns, villages, and convents; the middle is occupied by forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the upper is entirely destitute of vegetation, and the summit is always covered with ice and snow, except here and there, where it is overspread with a thick layer of black ashes. *Eruptions*. The first eruptions of Etna on record are those mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, who does not fix the periods at which they happened; but one is recorded by Thucydides, which took place 425 B.C., which he asserts to have been the third since Greek colonies first settled in Sicily, about 735 B.C. From this period to the year 1447 there were eighteen more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire nearly 90 years; when, in 1537, another took place. Others followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Smaller eruptions afterwards happened, in 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787, and in the present century eruptions have taken place in 1819, 1832, and 1852. From the great crater at the top a sulphureous smoke continually issues; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the fire cannot rise to that height without extraordinary exertions, and the lava always breaks out at some fissure where it finds the least opposition.—Besides the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a great profit from its snow. This is an indispensable necessary in Sicily and the S. part of Naples, and is in greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage.

**ETOLIA**, a province of Greece. (See **ÆTOLIA**.)

**ETON**, *e-ton*, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 20 miles S.W. from London, and situated on the Thames, opposite Windsor, with



## Etruria

which it is connected by a bridge, and within a short distance of the Windsor-station of the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one street, and is chiefly celebrated for its college, known as Eton College, founded by King Henry VI., in 1440. The average number of "boys" resident here is about 800, and they are principally composed of the sons of the nobility, and wealthy commoners of England. The foundation consists of a provost, vice-provost, six fellows, the head-master, and seventy scholars. *Pop.* 3122.

**ETRURIA**, *e-troor'-e-a*, a country of ancient Italy, now forming the greater part of Tuscany, the duchy of Lucca, and the Æmilian provinces. The name was revived by Napoleon I., who formed a kingdom of Etruria, and annexed it to the French empire in 1808.

**ETTEN**, *et'-ten*, a village of Holland, in the province of N. Brabant, 8 miles S. from Breda. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and fuel. *Pop.* 5500.

**ETTLINGEN**, *et'-ling-en*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 5 miles S.E. from Carlsruhe. *Manf.* Paper, cotton goods, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 5000.—It is connected with Baden by railway.

**ETTRICK**, *et'-trik*, a parish and river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire. *Pop.* of parish, about 600.—James Hogg, better known as the "Ettrick Shepherd," was born in this parish, in 1772. The river joins the Tweed near Melrose.

**ETTRICK FOREST**, a pastoral district watered by the Ettrick, which originally formed a part of the great Caledonian forest.

**EU**, *oo*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 18 miles N.E. from Dieppe. *Pop.* about 4000.—Here, in 1843, Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe held an interview.—The Forest of Eu extends, for a considerable way, on the east and south sides of the town.

**EUBÆA**, *u-be'-a*, the largest island in the Ægean Sea, after Crete, formerly distinguished by the name of Negropont, which is now obsolete. It is separated from the continent by the narrow strait of Eubœa, which is crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. *Ext.* 105 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, and producing wine, corn, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in breeding and rearing cattle and goats. *Pop.* 66,000. *Lat.* between 37° 57' and 39° 2' N. *Lon.* between 22° 40' and 24° 40' E.

**EUPATORIA**, or **KOSLOV**, *u-pa-tor'-e-a*, a town of Russia, on the W. coast of the Crimea, 33 miles N.W. from Simpheropol. It has a magnificent mosque belonging to the Tartar inhabitants, built in 1552. *Pop.* 14,000.—In September, 1854, the allied English and French armies landed near here, and the town soon after was occupied by a small detachment. The Turks subsequently occupied it, and in 1855 it was attacked by the Russians, who, however, were repulsed by the Turks and the Anglo-French ships of war, lying in the neighbouring roadstead.

**EUPEN**, *oi'-pen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Aachen, 10 miles S. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, leather, and paper; and it has a trade in cheese, made in the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 13,000.

**EUPHRATES**, *u-frai'-tees*, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, rising in the mountains of Armenia, from two principal sources. At

## Europe

Kurnah, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris; and these united streams form one of the noblest rivers in the East, falling into the Gulf of Persia, about 50 miles from Bassora. *Length*, about 1500 miles from its source to its embouchure.

**EURE**, *oor*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Orne, and falling into the Seine, near Pont-de-l'Arche.

**EURE**, a department of France, comprising the E. part of Normandy, and situated on the estuary of the Seine. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Evreux, Louviers, Les-Andelys, Bernay, and Pont-Audemer. *Area.* 2690 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, and producing corn, fruits, and timber. It has extensive grazing grounds, and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are bred and reared. *Minerals.* Iron and mill-stones. *Manf.* Woollens, cotton, glass, paper, iron, copper, and zinc wares. *Pop.* 420,000. *Lat.* between 48° 37' and 49° 28' N. *Lon.* between 0° 20' and 1° 47' E.

**EURE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, situated to the W. of Paris. It consists of a part of the old provinces Orléannais and Maine. *Area.* 2209 square miles. *Desc.* The surface, as in the adjacent department of the Eure, is in general level, and a large quantity of corn is raised. It affords excellent pasturage, and numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and horses are reared. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Chartres, Château-Dron, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rohon. *Minerals.* Iron. *Manf.* Paper, cottons, and coarse cloths. *Pop.* 295,000. *Lat.* between 47° 57' and 48° 55' N. *Lon.* between 0° 47' and 2° E.

**EURIPUS**, or **EURIPUS**, *u-ri'-pus*, a narrow strait, separating the Island of Eubœa from the coast of Boeotia. At certain times the flow of the water through the channel of the Euripus presents a remarkable phenomenon. It rushes at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour with a fall of a foot and a half below the bridge, suddenly it becomes stationary and remains in a state of rest for a few minutes, after which it flows in a contrary direction at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour.

**EUROPE**, *u'-rope*, the least extensive, but most civilized, of the five great divisions of the globe. It is bounded by the sea in all directions, except the E., where it is separated from Asia by a boundary-line, formed by the river Kara, the Ural mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea. It has the Baltic on the N.; the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea on the S.; and a very large extent of coast bordered on the W. by the Atlantic. *Ext.* About 3400 miles long, by about 2300 broad. Its greatest length is from Cape Rocca, in Portugal, to the head of the Gulf of Karskaia; its greatest breadth is from Cape Matapan in Greece, to Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland. *Area.* Estimated at 3,770,000 square miles. *Coastline.* Greater in proportion to any other continent, being about 15,000 miles, inclusive of indentations. *Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Channels.* The Mediterranean, Baltic, Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Sea of Marmora, Irish Sea, North Sea, German Ocean, and White Sea. In the Mediterranean are the gulfs of Lyons and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; in the Baltic are the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga,—the Skager Rack in the North Sea, and the Cat-

Europe

tegat. The Bay of Biscay is in the Atlantic, and the principal channels are the English and St. George's. *Straits.* Dover, Gibraltar, Messina, Bonifacio, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Yenikale, and the Great and Little Belts. *Capes.* Nordkyn in Lapland, N. Cape on the island of Mageroe, the Naze, the Land's End, Capes Wrath, Clear, Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, St. Vincent, Tarifa, and Matapan. Cape North is about 4 miles further N. than Nordkyn; but it is not on the continent. *Islands.* The principal are Great Britain and Ireland, in the Atlantic, and the largest in Europe; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Elba, Candia, and Eubœa, in the Mediterranean; Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, and Åland, in the Baltic. To these are to be added the dreary regions of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. Iceland has been assigned to America, as belonging more properly to that continent. *Political Divisions.* Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Holland, France, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, and part of Turkey. There are four empires; namely, those of Russia, Turkey, Austria, and France. The monarchies are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Italy. Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia are called the five great powers of Europe. *Mountains.* The principal ranges are the Scandinavian, separating Sweden from Norway in the N., and extending from the Naze of Norway to the North Cape; the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, and the Balkan, in the S. In the Alps are Monts Blanc and Rosa, the highest peaks in Europe; in the Pyrenees is the Maladetta, in the Sierra Nevada, the Mulhacen, which rank next in height. Some peaks of the Carpathians have an elevation of 9000 feet, and some of the mountain tops of the Balkan attain an equal height. Between Europe and Asia, on the E., is the great Uralian chain, and, on the S., the Caucasian, culminating in Mount Elburz, 18,493 feet above the level of the sea. *Plains.* The great plain commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and terminates in the Ural mountains, on the east. It comprehends France, Holland, Belgium, and part of Denmark, the N. provinces of Germany, and a large portion of Russia. Indeed, nearly the whole of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by gentle undulations. The other plains are those of Bohemia and Hungary, the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The Danube, Volga, Rhine, Seine, Dnieper, Vistula, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Oder, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Guadalquivir, Loire, Rhone, Garonne. The longest of these are the Volga and the Danube. The principal rivers in European islands are, the Thames in England, the Shannon in Ireland, and the Clyde in Scotland. *Lakes.* The principal are Ladoga, Onega, and Peipus, in Russia; Maggiore, Como, and Garda, in Italy; the Wener, Wetter, and Mälär, in Sweden; with the less extensive, but much better known lakes of Geneva in Switzerland, and Constance between Switzerland and Germany. *Climate.* Temperate. On the S., the continent is within 21° of the tropics; and on the N. it nowhere reaches the limit of perpetual frost. On its W. coasts it is warmer than on its E.; and, under the same latitudes, the E. coast of N. America

Europe

is much colder than the W. coast of Europe. In some places this difference has been found to range as high as 10° of latitude. *Vegetation.* The most extensive forests are those of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Germany; and the principal trees of which they consist are the oak, elm, beech, lime, fir, birch, and chestnut. The kingdom of European vegetation, however, may be divided into four zones; the first, or most northern, being that of the birch and fir, which extends south to lat. 62° N. in Russia; the second, that of the oak and the beech, extending from this limit to lat. 45° N.; the third, that of the vine and chestnut, occupying the region between this parallel and the mountain-chains of the south; the fourth, that of the olive and evergreen woods, comprehending the southern peninsulas. *Zoology.* The wild animals are comparatively few: they consist of the bear, wild boar, wolf, lynx, elk, reindeer, chamois, ibex, wild sheep, and wild ox. In the great forests of Germany the wolf, wild boar, and brown bear are still plentiful; and the forests of Russia and Poland afford shelter to the elk. The chamois and ibex inhabit the mountains of the Alps, and the wild ox is still found in the woods of Russia. The domestic animals are everywhere the same, and consist of the horse, ox, dog, cat, pig, and sheep. The camel is found in the S. of Russia, and the ass is generally common in the S. countries. The birds, though mostly destitute of that gorgeous richness of plumage which characterizes those of tropical regions, possess a rare brilliancy of song. The principal insects are silkworms, bees, Spanish flies, gall-worms, and locusts. Fish abound in the seas and rivers, and are of great value. Serpents and lizards are only found in the S. *Pro.* The principal objects of culture, are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, in the north and middle region. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, and berries of various kinds, are also cultivated. Rice, the olive, the orange, and the lemon grow to the S. of the great mountain-range; and, in the extreme S., the date-palm, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are cultivated. The vine is cultivated as high as 51°, and the apple to 55°. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, quicksilver, lead, iron, zinc, coal, salt, and marble. In the precious metals Europe is not rich; but with the useful minerals, as coal, iron, tin, and copper, she is abundantly supplied. Nearly a third of the iron made use of in Europe is supplied by England, and almost all the tin. *Race.* Mostly Circassian, divided into three principal families,—the Teutonic in the N., the Greco-Latin in the S., and the Slavonic in the E. Besides these, there are the Finnish family, in the N. of Russia; the Celtic, in Ireland, Wales and the highlands of Scotland; the Basque, in Spain; the Turks, in Turkey; and the Tartar, or Mongolian race, in the N. and S.E. of Russia. *Language.* The Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly derived from the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonic, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the N.W. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and some others. *Rel.* The inhabitants, however divided into sects, are all Christians, with the exception of the Turks and scattered settlements of Jews. The Christians in Europe

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## Europe

are composed of three great bodies,—the Protestants, the Roman and the Greek Church. *Pop.* 265,000,000. *Lat.* the continental part between 36° and 71° 12' N. *Lon.* between 9° 30' W. and 60° 50' E.—According to the mythology of the poets, Europe received its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. Bochart derives the name from the Phœnician *urappa*, which he makes equivalent to the Greek *leuco-prosopos*, “of a white, or fair, aspect;” and considers it as applicable to the continent of Europe, from the fairer visages and complexions of its inhabitants. M. Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces the word from the Phœnician *wrab*, “west,” as indicating the country lying in that direction with reference to Asia. The first inhabitants of Europe came from Asia; and during the period when large and powerful empires flourished in that quarter of the globe, Europe remained, for a length of time, plunged in barbarism. Greece was the first country which emerged from this barbaric state, and she soon attained a very high degree of civilization, spreading, at the same time, her colonies over southern Italy, as well as along the coasts of Gaul and Spain. Rome, founded in the 8th century B.C., now appeared, and, by degrees, conquered the whole of Italy, finally extending her dominion over nearly all Europe, with the exception of its more northern nations. After the fall of the Roman empire, barbarians, coming, for the most part, from Asia, overran Europe, and, for many ages after their advent, there existed on the continent a hideous anarchy. The empire of the Visigoths was formed in Spain, that of the Franks in Gaul, the Lombards in Italy, the Saxons in the north of Germany, the Huns or Avari in the south, and, afterwards, the Saxons and Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, in Britain. The Greek empire at Constantinople, the only remnant of the Roman domination, subsisted, nevertheless, in Eastern Europe. About the year 800, Charlemagne, a great conqueror and administrator, moulded, for a time, the heterogeneous mass into one vast empire, embracing the greater part of western Europe. His successors, however, were unable to hold together what the genius of their ancestor had formed; and, from the ruins of his large possessions, arose the separate kingdoms of France, Germany, Italy, Lorraine, Provence, Burgundy, &c. In the 10th century, the great nations of the North came forth from their obscurity, and Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark took rank as European powers, at the time when the Moors, who had invaded and held the fairest portions of the Spanish peninsula from the 8th century till this period, began to retire before the Christian kings of Leon, Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. At length, in the 15th century, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453, all the great states of Europe may be considered to have been founded. There is but little more to remark, except that the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or Holland, detached themselves from the Spanish crown in the 16th century; and that it was not till the 18th that the Prussian monarchy was formed. The general war which broke out immediately after the French Revolution of 1789, changed, for a time, the aspect of the continent, Napoleon I. being triumphant everywhere. After the fall of his empire, however, the old order of things was in a great measure re-established. The territories of the

## Evreux

various states, as fixed by the treaties of 1815, are those which now subsist, with the exceptions of the Turkish empire, from which Greece separated in 1827; the kingdom of the Netherlands, divided, in 1831, into the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland; and the empire of Austria, which, as a consequence of Napoleon III.'s attack on her, in 1859, relinquished Lombardy to the French emperor, who, in his turn, transferred it to the kingdom of Sardinia. Sardinia, however, shortly after became merged in the new kingdom of Italy which was formed in 1861. For a more detailed account of the political changes in European states, the reader is referred to the *résumé* of the history of each, which is given under their own special headings.

EUROTAS, a river of Greece, in the Morea, which enters the gulf of Kolokythi under the name of Basilis.

EUSTATIUS, or EUSTATIA, St., one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, situated 10 miles N.W. from St. Christopher's, and belonging to Holland. *Area.* 190 square miles. *Desc.* It rises out of the ocean, in the form of a huge volcanic pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit, and, in proportion to its size, is one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbean Islands. *Pop.* 2000.—St. Eustatius became a Dutch island by the right of possession or occupancy. It was first settled about the year 1600; and though taken from them subsequently, it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Breda. In the year 1781 it was taken by the English, but restored at the peace, in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1801, but was once more restored to its former owners in 1814.

EUXINE SEA. (See BLACK SEA.)

EVERBEEG, *ev'-er-baig*, a town and parish of Belgium, 22 miles from Tournay. *Manf.* Linen and salt-refining. *Pop.* about 5000.

EVERGHEM, *ev'-er-gaim*, a town of Belgium, East Flanders, 3 miles N. from Ghent. *Pop.* 8000, engaged in shipbuilding and other trades.

EVERTON, *ev'-er-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest of which is 2 miles from Liverpool, of which it is a suburb, having a population of 54,848. The populations of the others are small.

EVESHAM, *eev'-sham*, a borough and market-town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, 14 miles S.E. from Worcester. This town is of great antiquity, and has three parish-churches, and numerous chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and an almshouse. It is a well-built town, and there is a convenient harbour on the Avon for barges. *Manf.* Principally stockings, leather, and agricultural implements, and it has a trade in hops and grain. *Pop.* 4680. It is a station on the Oxford Railway. There is a fine tower here which was built as a bell-tower to the abbey, by Abbot Lichfield, shortly before the Reformation, and near this place a battle was fought between Prince Edward, son of Henry III., and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, August 4, 1265.

EVORA, *ai-vor'-a*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 85 miles E. from Lisbon. It is of considerable extent, but badly built. It contains a cathedral, and several fine buildings, and is the see of an archbishop. *Manf.* Hardware and leather. *Pop.* 9500.

EVREUX, *ev'-re(r)*, a city of France, and the capital of the department of the Eure, on the Iton, 52 miles N.W. from Paris. The town is



## Ewe Loch

tolerably well built, has a cathedral in the form of a cross, an episcopal palace, a theatre, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cotton twist, woollens, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 12,265.

**EWE LOCH**, *u*, an inlet of the North Sea, in Ross-shire, Scotland, connected with Loch Maree by a short river.

**EWELL**, *w'-el*, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, 2 miles from Epsom. *Pop.* 2300.—It is a station on the London and Epsom Railway.

**EXE**, *ex*, a river of England, rising in Exmoor, Somersetshire, and, after a course of about 50 miles, falling into the sea at Exmouth.

**EXETER**, *ex'-e-ter*, a city, episcopal see, and the capital of Devonshire, pleasantly situated on the river Exe, 10 miles from its mouth, and 64 miles S.W. from Bristol. The ground which it occupies is in the form of a parallelogram, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which have now almost entirely disappeared. The cathedral, which was begun in the reign of Athelstan, in 932, and belonged to a monastery founded by that monarch, is a large and magnificent edifice. It consists of a nave with two aisles, a choir with aisles, and a N. and S. transept, surmounted by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. To the E. of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, which, with its gardens, is enclosed by a lofty wall. Besides the cathedral, it contains several parish churches and places of worship for nonconformists. The other principal buildings are a sessions-house, in which the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county-courts are held; prisons for debtors and malefactors, a good workhouse, almshouses, a free grammar-school, several well-endowed charity-schools, an elegant circus, with a theatre adjoining, a guildhall, general asylum of lunatics, barracks, literary and scientific institutions, library, assembly-room, the beautiful public walk called Northernhay, infirmary, and an institution for the blind. In the N.W. corner of the city stood the Rougemont Castle, in the courtyard of which the sessions-house is built. Of this old fortress the outer walls still remain. Across the Exe is a stone bridge. An arm of the sea formerly flowed near the walls, but its navigation was ruined by one of the earls of Devon, who constructed weirs and dams in it, having taken offence at some act committed by the citizens of Exeter. It has been restored by a canal; so that vessels of 150 tons can approach the town. *Manf.* Unimportant; but there are several breweries and iron-foundries. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 41,749.—The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c.; and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. Its bishopric was fixed here in 1046, by Edward the Confessor.

**EXETER**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3500.

**EXMOOR**, *ex'-moor*, an extra-parochial district of England, partly in Devon and partly in Somerset. It consists of ranges of hills, varying in height, from 1100 to 1600 feet. The Exe has its source in it.

**EXMOUTH**, *ex'-mouth*, a seaport-town and watering-place of England, in Devonshire, 9 miles S.E. from Exeter. It has baths, libraries, a ball-room, and a sea-wall which forms an agreeable promenade. *Pop.* 5223.

**EXUMA**, *ex'-u-na*, one of the Bahamas, possessing an excellent harbour. *Ext.* 25 miles

## Fahlun

long, and 3 broad. *Pop.* 1750. *Lat.* 23° 20' N. *Lon.* 75° W.—There is also a chain of islands called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. *Lat.* of the principal island, between 23° 21' and 23° 31' N. *Lon.* between 74° 28' and 74° 45' W.

**EYE**, *i*, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk, 20 miles N. from Ipswich. It is an ancient borough, and has a handsome Gothic church, a grammar-school, a gaol, guildhall, and an assembly-room, which was formerly a theatre. *Pop.* of borough, 7038.—The name of several other parishes with small populations.

**EYE**, a small stream of Ross-shire, Scotland, falling into the Moray Firth.

**EXEMOUTH**, *i'-mouth*, a town of Berwickshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Eye, 7 miles N.W. from Berwick. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, and it has a trade in timber and grain. *Pop.* of parish, 1804.

**EYLAU**, *i'-lou*, a town of Prussia, on the Pasmar, 20 miles S.E. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 1500.—Here the Prussians and Russians were defeated by the French, on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807.

**EYTUN**, or **ETA**, *e-ta'*, a town of British India, in Mynpooree, in the North-West Provinces, 50 miles N.E. from Agra. It is the principal place of a district of the same name, and is encompassed by mud-walls. *Pop.* Not known.

## F

**FAABORG**, *fol'-borg*, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, 21 miles S.W. from Odensee. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* 55° 6' N. *Lon.* 10° 15' E.

**FABRIANO**, *fa'-bre-a'-no*, a town of Italy, 33 miles S.W. from Ancona. It has a Gothic cathedral. *Manf.* Parchment, felt, and paper. *Pop.* 7000.

**FAD LOCH**, *fäd*, a small lake of Scotland, in the island of Bute, about a mile from Rothesay.

**FADIEESKÖI**, *fad'-e-ef's-koi*, an island of the Arctic Ocean, in the government of Yakutsk, belonging to Russia. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by about 40 broad. It is uninhabited. *Lat.* 76° N. *Lon.* 141° to 145° E.

**FAENZA**, *fa-ain'-za*, a city of Italy, in the Æmilian provinces, 20 miles S.W. from Ravenna. It was known anciently by the name of Faventia, and is noted in modern times for its pottery, called majolica-ware. It is inclosed by walls, has a citadel, several churches with fine paintings, and a cathedral, which stands in a large square, and has near it a beautiful fountain. *Manf.* Earthenware, paper, silk fabrics, and twist. *Pop.* 21,000.

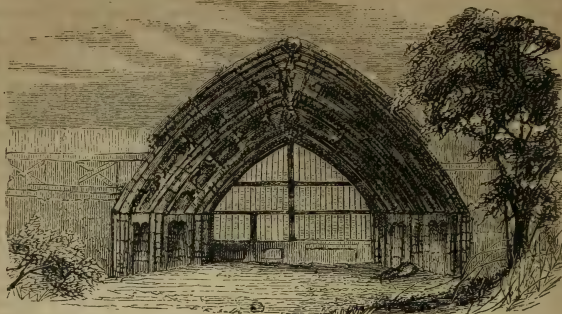
**FAGNANO**, *fan-ya'-no*, a village of Italy, 12 miles from Verona. In 1799 a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French.—The name of several other small Italian villages.

**FAHLUN**, or **FALUN**, *fa'-loon*, a town of Sweden, celebrated for the copper-mines in its vicinity. It is 55 miles W. from Gefle, and has museums and a school of practical mining. *Manf.* Cotton and yarn. *Pop.* 5500.—It was in the copper-mines of Fahlun that Gustavus Vasa took refuge and worked as a miner before he gained the throne of Sweden.

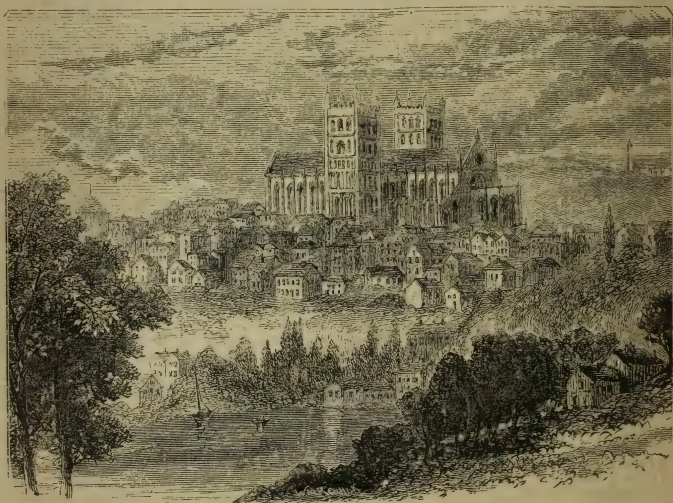
**FAHLUN**, or **FALUN**, a province of Sweden, formerly called Talicarlia. *Area.* 12,232 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, growing little corn,







EVESHAM.—THE ABBEY GATEWAY.



EVESHAM.



EXMOUTH.

## Fai-Fo

but much timber. Great numbers of cattle are reared in the province, although most of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* between  $59^{\circ} 52'$  and  $62^{\circ} 16' N.$  *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ} E.$

**FAI-FO, *fai'-fo***, a town in the empire of Anam, Further India, near the mouth of a river in the China Sea, and 15 miles S.E. from Turon. It has a Buddhist temple, and a trade in sugar and cinnamon. *Pop.* 15,000.

**FAIRSWORTH, *fai'-werth***, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 4500.

**FAÏOUM.** (See **FAYOUM.**)

**FAIRFAX, *fai'-far***, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 468 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom a third are coloured.

**FAIRFIELD, *fai'-field***, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area.* 630 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000.—Also several townships in the United States, with small populations.

**FAIRFIELD**, a district of South Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 796 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom about half are coloured.

**FAIRFORD**, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 20 miles S.E. from Gloucester, the centre of an agricultural district. *Manf.* None. *Pop.* 1750.

**FAIRHAVEN, *fai'-hai'-ven***, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 50 miles S. from Boston. *Pop.* 4500, mostly engaged in whale-fishing.

**FAIRHEAD, or BENMORE HEAD, *fai'-hed***, a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, 6 miles N.E. from Ballycastle. *Height*, about 540 feet.

**FAIR ISLE, *fai'***, lies between the Shetland and Orkney isles, 22 miles S.W. from Sumburgh Head. *Ext.* 4 miles long, by a breadth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .—The duke of Medina, admiral of the Spanish armada, was shipwrecked here, in 1588.

**FAIRLEIGH, *fai'-le***, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1500.

**FAIRVIEW, *fai'-vu***, two townships of the United States, neither of them with a population above 2000.

**FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, *fai'-weth'-er***, on the W. coast of Russian America. *Lat.*  $58^{\circ} 51' N.$  *Lon.*  $137^{\circ} 36' W.$ —The MOUNT, from the base of which this cape projects, has a height of nearly 15,000 feet, and forms a striking point on the frontiers of the Russian and British territories.

**FAISANS, ILE DES, *fais'-a***, a small island formed by the Bidassoa, near Irun, on the borders of France and Spain. In 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, was here concluded.

**FAKENHAM, *fa'-ken-ham***, a small market-town of England, in Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 miles N.W. from Norwich. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and flour. *Pop.* 2500.

**FAL, *fäl'***, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising near the centre of the county, and flowing into the sea at Falmouth.

**FALAISE, *fa-lai'***, a town of France, in the department Calvados, 22 miles S.E. from Caen. The castle, which stands on a precipice, is in ruins, with the exception of a single tower and a part of the walls. *Manf.* Lace, linen, hosiery, and cotton-yarn. *Pop.* 9000.—William the Conqueror was born in the castle of Falaise, in 1024.

**FALEME, *fäl-e'-me***, a considerable river of Western Africa, joining the Senegal, after a

## Falmouth

course of 200 miles, in *lat.*  $14^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; *lon.*  $11^{\circ} 48'.$

**FALKIRK, *fäl'-kirk***, a town and parish of Scotland, Stirlingshire, near the great canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde, 24 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. It has a spacious church, and several other places of worship, a town-house, public library, and numerous schools. No manufactures of importance are carried on; but there is a good weekly market, and it has a considerable trade in corn, cotton, leather, and other commodities. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held here under the name of the Trysts of Falkirk. These fairs are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses; and not less than 300,000 head of cattle and sheep are annually exposed to sale at them. *Pop.* 9030.—Wallace was defeated in a battle near Falkirk by Edward I.; and here, also, the royal army was defeated by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in 1746.—A station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

**FALKLAND, *fäl'-land***, a small town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 20 miles N. from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 2937, many of whom are employed as hand-loom linen-weavers.—There is an old palace here which was a favourite residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James V. died in the year 1542. It is now in a ruinous state.

**FALKLAND ISLES**, two large islands, with a number of smaller ones surrounding them, situated in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* The superficial extent of the whole group may be estimated at 6000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known, but consisting, for the most part, of colonists from Buenos Ayres. *Lat.* between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ} 30' S.$  *Lon.* between  $57^{\circ} 40'$  and  $61^{\circ} 20' W.$ —These islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and came into the possession of the British in 1771. Since that time, however, their right of possession has been disputed by the government of Buenos Ayres; but since 1833 the English have held uninterrupted possession of them.

**FALKOPING, *fäl'-ko-ping***, a town of Sweden, 40 miles S.W. from Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Margaret, queen of Denmark, defeated Albert, king of Sweden, and took him prisoner.

**FALL RIVER, *fuwl'***, a seaport-town of the United States, 45 miles S. from Boston. It has a considerable shipping trade. *Pop.* 12,000.—It has communication with New York and Boston by railway and steamboat.

**FALLS, *fuwls'***, three towns of the United States, two of them in Pennsylvania, and one in Ohio. None of them has a population above 2500.

**FALMOUTH, *fäl'-mouth***, a seaport-town of England, in Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fal, 8 miles S.W. from Truro. It has a good harbour and a fine and spacious roadstead. The town consists principally of one street, which stretches along the beach for nearly a mile. The harbour is defended by two castles, Pendennis and St. Mawes, situated on opposite sides of the entrance. There is a lighthouse on St. Anthony's point on the E. side of the harbour. The town contains a fine parish church, chapels for nonconformists, market-house, public rooms, polytechnic hall, atheneum, mechanics' institute, and dispensary. The pilchard fishery affords employment to many of the inhabitants during the summer months. There are docks for shipbuilding in the town,



Falmouth

with rope walks and breweries. Copper and tin are exported, and an active trade is carried on with the Channel Islands in fruit and cider. The town has lost the importance which it formerly derived from being the chief station in the W. of England for the packet boats carrying foreign mails. *Pop.*, including Budock, 9392. *Lat.* 50° 9' N. *Lon.* 5° 4' W.

FALMOUTH, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Antigua, W. Indies, called Falmouth Harbour. *Lat.* 17° 9' N. *Lon.* 61° 28' W.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Jamaica, W. Indies, on the south side of Martha Brae harbour. *Lat.* 18° 31' N. *Lon.* 77° 33' W.

FALSE BAY, *false*, an inlet of the Atlantic, S. Africa. *Ext.* About 29 miles long, by the same in breadth. It has, in its W. side, the Cape of Good Hope, and is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—FALSE CAPE lies a little to the E. of its entrance.—This is the name of various capes and headlands in California, Honduras, Hayti, and other parts of the world.

FALSTER, *fal'-ster*, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth varying from 3 to 14 miles. *Desc.* Level, well watered, and productive in corn and fruit. Fine timber is grown here, and live stock and bees are plentiful. Its manufactures are entirely for home consumption. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 54° 50' N. *Lon.* 2° E.

FALTERONA, MOUNT, *fal-tai-ro'-na*, a peak of the Apennine Mountains, 25 miles N.E. from Florence. The Arno has its source on the S. side of this mountain. *Height*, 5557 feet.

FALTSI, or FALKSEN, *falt'-se*, a frontier village of Moldavia, 70 miles from Jassy, where a treaty was concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1711.

FALUN, a mining town of Sweden. (*See* FARLUN.)

FAMAGOSTA, or FAMAGUSTA, *fa'-ma-goo'-ta*, a seaport-town of the island of Cyprus, on the east coast, built on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe. Ruin and desolation are perceptible in every street of this town, which, under the Venetian rule, was one of the chief commercial cities of the Levant. *Pop.* Not known, but consisting, for the most part, of Greeks. *Lat.* 35° 7' N. *Lon.* 33° 59' E.—A few miles to the north are the ruins of Constantia, a city that was built on the site of the ancient Salamis. In 1571 Famagosta was taken by the Turks, and the town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1735.

FAMATINA, *fa'-ma-te'-na*, a valley of S. America, in Rioja, a province of the Argentine Confederation, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Velasco and Famatina. *Ext.* 150 miles long, by 30 broad. It contains some celebrated silver mines.

FAMINE PORT, *fam'-in*, a penal settlement of Chili, S. America, in the E. coast of Brunswick Peninsula, in the Strait of Magalhaens. *Lat.* 53° 38' S. *Lon.* 70° 58' W.

FANG-KI, *fang-ki'*, a small island off the S. coast of China, in the province of Quang-tong. *Lat.* 21° 18' N. *Lon.* 110° 35' E.

FANNAN ISLES, or SEVEN HUNTERS, *fann'-nan*, a group of uninhabited islands in the Hebrides, Scotland. They are a great resort of sea-fowl, and sheep are fed on them.

Farnham

FANNICH, LOCH, *fan-nik*, a lake in the centre of the county of Ross, Scotland. *Ext.* 12 miles long by 1 broad.

FANO, *fano*, a well-built town and sea-port of Italy, 8 miles S.E. from Pesaro. It contains a large square, and several churches, adorned with fine paintings, and it possesses an academy, a library, and a large opera-house. *Manf.* Principally silk twist. *Pop.* 7000.

FANO, or FANNO, one of the Ionian islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 miles N.W. from Corfu.

FANÖE, *fa'-ne(r)*, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of North Jutland, 12 miles N.W. from Ribe. *Ext.* 8 miles long and 2 broad. *Pop.* 3000, mostly engaged in fishing.

FANTEES, *fan-tees*, once the most numerous and powerful people on the Gold Coast of Africa. Their power has been almost entirely broken since 1811, and they are now protected by the establishments of British forts on Cape-Coast Castle.

FARAFEH, *far'-a-fe*, an oasis of the Libyan desert, in Africa, in which are several villages and a town, containing some remains of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture coarse woollen cloths and earthen vessels. *Lat.* 27° N. *Lon.* 28° 23' E.

FAREHAM, *fair'-ham*, a seaport-town of England, in Hampshire, 5 miles N.W. from Portsmouth. It stands at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth harbour, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. *Manf.* Ropes and earthenware; it also has docks for ship-building, and a trade in cord, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 6197. A station on the South-western Railway.

FAREWELL, CAPE, *fair-well*, the south point of an island of the S. extremity of Greenland, *Lat.* 59° 49' N. *Lon.* 43° 54' W.—Also a cape on the N.W. of Middle Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* 40° 3' S. *Lon.* 172° 47' E.

FARLEY, *far'-le*, two parishes in England, neither of them with a population above 1000.

FARMINGTON, *far'-ming-ton*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

FARN, or FERN ISLANDS, *farn*, a cluster of 17 small islands lying off the coast of Northumberland, opposite Bamborough. The largest of the group is about a mile in circumference, has two lighthouses on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture. *Lat.* 55° 57' N. *Lon.* 1° 39' W.—In 1833, the *Forfurshire* steamer was wrecked on these islands; when the keeper of the lighthouse, and his heroic daughter, Grace Darling, in the midst of the storm, proceeded to the wreck in an open boat, and saved nine persons. In 1843, the *Pegasus* was also wrecked here, when 60 persons perished.

FARNBOROUGH, *farn'-bur-o*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

FARNHAM, *farn'-ham*, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Wye, 10 miles S.W. from Guildford. A large weekly market is held in the town every Thursday; the surrounding district is noted for its hop-fields. *Manf.* Sacking and oil-cloth. *Pop.* 9278. There is a castle on the N. side of the town, a residence of the bishops of Winchester, and near it are the remains of Waverley Abbey, a Cistercian monastery founded 1128.—During the civil wars, it was defended by a moat and walls, which were dismantled by the forces of the parliament. Farnham sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II.—

## Farnworth

Three miles from Farnham is Aldershott camp. (See ALDERSHOTT.)—There are several other parishes of this name, with small populations.

FARNWORTH, *farn'-werth*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Bolton. *Pop.* 6500.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, near Cape Santa Maria, 72 miles S. from Beja. The harbour is almost blocked up, but the roadstead affords convenient anchorage. It has a cathedral, military hospital, and an arsenal, and carries on a trade in fruits and wine. *Pop.* 8500.

FARO, CAPE, *fa'-ro*, the N.E. extremity of the island of Sicily, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. *Lat.* 38° 16' N. *Lon.* 15° 41' E.—The FARO CHANNEL is a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina.

FAROE, or FAROEENE ISLANDS, *far'-o*, a group in the Northern Ocean, lying between Iceland and Shetland, belonging to Denmark, and consisting of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited. *Ext.* The cluster occupies a space about 70 miles long, and 45 miles broad, and the area of the whole is estimated at 490 square miles. *Desc.* Each is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. The highest peak in the group reaches an elevation of 2865 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the islands are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices along the coast. *Pro.* The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley is the only kind of grain that is grown, which yields an immense crop; the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep; but no trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are to be seen. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, and the inhabitants find a dangerous employment in taking them for the sake of their flesh and feathers. *Exp.* Salted mutton, tallow, geese-quills, feathers, eider-down, knitted woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings; and boat and shipbuilding is carried on. *Lat.* between 61° 15' and 62° 10' N. *Lon.* between 6° 30' and 7° 26' W.

FARRINGTON, GREAT, *fär'-ring-don*, an ancient town and parish of England, in Berkshire, 32 miles N.W. from Reading. It has a spacious church in the Gothic style. *Pop.* 3400.—The name of another parish in Devonshire, 3 miles from Topsham. *Pop.* 400.

FARS, or FARSISSAN, *fars*, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak-Ajemi, E. by the provinces of Kerman and Laristan, W. by Khuzistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf. *Ext.* About 300 miles long, and 250 broad. *Desc.* The southern parts are hot and sandy, the northern full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, with a great number of wild hogs and wild cats. The centre is fertile. Salt lakes are numerous. *Pro.* Principally rice, fruit, corn, dates, tobacco, opium, cotton, attar of roses, wine, and silk. Large herds of cattle are reared, and the horses, asses, and camels bred in the province are highly esteemed. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, emeralds, naphtha, and salt. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics. Quantities of skins are exported. *Pop.* 1,700,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 32° N. *Lon.* between 50° and 55° E.

FATCHIOU, *fatch'-e-oo*, an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea, in the Pacific. *Lat.* 34° 20' N. *Lon.* 129° 30' E.—

## Feale

This is the Japanese place of banishment for state criminals.

FAULHORN, *fole'-horn*, a mountain of the Alps, in Switzerland, 30 miles from Berne. It lies between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz. *Height.* 8755 feet above the level of the sea. There is an inn on its summit.

FAVERSHAM, *faw'-er-sham*, a seaport-town of England, in Kent, attached to the cinque port of Dover, situated 9 miles N.W. from Canterbury, opposite the isle of Sheppey. It has an assembly-room, guildhall, church, chapel for nonconformists, grammar-school, gaol, theatre, and union workhouse. There are some gunpowder-mills near the town, and it has an oyster-fishery. *Pop.* 6883.

FAVIGNANA, *fa'-ven-ya'-na*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 12 miles from Trapani. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. It has anchovy and tunny fisheries. *Pop.* about 3000.

FAYAL, *fay-al'*, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. *Ext.* 27 miles long, and 9 broad. *Area.* about 43 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile. It is, with the exception of St. Michael, the most frequented island of the group. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 38° 30' N. *Lon.* 28° 46' W.

FAYETTE, *fai-yet'*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In the S.W. part of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 824 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—2. In the central part of Kentucky. *Area.* 275 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom half are negroes.—3. In Ohio, west of Pickaway county. *Area.* 415 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—The name, also, of several other places in the United States.

FAYETTEVILLE, *fai-yet'-veel*, a town of N. Carolina, U.S., so named in honour of La Fayette. There are some fine buildings, and it is one of the most healthy places in Carolina. *Pop.* 6000.

FAYOUM, *fa-yoom'*, a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley, nearly environed by a circuit of hills, about 50 miles S.W. from Cairo, and situated to the S. of the lake Birket-el-Keroun. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 30 broad. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and in this respect superior to many other parts of Egypt. *Pro.* Durra, rye, barley, flax, cotton, and sugar; roses are also cultivated in considerable quantities, to supply the manufactories of rose-water carried on in Fayoum, the capital. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. The communication with Cairo is carried on by caravans, which set out weekly from the village of Tamieh. These are loaded with shawls, sackcloth, mats, rose-water, figs, olives, and dates; and raw cotton, coffee, soap, cloths, and several other European commodities, are brought back. *Pop.* Not known, but considerable.

FAYOUM, or MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, the capital of the above province, which has now lost much of its former importance. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; and the houses, consisting merely of bricks dried in the sun, compose an assemblage of huts of gloomy appearance. Around it are scattered numerous remains of antiquity, among which are some columns which once formed part of the famous labyrinth of Egypt. *Lat.* 29° 27' N. *Lon.* 30° 39' E.

FE, SANTA. (See SANTA FE.)

FEALE, *feel*, a river of Ireland, rising in the



Fecamp

mountains of Cork and Limerick, and falling, by a tidal estuary, called the Cashen river, into the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

**FEKAMP**, *faï'-kaw*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 21 miles N.E. from Havre. It has a lighthouse, and the harbour is very good. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, lace, and linen; and the town also possesses some tanyards, saw-mills, and docks for ship-building. It is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and has a school of hydrography, and a parish church, which once formed part of the abbey of Fecamp. *Pop.* 12,243.

**FECKENHAM**, *fek'-en-ham*, a town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, 6 miles E. from Droitwich. *Manf.* Principally needles. *Pop.* 3300.

**FEELJEE ISLANDS**, *fel'-je*, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 200 in number, of which 65 are inhabited. *Desc.* Volcanic, with a fertile soil, and well watered. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant. *Pro.* Sugar, bread-fruit, and palms; but agriculture is little practised, the natives being more engaged in warfare than in cultivating domestic arts. *Pop.* Estimated at about 130,000. *Lat.* between 15° 30' and 19° 30' S. *Lon.* between 177° E. and 178° W.

**FERMARN ISLAND.** (See **FERMERN**.)

**FERHRELLIN**, *fair'-bel-lin*, a town of Prussia, 22 miles N.W. from Potsdam. *Pop.* 2000.—The elector of Brandenburg defeated the Swedish army near this town, in 1675.

**FETA**, *faï'-a*, a large lake of Brazil, 130 miles N.E. from Rio Janeiro. It lies near the Atlantic, with which it is connected by a canal called Furado.

**FELTON**, the name of several parishes in England.—1. In Herefordshire, 8 miles from Hereford. *Pop.* 200.—2. In Northumberland, 8 miles from Alnwick. *Pop.* 1600.—3. In Shropshire, 4 miles from Oswestry. *Pop.* 1100.

**FELLATAHS**, or **FOULAHs**, a race of well-formed, and even handsome negroes that inhabit Senegambia and other parts of W. Africa.

**FELTRE**, *faïl'-trai*, a town of Italy, on a height near the Piave, 17 miles S.W. from Belluno. It has a cathedral and a diocesan school. *Manf.* Silk twist; the town also contains some factories for bleaching wax, and it has a trade in wine, oil, and corn. *Pop.* 6000.

**FERMERN**, *faï'-mern*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, belonging to Schleswig. *Area.* 70 square miles. *Desc.* Level, but fertile; much corn is grown, and many herds of cattle are fed on the island. Fishing and agriculture are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. *Manf.* Knitted worsted stockings. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 26° 10' N. *Lon.* 11° 12' E.

**FENTON**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4500. The largest is about 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. It has a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

**FERE, LA**, *fair*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on an island in the Oise, 14 miles N.W. from Laon. It has an arsenal and a school of artillery. *Manf.* Chemicals and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3500.—This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1530, and by the allies in 1814.

**FERE CHAMPENOISE, LA**, *shamp'-nwawse*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, 20 miles S. from Epervay, on the river Pleurs. *320*

Fernando de Noronha

*Pop.* 1750.—In 1814 the French were defeated here by the allies.

**FERGUS**, *fer'-gus*, a river of Ireland, running through the county of Clare, and, after a course of 30 miles, entering the Shannon by a wide estuary, 10 miles from Ennis.

**FERGUS, ST.**, a maritime parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a village 5 miles from Peterhead. *Area.* 12 square miles. *Pop.* 1600.

**FERMANAGH**, *fer'-ma-na*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, and S. by the counties of Cavan, Connaught, and Leitrim. *Area.* 714 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, presenting wild uplands and beautiful vales. A large portion of the surface may be termed mountainous, and it is generally bare of wood. *Rivers.* The principal is the Erne, which falls into a lake of the same name. This lake is denominated the Upper and Lower, and, with the river, divides the county nearly into equal portions. The Upper lake is 18 miles long, and from 1 to 5 in breadth; the Lower 9 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. *Pro.* Oats, wheat, barley, flax, and potatoes. Agriculture, however, is generally backward, except in the N. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in rearing black cattle, and in the manufacturing of linen. *Pop.* 105,768.

**FERMO**, *faïr'-mo*, a province of Italy, formerly a delegation of the Papal States, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Macerata, W. by Camerino, S. by Ascoli, and E. by the Adriatic. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 18 broad. *Area.* 370 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and covered with branches of the Apennines. *Rivers.* The Chienti, Tenna, and Aso, all flowing into the Adriatic. *Pro.* Maize and corn. Large numbers of cattle are bred and reared, and much attention is given to the culture of silkworms and bees. *Pop.* estimated at 105,000.

**FERMO**, a seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Venice, 35 miles S.E. from Ancona. Its chief buildings are a palace, built by Jérôme Bonaparte, a cathedral, several churches and convents, and a university. It has a small trade, and exports grain, silk, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 15,000.

**FERMOSELLE**, *faïr-mo-sail'-yai*, a frontier town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 26 miles S.W. from Zamora. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 2500.

**FERMOY**, *fer-moi'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Blackwater, which is crossed here by a bridge of thirteen arches, 20 miles from Cork. Fermoy was an insignificant village prior to 1791, when a new town was projected, which has advanced rapidly. It now has barracks for cavalry and infantry, court-house, bridewell, hospital, a handsome church, and classical school. Its trade principally consists of rural produce. *Pop.* 8705.—It has some flour-mills, tanyards, and a large brewery, and a trade in corn and cattle, and the agricultural produce of the surrounding district.

**FERNANDEZ.** (See **JUAN FERNANDEZ**.)

**FERNANDO DE NORONHA**, *faïr-nan'-do dai no-ron'-a*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the empire of Brazil. *Ext.* 8 miles long, by about 2 miles broad. *Desc.* Picturesque in appearance, being mountainous and rugged, but covered with wood. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 3° 50' S. *Lon.* 32° 25' W.—No females are



## Fernando Po

permitted to land on this island, which has long served as a place of banishment from Brazil.

**FERNANDO Po**, *fer-nán-do po*, an island of Africa, near the coast of Benin, about 25 miles S.W. from the mainland. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth varying from 5 to 15. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and presenting a rich and varied aspect of beauty and fertility. A large portion of its surface is covered with dense forests of valuable timber, whilst the land gradually rises from the steep and rocky coasts into two peaks, one of which, known as Clarence Peak, is more than 11,500 feet above the level of the sea. The streams and brooks are numerous and clear, and the sugar-cane grows wild in abundance. Yams are also plentiful, and form the principal food of the natives. The animals are monkeys, squirrels, antelopes, a kind of porcupine, land crabs, and snakes, the latter in great numbers, and very large. Birds are numerous, and of beautiful plumage, and fish, at some seasons, are plentiful. The climate, however, is unhealthy. *Pop.* 14,000 negroes. *Lat.* between  $3^{\circ} 10'$  and  $3^{\circ} 44'$  N. *Lon.* between  $8^{\circ} 22'$  and  $8^{\circ} 54'$  E.—This island was discovered in 1471, by the Portuguese, who, in 1778, ceded it to Spain.

**FERNANDO, SAN.** (See SAN FERNANDO.)

**FERNEY**, or **FERNEX**, *fair'-ne*, a village of France, on the frontier of Switzerland, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, 5 miles N.W. from Geneva. *Pop.* 1500.—Voltaire took up his residence here in 1759, and established a manufactory of watches. He lived at this place till near the close of his career, and the house in which he resided is still shown to the passing stranger.

**FERO ISLANDS.** (See FAROE ISLANDS.)

**FEROZABAD**, *fe-ro-za-bad'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 24 miles E. from Agra. *Pop.* about 12,000.—There is another town of the same name in the Nizam's dominions, 112 miles S.W. from Hyderabad.

**FERRARA**, *fair'-rar'-a*, a city of Italy, and the capital of one of the Æmilian provinces of the same name, formerly a legation of the Pontifical States. It is situated in a marshy plain near a branch of the Po, 27 miles N.E. from Bologna. The streets are long, wide, and straight; the principal square is the Piazza Nuova; and there are several good edifices in different parts of the town. The theatre is one of the best in Italy. Of private buildings, the principal are the mansions of Este, Villa, and Bevilacqua. The churches and convents are very numerous; the cathedral is an ancient fabric in the form of a Greek cross; and there are several academies, museums, and a public library with 80,000 volumes and nearly 1000 MSS. *Manf.* Silk goods, leather, articles in brass, and caviar made from the roe of sturgeons taken in the Po. It also has a large trade in corn. *Pop.* 67,988. Ariosto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anna. Byron, in the prefatory notice to his "Lament of Tasso," says, "At Ferrara, in the library, are preserved the original MSS. of Tasso's 'Gierusalemme,' and of Guarini's 'Pastor Fido,' with letters of Tasso, one from Titian to Ariosto, and the inkstand and chair, the tomb and house of the latter. But as misfortune has a greater interest for posterity, and little or none for the contemporary, the cell where Tasso was confined in the hospital of St. Anna, attracts a more fixed attention than the

## Ferro

residence or monument of Ariosto—at least it had this effect on me. There are two inscriptions, one on the outer gate, the second over the cell itself, inviting, unnecessarily, the wonder and the indignation of the spectator. Ferrara is much decayed and depopulated. The castle still exists entire; and I saw the court where Parisina and Hugo were beheaded, according to the annal of Gibbon." Ferrara was, under the line of Este, the capital of a sovereign duchy, with a population estimated at 80,000. It afforded an asylum to Calvin, Marot, and other reformers. Founded in the 5th century, by the inhabitants of Aquileia, which had just been destroyed by the Huns, it was at first a place of little importance. After having been subject to the emperors of the West, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths, and to the Byzantine emperors, it fell, in the 8th century, into the hands of the Lombards, and was subsequently included in the gift which Pepin made to Pope Stephen II. Under the papal rule, Ferrara became a seignory of the Church, and comprised within itself nearly the extent of the whole Legation. After passing through various hands, it came, in 1208, into the possession of the house of Este, the princes of which made it their residence, and the capital of their states. From that period the importance of the place may be dated, and it soon became one of the principal seats of learning in Italy. Re-established in their states in 1317, by the pope, the Venetians for a time having seized them, the lords of Ferrara acknowledged themselves vassals of the Vatican. In 1471 the lordship of Ferrara was erected into a duchy, and after that time till 1597 it remained, with a few interruptions, in spite of the efforts of Pope Julian II., in the possession of the Este family. The dual line now being extinct, Clement VIII., as suzerain, took possession. In 1796 the French entered the place, and made it the capital of a department. In 1814 it was again united to the States of the Church, but the Austrians had the right to maintain a garrison here. When the Austrian troops were withdrawn in 1859, the inhabitants threw off their allegiance to the pope, and declared for annexation to the kingdom of Italy, with which the province was incorporated in the following year. Ferrara now forms a part of the Æmilia, with Parma, Modena, and other parts of the Romagna.

**FERRET COL**, *fer'-rai*, a pass over the Pennine Alps, between Orsières, in Switzerland, and Cormayeur, in Piedmont. *Height.* 7640 feet above the level of the sea.

**FERRIERE**, *fer-re-air'*, the name of several villages and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3500.

**FERRINTOSH**, *fer-rin'-tosh*, a village and barony of Scotland, near Dingwall, formerly in Ross-shire, but now forming a part of Nairnshire. It was formerly famous for its whisky, manufactured free of duty; a privilege which was withdrawn from it by the government in 1785.

**FERRO**, or **HIERO**, *fair'-ro*, the most westerly and smallest of the Canary Islands. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Desc.* Not very fertile; but the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and vegetables, and feed a great number of cattle. *Manf.* Wine and brandy. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.*  $27^{\circ} 42'$  N. *Lon.*  $18^{\circ} 9'$  W. The meridian from which degrees of longitude were formerly reckoned by all nations, passed through Ferro,

## Ferrol

but the majority of nations now adopt the meridian of the capital of their own countries as the place from which to reckon the longitude.

**FERROL**, *fair'-role*, an important seaport of Spain, on the N. coast of the bay of Ferrol, or estuary of the river Juvia, about 3 miles above the point where it joins the Bay of Corunna, and 12 miles N.E. from the town of that name. The town is of comparatively recent erection. It was only in 1752 that it was determined to establish dock-yards, arsenals, and manufactories here. The harbour, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe; it is entered by a narrow strait, and defended by the castles San Felipe and Palma, situated on either side of the entrance, and other defensive works. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent, and solid workmanship. The naval barracks form a vast and beautiful series of buildings, affording accommodation for 6000 men. The establishments are all naval, and in addition to the government works, there are schools of mathematics and navigation. *Manf.* Hats, leather, paper, hardware, and naval stores. *Exp.* Brandy, vinegar, fish, and corn. *Imp.* Manufactured goods and salted meats. *Pop.* 16,641. *Lat.* 43° 29' N. *Lon.* 8° 13' W.—In 1799 this place was unsuccessfully attacked by the English. Although it only rose into importance as a naval station and arsenal as lately as 1752, the dockyards and manufactories are in a neglected and dilapidated state.

**FERRYBRIDGE**, *fer'-re-bridj*, a town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles N.E. from Pontefract. *Pop.* 904.

**FERRYDEN**, *fer'-re-den*, a village of Scotland, on the South Esk, about a mile from Montrose, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. *Pop.* 930.

**FERRY PORT ON CRAIG**, a village and parish of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Tay, 12 miles N.E. from Cupar. It is a ferry-station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. *Pop.* 2360, mostly engaged in the manufacture of linen and the salmon-fishery. One of the Tay lighthouses is here, in *lat.* 56° 29' N.; *lon.* 2° 49' W.

**FORTE BERNARD**, *LA, fair'-tai bair'-nar*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, 25 miles N.W. from Le Mans. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and cotton yarns. *Pop.* 2700.—**LA FERTE** is an old term, which signifies a feudal fortress, and is embraced in the names of many towns and villages of France. The largest of them, however, has not a population above 6000.

**FESA**, *fai'-sa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 80 miles from Shiraz. *Manf.* Silken, cotton, and woollen fabrics; with a trade in tobacco. *Pop.* 18,000.

**FESTINIOG**, *fes'-ti-ni-og*, a village and parish of Wales, in Merionethshire, 16 miles N.W. from Bala. The scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque and varied. *Pop.* 4000.

**FETTERESSO**, *fet'-te-res'-so*, a parish of Scotland, on the North Sea, in Kincardineshire, 2 miles from Stonehaven. It includes a part of Stonehaven. *Pop.* about 6000.

**FREYEDA**, *fai'-nai'-da*, an island of N. America, in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. *Ext.* 32 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. *Lat.* 49° 41' N. *Lon.* 124° W.

**FEVERSHAM**. (See **FAVERSHAM**.)

**FEZ**, *fez*, a city of Morocco, Africa, situated about 240 miles N.E. from Morocco. It was built

## Fezzan

in 793, by a prince named Muley Edris, and soon became the chief city of all the western Mahometan states, distinguished for its schools of philosophy, science, and art. It is situated in the bottom of a valley, and the gardens, orchards, and orange-groves seen around it, form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city, stands New Fez, founded in the 13th century, and forming a well-built town, surrounded by beautiful gardens. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The finest edifice is the mosque called El Caroubin, built during the most flourishing period of Fez, with 300 pillars, and numerous fountains. It has also a tower containing globes and astronomical instruments. The city contains many caravanserais, or inns, which are tolerably convenient. They are two or three stories high, with galleries towards the court, which is always in the centre, and from which light is admitted into the apartments. The principal houses have cisterns under them; they have also flat and terraced roofs, elegantly constructed, on which carpets are spread for their inhabitants to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. All the magnificence of the houses is in the interior. The hospitals, once numerous, have now in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make no handsome appearance, and should rather be called stalls; there being just room for a sedentary Moor, who never stirs, but has his baskets of merchandize heaped around him. The markets are much crowded, being the resort of all the wandering Arabs, who purchase here various manufactured articles of which they stand in need and goods imported from foreign countries. *Manf.* Morocco leather, carpets, silks, woollens, jewellery, earthenware, and saddlery. *Pop.* estimated at 80,000 to 100,000. *Lat.* 34° 6' N. *Lon.* 5° 1' W.

**FEZZAN**, *fez'-zan*, a kingdom of North Africa, situated to the south of Barbary, and bounded on the N. by Tripoli, and on all its other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. *Desc.* Fezzan consists of an extensive valley, bounded by an irregular circuit of mountains on all sides except the west, where it opens into the desert. One of the ranges of these mountains is called the Black Mountains, and is composed of basalt, nearly black, and of a shining or polished appearance. *Rivers.* None, properly so called; water, however, is found in abundance at a depth of 10 or 12 feet. There are a few small lakes in different parts of the country, which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. *Zoology.* The most common wild animals are the ostrich, the antelope, and a beautiful species of deer, of a white colour, with stripes of brownish red. The domestic animals are goats, cattle, sheep, horses, and camels. *Climate.* The heat of summer is very great, and the south wind, intensely dry and impregnated with particles of dust, can scarcely be endured, even by the natives. The winter, on the other hand, is cold; and its severity occasions inconvenience even to those who are natives of the northern and central parts of Europe. *Pro.* Wheat is raised; but maize and barley are the grain on which the people of the country chiefly depend for subsistence. Dates are produced in abundance, and form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants; figs, pomegranates, and leguminous plants are also grown in great quantities. *Manf.* None, with the exception of coarse woollen blankets, and shoemakers and smiths are the



## Fichtel-Gebirge

only artisans. Fezzan derives its chief importance from its favourable situation, which renders it a grand dépôt for the immense inland trade which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. The communication of Egypt and Barbary with the vast countries situated to the east and south of the Niger, centres almost entirely in Mourzook. Of the caravans to the south, the principal is that to Bornou, with which Fezzan maintains a regular and extensive communication. The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan. The goods sent thence southward, consist of various European articles, fire-arms, powder, sabres, knives, glass, paper, beads, imitations of coral, and toys of a great variety of kinds; also tobacco and snuff. *Gov.* The sovereign of Fezzan pays a fixed tribute to the Bey of Tripoli, but he is, in other respects, entirely independent, and rules his dominions with absolute sway. The throne is hereditary in the eldest prince of the royal family, whether he be son or nephew. *Pop.* estimated at 26,000. *Lat.* between  $23^{\circ} 30'$  and  $30^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  E.

**FICHEL-GEIRGE**, *fik'-tel-ge-birj'*, a mountain range of Germany, in Bavaria, forming a central mass from which the ranges of Erzgebirge, the Frankenwald, and Harz mountains, and the Böhmerwald, diverge in different directions. It culminates in the Schneeberg, which is 3425 feet above the level of the sea.

**FIDJI**, or **FIJI ISLANDS**. (See **FEEJEE**.)

**FIELD-DALLING**, *feeld-däl'-ling*, a parish of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles from New Walsingham. *Pop.* 500.

**FIESOLE**, the ancient *Fesulæ*, *fe'-ai-so-lai*, a town of Central Italy, situated on a steep hill, 3 miles N.E. from Florence. *Pop.* 11,956.—In its neighbourhood are excellent freestone quarries. Under the name of Fesulæ, it was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and submitted, with the rest of Etruria, to the Roman power, and was colonized by Sylla. About the beginning of the 11th century, it was destroyed by the Florentines, and many of its inhabitants compelled to remove to the city of Florence.

**FIFENESS**, *fife'-ness*, a cape of Scotland, on the E. coast of the county of Fife. It projects into the North Sea, in *lat.*  $56^{\circ} 17'$  N., and *lon.*  $2^{\circ} 36'$  W. Beyond it are the Carr Rocks, a dangerous ridge, extending for some distance into the sea.

**FIFESHIRE**, *fife'-sheer*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay and counties of Perth and Kinross, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Forth, and W. by an isolated portion of Perth and Clackmannan. *Ext.* 41 miles long by 18 broad, *Area*, 503 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, having the Ochils, the Lomonds, and Largo Law for the highest summits. *Rivers.* The Eden and the Leven. *Pro.* The usual grain crops; that part of the country which is known as the "How of Fife" is especially productive. Large numbers of cattle are reared, and they are of a superior breed. *Minerals.* Copper, zinc, and iron ore have been found. Coal is also extremely abundant, and lime-stone is quarried, which is sometimes of sufficient hardness to admit of a fine polish. Cornelians and agates, and other kinds of stones, have also been discovered. *Manf.* Linen in all its branches; and the coal-pits, limestone quarries, and fisheries employ large numbers of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 154,770.

## Finisterre

**FIGEAC**, *feezh'-ak*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, 31 miles N.E. from Cahors. It is situated in a deep valley, encompassed by beautiful heights, clothed with the vine. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods: there are also dye-works and tan-yards. *Pop.* 7500. Champollion the younger was born here, in 1790.

**FIGUEIRA**, *fe-gai-eer'-a*, a town of Portugal, in the district of Douro, province of Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles S.W. from Coimbra. It is a favourite bathing-place, and has an active trade in wine, oil, fruits and salt. *Pop.* 6500.

**FIGUERAS**, *fe-gair'-ass*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 20 miles N.E. from Gerona. On an eminence, in the vicinity, is a strong and magnificent fortress, called the Castle of San Fernando, commanded by a military governor. It has also an old but spacious parish church, several convents, a college, various schools, hospitals, a prison, theatre, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, soap, corks, brandy, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 8500.—The fortress of this place can accommodate 20,000 men; but, notwithstanding its great strength, the French took it in 1808, 1811, and 1823.

**FILADELPHIA**, *fe'-la-del-fe'-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra II., 12 miles S. from Nicastro. *Pop.* 4500.

**FILBY**, *fil'-be*, a parish of England, in Norfolk, 3 miles from Caistor. *Pop.* 540.

**FILBY**, *fil'-le*, a parish and watering-place of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a tongue of land running into the North Sea, 7 miles S.E. from Scarborough. *Pop.* about 2000. It has a station on the Scarborough and Hull Railway.

**FILIPPO D'ARGIRO**, *fe-tip'-po dar-zhe'-ro*, a town of Sicily, 30 miles N.W. from Catania. Excellent saffron is grown in the district surrounding this town. *Pop.* 7300.

**FINALE**, *fi-na'-lai*, a town of the Sardinian states 8 miles N.E. from Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. *Pop.* 5000.—Another in Modena, 20 miles N.E. from Modena. *Manf.* Silks and other fabrics, with an active general trade. *Pop.* 4500.

**FINCHLEY**, *finch'-le*, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, 7 miles N. from London, noted for its common, and a large and beautiful public cemetery. *Pop.* 4937.

**FINDHORN**, *find'-horn*, a seaport of Scotland, in Elginshire, 3 miles N. from Forres, with a herring-fishery, and a small trade in corn. *Pop.* 900.—Also a RIVER, which rises in Invernesshire, and, after a course of 45 miles, falls into the Moray Firth. In 1829 a flood known as the "Moray Flood," took place here, and inundated a large portion of the surrounding country.

**FINGAL**, *fin'-gawl*, a district of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, where the descendants of some Finns, or Norwegians, are settled, who still retain a peculiarity of dialect and other traces of their origin.

**FINGAL'S CAVE**, a curious cavern, formed of basaltic columns, situated in the isle of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland, 4 miles S.W. from Ulva.

**FINISTERRE, CAPE**, "land's end," *fin'-is-tair*, the N.W. point of Spain. *Lat.*  $42^{\circ} 53'$  N. *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 16'$  W.

**FINISTERRE**, a department of France, consisting of the W. extremity of the province of



## Finkenwarder

Brittany, which projects considerably into the Atlantic. It is bounded on the E. by the departments of the Cotes du Nord, or North Coast, and Morbihan, and on the N.W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. There are many small islands along the coast belonging to the department. *Ext.* 68 miles long and 56 broad. *Area.* 2594 square miles. *Desc.* The coasts are rugged and much indented; but the surface is little elevated, although traversed by the hilly ridges of Arrée and Noires, whose highest points do not reach 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The department is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Quimper, Brest, Châtraulin, Morlaix, and Quimperle. *Rivers.* Aulne, Londerneau, Ellé, and Odet. *Climate.* Humid, and subject to frequent tempests. *Pro.* Corn, rye, flax, tobacco, and potatoes. Large quantities of cider are produced from the orchards, and the domestic animals are highly esteemed, although they are small, being of the Breton breed. The horses are excellent, and the asses, contrary to the other animals bred in the department, are of a large size, and much valued as beasts of burden, upwards of 10,000 being sent out of the district every year to other departments. The coast fisheries are extensive, and the pilchard and anchovy fisheries are especially valuable. *Minerals.* Iron, zinc, bismuth, and lead. The mines of this last are at Poullaouen and Huelgoat, and are considered the most productive in France. *Manf.* Sailcloth, linen, soap, candles, oil, ropes, leather, paper, and tobacco. *Exp.* Grain, oil, brandy, tobacco, sailcloth, and pilchards. *Imp.* Dutch cheese and colonial produce. *Pop.* 627,304.

FINKENWARDER, *fin'-ken-var-der*, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to the Hanoverian bailiwick of Harburg. It is surrounded by a wall 20 feet high. *Pop.* 1800, mostly engaged in fishing and agriculture.

FINLAND, Grand Duchy of, *fin'-land*, an extensive country in the N. of Europe, situated to the E. of Sweden, and forming an administrative division of the Russian empire. It is bounded W. and S. by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, N. by Lapland, E. by the governments of Ololetz and Archangel. *Ext.* 650 miles long, with a breadth varying from 112 to 360. *Area.* differently estimated, from 100,000 to 136,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general flat, and the interior may be described as a table-land, varying in height from 300 to 600 feet above the level of the sea. The coasts are rugged and precipitous, presenting bold masses of granite cliffs, which render navigation in their neighbourhood extremely dangerous. *Rivers and Lakes.* The rivers are mostly small, and the longest of them are in the N.; but the lakes are numerous, the largest of which are Ladoga, Saima and Enare. The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, being nothing more than a compound of lakes and marshes. *Climate.* Healthy on the coasts. In the S. and W. the winters are comparatively temperate; but in the N. and E. the cold is intense, and of long continuance. *Pro.* Barley and rye. The potato was introduced in 1762, since which period it has been extensively cultivated. Although the pasturage is poor, cattle and horses are reared in considerable numbers. Many of the heights are bare, but those of moderate elevation are, for the most part, covered with pine forests. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, marble, granite, and sulphur. *Exp.* The principal

## Fish River, Great

are timber, butter, and skins, with the produce of extensive fisheries. *Imp.* Corn, salt, metal, tobacco, and colonial produce. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 1,680,000, chiefly composed of Finns and Laps. *Lat.* between 59° 48' and 70° 6' N. *Lon.* between 20° and 32° E.—Up to the 12th century, the Finns were pagans, and lived under their own kings or rulers. About 1150 they were conquered by the Swedes, under whose dominion they remained till 1809, when, by the treaty of Frederikshamm, their country was ceded to Russia. (*See* ABO, HELSINGFORS, &c.)

FINLAND, GULF OF, one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. and N., between *lat.* 58° 40' and 60° 40', and between *lon.* 23° and 30° 10' E. *Ext.* 260 miles long, with a width varying between 25 and 90. It has numerous islands, the principal of which is Cotlin-Ostrof, or Kotlinoi, upon which Cronstadt is erected. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

FINMARK, *fin'-mark*, an extensive province of Norway, forming the most northern portion of continental Europe, and lying between Russian Lapland and the Arctic Ocean. *Area.* estimated at 27,500 square miles. *Desc.* Sterile; but yielding crops of rye and potatoes. *Pop.* 45,000.

FINN, *fin*, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of 24 miles, runs into Loch Foyle near Lifford.

FINNAN, or FINDEN, *fin'-nan*, a fishing village of Scotland, 6 miles S. from Aberdeen. It is celebrated for its dried haddocks, called "fin-nans," which are cured by smoking them over a smouldering fire, made of green fir-branches.

FINSBURY, *fin'-ber-e*, a parliamentary borough of England, in Middlesex, comprising the N. part of London, and lying between the Tower Hamlets on the E., Marylebone on the W., and the city of London and the liberties of Westminster on the S. *Pop.* 387,278.

FINSTER-AAHORN, *fin'-stair-a'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between Bern and Valais. It is 14,305 feet above the level of the sea.

FIORA, *fe'-or'-a*, a river of Italy, rising near Monte Labro, and, after a course of 40 miles, entering the Mediterranean Sea 20 miles N.W. from Civita Vecchia.

FJORD, *fe'-ord*, the termination of a great number of Scandinavian geographical names, and means an arm of the sea, or strait.

FIORENZUOLA, *fe'-o-raind-zoo-o'-la*, the name of several Italian towns, none of them with a population above 3000.

FIKANDU, *fe'-ran'-do*, an island of Japan, forming one of the Gotto group, 50 miles W. from Nangasaki, having on its E. side a town of the same name, where, in the early part of the 17th century, the Dutch erected a trading depôt. *Lat.* 33° N. *Lon.* 129° E.

FIRMIN, *st.*, *feer-mang*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 17 miles N. from Gap. *Pop.* 1200.

FIRMINY, *feer'-me-ne*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loire, 6 miles S.W. from St. Etienne. *Manf.* Glass, hard-ware, and silks. There are some coal-works near it. *Pop.* 2500.

FISH RIVER, a river of Florida, U.S., falling into Mobile Bay, in *lat.* 30° 30' N.; *lon.* 87° 50' W.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the Sneeuw Berg, or Snowy Mountains, and after an estimated course of 260

## Fisher's Island

miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in *lat.* 33° 30' S.; *lon.* 27° 20' E.

**FISHER'S ISLAND**, a small island belonging to the state of New York, U.S., and lying 12 miles from the N. end of Long Island. *Ext.* 7 miles long, by 1 broad.

**FISHERROW**, *fish'-er-ro*, a suburb of the town of Musselburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, 6 miles E. from Edinburgh. (See **MUSSELBURGH**.)

**FISHGUARD**, or **FISGARD**, *fish'-gard*, a seaport and parish of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 14 miles N. from Haverfordwest. It has a valuable fishery, and a trade in oats, butter, and slates. Its harbour is one of the best in St. George's Channel. *Pop.* 2084.—A detachment of French, amounting to about 1200, landed here in 1797, and were taken prisoners by the inhabitants. It would appear, by tradition, that they committed many outrages upon the Welsh; but a well-authenticated account of the landing, published in 1859, states that the French commenced to land on the morning of the 23rd of February, and that before 10 P.M. of the same day they had landed, they had written to Lord Cawdor, offering to surrender, and had had their offer accepted. This allows very few hours for the perpetration of all the outrages which are imputed to them.

**FISHKILL**, *fish'-kil*, a town in the state of New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 47 miles N. from New York. *Pop.* 10,000.

**FIUME**, *fe-oo'-mai*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, at the extremity of the Gulf of Quarnero, on the Adriatic, with a commodious harbour, 38 miles S.E. from Trieste. There are several mercantile establishments here, which export corn, tobacco, and wood, and import rye, sugar, spices, salt, &c. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, rosoglio, and earthenware. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of Hungary. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 45° 20' N. *Lon.* 14° 27' E.

**FLADSTRAND**, or **FREDERICKSHAVN**, *flad'-strand*, a fortified seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 31 miles N.E. from Aalborg. It has a harbour and dockyard.

**FLAMBOROUGH**, *flam'-bur-o*, a town and parish of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.E. from Bridlington. *Pop.* 1300.

**FLAMBOROUGH HEAD**, a promontory of England, on the Yorkshire coast, with a lighthouse 214 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs in the vicinity of Flamborough Head rise, in many places, to the height of 300 feet. *Lat.* 54° 7' N. *Lon.* 0° 5' E.

**FLANDERS, EAST AND WEST**, *flan'-ders*, a very interesting and early civilized portion of Europe, forming two contiguous provinces of Belgium. It is bounded on the N.W. by the North Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces of Antwerp, Zealand, S. Brabant, Hainault, and the French department of the Nord. **EAST FLANDERS** is divided from **West Flanders** by a line running almost due south from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. *Area.* Estimated at 1160 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is level in the northern part, while in the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is in general a heavy loam, and very fertile. *Pop.* 804,630. **WEST FLANDERS**, on the other hand, has a considerable extent of coast, washed by the North Sea, in the central part of which is Ostend. This side faces the N.; but the W. boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. *Area.* 1250 square miles. *Desc.* Its

## Flanders

surface is in general level, but the flatness of the coast is broken by sand-hills. The soil is also fertile, and well cultivated. *Manf.* These, in both provinces, are pretty much the same, comprising large quantities of lace and fine linen, cotton stuffs, leather; and there are extensive breweries and distilleries, and dye and soap works. *Pop.* 642,354.—*United Area.* 2740 square miles. *United Pop.* 1,441,000. *Lat.* between 50° 40' and 51° 23' N. *Lon.* between 2° 37' and 4° 23' E.—In the time of the Romans, the territory now called Flanders, was occupied by the Morini, the Nervii, the Atuatici, and the Menapii. In the 7th century, the name of Flanders appears for the first time: but at this period it did not extend further than the territory of Bruges. By the treaty of Verdun, in 843, it was comprised in the kingdom of France. In 862, it was erected into a countship, subject to the kings of France, in favour of Baldwin, called Bras-de-fer, "Iron-arm," son-in-law of Charles the Bald, and it remained in the possession of this family till 1119. After the extinction of this dynasty Flanders was possessed by Charles the Good, son of Canute, King of Denmark, up to 1127; then by Cliton, son of Robert II., duke of Normandy. Count Thierry of Alsace, son of Thierry, duke of Lorraine, succeeded Cliton, and transmitted the territory to his descendants. In the wars between France and England, Flanders often took part with the latter, although its ruler was a vassal of the former power. After the death of Margaret II., countess of Flanders, who had first married Bouchard, lord of Avesnes, and then Guy de Dampierre, Flanders was inherited, in 1280, by Guy de Dampierre, one of her sons. The revolt of Guy against Philip the Fair, in 1297, was followed by the conquest and annexation of his territory to the kingdom of France; but, in 1302, the Flemings rose, defeated Philip at Courtray, and succeeded in placing Flanders, once more, under their own counts. In 1337, under Louis I. de Dampierre, the Flemish towns, at the instigation of Jacob von Artevelde, acknowledged Edward III. of England as king of France, and thus gave rise to the "Hundred Years' War" between the two powers. In 1382 they revolted, under the leadership of Philip von Artevelde, against Louis II., their count, and were crushed at the battle of Rosbeecq. After the death of Louis II., in 1384, the French family of Valois-Burgundy replaced that of Dampierre, by the marriage of Philip I. of Burgundy with Margaret, daughter of Louis II. This period was one of great splendour and prosperity for Flanders; the populous cities of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and others, having acquired immense riches by their industry and art. Somewhat turbulent, however, and jealous of their liberty and privileges, they were oftentimes at variance with their rulers. After the death of Charles the Bold, who was perpetually at war with Louis XI. of France, the countship of Flanders fell, in 1477, to his daughter Mary. In consequence of the marriage of this princess with the Archduke Maximilian, Flanders and its dependencies were annexed to the house of Austria; and from this, wars ensued between France and the German empire. In 1526, the treaty of Madrid, abolishing the vassalship of Flanders, broke the last tie which attached this country to France. The emperor Charles V. incorporated it in the seventeen provinces



Fleche, La

which formed the circle of Burgundy, and it subsequently became a portion of the Spanish Netherlands. The treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, restored to France some of the towns of Flanders and Artois; that of Nimeguen gave it the whole of Artois, and a large part of Flanders, as well as a portion of Hainault, and the town of Cambray. The peace of Utrecht conferred the remainder of Flanders on the house of Austria, whence it passed to that of Lorraine-Austria, still remaining an integral part of the German empire. In 1792 the French invaded imperial Flanders, and occupied it till 1814, dividing it into the two departments of Escaut (Scheldt) and Lys. In 1814 this portion of Flanders was given to the king of the Netherlands. Since the revolution of 1831, it has belonged to Belgium. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe; and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table-linens, lace, and tapestry, are still of a very superior manufacture.

**FLECHE, LA**, *flaish*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, and situated in a pleasant valley watered by the Loire, 24 miles S.W. from Le Mans. This town was chiefly noted for its public seminary, which was broken up at the Revolution. It has still an important military school, founded by Napoleon I., a town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas, a remarkable pile, whose old *flèche*, or spire, gave the town its name. *Manf.* Hosiery, gloves, and linen. *Pop.* 7077.—Descartes, the distinguished French philosopher, was born here.

**FLEETWOOD**, *fleet'-wood*, a seaport-town and watering-place of England, in Lancashire, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 miles N.W. from Preston. It has a market-house, docks, and lighthouse. *Pop.* 5084.—Steamers ply from this town both to Ireland and Scotland, and it has communication by railway with Preston.

**FLensburg**, *flens'-borg*, a seaport of the duchy of Schleswig, on a bay of the Baltic, 20 miles N.W. from Schleswig. The town is an improving place, possessing a considerable trade, with good shops and well supplied markets. Its principal buildings are its churches, a school of navigation, a hospital, library, theatre, and several market-houses. *Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, paper, soap, sailcloth, and spirits. There are also numerous breweries, iron-foundries, and yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 19,982.

**FLEURUS**, *flur'-oos*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, near the Sambre, and 7 miles N.E. from Charleroi. *Pop.* 2370.—It is noted for four important battles which have been fought in its vicinity. The first took place on Aug. 30, 1622, between the Spaniards, under Gonzales de Cordova, the general of the Catholic league, and the troops of the Protestant union, commanded by the Bastard of Mansfeld and the dukes of Brunswick and Saxe-Weimar: both sides claimed the victory. The second was fought July 1, 1690; Montmorency, duke of Luxembourg, defeating the prince of Waldeck, one of the most able of the generals of the Augsburg league. The third was that in which General Jourdain defeated the imperialists under the prince of Coburg, June 26, 1794. The fourth, which is generally known as the battle of Ligny, took place on the 11th June, 1815. On that day Blucher was defeated by Napoleon.

Florence

**FLEURY**, *fle-(r')-e*, the name of many parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

**FLINDERS' LAND**, a land in S. Australia, discovered by Captain Flinders, and so named on that account. It lies between *lon.* 127° and 140° E.

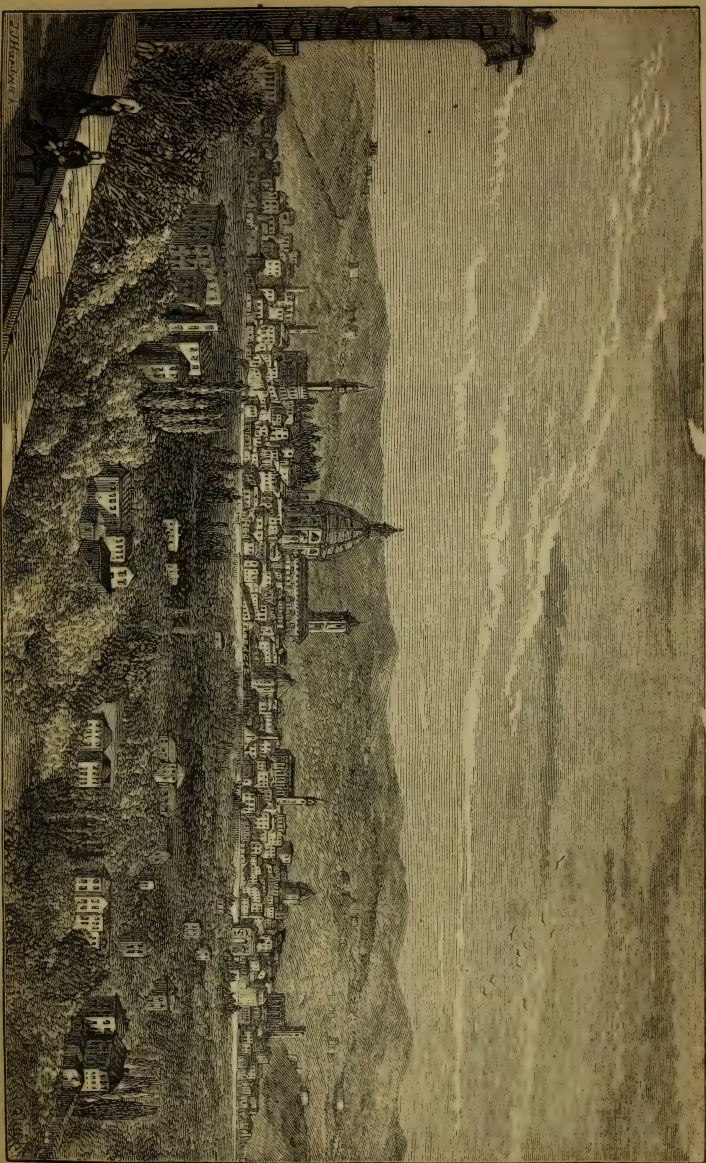
**FLINT**, a town of Wales, the chief town of Flintshire, situated on the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles N.W. from Chester. The town is irregularly built, and possesses a handsome parish church, several chapels for Nonconformists, a guildhall, and county gaol. It has the remains of an ancient castle standing on a rock to the N.E. of the town. *Manf.* Bricks. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in working the coal and lead-mines in its vicinity, and in shipbuilding. The town has an active export trade in coals, timber, and iron-ore. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 3428.—It is on the walls of this castle that Shakspeare, in the 3rd act of his "Richard II.," makes the king appear, and grant all the demands of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., "without contradiction."

**FLINTSHIRE**, *flint'-sheer*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish Sea, N.E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, S.E. and S.W. by Denbighshire. It is the smallest county in Wales. *Area.* 289 square miles. *Desc.* Finely diversified by hills, declining into fertile vales, which are traversed by streams. *Rivers.* The Dee is the only one that is navigable. There are, however, several others; and the celebrated vale of Clwyd occupies a portion of the county. *Pro.* Wheat and rye are the principal crops; and it has an excellent breed of cattle, which produce great quantities of milk, from which much butter and cheese are made. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, limestone, &c. The lead-mines are extensive and valuable. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 39,940.

**FLODDEN**, *flood'-den*, a village of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. from Wooler. A sanguinary engagement was fought in its neighbourhood in 1513, between the English and Scotch. The former were commanded by the earl of Surrey, and the latter by James IV., who was slain with 10,000 of his followers, amongst whom were the flower of the Scotch nobility. A pillar of granite, called the King's Stone, marks the spot where the king fell.

**FLORENCE** (in Italian **FIRENZE**, and anciently **FLORENTIA**), *flor'-ence*, the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and one of the finest cities of Europe, 146 miles N.W. from Rome. It stands in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno, and is built on both sides of the river, which is crossed by several bridges, one of which, Della Trinità, is much admired for the lightness and elegance of its construction. It is also surrounded by walls and defended by two castles. The handsomest square is the Piazza del Duca, lined with elegant buildings, and adorned with statues. The number of churches and convents is about 250, and those of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella may be mentioned for the beauty of their architecture. Many of them contain valuable paintings and statues. The cathedral is of great extent and magnificence, its walls being cased with marble, and its interior paved with the same material. This building was greatly admired by Michael Angelo. The dome was erected by Brunelleschi. Another object of interest in connexion with the cathedral is the







## Florence

detached belfry-tower, 266 feet in height. The church of St. Lorenzo contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medici; and, in the adjoining convent, is the library of the same family, chiefly valuable for its MSS. There are nine theatres, capable of seating nearly 15,000 spectators, and many private edifices of great beauty, and rich in art treasures. The chief collection of works of art, however, is in the museum formed by the Medici family, known throughout Europe as the Florentine Gallery, and containing the richest collection of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities in the world. Among the chief educational establishments of Florence are the university, which dates from 1433, the Della Crusca academy, and the agricultural college or Academy dei Georgofili. The Magliabecchi library, in the building called Gli Uffizi, under the Medici museum, contains an extensive collection of books and MSS. In its internal regulations, Florence, like other cities of Italy, must, since the revolution of 1859, be regarded as in a transitional state. This is especially the case in reference to her educational establishments. According to present appearances, she is to be the Athens, and Tuscany the Attica of Italy. Her ancient civilization, her pure dialect, her great literary and scientific achievements, and the very bent of her people's mind—everything seems to point out to Tuscany the expediency of taking upon herself the task of schoolmistress for the rest of the Italian peninsula. *Manf.* Satin, taffetas, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and precious stones. *Pop.* 114,363. *Lat.* 43° 47' N. *Lon.* 11° 14' E.—Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, who, after the battle of Perugia, received a portion of territory in the neighbourhood of Fiesole. In the Middle Ages it was one of the greatest of the Tuscan republics, and, under the sway of Napoleon I., was united to the French empire as capital of the department Arno. It is the birthplace of many celebrated men; among whom may be named Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de' Medici, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Benvenuto Cellini, Amerigo Vespucci, Dante, and several others.

FLORENCE, or COMPARTIMENTO FLORENTINO, a province in Central Italy, inclosed by the Æmilian provinces, Modena, Parma, and Lucca. *Area*, including some detached portions, 2250 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and finely diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. On the N. and E. it is occupied by the Apennines and spurs of that range, which inclose the rich valley of the Arno, watered by the river from which it takes its name. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, beans, and all kinds of leguminous plants. On the low grounds, the vine, orange, citron, fig, and olive, grow luxuriantly, while the mountain-lands afford excellent pasture for rearing and feeding sheep. *Mine-rals.* Lead, copper, mercury, marble, alabaster, and fine building-stone. *Pop.* 696,000.

FLORENCE, the name of several places in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

FLORENT, *St.*, *flor'-ron(g)*, a fortified seaport-town of Corsica, on the gulf of the same name, 6 miles W. from Bastia. *Pop.* 500. This town was taken by the British, in 1793.

FLORES, *flor'-es*, an island of the Malay archipelago. *Ext.* 200 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. *Desc.* Hilly and vol-

## Florida

canic, producing cotton, beeswax, and sandal-wood. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 8° 50' S. *Lon.* 119° 54' E.

FLORES, one of the Azores, and the most W. of the entire group. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and about 8 in breadth. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile; producing wheat, rye, fruits, yams, and cedar-wood. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 39° 30' N. *Lon.* 31° 12' W.

FLORES, an island in the estuary of the river La Plata, lying off the coast of Uruguay. *Lat.* 34° 56' S. *Lon.* 55° 50' W.

FLORES, an island of British N. America, lying to the W. of Vancouver's Island, in the Pacific. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. *Lat.* 49° 20' N. *Lon.* 125° 45' W.

FLORIDA, *flor'-e-da*, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by the State of Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mississippi. *Ext.* It chiefly consists of a peninsula about 400 miles long, and 130 broad, running N. and S., between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 59,270 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into East and West. W. Florida is situated between the Mississippi on the W., and the Appalachicola on the E., and is a strip of land running along the Gulf of Mexico for 400 miles. E. Florida consists of a large peninsula, which runs southward, and a tract of land extending from the mouth of the St. Mary, westward to the river Appalachicola. It consists almost entirely of what are called *everglades*, or swamps, hardly passable to any but the Indians who inhabit the tracts of dry land that are scattered among them. *Rivers.* The country is intersected by a number of navigable streams, which, in W. Florida, run from N. to S. into the Gulf of Mexico, and in E. Florida run either into the Gulf or into the Atlantic. The principal of these are St. John's River, the Hillsborough, the Suwannee and its tributaries; the Escambia and other streams falling into the Bay of Pensacola; and the Appalachicola, with its tributary waters, serving as the boundary-line between E. and W. Florida. *Climate.* Hot, though various. In winter it seldom freezes, nor is the cold ever so severe as to injure the China orange-tree. In W. Florida the mercury seldom falls below 30° of Fahrenheit, and seldom rises above 94° in the shade. From the 1st of July to the middle of October, fevers are prevalent in all parts of Florida. *Zoology.* The panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadillo, opossum, guana, and several sorts of serpents. Birds exist in great variety, and are numerous. The rivers abound in fish, but are, at the same time, infested with alligators. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, rice, the sugar-cane, tobacco, the fruits of the tropical regions, a variety of different kinds of wood, and in W. Florida, wheat, maize, barley, oats, corn, pease, rye, and rice. Vast herds of cattle are reared on the grazing-lands. *Pop.* 141,000, of whom 62,000 are coloured. *Lat.* between 25° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 87° 44' W.—Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1497. Its conquest was accomplished by the Spaniards in 1539. In 1763 it was ceded to Britain, but in 1781 was recovered by Spain, and confirmed to her by the peace of 1763. In 1821 it was purchased from Spain by the United States; in 1839 its constitution was formed, and in 1845 it was admitted into the Union. Florida seceded from the Union



## Florida, Cape

in December, 1860, and became one of the Confederate States of America, but was constrained to rejoin the United States in 1866.—A treaty, called the treaty of the Floridas, concluded in 1819, determined the limits of Mexico and the United States.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the E. point of East Florida, with a lighthouse in *lat.* 25° 44' N., *lon.* 80° 37' W.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuca island, and through which the gulf-stream finds a passage, running N.E. along the American coast.

FLORIDA KEYS, or MARTYR'S ISLANDS, a number of rocks and sand-banks, bounded W. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida. On one of the islets is the arsenal of Key-west, belonging to the United States. *Lat.* between 24° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 83° W.

FLOUR, *St.*, *floor*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, 33 miles N.E. from Aurillac. It has a public library, a college, and a trade in corn. *Manf.* Leather, earthenware, and lace. *Pop.* 2500.

FLOYD, *floyd*, several counties in the United States. They lie in Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Indiana.

FLUSHING, *flush'-ing*, an important seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Scheldt, where that river enters the North Sea. The approach to the harbour is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside the town are two basins, one of sufficient size and depth to contain a fleet of men-of-war, which are entered by means of canals. It has large dockyards, a town-hall, and is the seat of an admiralty board. It has a large trade with the E. and W. Indies, and various English and continental ports. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 51° 24' N. *Lon.* 3° 35' E.—Flushing was the first town which declared against the Spaniards in 1572. In 1585, the prince of Orange pledged it to Queen Elizabeth as security for a loan, which she had made to the people of the Netherlands, in their struggle against Philip II. of Spain. The English held it till 1616. At the commencement of the 19th century, it came into the possession of the French, and in 1809 was bombarded by the British, composing the Walcheren expedition, under Lord Chatham, when it suffered severely. Admiral de Ruyter was born here, 1607.

FLUSHING, a small seaport opposite Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, noted for the mildness of its climate. It has docks for ship-building.

FLUSHING, a township of New York, U.S., on Long Island, 9 miles E. from the city of New York. *Pop.* 6000.

FLUVANNA, *floo-van'-na*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 416 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom half are coloured.

FOBBING, *fof'-bing*, a parish of England, in Essex, near the Thames, 3 miles E. from Horn-don-on-the-Hill, where Jack Cade's rebellion commenced. *Pop.* 500.

FOGARAS, *fo-gar'-as*, a town of Transylvania, 37 miles W. from Hermanstadt, with a Protestant gymnasium or college. *Pop.* 6000.

FOGGIA, *fodg'-a*, a walled town of S. Italy, in the province of Capitanata, 48 miles N.E. from Benevento. It is well built, most of the houses having been reconstructed since the town was

## Folkstone

partially destroyed by an earthquake, which happened in 1732. It has large storehouses for keeping corn, and is the place where the flocks that feed on the great plain of Apulia are registered. *Pop.* 34,000.

FOGO, FUEGO, or ST. PHILIP, *fo'-go*, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the rest, being 9760 feet above the level of the sea, and appearing to be one single mountain, though, on the sides, there are deep valleys. *Area*, about 140 square miles. The island is without rivers, and almost without fresh water; yet it is fertile, producing abundance of maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. Indeed, it produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. *Pop.* Estimated at 6000. *Lat.* 14° 53' N. *Lon.* 24° 30' W.

FOHR, *for*, an island on the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. Part of the island belongs to Jutland, and part to Schleswig. *Area.* 25 square miles. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 54° 43' N. *Lon.* 8° 30' W.—It exports oysters in great quantities to Hamburg.

FOIX, *fwaw*, a town of France, on the Ariège, and the chief town of the department of that name, 44 miles S. from Toulouse. It has a trade in leather, wool, iron, and cattle. *Pop.* 5000.—This was the capital of the old county of Foix, part of the domain of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, which now forms the department of Ariège.—Gaston de Foix was born here.

FO-KIAN, *fo'-ke-an*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the S.E. by the China Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces Che-kiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tong. *Desc.* Mountainous, with the river Mingho running through it, and entering the sea below the capital, Fu-tcheon-foo. *Pro.* Black tea, sugar, camphor, tobacco, and indigo. *Minerals.* Iron and alum. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, umbrellas, and other kinds of manufactured goods. *Imp.* Grain, pulse, salted meats, drugs, fruits, and silk piece-goods. *Pop.* about 15,000,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 116° and 121° E.

FOLDVAR, *fold'-var*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 50 miles S. from Buda. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the side and partly on the crest of a hill, and was once strongly fortified. The district in which it stands is fruitful, producing corn and wine. *Pop.* 10,500.—It has an extensive sturgeon-fishery, and is a steam-packet station.

FOLESHILL, *foles'-hill*, a parish of England, in Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coventry. *Pop.* 8000.

FOLIGNO, *fo-leen'-yo*, a town of Italy, on the Topino, 18 miles S.E. from Spoleto. It has a cathedral and other churches, with a handsome town-hall. *Manf.* Woollens, parchment, wax candles, soap, and playing cards. *Pop.* 9000.

FOLKSTONE, or FOLKESTONE, *fok'-stone*, a seaport town of England, in Kent, with a spacious harbour and battery, 6 miles S.W. from Dover, of which cinque port it is a member. It consists chiefly of three narrow, irregular, ill-paved streets, but the town and neighbourhood have been much improved of late years. Besides the parish church, it contains several places of worship for dissenters. *Pop.* 9674.—This place is situated between two high cliffs, opposite Boulogne, with which it communicates by a line of steam-packets, and carries on a considerable

## Follonica

trade. A viaduct carries the South-Eastern Railway across the hollow in which the town lies.

**FOLLONICA**, *fol-lo-ne'-ka*, a maritime village of Central Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles E. from Piombino. It is an unhealthy place, and, on account of its malaria, is almost entirely deserted from July to October. It is to this place, however, that the ore raised in the island of Elba is brought to be smelted during the other eight months in the year.

**FONDI**, *fon'-de*, a town of S. Italy, 12 miles N.W. from Gaeta. It consists of one main-street, and a few smaller ones, and is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state, and is composed of large flags, skilfully fitted together without cement. The wines of Fondi are still in repute. *Pop.* 6000.

**FONG**, *fong*, the name of numerous cities in China, and forming a prefix to the denominations of others.

**FONTAINEBLEAU**, *fon'-tain-ble*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 37 miles S.E. from Paris. *Pop.* 12,000.—There is a celebrated royal palace here encompassed by parks and gardens, mentioned in history, ever since the 13th century, as the residence of the monarchs of France. It forms a vast but irregular pile of building, and was the scene of Bonaparte's first resignation of the imperial dignity in 1814; it was also the residence of Pope Pius VII. when he was detained in France for eighteen months by Napoleon I. It is a station on the railway between Paris and Lyons.

**FONTANA**, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2300.

**FONTARABIA**, or **FUENTURABIA**, *fon-ta-ra'-be-a*, anciently *Ocaso*, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 11 miles N.E. from San Sebastian. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and is situated on a small peninsula on the left bank of the Bidassoa, in the Bay of Biscay. *Manf.* Linen and earthenware. *Pop.* 2100, many of whom are engaged in agriculture and fishing.—It has been frequently besieged; on one occasion, in 1521, by Francis I. of France, and in 1719 by the duke of Berwick; both of whom took it.

**FONTENAY LE COMTE**, *fon'-te-nai-le(r) konte*, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 28 miles N.E. from Rochelle. It has a church, with a spire 312 feet high, a college, and barracks. *Manf.* Linen and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 8000.—Fontenay is the name of a great many places in France, with small populations.

**FONTENOY**, *fon'-te-noi*, a village of Belgium, in Hainault, 4 miles S.E. from Tournay. *Pop.* 500.—It is celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1745, in which the British and their allies were defeated by the French, who were commanded by Marshal Saxe.

**FORD**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2300.

**FORDHAM**, *ford'-ham*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2400.

**FORDYCE**, *for'-dice*, a maritime parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, 10 miles W. from Banff. *Pop.* 4000.

**FORELAND**, **NORTH**, *for'-land*, a promontory of England, forming the N.E. extremity of Kent. There is a lighthouse here 184 feet above

## Forli

the level of the sea. Height of promontory, nearly 200 feet. *Lat.* 51° 23' N. *Lon.* 1° 27' E.

**FORELAND**, **SOUTH**, a cape of England, on the east coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal, and 16 miles S. from the North Foreland, the Downs lying between these headlands. It has two lighthouses with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the south that they are approaching the Goodwin Sands. *Lat.* 51° 9' N. *Lon.* 1° 23' E.

**FOREST, BLACK.** (See **BLACK FOREST**)

**FOREST CANTONS**, in Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Uri, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne.

**FORFAR**, the chief town of Forfarshire, in Scotland, situated in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 15 miles N.E. from Dundee. It is irregularly built, and has a spacious church, with a steeple 150 feet high, besides various other places of worship; a town-house, market-place, and several public schools. *Manf.* Brown linens, sheetings, dowlas, and a kind of shoes, called brogues. *Pop.* 10,838.—It has communication by railway with Arbroath, Dundee, Perth, and Montrose.

**FORFARSHIRE**, or **ANGUS**, *for'-far-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Tay, and W. by the county of Perth. *Area.* 889 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular and mountainous, being traversed by the Grampians, which rise to the height of 3000 feet, and also by the Sidlaw Hills. Numerous valleys are interspersed throughout the mountains, the most noted of which is that of Strathmore, which extends far beyond the boundaries of the county and is distinguished for its fertility and romantic beauty. *Rivers.* The North and South Esk, the Isla, and the smaller streams of the Dean, Lunan, Dighty, and Noran. *Pro.* The usual grain crops. Agriculture is making rapid progress, and the fisheries are conducted with considerable activity, both on the coast and in the rivers, considerable quantities of salmon being sent to London, packed in large wooden boxes, with pounded ice to preserve them. *Minerals.* Inexhaustible beds of limestone, veins of porphyry, large quantities of jasper of different colours, from bright yellow to deep red, susceptible of the highest polish; and all varieties of pebbles. It is said that the real topaz is found here; coloured crystals, called cairngorms, commonly five-sided prisms, and terminating in a pyramid of the same description, are a common object of search among the inhabitants, and are frequently found. *Manf.* Linens; this county being the principal seat of the coarser kinds of that manufacture in Scotland. Bleaching and spinning are extensively prosecuted; also tanning, brewing, the manufacture of leather and cordage, and shipbuilding. Several vessels are engaged in the whale-fishery. *Pop.* 204,425.

**FORIA**, *for'-e-a*, a seaport town of S. Italy, in the island of Ischia, 4 miles from Ischia. *Pop.* 5791.

**FORLÌ**, *for'-le*, a walled town of Italy, in the Æmilian provinces, 16 miles S.W. from Ravenna. It has several good edifices, public and private, and a very fine square, and is the seat of a court of justice. *Manf.* Silk ribands, twist, woollens, and oil-cloth. It has, besides, nitre, wax, and sulphur-works. *Pop.* 33,646.—In 1797 this place was taken by the French. In 1831,



## Forlimpopoli

Charles Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon III., died here, in arms against the pope.—The PROVINCE of Forli has an *area* of 900 square miles, and produces corn, hemp, flax, saffron, madder, and fruits. The silkworm is also extensively reared.

FORLIMPOPOLI, *for'-leen-po'-po-le*, a town of Italy, in the province of Forli, between Forli and Cesena. *Pop.* 5000.

FORMICHE, *for'-me-kai*, the name of several small island groups in the Mediterranean Sea.

FORMIGNY, *for-meen'-ye*, a village of France, in the department Calvados, 10 miles N.W. from Bayeux, where a battle was fought, in 1450, between the French and English, who were defeated, and thereby forced to abandon Normandy.

FORMOSA RIO, *for-mo'-sa*, the principal of that succession of large estuaries which open into the Gulf of Benin. It is 2 miles wide at the mouth. *Lat.* 5° 40' N. *Lon.* 4° 20' E.

FORMOSA, one of the Bissagos Islands, in W. Africa. *Lat.* 11° 30' N. *Lon.* 16° 10' W.

FORMOSA, or TAI-WAN, an island in the China Sea, 90 miles E. from Canton, and separated from the Chinese coast by a channel of the same name. *Area.* 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E. and W., separating the aboriginal inhabitants in the east from the Chinese colonists in the west. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. *Pro.* Corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, on which they generally ride, as horses are scarce. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as horses. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and cinnabar. Coal-fields have recently been discovered; but they have not been worked. *Exp.* Principally camphor and rice. *Imp.* Silks, woollens, tea, and other manufactured goods. *Pop.* 2,000,000 Chinese; but the number of the natives in the interior is not known. *Lat.* between 22° and 25° 30' N. *Lon.* 121° E.—The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W. part of this island, in 1634. They were driven thence in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W. part. In 1682 the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. In 1782 the island was devastated by a furious hurricane, and the towns and villages in many parts of the coast were overwhelmed by an inundation of the sea. Tai-wan-fu is the capital.

FORRES, *for'-res*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Morayshire, near the Findhorn, 11 miles W. from Elgin. The town extends about a mile in length, and possesses several churches and chapels, a mechanics' institute, library, dispensary, gaol, a free school, and masonic lodge. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. The town also possesses a distillery, brewery, and saw-mills. *Pop.* 4000.—There is a memorial to Nelson on Cluny Hill, near the town. The heath of Forres is mentioned in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." Near the ruins of the castle, to the W. of the town, is a curious sandstone pillar, sculptured with figures. It is called Sweno's stone,

## Fossano

and is supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes.

FORT, *fort*, a prefix to the names of several military stations in Britain. 1. AUGUSTUS, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ordered by government to be dismantled in 1818; 32 miles S.W. from Inverness.—2. GEORGE, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the extremity of a low peninsula, projecting upwards of a mile into the Moray Firth. It has barracks for about 3000 troops, and is one of the most complete fortifications in the United Kingdom.—3. WILLIAM, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the E. extremity of Loch Linne. It was ordered to be dismantled in 1818.—4. PITT, in England, near Chatham.—Also the prefix to various military stations in different parts of the world.

FORT DE FRANCE, or PORT ROYAL, *roy'-al*, a fortified seaport-town, and capital of the island of Martinique. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 14° 35' N. *Lon.* 61° 4' W.

FORTEVENTURA, or FUERTAVENTURA, *foe'-air-ta-vain-too'-ra*, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago. *Area.* 750 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, deficient in water, but possessing tracts of great fertility. It exports corn, honey, barilla, and goat-skins. *Pop.* 17,500. *Lat.* 28° 42' N. *Lon.* 14° 1' W.

FORTH, *forth*, a river of Scotland, rising on the N. side of the mountain Ben Lomond, and gradually expanding in the lower part into an estuary called the Firth of Forth, which extends for many miles. At its mouth this estuary is from 35 to 40 miles wide, from Fife Ness on the N., to St. Abb's Head on the S. shore. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the Isle of May; the largest of these is but a few miles in circuit. Lighthouses are erected on Inchkeith and on the Isle of May; and the ruins of castles and religious houses appear on all the different islands. The Forth possesses many good harbours, and St. Margaret's Hope, above Queen's Ferry, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. Length of river, including the "links," 180 miles.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range in the county of Wexford, Ireland, celebrated for being the rendezvous of 15,000 insurgents, who, in 1798, met here previous to the attack and capture of the town of Wexford.

FORTINGAL, *for'-ting-al*, a mountainous parish of Scotland, occupying the principal part of the N.W. division of Perth. In it are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch and Garry.

FORTROSE, *fort'-rose* a town of Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, across which there is a regular ferry to Fort George, 10 miles N.E. from Inverness. *Pop.* 1200.

FORT ST. DAVID, *dai'-vid*, a fortress of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles S.W. from Pondicherry. An English factory, established here in 1691, became the head of the British settlements in India after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746. In 1758, however, M. Lally took it and demolished the fortifications.

FORTUNATE ISLAND, a name given to the Canaries. (See CANARIES.)

FORTUNE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. *Lat.* 47° N. *Lon.* 55° W.

FOSSANO, *fos-sa'-no*, a town of N. Italy, on the Stura, 13 miles N.E. from Coni. It contains a handsome cathedral and several fine public



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Fossombrone

and private buildings. *Manf.* Silks, iron goods, paper, and leather. It has a trade in the produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 14,000.

**FOSSEMBRONE**, *fos'-om-bro'-ne*, a town of Italy, 38 miles N.W. from Ancona. It has a cathedral and several churches. *Manf.* Silk and woollen goods. *Pop.* 6500.

**FOSTON**, *fos'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1000.

**FOTHERINGAY**, *foth'-e-rin-gai*, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles N.E. from Oundle. *Pop.* 216.—Richard III. was born in the castle of this place; and Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned and executed here. James I. razed it to the ground shortly after his accession to the throne.

**FOUGEÈRES**, *foo'-zhair*, a town and parish of France, 28 miles N.E. from Rennes. *Manf.* Coarse linen and leather; and it has a trade in honey and butter. *Pop.* 9470.—This town was the scene of many engagements between the English and French, from the 11th to the 15th centuries.

**FOULAHs**, or **Fellatahs**, *foo'-las*, the name of a race of negroes, who are very widely diffused throughout W. Africa. Their original country is supposed to be the mountainous tract near the sources of the Senegal, bearing the name of Fouladoo; but, by means of conquest and emigration, they have spread through the neighbouring regions, and indeed more or less over all parts of W. Africa. The most populous and powerful Foulah kingdom is that part of Fouta Jallon, situated to the S. of the Gambia. They possess also the district situated on the higher parts of the Senegal, coterminous with Fouladoo; Bondou and Fouta Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdoms on the lower part of the Senegal; the empire Massina, on the Niger, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; and Wassela, to the south of the upper part of the Niger. The Foulahs are easily distinguished by their graceful form and handsome features from the other negro tribes. They differ also from the Moors, in the mildness of their manners and character.

**FOULNESS**, *foul'-ness*, an island of England, in the North Sea, off the coast of Essex, 6 miles E. from Rochford. *Pop.* 681.

**FOUNTAIN**, *foun'-tain*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Indiana. *Area.* 390 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

**FOUR EVANGELISTS**, *e-vân'-je-lists*, a group of four islands at the entrance of the Strait of Magalhaen or Magellan. There are several others near them, which compose a group called the Twelve Apostles. *Lat.* 52° 34' S. *Lon.* 75° 5' W.

**FOU-TCHOU-FOO**, or **FU-TCHEOU-FOO**, *foo'-tchoo-foo*, a city of China, in Fo-kian, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade and the convenience of its rivers and port. It is situated on the Ming-ho river, 25 miles from its mouth. It is encompassed by hills, and is the residence of a viceroy and a British consul. The number of its public buildings, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches, constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade, give it a handsome appearance. The public functionaries, of whom there are a great number, reside in buildings situated in the principal street. *Manf.* Cotton goods, porcelain, paper, carving in ivory, lacquered

## France

wares, silk goods, and dyeing. It is within 70 miles of the Black-tea district, and has extensive lead-mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* including its suburbs, estimated at 1,000,000. *Lat.* 26° 12' N. *Lon.* 119° 30' E.

**FOWEY**, *fo'-e*, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising between Bodmin and Launceston, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the English Channel near Fowey.

**FOWEY**, a seaport-town of England, in Cornwall, 24 miles S.W. from Launceston, on the Fowey, the estuary of which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by forts. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, with a handsome tower. The pilchard-fishery is carried on with great activity during the summer months. *Pop.* 1800.

**FOWLA**, or **FOULA**, *foul'-la*, one of the Shetland Islands, with an elevation of nearly 1400 feet above the level of the sea. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by about the same in breadth. *Pop.* 250. *Lat.* 60° 8' N. *Lon.* 2° 6' W.

**FOX ISLANDS**, a cluster belonging to the Aleutian group. (*See* ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.)

**FOX**, *Sr.*, *foi*, the name of two towns of France, one in the department of the Gironde, 40 miles E. from Bordeaux, and the other in that of the Rhone, 2 miles N.E. from Lyons. Neither of them has a population above 3000.

**FOYERS**, *foirs*, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which, in its course, forms two cascades, one of which is 30 and the other 60 feet high, and falls into Loch Ness.

**FOYLE**, *foil*, a river of Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a bay called Lough Foyle, 18 miles long and 9 wide.

**FRAGA**, *fra'-ga*, a town of Arragon, on the borders of Catalonia, Spain, 63 miles E. from Saragossa. *Pop.* 5000.

**FRAMLINGHAM**, *fram'-ling-ham*, a market-town of England, in Suffolk, 15 miles N.E. from Ipswich. The church, built of black flint, is a very stately edifice, and its steeple is 100 feet high. *Pop.* 2500. Near Framlingham are the ruins of a fine old castle built by Redwald, king of East Anglia. *Pop.* 2252.

**FRAMPTON**, *framp'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**FRANCAISE**, *La, fra'-saise*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 10 miles N.W. from Montauban. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 4000.

**FRANCAVILLA**, *fran'-ka-veel'-ya*, a large and regularly-built town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 20 miles from Taranto. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses showy, though in a heavy style of architecture. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, snuffs, and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,500.—In 1734, this place suffered severely by an earthquake.—Also the name of several other towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 4000.

**FRANCE**, *france*, a country of Western Europe, bounded on the N. by the English Channel and Belgium, E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. On the N.W. it is separated from England by the English Channel. On every side of its frontier, except the N., it has strong natural barriers in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges. *Ext.* Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 620 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 570 miles. *Area.* 209,000

# THE DICTIONARY

## France

square miles, including Corsica. *Coast.* About 1200 miles, formed by the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Gulf of Lyons. *Capes.* Gris Nez on the Straits of Dover, La Hogue in the Channel, Barfleur, and Bec du Raz. *Bays and Roads.* The principal are Cancale, St. Brieu, Douarnenez, and Audierne on the W., La Forest and Quiberon on the S.W. of Brittany, and the Bay of Bourgneuf at the mouth of the Loire. The Roads are, the Basque, or the Bay of La Rochelle, and those of Brest, Toulon, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan. The four last are in the Mediterranean. *Islands.* Few and unimportant: Belleisle, Yon, Ré, Oléron, in the Bay of Biscay; Ushant off the W. of Brittany, and Corsica in the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* Previous to 1793, France was divided into military governments, noted in the following table under old provinces, which, in that year, the Legislative Assembly divided into departments, which were again subdivided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes.

OLD PROVINCES.	DEPARTMENTS.
French Flanders .....	Nord or North.
Artois .....	Pas-de-Calais.
Picardy .....	Somme.
Normandy .....	Seine-Inférieure, Calvados, Manche, Orne, and Eure.
Isle of France.....	Seine, Seine and Oise, Oise, Aisne, Seine and Marne.
Champagne.....	Marne, Ardennes, Aube, Upper Marne.
Lorraine .....	Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges.
Alsace .....	Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine.
Brittany .....	Ille and Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord or Coasts of the North, Finisterre, Morbihan, Lower Loire.
Maine and Perche.....	Sarthe, Mayenne.
Anjou .....	Maine and Loire.
Touraine .....	Indre and Loire.
Orléanais .....	Loiret, Eure and Loire, Loire and Cher.
Berry .....	Indre, Cher.
Nivernais.....	Nièvre.
Burgundy .....	Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain.
Franche-Comté .....	Upper Saône, Doubs, Jura.
Poitou .....	Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne.
Marche .....	Creuse.
Limousin.....	Corrèze, Upper Vienne.
Bourbonnais .....	Allier.
Saintonge, Aunis and Angoumois .....	Charente, Lower Charente.
Auvergne.....	Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal.
Lyonnais .....	Rhône, Loire.
Dauphiné.....	Upper Alps, Drôme, Isère.
Guienne .....	Dordogne, Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Tarn and Garonne, Lot, Aveyron.
Gascony .....	Gers, Landes, Upper Pyrenees.

## France

### OLD PROVINCES.

### DEPARTMENTS.

Béarn, Navarre and Comté-de-Foix .....	Lower Pyrenees, Ariège.
Roussillon .....	Eastern Pyrenees.
Languedoc .....	Upper Garonne, Aude, Tarn, Gard, Lozère, Ardèche, Upper Loire, Hérault.
Avignon, Venaissin, and Orange .....	Vaucluse.
Provence.....	Mouths of the Rhône, Lower Alps, Var.
Corsica .....	Corsica.
Savoy .....	Savoy, Upper Savoy.
Nice .....	Maritime Alps.

*Desc. Level, or gently undulating.* In regard to soil, vast tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, come under the description of heath or moor-land, having a gravelly, sandy, or stony surface, almost unfit for tillage. With regard to mountains, the surface lost to tillage in the interior, where the ranges of Auvergne connect themselves with those of Languedoc, Dauphiné, and Provence, is not considerable. A striking feature in the face of the country is the Landes, lying between the Adour and the Gironde. They consist of heaths or marshes, presenting nothing but a desert, interspersed here and there with patches of pasture or cultivated land. The few inhabitants of this region are chiefly employed in rearing sheep, which they tend mounted on stilts, by which they raise themselves two or three feet above the ground. *Mountains.* The most considerable are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Auvergne, Jura, and the Vosges. The Alps, lying between France and Italy, have for their principal summits, Mont Blanc, Mont Cénis, Génèvre, and Viso, which rise to the majestic heights of 15,775, 11,455, 11,785, and 12,585 feet above the level of the sea. The principal summits in the Pyrenees, which separate France from Spain, are, Nethon, Maladetta, and Mont Perdu, rising respectively to 11,170, 10,865, and 10,990 feet in height. The Cevennes culminate in Lozère, 4884, and Mezen, 5794 feet; the Auvergne, in the Puy-de-Dôme, 4806; Cantal, 6100; and Puy-de-Sancy, 6183 feet. It was in ascending the Puy-de-Dôme that Pascal's famous discovery was made, which proved that the height of the column of mercury in the barometer is diminished in proportion to its elevation above the level of the sea. The Jura mountains, between Franche-Comté and Switzerland, culminate in the Reculet, 5959 feet in height; and the Vosges, between Lorraine and Alsace, reach their highest point in the Ballon d'Alsace, which is 4124 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the summits named here are only to be taken as the highest within the boundaries of France. *Rivers.* The principal are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone; and there are many others, which give a name to the departments through which they flow. The Seine falls into the English Channel; the Loire and Garonne into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Rhone into the Mediterranean Sea. The other important rivers are, the Rhine, Meuse, Moselle, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lys, which flow into the North Sea; the Somme, Oise, Orne, Marne, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure, which fall into the English Channel; the Blavet, Vilaine, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Marenne, Sarthe, Loire, Gers, Dordogne, Ariège, Sarn, and Lot,



## France

which flow into the Atlantic; and the Aude, Arne, Hérault, Saône, Doubs, Isère, and Durance, which fall into the Mediterranean. Most of the chief rivers are connected by canals, and it is calculated that there are no fewer than 400 navigable rivers, and 500 smaller streams, in France. *Lakes.* None of importance. Along the coasts of the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean there are lagoons, separated from the sea by thin strips of land; but they are, in general, extremely shallow. *Forests.* The principal are those of Ardennes, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Orleans. It is estimated that one-eighth of the superficial area is covered with wood. *Climate.* In the N., it is similar to what it is in England, rain occurring frequently, and the country being, consequently, fit for pasture. The interior is different, having much drier weather and fewer changes. In the S. the heat is excessive; and the corn crops are often blighted from the want of rain. On the W. coasts there is more moisture in the air, and rain is more frequent. *Zoology.* Among the wild animals are the wolf, bear, wild boar, fox, wild cat, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, chamois, rabbit, and hare. The domestic animals are the horse, ass, mule, ox, sheep, goat, and pig. Among birds are the eagle, falcon, partridge, buzzard, quail, and lark. Bees are kept in many parts of the country. Fish abound on the coasts and in the rivers; salmon in the estuaries, and shellfish on the shores. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the anchovy and the tunny are caught; and, near its shores, the kermes, an insect yielding a crimson dye, is found. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, pulse, potatoes, truffles, and beetroot, from which sugar is made; lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, dye-woods, and medicinal plants. In the S., olives, oranges, grapes, figs, pomegranates, citrons, and the pistachio nut. The vine is cultivated over a space equal to the twenty-seventh part of the superficial area of the country; and the Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Champagne districts produce wines of the most excellent quality. Timber for carpentry and for shipbuilding purposes is largely grown; and, in the S., the cork-tree abounds. *Minerals.* Iron, which is found over nearly the whole of the country, copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, gold, coal, and salt. The gold produced is comparatively insignificant, but the iron, coal, and salt-works are of great value. Marble, alabaster, slate, and a few precious stones, are also found. *Manf.* In the development of these, France has been particularly active in the nineteenth century. In the produce of iron and steel goods she made immense advances, without neglecting other industrial arts, for which she has long been famed. Her most important manufactures are those of watches, jewellery, arms, cabinet-work, coach-building, pottery, glass, crystal, musical instruments, chemicals, oil, soap, beetroot, sugar, dyeing, paper-making, printing, woollens, silks, linens, cottons, carpets, shawls, and lace. *Commerce.* The chief commercial harbours of France are Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Havre-de-Grace, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and Rochelle. Marseilles trades with the West Indies, and the Levant; Bordeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. Havre is one of the principal seaports through which trade is carried on with

## France

England. France has commercial relations of an extensive and important character with the following countries:—Belgium, Switzerland, England, Italy, Russia, Germany, Spain, the United States of North America, and her own colonies. Treaties of commerce exist between France and the countries that have been named, the most important of which is that which was concluded between France and England in 1860 by the agency of Richard Cobden, to allow the importation of the produce and manufactures of either country into the other at a nominal rate of duty. It was, indeed, only in 1860 that Napoleon III. succeeded in removing some of the restrictions that the principles of prohibition and protection had placed on the trade of France, and inaugurated a system somewhat approaching that which has been brought about by free-trade principles in England. This commercial reform, in the opinion of most reflective minds, was destined to be the starting-point for a largely increased development of the internal and external resources of one of the most skilful and industrious populations on the continent of Europe. *Gov.* At present an hereditary monarchy, with the title of emperor to the sovereign. There are three houses of legislature,—the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State. The Senate, limited to 150 members, is composed of men of exalted rank and station, cardinals, marshals, and admirals, and of citizens whom the emperor may think proper to raise to the dignity of senators. They are appointed for life, and, although their services are gratuitous, the emperor may grant them dotations, not to exceed £1250 per annum. The Legislative Body is elected by the people on the principle of universal suffrage, and in the proportion of one representative to every 35,000 electors. These receive an allowance of 100 francs per month during the session, and are elected for six years. Besides these bodies, there is a Council of State, the members of which are appointed by the emperor, and are about 150 in number. The emperor presides over this body, and in his absence, a vice-president takes his place. Under the emperor's direction, it draws up projects of law, regulates the public administration, and resolves difficulties that may arise in the matters of administration. It maintains, in the name of the government, the discussion of the projects of laws before the Senate and Legislative Body. The councillors of state, charged to speak in the name of the government, are appointed by the emperor, and each councillor receives a salary of £1000 per annum. The ministers, who preside over the several departments of the government, are ten in number, they are appointed by the emperor, and may be removed by him at pleasure: they have a right, by virtue of their office, to sit and deliberate in the Council of State. The governments of France, however, for the last seventy years, have been extremely various. In that period the country has seen thirteen governments, each differing from the others in origin and in aim. The following succinct account of the principal of these, forms a curious comment upon the political versatility of this nation:—Louis XVI. and the Assemblies, May 5, 1789, to August 10, 1792; the Convention, with its revolutions and incessant changes, September 24, 1792, to October 5, 1795;



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the Directory, October 5, 1795, to November 7, 1799; the Consulate for a limited period, December 24, 1799, to August 2, 1802: the Consulate for life, August 2, 1802, to May 18, 1804; the Empire, May 18, 1804, to April 2, 1814; the Restoration, April 24, 1814, to March 20, 1815, the Empire, March 27 to June 22, 1815; the Restoration, July 8, 1815, to August, 1830; the Government of July, August 9, 1830, to February 24, 1848; the Republic, February 26, 1848, to December 2, 1851; the Presidency for 10 years, December 20-21, 1851, to December 9, 1852; the Empire, December 9, 1852. During the same period of 70 years, there have been promulgated 12 Constitutions, which have had, in France, for a longer or shorter period, the force of fundamental law:—the Constitution of September 14, 1790; the Constitution of June 24, 1793; the Constitution of the 5th Fructidor, year III.; the Constitution of the 22nd Frimaire, year VIII.; the Senatus-Consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year X.; the decree of the Senate of the 23th Floréal, year XII.; the Charter of 1814; the Additional Act of 1815; the republican Constitution of 1848; the Constitution put forth by the president, of January 14-22, 1852; the same constitution modified by the Senatus-Consultum of November 7th, 1852, and the Plebiscite of January 21-22, 1852. In all this we have a specimen of the force and unity to which the Revolution has sacrificed the rights and liberty of France! In both catalogues we have omitted all that was simply ephemeral, with the suspension of the constitution of 1793 by the revolutionary government. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—The administrators of justice are very numerous. There is a mayor and municipal council for each commune, a member of the general council of the department over each canton, a *subpréfet* over each *arrondissement*, and a *préfet* over each department. There is a court of the first instance for each *arrondissement*, a provincial court of appeal in twenty-seven of the principal towns, and a tribunal of commerce in every place where mercantile differences are likely to occur. In addition to this, there are tribunals of police, or petty municipal courts, for the punishment of small delinquencies; and tribunals of commerce, composed of merchants, who act without salary. There are, besides, the *Cour de Cassation*, or highest court in France, which is stationary at Paris, and takes cognizance of all appeals from the twenty-seven provincial courts, and the High Court of Justice, which takes cognizance of offences against the State. Juries are employed in criminal cases only. Education. The educational system of France is governmental, and is presided over by a minister of public instruction. The establishments consist of primary schools, answering to our smaller parish schools; communal schools, called secondary schools, or colleges; *lycées*, now called royal colleges; large provincial schools, where the pupils meet in classes, and are taught Latin, Greek, mathematics, and even rhetoric. Lastly come the universities, or academies, which, including Paris, are twenty-six in number. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, with the exception of about 2,000,000 Protestants and 60,000 Jews. The established church had formerly very extensive landed property; but, in the early part of the great revolution, these lands, the value of which was computed at one hundred millions sterling, became the property of the

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State by an order of the National Assembly, and a fixed income in money was allotted to the clergy. *Army.* The whole of the (nominal) army of France may be broadly estimated at 800,000 soldiers of all ranks; thus classified:—viz., staff, 8000; military schools, 3500; invalids, 6000; gendarmerie, 30,000; infantry, 525,000; cavalry, 105,000; artillery, 70,000; engineers, 17,500; equipage-train, 15,000; artisans or government workmen, 10,000; military infirmaries, 4000; and military justice, 6000. *Navy.* The French navy numbers about 600 vessels afloat and building in the docks, or undergoing transformation from sailing vessels into screw steamers. About three-fourths of these vessels are steamers, and the whole force carries about 15,000 guns. There are about 75,000 sailors in the French navy, inclusive of those who are employed in the coastguard service, while the French marines may be estimated at 25,000. These numbers are only given as an approximation to the actual amount, as every year brings some alteration in the existing number of the sea and land forces. *Pop.* 37,472,732. *Lat.* between 42° 20' and 51° 6' N. *Lon.* between 4° 40' W. and 8° 15' E.—*Foreign Possessions* These in America comprise Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cayenne, Désirade, Marie-Galante, Saintes, a part of St. Martin in the Antilles, French Guiana, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, Newfoundland. In Africa, Algeria, Goree, and Senegal; the islands Bourbon and St. Marie; portions of Madagascar, and the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Be; Ado Assinie, on the W. of the Gold Coast of Guinea. In Asia, Pondicherry and Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, and Chandernagore, in Bengal. In the Pacific Ocean, the Marquesas islands and Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841, and New Caledonia in 1854.—The history of France cannot be said to commence till the reign of Clovis, who was the grandson of Merovée, and the real founder of the Merovingian dynasty. On his accession, in 481, the Visigoths, Burgundians, Romans, and Germans were disputing amongst themselves with regard to the possession of the territory of Gaul; Clovis, however, proved the superiority of the Franks, defeated the Romans at Soissons, in 486; subjugated the Germans after the battle of Tolbiac, in 496; confined the Visigoths to the possession of Septimania, by the victory of Vouille; and shook the power of the Burgundians, whom his sons finally conquered in 534. After his death, the kingdom was divided amongst his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire. In 558 these were again united under Clotaire, and, subsequently, after some internecine struggles, a second division led to the establishment of the four kingdoms of Austrasia, Neustria, Burgundy, and Aquitaine. Of these, the two former were the most powerful, but, in 687, Austrasia took the lead of the other, it having been converted into a kind of republic, governed by the D'Heristal family, under the title of dukes. These dukes, or mayors of the palace, now became virtually the masters of the Neustrian kings; Burgundy also submitted to them, and Aquitaine, which had been overrun by the Moors, found a liberator in Charles Martel, 732. Twenty years after this, Pepin-le-Bref took possession of the crown, deposing Childeric III., the last Merovingian king, and becoming himself the first of the Carolingian dynasty. Pepin now obtained the sovereignty of Aquitania and Septimania, and

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united, for the first time, the whole of France under his sway, with the exception of Brittany. He extended his influence as far as Italy; forced Astolph, king of the Lombards, to acknowledge Pope Stephen II., and made a gift of a territory to the pope. Charlemagne, his son, succeeded, who conquered southern Spain, Italy, Saxon Germany, Bavaria; and thus formed an immense kingdom, which, in 800, he proclaimed the new Empire of the West. This heterogeneous assemblage of states in one vast empire did not long hold together, and about 843, it broke up into the kingdoms of France, Italy, and Germany, the imperial crown of Germany being nominally held by the Carolingian dynasty until 911, when it became elective. In France, the commencement of the decline of Charles Martel's line dates from 843; the feudal system commences, and this increases, at the expense of royalty, when, in 887, Eudes, Count of Paris, one of the principal feudal chiefs, seizes the throne, on which the Carolingians had sat for some years without either territory or power. The princes of this line were twice restored to the throne, first in 898, and again in 936; but they failed to retain the sceptre, and definitively gave way to the Capet dynasty in 987. The efforts of able sovereigns and their long reigns, the formation of a free burgher class, the gift of charters and corporate rights to various cities, and, above all, the enterprises of the Crusades, tended to enlarge the royal authority. From 1108 to 1226 the French territory under the Capets, which, at first, only included the duchy of France, rapidly extended, and Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Poitou, were recovered from England, which had held them up to this time. The large provinces of Guienne and Gascony were on the point of reverting to the crown, but Louis-le-Jeune's divorce from Eleanor of Aquitaine, in 1152, prevented this consummation. Louis IX., called the Saint, did not greatly add to his territory, but, during his reign, from 1226 to 1270, he increased the power of the sovereign to a considerable extent, and under Philip III., from 1270 to 1284, when Languedoc was added to the crown, the intervention of France in the affairs of Spain, extended its influence as far as Naples. Philip IV. began the recovery of the territories ceded to Lothaire in 843; fought successfully against the temporal authority of the popes, and opposed to the nobles, the States General, whom he was the first to assemble, and the Parliament, of which he may be said to have been the real founder. Under his sons, from 1314 to 1328, a feudal reaction commenced, which these princes blindly supported; the Valois branch followed their example, and shortly afterwards, in 1337, broke out the Hundred Years' War between France and England. Vanquished at Crécy, under Philip de Valois, in 1346, and again at Poitiers during John II.'s reign, France somewhat recovered herself, from 1364 to 1380, under Charles V. The minority, and afterwards the insanity of Charles VI., the conflicting interests of the royal princes, the power of the house of Burgundy, and the conflicts between the Burgundians and Gascons, again shook the stability of the kingdom to the very centre. The English, after the crowning victory of Agincourt, in 1415, occupied nearly all the maritime provinces of France, when the extraordinary successes of Joan of Arc, in 1429, changed the aspect of

## Francis, St.

affairs. Charles VII. was now crowned at Rheims, and the English, after a succession of battles, finally evacuated France in 1453. Louis XI. was successful in curtailing the power of his vassals, and added considerable territories to his kingdom, from 1461 to 1483. Charles VIII. was engaged in the Italian wars; Louis XII. exhausted his kingdom in continuing them; Francis I., who defeated the Swiss at Marignano, in 1515, but was himself conquered and taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525, found himself unable to resist the enormous power of the emperor Charles V. In Henry II.'s reign, 1562 to 1589, the religious wars commenced between the Catholic and Huguenot parties, devastating and impoverishing the kingdom: and in 1589, the death of Henry III. terminated the Valois line of monarchs. With Henry IV. the Bourbon branch rose to the throne: and this good king put an end to the civil war, healed the wounds of his country, and gave her peace which enabled her to recover from her exhaustion. Under Louis XIII., from 1610 to 1643, Cardinal Richelieu broke up the remaining power of the feudatories of the crown, and laid the foundations of the absolute monarchy of the succeeding sovereign. The "Thirty Years' War," resulting in the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, and subsequently that of the Pyrenees, in 1659, made France the first power in continental Europe. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick, in 1678 and 1697 respectively, were not disadvantageous to her, although she had to sign an unfavourable peace at Utrecht, in 1713, after the war of the Spanish Succession. Under Louis XV., from 1715 to 1774, Lorraine and Corsica were acquired, but in other respects the country gave way before the influence of Austria, and lost many of her colonies. At this period, however, the literature of France made great strides, and her language became that of nearly every European court. Under Louis XVI., assistance was rendered to the American revolutionists to enable them to become independent of their mother-country, and in 1789 occurred the Revolution, which overthrew, at the same time, the old constitution of France and its reigning dynasty. The republic existed from 1792 to 1804, when the empire of Napoleon I. was established, and lasted till 1814. The Bourbons now returned, and in the persons of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. (with the exception of the "hundred days" after Napoleon's escape from Elba), held the crown till 1830, when its younger branch, represented by Louis Philippe, was elected to reign over the French. On February 24, 1848, a sudden revolution overturned the monarchy and established the republic. In 1852 the empire was restored under Napoleon III.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. (See MAURITIUS.)

FRANCHE-COMTE, or UPPER BURGUNDY, *franzh kone'-tai*, the name, before the Revolution, of a province of France, adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine. Its capital was Besançon; it is now divided into the departments Upper Saône, Jura, and Doubs. It was annexed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678.

FRANCIS, ST., a river of Missouri, U.S., rising 25 miles from St. Génervève, and falling in the Mississippi, 45 miles from Memphis. Its singularly pellucid waters abound in fish.—The name of various places in the United States.

FRANCIS, ST., a cape of S. Africa, W. of St. Francis Bay, Cape Colony. *Lat.* 34° 10' S. *Lon.*



## Francisco, San

24° 53' E.—The name, also, of a cape of Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—A lake, formed by the St. Lawrence, Canada, 35 miles S.W. from Montreal, 30 miles in length, by 2 in breadth.—A group of islands off the S. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 32° 32' S. *Lon.* 133° 17' E.

FRANCISCO, SAN, *fran-sis'-ko*, the capital of the state of California, U.S., stands near the N. extremity of the strip of land which forms the S.W. side of Francisco Bay. The town consists of several straight and wide streets, built parallel with the bay; a number of cross streets, extremely steep; and two large squares. Formerly, the buildings were nearly all composed of peculiarly frail wooden or framework structures, which were covered with cotton cloth, and seemed half-house, half-tent. The frequent fires, however, which have devastated the place, caused these tenements to disappear, and, instead of these, fine and substantial brick-buildings have been erected. The streets also, which used to be muddy and impassable, are now overlaid with planks in the American fashion, and the paths on either side are broad and well kept; indeed, at the present time, the whole aspect of the place is that of a thriving and prosperous city. It has spacious and convenient wharfs, built on piles, and capable of receiving the largest ships; and the harbour is filled with sailing and steam-vessels from all parts of the world. By steam-vessels it has connexion with Stockton, an inland town on the San Joaquin river, Sacramento City, and Panama. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 100,000; but the number is liable to great fluctuation, on account of the constant arrival and departure of miners and emigrants. *Lat.* 37° 48' N. *Lon.* 122° 28' W.—The BAY may be called one of the finest in the world; the entrance to it is striking, a bold and rocky shore rendering it completely land-locked, and arresting the force of the rush of the tide through the narrow passage which leads to it. Several islands, some of which are covered with verdure, whilst others are barren, are inclosed in the bay. The Sierra Bolbones, a lofty range of mountains running parallel to the coast, rises to the E., and at the N. end of the bay are the bays of San Pablo and of Suisson. The latter, which receives the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, is about 14 miles in length. The former is largest in area, and nearly circular in form. The bay of San Francisco itself, exclusive of the bay of San Pablo, is about 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 7 miles.

FRANCISCO, SAO, an island of Brazil, from the coast of which it is separated by a channel, called the São Francisco river. *Ext.* 24 miles long, by about 10 broad. *Desc.* Of an irregular shape, lessening in width towards the N., and not of great elevation above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by various small islets, and watered by several streams, which increase its fertility. *Pro.* Mandioca, rice, millet, coffee, and tobacco, some of which is exported.—The town, 9 miles from the sea, has its houses principally of mud; but there is a church, built of stone, which rises conspicuously above them. There is also an hospital with a small chapel. *Pop.* of the whole island, about 7000.

FRANCISCO SAO, a river of Brazil, rising in the S.W. of the province of Minas-Geraes, flowing thence through Bahia, forming the boundary between Pernambuco and Alagoas, and, after a course of 1500 miles, falling into the Atlantic, 50 miles N.E. from Sergipe del Rey. It has two

## Frankfort-on-the-Main

mouths, and receives many affluents, both on its right and left; but owing to the bar at one of its mouths, and its numerous rapids and cataracts, it is not navigable.

FRANÇOIS, ST., *franse'-waw*, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, 8 miles E. from St. Ann. Its chief productions are sugar and cotton. *Pop.* 5000.

FRANCOLI, *fran-ko'-le*, a small river of Spain, rising about 3 miles from Prades, in Catalonia; thence flowing through Tarragona, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Mediterranean, about a mile from the town of that name.

FRANCONIA, *fran-ko'-ne-a*, one of the ten circles of the ancient empire of Germany, the greater part of which, by the treaties of 1815, fell to Bavaria, and now forms the circles of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia; the rest was divided between Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Saxony.

FRANEKER, *fran'-e-ker*, a well built and very clean town of Holland, in Friesland, situated on a canal, 9 miles from the Zuyder Zee, and 11 miles S.W. from Leenwarden. It lies in a fertile district, and is an old place, having become a chartered town in 1191. Its university was founded in 1585. *Pop.* 4000.

FRANKENBERG, *fran'-ken-bairg*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 34 miles S.W. from Cassel. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton, and leather. *Pop.* 3500.—Another in Saxony, on an affluent of the Mulde, 7 miles N.E. from Chemnitz. *Manf.* Linen and cotton weaving; and mining is carried on. The place is of considerable importance. *Pop.* 6500.

FRANKENHAUSEN, *fran'-ken-hou'-sen*, a town of Schwartzburg Rudstadt, a principality of Central Germany, on the Wipper, 27 miles N. from Erfurt. *Pop.* 5000.

FRANKENSTEIN, *fran'-ken-stine*, a town of Silesia, standing on an eminence about 850 feet above the level of the sea, 35 miles S.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, tiles, and powder. *Pop.* 6100. It is the capital of a circle, with an area of 160 square miles, generally flat and fertile. *Pop.* 43,000.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, *frank'-fort*, a city of Germany, the capital of a district of the same name, and the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, situated on the Main, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine, and 16 miles N. from Darmstadt. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts, which are connected by a stone bridge, that on the north bank, called Frankfort Proper, being considerably larger than the other, which is called Sachsenhausen. Frankfort was formerly fortified; but most of its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades; it is entered by nine handsome gates, built to resemble Grecian temples. The principal streets are wide: there are also many squares, and a number of large buildings; among which may be named the Römer, or old town-hall, in which the emperors of Germany were elected; the palace of the prince of Thurm and Saxia, in which the Germanic diet assembles; the Saal Hof, a modern imperial palace; the cathedral and the principal Lutheran churches, dedicated to St. Catherine and St. Paul. There are also several other churches, a Jew's synagogue, hospitals, a theatre, an academy of painting, and the Senkenberg Museum. Besides these, there are a geographical society, a college, medical institute, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Carpets, table-covers, oilcloths, cotton and silk fabrics,



## Frankfort-on-the-Oder

woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, and printers' black. It has, also, large printing, lithographic, and stereotypic establishments. *Pop.* of town and suburbs, 87,500. *Lat.* 50° 7' N. *Lon.* 8° 41' E.—Frankfort was made a free city in 1154, and became a free port in 1831; it has a steamboat traffic on the Main. It has long been noted in history, and Napoleon I. made it the capital of a grand duchy. Its territory includes an area of 35 square miles, with a population of 75,000.

**FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER**, a well-built town of Prussia, the capital of the province of Brandenburg, 43 miles S.E. from Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Its university, founded in 1506, was transferred to Breslau in 1810. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, leather, earthenware, tobacco, mustard, and brandy. *Pop.* 34,253. *Lat.* 52° 12' N. *Lon.* 14° 32' E.—This place is the seat of the provincial government, a council of nobles, and several industrial boards. Near it is Kunnersdorf, the scene of the victory of the Austrians and Russians over Frederick the Great, in 1759.—The **PROVINCE** has an area of 8000 square miles, with a population of 900,000.

**FRANKFORT**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**FRANKFURT**, or **FRANKFURTH**. (See **FRANKFORT**.)

**FRANKLAND ISLANDS**, *fränk'-land*, a group lying off the E. coast of Australia, in *lat.* 17° 16' S.; *lon.* 146° E.

**FRANKLIN**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 8000 and 30,000. They lie in the states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, N. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, and Illinois.

**FRANKLIN**, the name of several townships in the United States, with populations varying between 2000 and 5000.—The name also of numerous villages with small populations.

**FRANKLIN ISLAND**, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, entirely composed of igneous rocks. *Ext.* 12 miles long. There is very little vegetation on the island, but sea-fowl and seals are plentiful there. *Lat.* 76° 8' S. *Lon.* 168° 12' E.

**FRANZENSBRUNN**, *franz'-ens-broon*, a village of Bohemia, 18 miles S.W. from Elbogen, noted for its bathing establishments, which annually export about 200,000 jars of mineral water.

**FRASCATI**, *fras'-ka'-te*, a town in the Campagna di Roma, situated on one of the lower Alban hills, 12 miles S.E. from Rome. It has a seminary, richly endowed by Cardinal York, who was once bishop of its cathedral, which contains monuments to him and his brother Prince Charles Edward Stuart, called the Pretender, who died here in 1788. *Pop.* 5000.—Near this place are the remains of the ancient Tusculum, the birthplace of Cato, and the palatial residences of Lucullus, Cicero, and Mæcenas. Tusculum was destroyed by the Romans at the end of the 12th century.

**FRASERSBURGH**, *fräi'-sers-burg*, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 37 miles N. from Aberdeen. It has a good harbour, which was constructed at a cost of £50,000. *Manf.* Sailcloth, rope, linen yarn, and kelp. *Pop.* 3101.

**FRAUSTAT**, *frou'-stat*, a town of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of Posen, 70 miles

## Frederick's Oord

N.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Morocco leather, woollen and linen fabrics, and hats. It has a considerable trade in cattle and corn.—In 1706 the Swedes defeated the Saxons and Russians near this town.

**FRAZER RIVER** is in British Columbia, N. America, and is distinguished for the gold discoveries made on its shores in 1858. It falls into the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the island of Vancouver. *Lat.* 45° N. *Lon.* 123° W. (See **COLUMBIA, BRITISH**.)

**FREDERICIA**, *fred'-e-riah'-e-a*, a fortified town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, 12 miles S.E. from Veyle. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.* 55° 35' N. *Lon.* 9° 44' E.

**FREDERICK**, two counties of the United States. 1. In Maryland. *Area.* 560 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area.* 480 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

**FREDERICKSBURG**, *fred'-e-riks-berg*, a town of Virginia, U.S., on the S.W. bank of the Rappahannock, 49 miles N. from Richmond. It has several churches, a court-house, gaol, and market-house. *Pop.* 5000.—In its neighbourhood are the falls of the Rappahannock, which afford a strong motive power to the machinery of some mills. The town is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the river. The district surrounding Fredericksburg was the scene of some of the most sanguinary battles of the war between the United and Confederate States of America. In December, 1862, the Federals, under General Burnside, crossed the Rappahannock to attack Fredericksburg. They were allowed to occupy the city, and were then driven back with great slaughter across the river by the Confederate troops, under General Lee. General Hooker then assumed the command of the Federal army, and at the close of April, 1863, he threw his troops across the river with the intention of making a flank movement on Fredericksburg. The Confederates moved out of their intrenchments to meet him. The right wing of his army was broken and routed by General "Stonewall" Jackson, and the baffled Federal general, defeated at all points, was compelled to recross the Rappahannock and to withdraw his shattered columns to a place of comparative safety. It was at the close of this second series of battles, in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, that General Jackson received the wounds that cost him his life—having been accidentally fired on by his own troops, in the darkness of the night and the confusion of the conflict.

**FREDERICKSBORG**, *fred'-e-riks-borg*, a citadel of Sweden, near Stockholm, which defends the entrance to Stockholm harbour.

**FREDERICKSHALD**, *fred'-e-rik-shalt*, a town of Norway, at the influx of the Tistedals-elf into the Ide-fiord, 55 miles S.E. from Christiania. It is well built, has a good harbour, and an active trade. *Pop.* 6000.—Charles XII. of Sweden was killed here in the trenches before the fortress of Fredericksteen, on December 11th, 1718.

**FREDERICKSHAMM**, or **HAMINA**, *fred'-e-rik-sham*, a fortified town of Finland, 52 miles from Wyborg. *Pop.* 1500.—The treaty which ceded Finland to Russia was signed here in 1809.

**FREDERICKSHAVN**. (See **FLADSTRAND**.)

**FREDERICK'S OORD**, *fred'-e-riks ord*, a pauper colony of Holland, on the borders of Overysel and Friesland, 5 miles N. from Steenwick. It consists of a large number of paupers, who are

## Frederickstadt

here employed in various manual occupations for the benefit of the state.

**FREDERICKSTADT**, *fred'-e-rik-stat*, a well-built town of Denmark, 20 miles S.W. from Schleswig. *Pop.* 2500.—It was founded by the Arminians, who were driven from the Netherlands in 1621, by the decisions of the synod of Dort.

**FREDERICKSTADT**, a fortified town of Norway, in the Skager-rack, 46 miles S.E. from Christiania. *Manf.* Tobacco, and it has an arsenal. *Pop.* 2700.

**FREDERICKTOWN**, *fred'-e-rik-town*, the capital of New Brunswick, N. America, 55 miles N.W. from St. John's. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, and of King's College, in which a system of education is adopted similar to that which is pursued at Oxford. *Pop.* 6000.

**FREETOWN**, *free'-town*, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., on the Taunton, 9 miles from Taunton. *Pop.* 3000.

**FREETOWN**, or **ST. GEORGE**, the capital of the British settlement Sierra Leone, in Upper Guinea, W. Africa. It has various government offices, schools, and barracks. *Lat.* 8° 28' N. *Lon.* 13° 14' W.

**FREHEL CAPE**, *fre'-el*, a promontory of France, in the department Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 13 miles N.W. from St. Malo. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 48° 41' N. *Lon.* 2° 19' W.

**FREYBERG**, a town of Saxony. (See **FREYBERG**.)

**FREIBERG-IN-BRESSGAU**, a town of Baden. (See **FREYBERG**, &c.)

**FREIBOURG**. (See **FREIBOURG**.)

**FREIBURG**. (See **FREYBERG**.)

**FREJUS**, *frei'-zhoo*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 45 miles N.E. from Toulon. It has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. *Pop.* 2387.—It was here that Bonaparte landed, on his return from Egypt in the autumn of 1799; and here he also disembarked, after his escape from Elba, in 1814.

**FRENCH BROAD RIVER**, a river of the United States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in S. Carolina, and, crossing the western part of N. Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain range, and joins the Holston a few miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river.

**FRENCHMAN'S CAP**, a mountain of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land. *Height.* 5000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 42° 18' S. *Lon.* 145° 42' E.

**FRETEVAL**, *fret'-e-val*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, 9 miles N.E. from Vendôme.—In 1194, the army of Philip Augustus was defeated here by the English.

**FREUDENSTADT**, *frei'-den-stat*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Murg, 41 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Prussian blue, white lead, and woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4130.

**FREUDENTHAL**, *frei'-den-tal*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, 19 miles N.W. from Troppau. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4000.

**FREYBERG**, *frei'-baire*, a mining-town of Saxony, 19 miles S.W. from Dresden. It is the capital of the Erzgebirge, and situated 1200 feet above the level of the sea, on the Muznbach. It has a mining academy, founded in 1765, having thirteen professors attached to it, and containing Werner's collection of minerals, and

## Friedberg

a large library. The neighbouring district is full of mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. *Manf.* Hardware, cloth, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder; and it has extensive smelting-works. *Pop.* 17,498. It is connected by railway with Breslau and other towns.

**FREYBERG**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Tobacco and linen goods. *Pop.* 4000.

**FREYBERG-IN-BREISGAU**, *frei'-baire*, a town of Baden, 73 miles S.W. from Carlsruhe. It is the seat of a university founded in 1454, and has a cathedral, with a spire 380 feet high. This edifice is one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. It has also a grand-ducal palace, an archbishop's palace, a custom-house, hospitals, museum, botanic garden, schools, and Herder's Institute of Arts. *Manf.* Chemicals, chicory, leather, potash, and starch. There are also paper-mills, bleaching and dye works, and a bell-foundry. *Pop.* about 18,000.

**FREIBOURG**, *frei'-boore*, the capital of the canton of the same name, occupying a singularly wild and romantic situation on the Sarine, 18 miles S.W. from Berne. The best buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, the Byzantine church, the Jesuits' church and college, and the town-hall. The town also possesses a museum, hospital, public baths, libraries, and several learned societies. The river is crossed here by several bridges, one of which is a fine suspension bridge, more than 900 feet long, and 175 feet above the surface of the water. *Manf.* Straw hats, earthenware, tobacco, woollen fabrics, hardware, playing cards, tanning, and dyeing. *Pop.* 10,454.

**FREIBOURG**, **FREIBOURG**, or **FREYBERG**, a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Pays de Vaud. *Area.* 560 square miles. *Desc.* Finely diversified with every kind of scenery; comprising wooded or grassy hills, Alpine mountains, and long and beautiful verdant valleys. It lies principally in the basin of the Aar, and in the S. and E. is traversed by branches of the Bernese Alps, the culminating points of which are Mount Moléson, Mount Berra, and Dent de Branleire, rising respectively to the height of 6700, 5300, and 7720 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Broye and the Sarine. *Lakes.* The principal is Morat. *Pro.* The inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle, and dairy husbandry is extensively followed. There is scarcely sufficient corn grown for the population; but both peat and timber are important products of the canton. The horses bred in the district are highly esteemed. *Manf.* Straw hats and cheese. *Pop.* 105,523, principally of Gallic descent. This canton is the ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481.

**FRICK**, **LOWER**, *frik*, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles N. from Aarau, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives its name. *Pop.* 1900.—The **DISTRICT** of Frickthal extends on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Botzberg, and has an area of about 100 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, employed chiefly in cotton-spinning, and trading in wine, cattle, and timber.

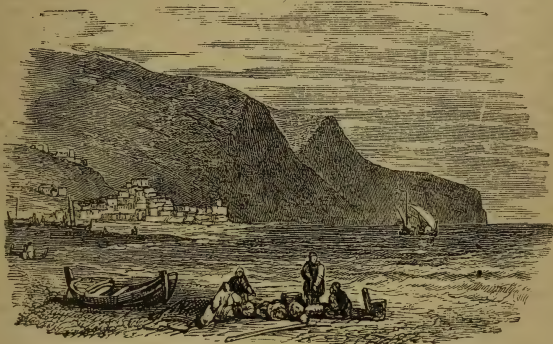
**FREIBERG**, *frei'-baire*, a town of Bavaria, 28 miles N.E. from Munich, and 4 miles E. from Augsburg. *Pop.* 2000.

**FREYBERG**, the name of several towns of Prussia, none of them with a population above 5000.—**HIGH** **FREYBERG**, 20 miles S. from





FRIBOURG.



FUNCHAL.



LOCH FYNE.





Friedland

Liegnitz, in Silesia, was the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Frederick II., in 1745.

FRIEDLAND, *freed'-land*, a name common to many German towns, with populations varying between 1500 and 5000.

FRIEDLAND, a town of E. Prussia, in the circle of Königsberg, on the Alle, 27 miles S.E. from Königsberg, famous for being the scene of the battle gained by Napoleon I. over the Russians and Prussians, on 14th June, 1807, and which led to the peace of Tilsit. *Pop.* 2500.

FRIEDRICKSHAM, *free'-der-ik-sham*. (See FREDERICKSHAMM.)

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS, *friend'-le*, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent, and consisting of more than 150 islands, the greater part of which are either mere rocks or shoals, or desert spots. The most important are,—Tonga, Tongataboo, or Amsterdam, as it was called by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643; Eooa, called by Tasman Middleburgh; Annamooka, or Rotterdam according to Tasman; the Hapai islands, namely, Haanno, Foa, Le-fooga, and Hoolawa; Mayorga, a group of islands about 100 miles N. of the Hapai group, discovered, in 1781, by the Spanish navigator Maurelle, and since visited by Captain Edwards in 1791, by whom the group was named Howe's Islands; Nuatobutabo and Kootahe, discovered by Schouten and Lemaire in 1616, and visited by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called them Keppel's and Boscawen's Islands; Tofoa, or Amattafoa; Hamoa, the Vavaoo Islands, and the Feejee Islands, which *see*. To this extensive archipelago Captain Cook gave the name of Friendly Islands, from the firm alliance which seemed to subsist among the natives, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers. The inhabitants live upon yams, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, hogs, fowls, fish, and all sorts of shell-fish. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 23° S. *Lon.* between 172° and 177° E.

FRIESLAND, *freez'-land*, a province of Holland, on the N.E. of the Zuyder Zee, being inclosed on the land side by Drenthe, Groningen, and Overysel. *Area.* 1266 square miles. *Desc.* Flat; and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Large portions of it consist of sandy heaths; but, in the N. and W., there are some tracts of pasture, on which cattle are reared and fed. The lakes are numerous, and there are some forests; but peat is the chief fuel that is used by the inhabitants. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, clocks, paper, sailcloth, and tiles. *Pop.* 279,154.

FRIESLAND, EAST, PRINCIPALITY OF, the N.W. portion of Hanover, occupying the extremity of that kingdom, and nearly equivalent to the present government of Aurich (see AURICH). The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II., king of Prussia, seized the country, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg by the emperor Leopold, in 1694. George II., however, king of England, as duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into with Prince Christian Eberhard, in 1691, making his pretensions known to the regency of E. Friesland, and the Aulic chamber of the empire; but as the king of Prussia denied the authority of the emperor in the regency, and threatened to support his claims by force of arms, he

Froyen

was suffered to remain in possession. (See HANOVER.)

FRISCHEHAFF, *freesh'-e(r)-haf*, a lagoon separated from the Baltic Sea by a narrow strip of land, and communicating with it by a narrow channel, lying between Elbing and Königsburg. *Ext.* 58 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. It receives the Passarge and Pregel rivers, and two arms of the Vistula.

FRIULI, *free'-oo-le*, an old province of Italy, belonging to Venice, which formerly extended E. as far as the river Isonzo. Since the territories of the Venetian republic have been held by Austria, this district forms the province of Udine in Venice, and part of the circles of Goritz and Trieste, in the Austrian Kustenland or Maritime District.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT, a narrow sea lying to the S. of Cumberland Island, British N. America, and communicating with Hudson's Strait at its W. extremity. Both sides of its shores are extremely rugged and forbidding. *Ext.* 275 miles long, with an average breadth of 45. *Lat.* 62° to 64° N. *Lon.* 65° to 74° W.—It was discovered by Frobisher, the navigator, in 1576.

FRODSHAM, *frod'-sham*, a market town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 12 miles N.E. from Chester. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and in its neighbourhood are some salt-works. *Pop.* 5890.

FROME, *frome*, the name of several rivers of England—1. A tributary of the Lugg, in Herefordshire. 2. In the county of Dorset, rising near Beaminster, and falling into the sea at Poole harbour. 3. A tributary of the Avon, which it joins at Bristol. 4. Another of the Severn, which it joins near Berkley. 5. In Somersetshire, rising in the Mendip Hills, flowing past the town of Frome, and after a course of 20 miles, joining the Avon between Bath and Bradford.

FROME, sometimes called FROME SELWOOD, a town of England, in Somerset, 11 miles S.E. from Bath. The river Frome passes through the lower part of it, under a bridge of five arches. The principal church is a large and handsome structure, richly decorated within, and containing some good windows in painted glass; besides this there are two new churches and several chapels for nonconformists, a market house, union workhouse, a grammar school founded by Edward VI., a charity school, an almshouse, an asylum, and an hospital; together with various Sunday schools. *Manf.* Ale, broadcloths and kerseymeres, for all of which it has long been noted. *Pop.* of parish, 11,200. It is a station on the Wilts and Somerset Branch of the Great Western Railway.

FRONTIEIRA, *fron-tai-er'-a*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 15 miles N. from Estremos. *Pop.* 2500.—The Spaniards were defeated here in 1663, by the Portuguese under Schomberg.

FROSINONE, *fros'-i-no'-ne*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, 55 miles S.E. from Rome. It is the seat of an episcopal see, and contains a cathedral, and the remains of a fine old Roman amphitheatre. *Pop.* 8000.—This town is the capital of a delegation of the same name, in the S.W. part of which are the Pontine Marshes. *Area.* 720 square miles. *Pop.* 142,000.

FROYEN, or FROJEN, *froi'-yen*, an island of Norway, lying off its W. coast, 50 miles N.W. from Drontheim. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Lat.* 63° 43' N. *Lon.* 10° 40' E.

## Frozen Ocean

**FROZEN OCEAN**, or the **ICY SEA**, *fro'-zen*, a sea of Asia, extending towards the N. into the unknown regions about the pole, and whose boundaries on the E. and W. are calculated to be Nova Zembla and Cape Fohutski.

**FUCA**, **STRAITS OF ST. JUAN DE**, *fu'-ka*, an inlet on the N.W. coast of N. America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver's Island, and forming a part of the boundary-line between the United States and Great Britain. These straits were for a long time supposed to lead to some inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean, but they were explored to their termination, about 100 miles inland, by Vancouver. In 1859 a dispute arose between some of the officials of the U.S. government and those of Great Britain, as to the precise direction of the boundary-line between their several occupations in reference to the possession of the island of St. Juan. The island, however, still remains in the possession of the British.

**FUCINO**, or **CELANO LAKE**, *foo-che'-no*, the principal lake of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra II. It lies between two ranges of the Apennines, and receives several small rivers. In 1855 the Neapolitan government caused it to be drained, and upwards of 30,000 acres of soil have been reclaimed. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 7 broad.

**FUEGO**. (*See FOGO*.)

**FUEGO, TIERRA DEL**. (*See TIERRA DEL FUEGO*.)

**FUEN-HO**, *foo'-en-ho*, a river of China, in the province of Shansi. Little is known of its navigation; but it has several cities upon its banks, and joins the Hoang-ho in *lat.* 35° 30' N.; *lon.* 110° 25' E.

**FUENTE**, *foa'-ain-tai*, the name of many small towns of Spain and Portugal, distinguished by various affixes, and with populations varying from 1000 to 6500.

**FUENTERRABIA**. (*See FONTARABIA*.)

**FUENTES DE ONORE**, *foo'-ain'-tais dai o-nor'-ai*, a small town of Spain, 16 miles W. from Ciudad Rodrigo. It was the scene of some sharp fighting in May, 1811, between the French and the British.—The name also of many other towns in Spain, with populations ranging between 2000 and 6000.

**FUERTE, RIO**, *foo-air'-tai*, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of California, after a course of about 200 miles, in *lat.* 26° 50' N.; *lon.* 109° 10' W.

**FUGA**, *foo'-ga*, an island of the Babuyanes cluster, to the N. of the Philippine group, 25 miles N. from Luzon. *Area.* 35 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 19° N. *Lon.* 121° 20' E.

**FULDA**, *foo'-du*, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 53 miles N.E. from Frankfurt. Its principal edifice is the episcopal palace. It has, besides, a cathedral, arsenal, prison, and workhouse, a Roman Catholic seminary, a lyceum, library, barracks, a school of industry, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9339.

**FULDA**, a river of Germany, rising in the Rhöngebirge mountains, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Werra, near Münden.

**FULHAM**, *foo'-ham*, a parish in Middlesex, on the Thames, 6 miles S.W. from St. Paul's, London. The bishop of London has here a palace on the banks of the river; a residence which has been occupied by the bishops of

## Fung

London since the time of Henry VII. *Pop.* 15,539.

**FULTON**, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In New York. *Area.* 5000 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Illinois. *Pop.* 25,000.—3. In Indiana. *Area.* 350 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—The name also of several towns with populations ranging between 2000 and 10,000.

**FUNCHAL**, *foon-shal'*, a seaport in the island of Madeira, of which it is the capital, situated in the centre of a large bay on the S. coast. It is irregularly built, the streets being narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. Churches and convents are numerous; but there is nothing remarkable in their construction. The country behind Funchal rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, and these, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, and contrasting with the white houses of the town, compose a splendid landscape. On the sea-side are several batteries. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle. The principal trade is in wine and sweetmeats. *Pop.* 29,775, of whom many are English and French, besides Portuguese, and mulatto and negro freemen. *Lat.* 32° 46' N. *Lon.* 16° 59' W. (*See MADEIRA*.)

**FUNDY, BAY OF**, *fun'-de*, an inlet of the Atlantic, separating New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. It is both deep and dangerous; it contains several islands, among which are Long Island and the Grand Manan at the entrance, and receives the rivers St. Croix and St. John. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 35.—This bay is remarkable for having the highest tides in the world. In 1852 a dispute arose as to the right of the United States fishermen to have access to this and other shores and bays belonging to the colonial possessions of Great Britain. It was ultimately arranged, in 1854, by a treaty, that they should have this right, and that, in return, the United States should admit, free of duty, fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen.

**FUNEN**, or **FUHNEN**, *foo'-nen*, a Danish island in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt. It is the next in size to Zealand. *Area.* 1170 square miles. *Desc.* Its shores are deeply indented, whilst the surface of the interior is undulating, and presents a productive soil, with numerous lakes. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, and fruit. *Exp.* Horses, cattle, fruit, lard, salted meat, leather, and some manufactured goods. The inhabitants trade chiefly with Sweden and Norway. *Pop.* 205,826. *Lat.* between 55° 4' and 55° 38' N. *Lon.* between 9° 44' and 10° 53' E.

**FUNKIRCHEN**, *foonf'-keer-shen*, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube, 45 miles N.W. from Esseg. It is situated at the foot of a hill, in a fertile district, that produces excellent wine. It contains a cathedral, and many handsome churches, an episcopal palace, gymnasium, town hall, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 15,821.

**FUNG**, or **FONG**, *foong*, a prefix to numerous Chinese cities, the only one interesting to the British reader being **FUNG-WHA**, about 10 miles S.W. from Ningpo, taken by the English in 1842.



## Furk

**FURK**, *foork*, a castle and village of Persia, about 100 miles W. from the town of Furrak, in Afghanistan. This fortress has the character of being the strongest in Khorassan.

**FURNEAUX ISLANDS**, *foor'-no*, a group in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia, discovered in 1773, by the English navigator Furneaux. The largest is called the Great Island, and is about 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. *Lat.* 40° S. *Lon.* 148° E.

**FURNES**, *foorn*, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, near the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk, 15 miles S.W. from Ostend. It is small, but neat, and has an elegant town house. Its chief trade is in cattle. *Pop.* 4699.

**FURNESS**, *fur'-ness*, a manorial liberty of England, in the N.W. part of Lancashire, about 7 miles S.W. from Ulverstone. It is for the most part a rough region, clothed with wood. Its population are chiefly employed in mines and quarries. It had once an extensive abbey, which is now a picturesque ruin.

**FURRAH**, *fur-ra*, a large and important fortified town of Afghanistan, in the province of Seistan, 140 miles S. from Herat. *Pop.* not known.

**FURREEDPOOR**, *fur-reed-poor'*, a district of British India, in Bengal. *Area.* 2050 square miles. *Pop.* 860,000. *Lat.* between 23° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 89° and 90° 30' E.

**FURRUCKABAD**, *fur-ruk-a-bad'*, a fortified town, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agra, Hindostan, about a mile from the Ganges, and 95 miles N.E. from the city of Agra. It contains a small citadel, and the palace of the nabob. The government establishments of the district are at Futtchghur. *Pop.* about 70,000. Lord Lake defeated Holkar at this place in 1804.—The District has an area of 1910 square miles, and a population estimated at 855,000. *Lat.* of the city, 27° 33' N. *Lon.* 79° 33' E.

**FURSTENBERG**, *foors'-ten-bairg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2500.

**FURSTENFELD**, *foors'-ten-felt*, a town of Lower Styria, 30 miles E. from Grätz. It has a large tobacco manufactory. *Pop.* 3013.

**FURSTENWALD**, *foors'-ten-walt*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 26 miles S.E. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollens and linens, with an active river trade. *Pop.* 5300.

**FURTH**, *foort*, a town of Franconia, situated at the confluence of the Rezat and Pegnitz, 4 miles N.W. from Nuremberg. *Manf.* Glass of all kinds, but principally large mirrors; there are also a number of watchmakers, goldbeaters, joiners, saddlers, stocking-weavers, &c. *Pop.* 19,126, many of whom are Jews; but the majority are Lutherans.—In 1632 a battle was fought here between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, in which the latter had the advantage.

**FURY** and **HECLA STRAIT**, in British N. America, separates Cockburn Isle from Melville Peninsula, and forms a communication between the Gulf of Boothia and Fox's Channel. *Length*, about 100 miles; *breadth*, from 15 to 20. It was discovered in 1821, by Captain Parry, who gave it the names of the ships under his command.

**FUTTEGHUR**, or **FUTTYGUR**, *foot'-te-goor*, a town of Hindostan, and a military encampment, on the Ganges, 3 miles S.E. from Furruckabad.

## Gaboon

It is in a healthy situation, and is well supplied with provisions. *Manf.* Chiefly tents. *Pop.* not known.

**FUTTEHPOOR**, or **FUTTYPOOR**, *foot'-te-poor*, two towns of British India, one in the province of Allahabad, and the other in Seinde. The first is 57 miles S. from Lucknow, and the second 34 miles S.W. from Bukkur.

**FUTTEHPOOR SICKRA**, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, 19 miles S.W. from Agra, chiefly remarkable for a magnificent palace in red freestone, erected by the emperor Akbar.—There is also a mausoleum here, erected by the same monarch, in which many of his family are buried. *Pop.* not known.

**FUTWA**, *foot-wa'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, 12 miles S.E. from Patna. *Lat.* 25° 30' N. *Lon.* 85° 28' E.

**FUTR**, *foor*, an island of Denmark, in the province of Jutland, 26 miles N.W. from Wiborg, in the Lümfiord. *Area.* 11 square miles. *Pop.* 1000.

**FYFIELD**, *fi'-feeld*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

**FYLINGDALE**, *fi'-ling-dail*, a township of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 1721.

**FYNE LOCH**, *fine*, a lake, or inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for its excellent herrings. It begins between the islands of Arran and Bute, and for about 40 miles, separates the districts of Cowal and Cantire. Its average breadth is 5 miles. Around the town of Inverary, which stands at the upper end of the loch, the scenery is very beautiful, the hills rising abruptly from the edge of the water. In the fishing season many hundreds of boats are to be seen in different parts of the loch.

**FYVIE**, *fi'-ve*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 25 miles N.W. from Aberdeen. *Pop.* 4344.

**FYZABAD**, *fi'-za-bad'*, a city of India, in the province of Oude, on the Gogra, 4 miles W. from the city of Oude. It has lost its former importance, but is still a considerable city. It contains some handsome tombs, belonging to members of the late royal family of Oude; and its gardens are celebrated for grapes and other fruits. *Pop.* not known, but large.

## G

[Where *g* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *g* in *go*.]

**GABARET**, *gab'-a-rai*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 26 miles N.E. from Mont de Marsan. *Pop.* 1146.—This is the former capital of the viscounty or district of Gabarden.

**GABEL**, *ga'-bel*, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau, 49 miles N.E. from Prague. *Pop.* 2490.

**GABIANO**, *ga'-be-a'-no*, a town and parish of N. Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 19 miles N. from Asti. *Pop.* of town and parish, 2523.

**GABLONZ**, *gab'-lonz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 55 miles N.E. from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen goods and glass. *Pop.* 3300.

**GABOON**, *ga-boon'*, a river of W. Africa. It

## Gadames

enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the equator, in *lon.* 9° W. In 1845 the French planted a colony in its vicinity.

**GADAMES**, *ga-da'-mes*, an oasis in the African desert, with numerous villages. The principal town, of the same name, lies 420 miles S.W. from Tunis. *Lat.* 30° 10' N. *Lon.* 9° 14' E. It is the centre of the routes which lead to Tunis, Tripoli, and several oases.

**GADE**, *gaid*, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Colne near Rickmansworth.

**GADES**, or **GADIRA**. (See CADIZ.)

**GADOR**, *SIERRA DE, ga'-dor*, a chain of mountains in Andalusia, Spain, running in a direction nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada. Its culminating point is nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

**GADSHILL**, *gads'-hill*, a place of England, in Kent, 2½ miles N.W. from Rochester, on the London road. It has been immortalized by Shakspeare, who, in his second act of his "Henry IV.," makes it the scene of a famous encounter between Prince Henry and Falstaff. Near it is the country residence of Charles Dickens.

**GAETA**, *ga-ai'-ta*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, on a small promontory to which it gives name, 40 miles N.W. from Naples. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom, and lies along the shore, from the centre of the bay to the point of the promontory. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, several churches, convents, an hospital, and a founding asylum. The harbour is nearly the same as it was in the time of the Romans: the streets are neatly built, and well paved; the general appearance of the town is lively, and the environs extremely picturesque. *Pop.* 14,217, without including its garrison.—In the neighbourhood of this place was the villa of Cicero, who was assassinated in its grounds by order of Marc Antony, 43 B.C. In 1799 and in 1806 it was taken by the French, and in 1849, Pope Pius IX. sought an asylum here. When Garibaldi took possession of Naples for Victor Emmanuel in September, 1860, Francis II., the last Bourbon king of Naples, took refuge in Gaeta, and remained until the town was taken by General Cialdini in February, 1861, after a siege of several weeks' duration.

**GAETA, GULF OF**, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, lying in *lat.* 41° 10' N.; *lon.* 13° 45' E.

**GAGLIANO**, *gal'-ye-a-no*, the name of three villages of Naples, none of them with a population above 3000.

**GAILLAC**, *gai'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles S.W. from Alby. *Manf.* Casks, leather, hats, and boats. *Pop.* 7834.

**GAINSBOURGH**, *gains'-bur-o*, a river-port, and market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 16 miles N.W. from Lincoln. It consists almost entirely of one long street, parallel with the river, and is clean, well paved, and lighted. The principal public buildings are the parish church, the three district churches, and chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, union workhouse, and grammar-school. An elegant stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, was erected over the Trent in 1791. At the north-west end of the town stands an ancient and curious edifice, termed the old hall or palace, said, by a vague tradition, to have been the palace of John of Gaunt, which has been converted into assembly rooms, and contains a

## Galicia

small theatre, and mechanics' institute. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, and importing timber, bones, linseed, and rapeseed. It is connected with many inland towns by canals and railways, and steamers ply between it and Hull. *Pop.* 7339.

**GALA WATER**, *gai'-la*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Midlothian, and falling into the Tweed near Galashiels.

**GALAGA**, *ga'-la-ga*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France. It is fruitful in cocoa-nuts, and exports oil. *Lat.* 10° 30' N. *Lon.* 56° 45' E.

**GALAPAGOS**, or **GALLIPAGOS**, *gal'-la-pai'-gos*, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles W. from the coast of Ecuador. They comprise 7 small and 6 large islands, of which Albemarle, the largest, is 60 miles long and 15 broad. The whole are volcanic, and are composed of masses of lava interspersed with fertile oases. Tortoises and turtles resort to these islands, which are also frequented by immense numbers of birds. They are mostly uninhabited, and were discovered by the Spaniards. They are situated on the equator, between *lon.* 89° and 92° W.

**GALASHIELS**, *gal'-a-sheels'*, a town and parish of Scotland, partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk, on the Gala Water, 5 miles N. from Selkirk. It is irregularly built, and has several churches and chapels, a mechanics' institute, and two libraries. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloth, blankets, plaids, and stockings. *Pop.* of town, 6433.

**GALATA**, *gal'-a-ta*, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn. It is inclosed by walls, which have numerous gateways, shut at sunset. It is the principal seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital, and is inhabited mostly by European Christians. In it is the custom-house for the port of Constantinople. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.)

**GALATZ**, or **GALACZ**, *ga-lat'z'*, a fortified town of Moldavia, on a lake near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 37 miles W. from Ismail. It has a good harbour, but the town is an ill-built place. In 1834 it was made a free port, and, since that time, its trade has greatly extended, various British and Greek merchants having established themselves in it. *Exp.* Hides, tallow, timber, corn, and wool. *Imp.* Manufactured goods from England, colonial produce, and olive oil. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 45° 27' N. *Lon.* 28° 3' E.—This place has regular steam communication with Constantinople and Vienna.

**GALEGA**. (See ALEGAS.)

**GALENA**, *ga-le'-na*, a city of Illinois, U.S., on the river Fièvre, 6 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and 160 miles N.W. from Springfield. *Pop.* 8000, chiefly employed in lead and copper-works.—The surrounding district is extremely rich in lead, and produces large quantities annually.

**GALICIA**, *ga-lish'-e-a*, a kingdom or province of the Austrian empire, which formerly constituted a part of Poland. It is bounded N. by Poland, Prussia, and Russia; E. by Russia and Moldavia; S. by Transylvania and Hungary; and W. by Silesia. *Area.* 30,241 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of wide and fertile plains without any rising ground, except in the south, where the country is intersected by some branches of the Carpathian mountains. *Rivers.* The Vistula, the Dniester, the Dunayec, the



## Galicia

Bug, the Pruth, the San, and the Wislocka; besides a considerable number of smaller streams. It has no canals, and no extensive lakes, though ponds are numerous throughout the country. *Climate.* The most severe in the empire. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle and many horses are reared, and, in the south-east part of the kingdom, horses and sheep are the principal stock. Bees are also kept in all parts of the country, and both honey and wax are exported. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, zinc, sulphur, marble, alabaster, and fossil salt. There is of this last a bed which stretches from E. to W. along the Carpathians upwards of 270 miles. *Manf.* Chiefly linen and hempen fabrics. There are some brandy distilleries, but these are not numerous. *Pop.* 4,612,116.—This country was long in the possession of the Poles; but at the partition of Poland, in 1772 and 1795, it was assigned to Austria.

**GALICIA**, an old province of Spain, which forms the N.W. angle of the peninsula, and, since 1833, has been divided into the separate provinces of Lugo, Corunna, Pontevedra, and Orense. *Area*, about 15,900 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but with a climate generally temperate. *Rivers.* The Minho, Sil, and Ulla. *Forests.* Extensive, and abounding with chestnuts. Large herds of swine are fed in them, and the timber felled in them is of superior quality. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, potatoes, flax, barley; an inferior kind of wine is also produced. Chestnuts are also grown to a great extent, and form a considerable portion of the food of the natives. Sheep and horses are likewise reared in great numbers. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. *Manf.* Unimportant; but consisting chiefly of woollens, linens, sailcloth, and other kinds of coarse fabrics. *Pop.* about 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 41° 50' and 43° 50' N. *Lon.* between 6° 50' and 9° 15' W.

**GALITA**, *ga-le'-ta*, an island in the Mediterranean, lying off the N. coast of Tunis. *Lat.* 37° 31' N. *Lon.* 8° 56' E.

**GALL, ST., gal**, a canton of Switzerland, inclosed by Upper Austria and the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schwyz, and Zurich. *Area.* 758 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but abounding in long and fertile valleys. The mountain peaks of Scheibe and Galanda are respectively 9000 and 8800 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Thur, Sitter, Linth, and Seez. *Lakes.* Zurich, Constance, and Wallenstadt, have their coasts within its boundaries. *Forests.* Extensive in the south. *Pro.* Corn, maize, hemp, flax, and fruit. Wine, cider, and kirschwasser, are made in large quantities. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in feeding and rearing cattle. *Minerals.* Iron and coal; but peat is chiefly used as fuel. *Manf.* Linen, muslins, and cotton goods. There are, besides, wax-bleaching factories, glass factories, and cotton-bleaching establishments. *Pop.* 180,427.—German is the language spoken in the canton.

**GALL, ST.**, a town of Switzerland, the capital of the above canton, on the rivulet of Steinach, 20 miles S.E. from Constance. It is well-built, and surrounded with walls and ditches. The chief buildings are the cathedral, formerly the church of an old Benedictine abbey, the guildhall, the gymnasium, a public library, the arsenal, and the hospital, all of which are worthy

## Galveston

of notice. *Manf.* Muslins and linen, woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 14,532.

**GALLAS, COUNTRY OF THE, gal'-las**, a territory of Africa, whose savage inhabitants have occupied all the territories to the south of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provinces of that country.

**GALLATIN, gál'-la-tin**, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area.* 152 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—2. In Illinois. *Area.* 324 square miles. *Pop.* 5500.—Also the name of two towns in the states of Missouri and New York, neither of them with a population above 2000.

**GALLE, gál**, a town and steam-packet station of Ceylon. *Lat.* 6° 1' N. *Lon.* 80° 15' E.—The **POINT DE GALLE** is the first glimpse of Indian land seen by outward-bound passengers to Calcutta; and Sir Emerson Tennent, in his "Ceylon," endeavours to prove that this place is the ancient Tarshish, which is mentioned in Scripture as having been visited by the navies of Hiram and Solomon.

**GALLES, gal**, the French name for Wales.

**GALLIPOLI, gal-le'-po-le**, a city of Naples, in the province Otranto, on the E. side of the Gulf of Taranto, built on a rocky island, which is joined to the mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W. from Otranto. It is a bishop's see, is well-built and fortified, and has a convenient harbour, with a cathedral, castle, and schools. *Manf.* Muslin, stockings, and other cotton goods, and it carries on a considerable trade in olive oil, which is clarified in cisterns hewn out of the solid rock. Its port is one of the most frequented in the Neapolitan dominions. *Pop.* 9362.

**GALLIPOLI**, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Rumili or Roumelia, on the STRAIT of Gallipoli, 90 miles S. from Adrianople. It has two good harbours, and is the chief station of the Turkish fleet. The bazaars are very extensive, and furnished with merchandize of every kind. It was taken by the Turks in 1356, and was the first town in Europe that fell into their hands. *Pop.* 50,000, of whom 10,000 are Turks, and the rest, Greeks and Jews.—In 1854 a portion of the Anglo-French army, designed for the protection of Turkey from the encroachments of Russia, was stationed here.

**GALLIPOLI, PENINSULA OF**, separates the Dardanelles from the Ægean Sea and the Gulf of Saros. *Ext.* 62 miles long, with a breadth ranging between 4 and 12 miles. *Lat.* between 40° 3' and 40° 33' N. *Lon.* between 26° 10' and 27° E.

**GALLOWAY, gál'-lo-wai**, a district of Scotland, comprehending the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton.

**GALLOWAY, MULL OF**, a cape of Scotland, on the S. coast of Wigtonshire, having a lighthouse 325 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 54° 33' N. *Lon.* 4° 51' W.

**GALoon, ga-loon'**, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. *Pop.* 6535.

**GALOPARO, or CAPO DI FARO, gal-o-par'-o**, the Charybdis of the ancients. It forms the whirlpool on the outside of the harbour of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily. Opposite, on the coast of Italy, is the rock Scylla.

**GALSTON, gal'-ston**, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 14 miles N.E. from Ayr. *Area.* 23 square miles. *Pop.* 5254, mostly employed as weavers.—It is a station on the South-Western Railway.

**GALVESTON, gál-ves'-ton**, a seaport town of



Galway

Texas, one of the United States, situated at the extremity of Galveston island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 7300.—The Bay extends 30 miles inland, and receives several rivers.—The *ISLAND* is 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles.

**GALWAY**, *gaw'-wai*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Mayo, N.E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway Bay. *Ext.* 82 miles long from E. to W., and 42 broad from N. to S. *Area.* 2448 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely diversified, both in soil and aspect, some parts of it being untilled, while, in other parts, it is fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, Suck, and Blackwater. *Lakes.* Corrib, Mask, Reagh, and Cooter. The first is 20 miles long, and 12 at its broadest part. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes; but the land is better adapted for grazing purposes than for tillage. Its breed of cattle is valuable, and the fisheries are important. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, marble, and limestone. *Manf.* Coarse linens and woollens, chiefly made for home consumption. *Pop.* 254,511.

**GALWAY**, a seaport-town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, situated at the mouth of a broad river, issuing from Lough Corrib and flowing into the sea, 120 miles W. from Dublin. It was originally surrounded with walls. It consists of four main streets, running parallel to each other, and intersected by cross streets and lanes, nearly at right angles. The collegiate church is very large, and is of Gothic structure. The other public buildings are the court-houses, exchange, nunneries, monasteries, barracks, a theatre, the Roman Catholic chapels, Queen's College, Erasmus Smith's College, founded in 1669, an infirmary, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Coarse cloths, linen, paper, and flour. The town also possesses some breweries and distilleries. *Exp.* Fish, bacon, corn, and flour. The port is commodious and safe. *Pop.* 16,967.—In 1690 Galway declared for King James, but next year surrendered to General Ginkle. It is connected with Dublin by the Midland Great Western Railway, and a line of steam-vessels was established here in 1859 to sail between Ireland and North America. *Lat.* 53° 17' N. *Lon.* 9° 3' W.

**GALWAY BAY**, on the W. coast of the Atlantic, between the counties of Clare and Galway. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. It is indented by many peninsulas, and opposite its entrance are the S. Arran islands.

**GAMBIA**, *gám'-be-a*, a British colony of W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia. This settlement is situated in the most healthy part of W. Africa, and enjoys a flourishing trade. *Pop.* 6900. *Lat.* 13° 30' N. *Lon.* 16° 40' W.

**GAMBIA**, a large river of Western Africa, traversing the centre of Senegambia, and, after a course of 1000 miles, falling into the Atlantic at Bathurst, 115 miles S.E. from Cape Verd.

**GAMBIER ISLANDS**, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, which derive their importance from being the only known station between Chili and Tahiti where good water can be obtained. They are under the protection of the French. *Lat.* 35° 6' S. *Lon.* 136° 28' E.

**GAMBRIE**, *gám-ré'*, a maritime parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Banff. *Pop.* 6086. The

Garachico

scenery along the coast of this parish is wild and romantic, and the rocks are pierced with numerous caverns, which are inhabited by immense numbers of sea-birds.

**GAND**, *ga*, the French name for Ghent, which see.

**GANDIA**, *gan'-de-a*, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the Alcoy, 33 miles S.E. from Valencia. *Manf.* Silk, woollen and linen fabrics, and earthenware. It also has a trade in wine. *Pop.* 6000.

**GANGES**, *gán'-jees*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in two springs rising in the Himalaya Mountains, in Gurhwal. *Lat.* 30° 54' N. *Lon.* 79° 7' E. These streams, known as the Bhaghirettee and the Alakananda, unite their waters at Deoprag, in *lat.* 30° 11' N., *lon.* 78° 39' E., and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies river. At Hurdwar the Ganges emerges from the mountains, among which it has meandered for about 200 miles, and from this town, where it enters the plain of Northern India, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, during the remainder of its course, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these delightful plains, it passes by Furruckabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, and other towns, and receives eleven rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; besides others of inferior note. The Ganges annually overflows its banks, and inundates the surface of the country for some miles on either side; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, the former of which are for the most part built on ground that rises a little above the level of the country, or on artificial mounds. The river rises at this period, on an average, about 31 feet. The valley of the Ganges, which is enriched by the inundations of the river, is one of the most fertile in the world, and produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, and indigo in abundance. Its waters are considered sacred by the Hindoos, and it is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan. *Length*, about 1600 miles.

**GANGPORE**, *gang-por'*, a small state of India, on the Bengal frontier. It is tributary to the British, and has a fertile soil, but is ill cultivated. *Area.* 2490 square miles. *Pop.* 112,000.

**GANJAM**, *gan-jam'*, a town of Hindostan, on the Bay of Bengal, near the S.W. end of the Chilka Lake. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 19° 25' N. *Lon.* 85° 10' E.—This town is the capital of a fertile DISTRICT of the same name, in the presidency of Madras, with an area of 6400 square miles, and a population of 926,000.

**GANTUNG PASS**, *gan-toong'*, a mountain-pass in Bussahir, between Chinese Tartary and Koonawar. *Height.* 18,290 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 31° 35' N. *Lon.* 78° 47' E.

**GAP**, *gap*, a town of France, the chief town of the department of the Upper Alps, 46 miles from Grenoble. It is a mean, ill-built place, with narrow streets, but it possesses a handsome cathedral, town-house, and bishop's palace. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and linen fabrics; there are in its neighbourhood some marble-quarries. *Pop.* 8219.

**GARACHICO**, *ga'-ra-che-ko*, a town on the N. coast of Teneriffe, which, till 1705, was one of the most important places in the island. In that year a volcanic eruption nearly destroyed it. *Pop.* 2500.

## Garbieh

**GARBIEH**, *gar'-be*, a maritime province of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile.

**GARD**, *gar*, a department of France, formerly part of Languedoc, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the N.E. and W. by the departments of the Lozère, the Ardèche, the mouths of the Rhone, the Herault, and the Aveyron. *Area*. 2253 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.; but in the S. it is interspersed with numerous lakes and marshes. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Nîmes, Alvis, Uzès, and Le-Vigan. *Rivers*. The Rhone, Herault, Vidourle, Cèze, and Gardon. *Pro.* Fruit, olive oil, and wine. It is deficient in corn; but is noted for its excellent cattle and a breed of white horses. Silkworms are reared to a great extent. *Minerals*. Coal, iron, lead, sulphur, and zinc. *Manf.* Shawls and gloves; it also exports both dyeing and medicinal plants. *Pop.* 422,107.

**GARD**, or **GARDON**, a river of France, which traverses the centre of the department Gard, and, after a course of 55 miles, joins the Rhone 5 miles from Tarascon.—The **PONT DE GARD** is an aqueduct bridge, 10 miles from Nîmes, and is one of the most splendid Roman remains in France. It is supposed to have been constructed by Agrippa, in order to convey to Nîmes the water of the spring of Eure.

**GARDA, LAKE OF**, *gar'-da*, a lake of N. Italy, lying between the provinces of Lombardy and Venice. *Ext.* About 35 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 wide; the depth varies from 10 to 40 feet in the narrowest parts, but its greatest depth is 950 feet. In 1796 the battle of Rivoli was fought near its E. shore, in which Bonaparte defeated Wurmser.

**GARDA**, a small town of Northern Italy, in the province of Verona, on the lake to which it gives name, 17 miles N.W. from Verona. *Pop.* with parish, 1170.

**GARDAFUI CAPE**. (See **GUARDAFUI**.)

**GARDAIA**, or **GHARDEIA**, *gar-dai'-a*, a town in an oasis in the Sahara, belonging to Algeria; it is encompassed by walls and defended by towers. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, firearms and gunpowder. *Pop.* Not known, but considerable. *Lat.* 31° 53' N. *Lon.* 2° 50' E.

**GARDELEGEN**, *gar'-de-lai'-gen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6000.

**GARGNANO**, *garg-na'-no*, a town of Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 23 miles N.E. from Brescia. *Pop.* 4000.

**GARGARUS**, *gar'-ga-rus*, a mountain of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, 5 miles W. from Adramyti. It is the highest summit in the ridge of Ida. *Height*. 4955 feet above the level of the sea. It may be divided into three zones; the first consisting of cultivated land, the second of forests, and the third of snow.

**GARIEP**, *gar-reep'*, a river of S. Africa. (See **ORANGE RIVER**.)

**GARIGLIANO**, *ga'-reel-ye'-a-no*, a river of Naples, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 10 miles from Gaeta.

**GARLASCO**, *gar-las'-ko*, a market-town of N. Italy, 24 miles S.E. from Novara. *Pop.* 6390.—The Austrians, when they invaded Italy in 1849, crossed the Po near this place.

**GARONNE**, *ga-ron'*, one of the largest rivers of France. It rises among the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, and, passing by Bordeaux, joins the Dordogne 15 miles

## Gascony

below that town. The united streams now take the name of the Gironde, and enter the Atlantic 27 miles N.W. from Blaye. *Length*. 300 miles.—The Garonne is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi.

**GARONNE**, *UPPER*, a department in the S.W. of France, formerly part of Languedoc and Gascony, bounded S. by Spain and W. by the department of the Upper Pyrenees. *Area*. 2429 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and generally elevated, especially in the S., where offshoots of the Pyrenees occupy a considerable portion of its surface. It has, however, many beautiful valleys, and abounds with small plains. It is divided into four arrondissements, called after their chief towns, Toulouse, Villefranche, Muret, and St. Gaudens. *Rivers*. The Garonne and its affluents. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, lint, tobacco, grapes, oranges, and other fruits. In the hilly districts the inhabitants are chiefly employed in feeding cattle, and numbers of mules are also reared. *Minerals*. Chiefly iron, copper, lead, zinc, and antimony. Marble is also produced, and there are large salt marshes in some parts of the department. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, iron and steel goods, leather, porcelain, straw hats, and chemicals. *Pop.* 484,000.

**GAROO**, or **GARTOP**, *ga-roo'*, a station of the Chinese empire, near one of the sources of the Indus, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. An active trade is carried on here in exchanging the products of China and Tibet for those of India and Cashmere. *Lat.* 31° 40' N. *Lon.* 80° E.

**GARRARD**, *gär'-rard*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*. 312 square miles. *Pop.* 6900 white; 3500 coloured.

**GARROW HILLS**, *gar'-ro*, a district of Further India, surrounded by Bengal and the Cossya States. It is inhabited by an independent people, who carry their produce and manufactures to the Bengal districts. The country is fertile, and forms a table-land surrounded by hills from 3000 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. *Area*, about 2500 square miles. *Lat.* between 25° 10' and 25° 50' S. *Lon.* between 90° 10' and 91° 10' N.

**GARRY**, *gär'-re*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel.—James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, speaks of it in his beautiful song of "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

"Cam ye by Athol, lad wi' the philabeg,  
Down by the Tummel, or banks o' the Garry."

It flows from a small lake of the same name, in the wild district of Athol Forest.

**GARSTANG**, *gars'-tang*, a town and parish of England, in Lancashire, 11 miles S.E. from Lancaster. *Manf.* Paper, and cotton and worsted yarn. *Pop.* 7221.—It is a station on the Manchester, Liverpool, Kendal and Carlisle Railway.

**GASCONADE**, *gäs'-ko-nad*, a river of Missouri, N. America, which joins the Missouri about 70 miles W. from its confluence with the Mississippi.—Also a county of Missouri, U.S. *Area*. 540 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

**GASCONY**, *gäs'-ko-ne*, an old province in the S.W. of France, which was one of the great provinces administered by an intendant before the Revolution. It now forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne,



Gaspar Strait

From 1152 to 1453, Gascony belonged to England. At the latter date it was definitively united to France by Charles VII.

**GASPAR STRAIT**, *gas'-par*, a passage nearly 60 miles wide, between the islands of Banca and Billiton, on the Indian Archipelago.—There is a small island of the same name in the strait. *Lat.* 2° 25' S. *Lon.* 107° 4' E.

**GASPE**, *gäs'-pe*, a district of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence. *Area*, about 7500 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, chiefly of French descent. *Lat.* between 43° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 64° 15' and 67° 56' W.

**GASPE**, a bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Cape Gaspe and Whale Head. *Ext.* 18 miles long; by 6 broad.—Also a CAPE, in *lat.* 48° 45' N.; *lon.* 64° 10' W.

**GATA, CAPE**, *ga'-ta*, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, forming the E. boundary of the Bay of Almeria. *Lat.* 36° 43' N. *Lon.* 2° 22' W.

**GATEHOUSE OF FLEET**, *gait'-hous*, a neat and flourishing village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 3 miles from its entrance into Wigton Bay. *Manf.* Soap, leather, and cotton; many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 1635.

**GATES**, *gait's*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., bordering on Virginia. *Area.* 312 square miles. *Pop.* 4500 white; 3900 coloured.

**GATESHEAD**, *gait's'-hed*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. It consists chiefly of one long street, built along a steep descent towards the bridge, where it terminates. The parish church is a large, ancient, and handsome building, with a lofty tower; but besides this there are three other episcopal churches and chapels, and numerous chapels for nonconformists. There is a grammar-school in the town, with St. Edmund's Hospital, a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Glass, soap, paper, and cordage, and there are extensive iron and coal works, and docks for shipbuilding in the town. *Pop.* 32,749.—In 1854 a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire. It is connected with the metropolis and various other towns by railway.

**GATESHEAD-FELL**, a parish adjoining Gateshead, and formerly a part of it, celebrated for its grinding-stones, which are exported to all parts of the globe.

**GATINAIS**, *ga'-te-nai*, an old division of France, now subdivided into the departments Loiret, Seine-and-Marne, Nièvre, and Yonne.

**GATO.** (See AGATON.)

**GAUDENS**, *St., go'-dan*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 54 miles S.W. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Serge and tape, with paper and fulling mills, and an active trade in rural produce. *Pop.* 5183.

**GAVARNE**, *ga-var'-ne*, a hamlet of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 33 miles S. from Tarbes. It stands upwards of 4300 feet above the level of the sea, on a small stream, which rushes over a height of 1600 feet, and forms the Fall of Gavarnie.

**GAVE**, *gan*, an old Bearnese word, signifying "water," or "river," and generally prefixed to the names of rivers that rise in the Pyrenees and flow through the S. of France.

**GAYAH**, *ga'-ya*, a town of British India, on an affluent of the Ganges, 58 miles S.W. from Patna. It is a place of great sanctity, and is

Gemblox

inhabited by many Brahmins. *Manf.* Silk and cotton; many of the inhabitants are stone-cutters by trade. *Pop.* 43,000, which, however, is greatly increased at times by the arrival of pilgrims, who visit it because it is supposed to be the birthplace of Buddha. *Lat.* 24° 39' N. *Lon.* 85° 5' E.

**GAYTON**, *gai'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying between 200 and 1000.

**GAZA**, *gai'-za*, a city of Palestine, 50 miles S.W. from Jerusalem. It is an entrepôt for the caravans passing between Syria and Egypt. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and soap. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. This place is mentioned in Scripture as being one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

**GEANT**, *zhai'-a*, one of the chief summits of the Pennine Alps, in the department of Upper Savoy, 5 miles N.E. from Mont Blanc. *Height*, 13,800 feet above the level of the sea. The Col, or pass, du Géant is 11,146 feet.

**GEB**, *geb*, "mountain," an Arabic prefix of many heights in Asia and Africa.

**GEELONG**, *je-long'*, a township of the colony of Victoria, South Australia, 45 miles S.W. from Melbourne, with which it is in constant communication. It is situated on the harbour or bay of Corio, and is rapidly becoming an important place. Gold was discovered at Ballarat, about 41 miles N.W. from Geelong, in 1851, when the place became thronged with "diggers," many of whom have settled in the colony, and increased its industrial resources. *Pop.* 22,936.

**GEFLE**, *gef'-le*, a town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles N.W. from Upsal. The river Gefle flows through the middle of the town, and forms a good harbour. The chief public buildings are the church, castle, town-hall, prison, schools, and hospitals. *Manf.* Sailcloth, leather, and linen and woollen fabrics. It has, besides, docks for shipbuilding, and sugar-refineries, and exports iron, tar, and timber. *Pop.* 11,219.

**GEFLEBORG**, *gef'-le-borg*, a government of Sweden, having the Gulf of Bothnia on the E., and on its other sides, the provinces of Upsala, Falun, Ostersunds, Hernösands, and Westeras. *Area.* 7530 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the W., and covered with numerous lakes. *Rivers.* The Dal-elf, and Ljusne. *Pop.* 136,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 62° 20' N. *Lon.* between 15° and 17° 30' E.

**GELDERLAND**, or **GUELDERLAND**, *gel'-der-land*, a province of Holland, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overysse, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht. *Area.* 1972 square miles. *Desc.* In general level, but not so flat as the maritime provinces of Holland. *Rivers.* The Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leek, and the Maas. It has also several large canals. *Pro.* Along the banks of the rivers, corn, hops, and tobacco are grown, and large quantities of fruit for exportation; but the principal crops are wheat, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes. Many cattle are reared, and some of the waste lands have been planted with oak and pine. *Manf.* Linen, paper, leather, and tiles. Distilling and brewing are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 390,000.

**GEMBOUX**, *zhaim'-bloo*, a town of Belgium, on an affluent of the Sambre, 11 miles N.W. from Namur. *Manf.* Cutlery and hardware. *Pop.* 2300.—The French gained a victory over the Austrians near this town in 1794.



## Gemme

GEMME and GEMMES, *zhem*, the names of several villages and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

GEMMI, *zhem-me*, a mountain-pass leading into Switzerland, between the cantons Valais and Berne. It is about 25 miles S. from Thun. *Height*. 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMUND, *ge-moond*', a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.E. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Pop.* 1000.

GEMUNDEN, *ge-moond-en*, the name of several small towns in Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, and Rhenish Prussia, with populations varying from 1000 to 1500.

GENAPPE, *zhe-nap*', a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, on the banks of the Dyle, 18 miles S.E. from Brussels. *Pop.* 1800. Several military actions took place here in 1815, both before and after Waterloo, between the French and the allied forces.

GENESSEE, *jen-e-se*', two counties of the United States.—1. In New York. *Area*. 470 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Michigan. *Area*. 720 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—Also a township in New York, 5 miles from Moscow. *Pop.* 1000.

GENESSEE, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, U.S., and after a course of 150 miles falls into Lake Ontario. This river passes over several falls in its course, one of which is about 230 feet in height.

GENEST, *St.*, *zhe-nest*', the name of several villages and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3500.

GENEVA, *je-ne'-va*, a walled town of Switzerland, and the capital of a small canton, at the western extremity of the lake of the same name, 66 miles S.W. from Lausanne. The Rhone divides it into three parts, called the City, the Little Town or quarter of St. Gervais, and the Island, which is considered as a part of the latter. The streets in the quarter of St. Gervais, on the north bank of the river, are narrow, steep, and dark, but the part which lies on the south bank is much more attractive, not only commanding magnificent views, but containing a number of elegant houses. The public buildings are the town-hall, arsenal, college founded by Calvin in 1563, university, museum, hospital, theatre, and cathedral, which contains the monuments of several persons whose names are famous in history. Nothing can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva, or more magnificent than the prospect which it enjoys. Within the city, the principal promenades are the Treille, a sort of terrace, the bastions, and the Place de St. Antoine, which commands an extensive view of the lake, including Nyon and Copet, the seat of Necker, and of Madame de Staël. At a little distance to the west of Geneva is Ferney, the residence of Voltaire:—

“Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the abodes

Of names which unto you bequeath'd a name,  
Mortals who sought and found by dangerous roads,

A path to perpetuity of fame;

They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile  
Thoughts which should call down thunder,  
and the flame

Of Heaven again assail'd, if Heaven the while  
On men and man's research could deign do more than smile.”

## Genies, St.

*Manf.* Woollen goods, muslins, chintz, silk, and porcelain, musical instruments, firearms, cutlery, and jewellery; but the great occupation of the Genevese is watchmaking. *Pop.* 41,415. *Lat.* of observatory, 46° 12' N. *Lon.* 6° 9' E.—Geneva is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans, Julius Cæsar having made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetii. It was formerly the see of a bishop; but when Calvinism was embraced here, in 1553, the prince-bishop was expelled. In 1784 and 1794 revolutions took place in the city and state of Geneva; and in 1798 it was taken by the French; and, till 1813, it was the capital of the department Leman, in the French empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814 it joined the Helvetic Confederation. It is the birthplace of Beza, Calvin, Lefort, Lesage, Sue, Necker, and Rousseau. John Knox, the Scotch reformer, for many years resided here, and, from time to time, it has been the adopted place of residence of many learned men.—The CANTON has an area of 90 square miles, with an undulating surface and fertile soil. *Manf.* Watches, leather, woollens, silks, and hats. *Pop.* 64,000.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, or LAKE LEMAN, a celebrated lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent between that country and Savoy, and occupying a part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth varying from 1 to 10 miles. Its greatest depth is nearly 1000 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone, and is remarkable for the blue transparency of its waters. Byron calls it “clear placid Leman,” and thus describes its scenery, as he saw it:—

“It is the hush of night, and all between  
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,  
Mellow'd and mingling, yet distinctly seen,  
Save darken'd Jura, whose capp'd heights appear,  
Precipitously steep; and, drawing near,  
There breathes a living fragrance, from the shore,  
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear  
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,  
Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more.”

In 1823 steam navigation was introduced upon its waters.

GENEVA, a town in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, U.S., on the W. side of Seneca Lake, 40 miles from Rochester. It has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 6500.

GENEVESE, or GENEVOIS, *zhen'-e-vais*, an old province of Savoy, which now forms part of the French department of Upper Savoy.

GENEVIEVE, *jen'-e-veev*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *Area*. 400 square miles. *Pop.* 5500.

GENEVIEVE, *St.*, *zhen'-e-ve-ai*, two towns and parishes in France, neither of them with a population above 2000.

GENEVE, MONT, *zhe-nair'*, a summit of the Cottian Alps, between the Piedmontese province of Susa and the French department of the Upper Alps. It is crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of nearly 6600 feet above the level of the sea. *Height* of the summit, 11,780 feet.

GENIES, *St.*, *zhen'-e-ai*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3300.

Genil

GENIL, or XENIL, *zhai'-neel*, a river of Andalusia, Spain, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Guadalquivir, about 32 miles S.W. from Cordova. The city of Granada is on its banks.

GENIS, *St.*, *zhen'-e*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

GENIS, *zhen'-le*, a parish and village of France, in the department Côte-d'Or, 10 miles S.E. from Dijon. *Pop.* 1212.

GENNESARETH, LAKE OF. (*See* TIBERIAS.)

GENOA, *jen'-o-a*, a fortified maritime city in the N.W. of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the capital of a province of N. Italy. It is situated at the N. point of the Gulf of Genoa, 79 miles S.E. from Turin. The houses are well built; but the streets are so narrow and irregular, that, in many places, it is almost impossible to pass through them in a carriage. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, and the Strada Nuovissima, form striking exceptions: they are regular, spacious, and the more impressive to a stranger, from following each other in succession. It is in these streets that the palaces of the principal families of Genoa are to be found. The buildings are attractive not only for their architecture, but for the paintings and sculpture with which they are adorned. The most remarkable public edifices are the ducal palace, the ancient residence of the doge; and the palaces Doria, Brignole, Durazzo, Spinola, Serra, Balbi, Pallavicini, which contain numerous choice specimens of art. There are many magnificent churches, among which the church of the Annunciation and the cathedral of St. Lorenzo are the most conspicuous. The elegant church of Carignano was built at the expense of a citizen of the name of Sauli; his grandson erected a monument of equal magnificence, and the bridge of the same name, which is of great height, connecting two hills, and forming one of the favourite resorts of the Genoese. There are several theatres, the finest of which is the theatre Carlo Felice, numerous convents, a university, with a botanic garden and museum; and the great hospital for the sick and infirm, and the Albergo dei Poveri, or poor-house, are magnificent buildings. Besides these there are fifteen female asylums somewhat similar to convents, an exchange, an arsenal, and a military hospital. The harbour of Genoa is in the form of a semicircle, with a diameter of about a mile. It is inclosed by two strong moles, the opening between which is nearly 650 yards in width; but the entrance is difficult. There is a lighthouse on the W. side of the harbour, which is defended by numerous batteries. *Manuf.* Velvets, silks, damasks, paper, soap, &c. The city possesses a number of ingenious workmen, who produce articles of jewellery and coral, vases and cups. Genoa exports the products of the adjacent country, such as rice and fruit, and olive oil in particular. The value of the exports sent out of Genoa in the course of the year is considerable. *Imp.* The chief articles are corn from Sicily, and occasionally from Barbary; raw silk from Sicily; iron and naval stores from the Baltic; linen and sailcloth from Germany; tin, lead, hardware, and cottons, from England. To these are to be added wool from Spain, wax and cotton from the Levant, and from the United States different articles of American produce. Fish from Newfoundland

George's, St.

is an import of considerable amount here, as in other Catholic cities. Genoa is the see of an archbishop. *Pop.* 127,986.—From the 11th to the 18th century, Genoa was the capital of a flourishing commercial republic, and planted colonies on the shores of the Black Sea, as well as in the Levant. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Austrians in 1746; but in consequence of a citizen having been abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred most of the soldiery, and drove away the remainder. The republic, in 1798, assumed the French form of government, with the title of Ligurian republic, and in 1805 it was annexed to the French empire. In 1815 it was ceded to the king of Sardinia, and in 1859 the French troops landed here on their route to oppose the Austrian army, which had invaded Sardinia. It is connected with Turin by railway, and is the birthplace of Columbus.

GENOA, a maritime province of N. Italy, forming a long tract, which extends along the shores of the Gulf of Genoa. *Area.* 1588 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Apennines which yield pasture to numerous herds of cattle; whilst the valleys are fertile, and produce abundance of corn. *Rivers.* The Bisagno, Magra, Polcevera, and Vara. *Minerals.* Marble is the most valuable. *Pop.* 650,143.—This country corresponds very nearly to the Upper Liguria of the Romans.

GENOA, a post township in Cayuga county, New York, U.S., on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles from Auburn. *Pop.* 2500.

GENTILLY, *zhen-till'-le*, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Seine, lying to the S. of Paris, just outside the fortifications. *Pop.* 9093.—In this parish is the village of Bicêtre. (*See* BICÊTRE.)

GENZANO, *jain-za'-no*, a town of Italy, 17 miles S.E. from Rome, where an annual festival is held, during which the streets are strewn with flowers. *Pop.* 5000.

GELORE, *St.*, *zhvaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, 19 miles N.W. from Grenoble. *Pop.* 3884.

GEORGE, *St.*, one of the Bermuda islands, strongly fortified, and the principal military dépôt of this group. Its capital is of the same name, and has a handsome church, a library, and town house. *Lat.* 32° 22' N. *Lon.* 61° 40' W.

GEORGE, *St.*, a cape and island nearly opposite to the mouth of the river Appalachicola, on the S. coast of Florida. The bay of Appalachicola lies between this island and the mainland. *Lat.* of the cape, 29° 38' N. *Lon.* 85° 5' W.—Also, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize. *Lat.* 17° 35' N. *Lon.* 83° 43' W.

GEORGE'S, *St.*, IN THE EAST, a parish of Middlesex, and large suburb of London. In 1860 it was disturbed by the introduction of certain religious ceremonies into the usual service of the Church of England, which greatly excited the people, and led to most unseemly riots.

GEORGE'S, *St.*, the capital of the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies. It possesses one of the best harbours in the West Indies. The town is built chiefly of brick, and is divided by a ridge, into two parts, distinguished as Bay Town, and the Carenage. *Lat.* 12° 4' N. *Lon.* 61° 31' W.

GEORGE'S, *St.*, the name of two towns in the





GAETA.



GENOA.



GHEENT.





George's, St.

United States, neither of which have a population above 3500. They are in the states of Maine and Delaware.

GEORGE'S ST., a river in St. Mary's county, Maryland, U.S., which runs into the Potomac between Piney Point and St. Mary's river. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St. George's Islands.

GEORGE, or GEORGES, ST., the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, with populations varying between 2000 and 5000.

GEORGE'S BANK, ST., a fishing bank off the coast of Massachusetts, U.S. It extends between lat. 41° 15' and 42° 22' N., and between lon. 67° 50' and 68° 40' W.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST., that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is situated between Ireland and Wales, and extends from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. Its breadth varies from 40 to 70 miles.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. (See PENANG.)

GEORGETOWN, a district in South Carolina, U.S. Area. 683 square miles. Pop. 22,000, of whom nearly 20,000 are coloured.—Also the name of numerous towns in the United States, with populations varying between 2000 and 8500.

GEORGIA, called by the Russians *GRUSIA*, *jor'-je-a*, a considerable country of Asia, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian, to the N. of Armenia, and forming a government of Russia. Area, about 21,500 square miles. Desc. It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia. The hills are covered with forests of beech, oak, ash, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontaneously, and producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton also grows spontaneously, as well as the finest fruit trees. Rivers. The principal are the Kur and the Aras or Araxes, which pour their united streams into the Caspian. Forests. Extensive, and consisting for the most part of those trees which are common to Europe. Pro. From its situation, the products both of tropical and temperate climates are grown to advantage. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture, whilst the valleys afford fine pasturage, and the rivers are full of fish. Minerals. Coal, iron, naphtha, and others; but they are turned to little or no account. Manf. Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics; leather, shagreen, and arms; but all are very inferior. Inhabitants. The Georgians are skilled in the bow, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents they have a knowledge of reading, writing, and other acquirements, which the men, even of the highest rank, do not possess. The inhabitants are for the most part Christians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian Church, but some of them are Mahometans. They consist of various tribes of the Caucasian race, among which the Ossetes are the most peculiar, with Tartars, Armenians,

Georgia

and a considerable number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own; while others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Ossetes. The Jews also pay a small sum in addition to the amount of tribute paid by the natives. Pop. 873,000. Lat. between 38° and 42° 30' N. Lon. between 43° and 47° E.—Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians; but, in 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country was divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the Sophi styled governors. Each of these had a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. In 1802 it was annexed to Russia.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. by South Carolina, S. by Florida, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Alabama. Area. 58,000 square miles. Desc. It is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Georgia; the eastern part, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, presenting a tract of country more than 120 miles in length from N. to S., and from 50 to 80 miles in breadth from E. to W., entirely level, and without a hill or a stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the coast, the ridges gradually rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, until they finally become mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghanies terminates in Georgia, 60 miles S. from its northern frontier. Rivers. The Alatamaha, Savannah, Flint, and the Chatahoochee. Pro. Cotton, flax, sugar, honey, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, potatoes, cattle, and wool. The famous sea-island cotton is raised on a chain of small islands which border the seacoast, and on the district lying along the coast, and extending a few miles inland. Most of the rice-lands lie on rivers, which, as far as the tide flows, are called tide-lands; or on creeks and particular branches of water, flowing in some deeper or lower parts of the lands, which are called inland swamps, and extend inland into the country from 15 to 25 miles. The intermediate lands between these creeks and rivers are of an inferior quality. Here and there ridges of a better kind of soil are interspersed on which the oak and hickory flourish. Minerals. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, limestone, granite, and marble. Manf. Cotton, leather, and hardware. Exp. The chief articles are cotton, which may be considered to be the great staple of the state; rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle, beeswax, corn, and live stock. Imp. W. India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the southern states are imported cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, &c. Pop. 1,057,286, of whom 465,000 are coloured. Lat. between 30° 30' and 35° N. Lon. between 80° 48' and 84° 41' W.—Georgia was settled in the year 1733, by about a hundred adventurers under General Oglethorpe. After struggling for about 30 years with the usual obstacle of Indian hostility, the state began at last to flourish and has ever since increased in stability and importance. It was one of the thirteen districts that formed the United States at the declaration of independence in 1776. In 1817 and 1819 the states of

# THE DICTIONARY

## Georgia, Gulf of

Mississippi and Alabama were taken out of it, and Georgia was contracted to its present limits. It seceded from the United States and became one of the Confederate States of America, January 19th, 1861; but upon the defeat of the Southern Confederacy it was readmitted into the federation of the United States in 1865.

GEORGIA, GULF OF, an inlet on the N.W. coast of America, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland, in *lat.* 49° N.; *lon.* 124° W. It communicates with the Pacific by the strait of St. Juan de Fuca on the S., and by Queen Charlotte's Sound on the N.

GEORGIA, NEW, or SOUTH GEORGIA, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. *Lat.* 54° 30' S. *Lon.* 37° W.

GEORGIAN BAY. (See HURON, LAKE.)

GEORGIANA, *gor'-je-a-na*, a county of Eastern Australia, New South Wales, traversed by the Abercrombie river and its affluents. On the banks of the former gold has been found.

GEORGEVSK, *gai'-or-ge-vesk*, a fortified town in the government of the Caucasus, belonging to Russia, 90 miles S.E. from Stavropol. *Pop.* 3000, mostly Cossacks.

GERA, *geer'-a*, a walled town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss, on the White Elster, 35 miles S.W. from Leipsic. The streets are regular, and it has several churches, hospitals, a gymnasium, orphan asylum, public library, and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton cloths, hats, tobacco, carriages, earthenware pipes, and leather. *Pop.* 14,208.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, *zhair'-be-ai*, one of the Cevennes mountains, in the department of Ardèche, France, 20 miles from Privas. *Height* of summit, 5125 feet above the level of the sea.

GERMAIN, St., *zhair'-mä*, the name of numerous parishes, villages, and towns of France, with populations varying between 1000 and 4000.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St., a well-built town of France, on the Seine, 10 miles N.W. from Paris. The houses are in general good; the streets wide, regular, and well paved. The town also possesses several handsome squares; but the object of greatest interest to the traveller, is the magnificent terrace on the side of the river, upwards of two miles long, and affording a delightful panoramic view, of nearly 15 miles in extent. The ancient château or castle, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious but heavy building, chiefly of brick; there is an orphan school in the town for daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. *Manf.* Woollen goods, horsehair-cloth, cotton, and leather. *Pop.* 12,263.—James II. of England died in the château of this place in 1701.

GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA, *jer'-man*, an extensive sea on the N.W. coast of Europe, bounded S. by the Strait of Dover, and N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands. By the Danes it is called the West Sea, in consequence of their position. It receives the Thames, Rhine, Scheldt, Ems, Elbe, Eider, Glommen, and Weser.

GERMANY, *jer'-ma-ne* (German, DEUTSCHLAND, *doitch'-land*), the name given to a large portion of Central Europe, bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary and Italy, and W. by Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Holland. *Ext.* 695 miles long, from N. to S., and 638 broad, from E. to

## Germany

W. *Area.* 244,634 square miles. *Political Divisions.* The following table gives the names and designations of the various states which comprise the Germanic confederation, with the number of votes which each has in the Diet. Their areas and populations are given under their respective headings in this work.

STATES.	DESIGNATION.	VOTES
Anhalt-Bernburg .....	Duchy	1
AUSTRIA—		
Archduchies .....	Empire	4
Styria .....		
Carinthia and Carniola		
Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and		
Salzburg .....		
Bohemia .....	Duchies of Auschmitz	1
Moravia and Silesia ...		
Duchies of Auschmitz	and Zator, in Galicia)	1
Baden .....		
Bavaria .....	Grand Duchy	3
Bremen .....	Kingdom	4
Brunswick .....	Free City	1
Frankfort .....	Duchy	2
Hamburg .....	Free City	1
Hanover .....	Free City	1
Hesse-Cassel .....	Kingdom	4
Hesse-Darmstadt .....	Electorate	3
Hesse-Homburg .....	Grand Duchy	3
Lichtenstein .....	Landgraviate	1
Lippe-Detmold .....	Duchy	1
Lubeck .....	Duchy	1
Luxembourg and Limburg	Free City	1
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ...	Grand Duchy	3
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	"	2
Nassau .....	"	1
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	Duchy	2
PRUSSIA—		
Brandenburg and Nie-	Kingdom	4
derlausitz .....		
Pomerania with Rugen		
Silesia and Glatz .....		
Oberlausitz .....		
Saxony, Thuringia, and	Altmark .....	1
Westphalia, Munster,		
and part of Osnaburg,	Lower Rhine, Juliers,	1
Cleves and Berg .....		
Reuss Greiz .....	Principality	1
Reuss Schleiz .....	"	1
Saxony .....	Kingdom	4
Saxe-Altenburg .....	Duchy	1
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha .....	"	1
Saxe-Meiningen .....	"	1
Schleswig-Holstein .....	Dukedom	3
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach ...	Duchy	1
Schaumburg-Lippe .....	Principality	1
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ...	"	1
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	"	1
Waldeck .....	"	1
Wurtemberg .....	Kingdom	4
		65

Of the above states, almost all belong to the Zollverein, or Customs League. *Desc.* Germany is physically divided into two great portions, the N. and S. The line of separation is along the great range of mountains, beginning



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Germany

with the Westerwald in Westphalia, and traversing Hesse-Cassel, the S. of Saxony, and Silesia, until it ends in the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary. This is called the Sudetic chain. Almost all the land lying to the N. of this is flat, and all the rivers have a northerly direction, without meeting with any formidable impediment, until they reach the level of the German Ocean or Baltic. S. Germany is much more diversified; consisting partly of extensive plains, but also traversed by vast ranges of mountains. Indeed, the surface of Germany might not inappropriately be divided into four regions: 1. A mountainous region in the S.E. 2. A hilly region in the central part. 3. An extensive plain in the N., stretching to the Baltic and North seas. 4. A table-land, much more limited than any of the other regions, which forms the plain of S. Bavaria. *Rivers.* It is computed that there are no less than fifty navigable rivers; while seven, viz., the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, the Weser, the Elbe, the Ems, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. There are, besides these, the tributaries to the Rhine, as the Neckar, Lahn, Ruhr, Moselle, and Lippé. The Rhine is one of the most rapid of the European rivers, and the Oder one of the most sluggish. Byron describes the exhibition which "Maternal Nature" makes on the banks of the Rhine as beautiful in the extreme. There, he says, is to be seen,—

"A blending of all beauties, streams and dells,  
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain,  
vine,  
And chiefless castles, breathing stern fare-  
wells,  
From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly  
dwells."

*Lakes.* Not numerous; but it contains upwards of 1000 mineral springs and baths. The most noted of these, in Europe, are at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia; Toeplitz and Carlsbad, in Bohemia; Baden-Baden; Wiesbaden and Selters, in Nassau; and Baden in Austria. *Forests.* Extensive on all the mountain-ranges; more than a third of the country being covered with wood. *Zoology.* The bear, the lynx, wolf, fox, marten, and weasel, the chamois in the Alpine regions, and game of every description in most parts: waterfowl are especially plentiful in the north, and fish abound in the rivers. Domestic animals of every kind are abundant. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy; but it varies greatly in different parts. In the N.W. the cold of the long winters is so severe that the rivers and lakes are, for months together, covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded waggons. *Pro.* The latitude of the N. of Germany being the same as that of Britain, its natural products are similar to those of our own country, consisting chiefly of wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn, with flax, madder, rapeseed, and hops. A great deal of buckwheat is grown, but agriculture is very backward, particularly in the south. Wine, though less generally made in Germany than in France, is very good in particular districts. The vine was introduced by the Romans, and is cultivated chiefly in the valley of the middle Rhine; on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Main, Moselle, and Neckar. Aniseed, liquorice, coriander, sugar, and beet-root, are also cultivated. The fruit-trees comprise the

## Germany

apple, pear, apricot, walnut, almond, and chestnut. *Minerals.* Abundant; iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, cobalt, bismuth, quicksilver, salt, and coal. Bavaria has not only mines of metal, but is, as well as the duchy of Saltzburg, very rich in salt-mines. The mines of Idria, in Carniola, yield large quantities of quicksilver. Fullers' earth and porcelain clay are also found. Marble is quarried in various parts of Germany; coal in Westphalia, Saxony, and other provinces. The iron of Styria, sometimes called native steel, is the best in Europe, and the supply of peat for fuel in the N. is inexhaustible. *Manf.* Linen, in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, not only for home consumption, but for exportation to the S. of Europe, and to America. It is the most important of the manufactures of Germany. The others consist of cotton and woollen goods, hardware, glass, musical instruments, leather, wooden clocks, and toys. Great ingenuity is displayed in making articles of wood, ivory, and steel, toys, and trinkets. Saxony, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and Bohemia, are the principal seats of manufacture. *Imp.* The great imports of Germany are colonial produce from America and the E. Indies; wine from France and Spain; cotton and hardware from England. With the exception of the United States, Germany takes more English manufactures than any other country. The chief trading cities are Vienna, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Breslau, Leipsic, Augsburg, and Nuremberg; to these are to be added, in the second class, Stralsund and Stettin, on the Baltic, and in the interior, Magdeburg, Ulm, and Naumburg. *Exp.* Wool, timber, corn, and linen. *Language and Literature.* The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, and the country has been called the fatherland of thought. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is nowhere so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is especially encouraged—every man of letters is an author; they multiply books without number; thousands of suppositions and disputations are annually published, with which they overstock the fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic; for no man can be a graduate in their universities who has not published one disputation at least. Germany, among its multitudes of authors, has produced many learned men in every department of literature. *Rel.* Catholic and Protestant. Of Jews there are about 476,000. *Army,* about 500,000. Each state is bound to furnish one soldier for every 100 of its inhabitants as its contingent to the general force. *Navy.* None. *Gov.* The empire of Germany is a federal state, on a very large scale. It is governed by an assembly, called the Diet, consisting of representatives from all the states. The Diet is permanent, always sitting at Frankfort; but each state, in the management of its own affairs, is entirely independent. *Pop.* 45,013,034. *Lat.* between 44° 46' and 55° 53' N. *Lon.* between 6° and 20° E.—For a long time known under the name of Germania, this vast country was, after the invasion of the barbarians and the destruction of the Roman empire, divided between a number of independent races,—the Alemanni, Franks, Saxons, Slaves or Slavens, Avari, and others. Charlemagne conquered these various tribes, and incorporated them in his vast empire; but on his death, in 814, all these diverse elements, forcibly brought

Germany

together, soon separated, and the treaty of Verdun, signed in 843 by the sons of Louis-le-Débonnaire, gave birth to the kingdom of Germany. Separated from France and Italy after the dethronement of Charles the Fat, in 887, Germany was governed by princes of the Carolingian dynasty until 911. On the extinction of this family, the monarchy became elective, and the crown was conferred, in the same year, on Conrad I., duke of Franconia. Henry the Fowler succeeded in 918, and was the head of the House of Saxony, which gave five sovereigns to Germany, and renewed, in the person of Otto the Great, the empire of Charlemagne. Dating from this reign, the imperial crown, which had been worn alternately by the kings of France, Germany, and Italy, belonged exclusively to Germany, which now took the name of "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation." The Saxon dynasty added to the empire Lotharingia, Bohemia, and Italy; and to this family succeeded that of Franconia, which reigned from 1024 to 1125, and added the kingdom of Arles to the possessions of the empire, and especially signalized itself by its quarrels with the pope. The house of Suabia next succeeded, and, of this line, Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, from 1138 to 1190, raised the imperial power to its utmost height. After them, their successors, assailed by their powerful vassals and the popes, and frequently deposed, fell into the lowest depths of weakness. It was at this period that the internecine struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines occurred. On the death of Conrad IV., the long interregnum from 1254 to 1273 commenced, which ended in delivering Germany from anarchy. Rudolph of Hapsburg, from 1273 to 1291, began the establishment of the authority of the imperial crown; but under his successors, the influence of the grand feudatories and electors of the empire sensibly increased. Their rights were publicly sanctioned by the famous Golden Bull, or charter, granted by Charles IV. in 1356. In 1438 Albert of Hapsburg was elected emperor, and became the chief of the present house of Austria. Charles V., the 4th sovereign of this dynasty, was elected in 1519, and gloriously resuscitated the grandeur of the empire. Ferdinand, his brother, reigned after him with wisdom; and, until the reign of Ferdinand II., no change of importance occurred. Under him the "Thirty Years' War" began, which lasted from 1618 to 1648, and resulted in the humiliation of Germany, the supremacy of France, and the confirmation of the Lutheran religion. The reigns of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., were occupied with long wars with Louis XIV. and XV. of France; and the death of Charles, in 1740, gave rise to the "War of the Austrian Succession," which secured the throne to the husband of Maria Theresa, Charles's daughter, and thus placed on the throne a member of the house of Lorraine, in the person of Francis I. Finally, in 1806, the empire of Germany ceased to exist, on the abdication of Francis II., who only preserved his hereditary estates, and assumed the title of the emperor of Austria. Most of the small states which had formerly comprised the empire, were united at this time under the title of the "Confederation of the Rhine"—a federal body over which Napoleon I. presided. But the treaties of 1815 changed this arrangement, and in place of this confederation the "Germanic Confederation" was organized, which was placed

Gex

under the protectorate of the emperor of Austria. Each of the German states now became independent, as far as its internal government was concerned, and German unity existed only in regard to its intercourse with foreign powers. The functions of the Diet, under the existing state of affairs, are reduced to three principal points—1. The maintenance of the independence of the federal states. 2. The maintenance of peace between the federal states. 3. Intervention to re-establish order and peace, when serious disputes occur in any of the federal states between the sovereign and the people.

GERONA, *jai-ro'-na*, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Oña and the Ter, the latter of which flows through the town, 50 miles N.E. from Barcelona. It is built in the form of a triangle, at the foot of a steep mountain, and is surrounded by walls, flanked with fortifications, and covered by a fort erected on a hill to the N. of the town. The streets are narrow and winding, but the houses are tolerably good. It has a college and many schools, and the architecture of its cathedral is extremely beautiful. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 8175.—It was taken by the French under Augereau, in 1809.—THE PROVINCE of Gerona is fertile, and has an area of 2271 square miles, and a population of 310,970.

GERs, *zhair*, a department in the S.W. of France, formerly part of the old province of Gascony, lying between the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Landes. *Area.* 2425 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Pyrenees. *Rivers.* The Gers, Gimone, Baise, Adour, and Save. *Pro.* A large portion of the soil consists of heaths and waste land, and the products are not considerable. The usual grain crops are grown, and grapes are produced, from which a peculiar kind of wine is made that is converted into Armagnac brandy. Hogs and poultry are plentiful, and many mules are reared. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 293,931.

GERs, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees, and, after a course of about 80 miles, uniting with the Garonne at Agen.

GERSAU, *zhair'-so*, a town in the Swiss canton of Schwyz, 7 miles S.W. from Schwyz, on the Lake of Lucerne. *Pop.* 1500.—The small territory belonging to this town formed an independent state from about the close of the 14th to the end of the 18th century.

GERVATS, *St.*, *zhair'-vai*, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

GERVATS, *St.*, a town of the department of Upper Savoy, on the Arve, 19 miles S.E. from Bonneville. *Pop.* 500, parish inclusive.

GESECKE, *ge-seck'-e(r)*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles N.E. from Arnberg. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 3300. It is a station on the Westphalian Railway.

GEVAUDAN, *zhai'-vo-da*, an old division of France, in the province of Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Lozère and Upper Loire.

GEX, *gex*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ain, 10 miles N.W. from Geneva. It lies on the E. side of the Jura mountains, and belonged to Switzerland from 1601 to the commencement of the present century. It has an active trade in corn, wool, and Gruyère cheese. *Pop.* 2602.



## Geyer

**GEYER**, *gi'-er*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 20 miles S.E. from the town of that name. *Manf.* Cotton goods; there are some mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3500.

**GEYSERS**, *gi'-sers*, a name given to some remarkable hot springs in Iceland, which *see*.

**GHADAMES**. (*See* GADAMES.)

**GHARA**, *gor'-ra*, or **GURRA**, *gar'-a*, the name given to the river formed by the junction of the streams Beas and Sutlej, in the Punjab, Hindostan, from their confluence to the point where the main river enters the Chenaub, in *lat.* 29° 16' N., *lon.* 71° 8' E. *Length*, 300 miles.

**GHARMY**, *gar'-me*, a village in the Libyan desert, Egypt, near the site of an ancient temple of Jupiter Ammon.

**GHAUTS**, *eastern and western*, *gawts*, a term signifying a pass through mountains, and especially applied to two ranges of hills which run nearly N. and S. through the peninsula of India. The Western Ghauts have peaks which rise to the height of 6000 or 7000 feet; while the Eastern Ghauts preserve an average height of 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

**GHAZEEPORE**, *gaz-e-por'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, with a fertile soil, which yields two crops a year. *Area*. 2190 miles. *Pro.* In June, crops, consisting of maize, rice, pulse, indigo, and oil-seed, are sown; while in the rainy season wheat, barley, sugar, opium, tobacco, and cotton, are sown, and gathered in summer. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 17' and 26° N. *Lon.* between 83° 8' and 84° 40' E.—This district was annexed to British India in 1775.—The Town of the same name is 45 miles N.E. from Benares, and contains the ruined Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan. *Pop.* 7000.—Here is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died in this town in 1805.

**GHEEL**, *geel*, a town of Belgium, 25 miles S.E. from Antwerp. *Manf.* Chiefly lace; there are some large distilleries and extensive rope-walks in the town. *Pop.* 7400.

**GHELENDJIK**, *ge-len-jik'*, a bay and seaport of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 44 miles S.E. from Anapa. The harbour is good, and the bay is a mile wide at its entrance. *Lat.* 44° 30' N. *Lon.* 38° 3' E.

**GHEUT**, *gent* (in French, **GAND**, *gang*), a fortified city of Belgium, the capital of East Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, at its confluence with the Lys, 30 miles N.W. from Brussels. These rivers, with two smaller streams (the Lievre and the More), and a number of navigable canals, divide the town into no less than 26 islands, which are joined together by a great number of wooden bridges. The town is surrounded by walls, about eight miles in circuit, and entered by seven gates. A large proportion, however, of the space inclosed is occupied, not by buildings, but by gardens, orchards, and corn-fields, as well as by the canals and rivers. Most of the canals are bordered by magnificent quays; and some of them with beautiful rows of trees, forming agreeable promenades. The streets are in general wide and straight; but some of them are narrow, and do not admit of two carriages passing abreast. The houses are large, but not elegant. Among the objects of curiosity are the ramparts, which occupy a prominent place, from their great extent, and the delightful promenades which they afford. The public squares are thirteen in number, and the principal one, called the "Friday Market," in

## Ghilan

which the chief weekly markets are held, contains a statue of the emperor Charles V. Among the public buildings, the cathedral, dedicated to St. Bavon, is worthy of attention, not so much on account of its external appearance, as for the splendour and richness of its interior; the church of St. Michael, which contains a famous painting of the Crucifixion, by Van-Dyk, and the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter, are buildings which are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture. The inside of several of the churches in Ghent is of marble. Besides these, there are the town-hall, presenting a mixture of ancient and modern architecture, but still presenting an imposing appearance; the public library, the botanic garden, the citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, hospitals, the Grand Béguinage, a convent of great extent, the university, the royal college of Ghent, the "Beffroi," or belfry-tower, and an old gateway in the Place St. Pharaïde, part of a castle built in 868, which was the residence of the counts of Flanders. It has several academies for drawing and the fine arts, and a great provincial school. The citadel was built by Charles V., and is one of the largest in Europe. Ghent is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of the military commandant for Flanders. *Manf.* Lace of great fineness, cotton, linen, and, in a more limited degree, silk and woollen goods, soap, gold and silver stuffs, chemicals, cutlery, machinery, and leather. There are also several tan-yards, sugar-refineries, and paper-mills; but the staple trade of the town is cotton-weaving. A brisk trade in corn is likewise carried on; and it has a very active transit trade, being connected with Bruges and Termonde by ship canals. *Pop.* 120,134. *Lat.* 51° 2' N. *Lon.* 3° 44' E.—Ghent is the birthplace of Charles V.; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory, as he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built the citadel to keep them in subjection. Here, in 1576, the famous treaty called the Pacification of Ghent was concluded, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. The town has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1793; from which period to 1814 it was the capital of the department Scheldt. In 1814 a treaty between the United States and England was concluded at this place.

**GHERIAH**, *ge-re-a'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 16° 45' N. *Lon.* 73° 7' E.

**GHILAN**, *ge-lan'*, a beautiful province of Persia proper, extending along the S.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, and supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Shirvan to the N., Azerbaijan and part of Irak-Ajemi to the W., and Mazanderan to the S.E. *Ext.* About 200 miles long, and 150 broad. *General Desc.* The sea forms its boundary on one side, and, on the other, are high mountains covered with various sorts of fruit-trees. In the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which last the Persians are said to have a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, mulberry, box,



## Ghir

walnut-trees, and excellent fruits in abundance. *Pop.* Not known. The northern part of this province, called Tatish, forms a part of the Russian possessions S. of the Caucasus.

GHIR, or GHER, CAPE, *gir*, a headland in Morocco, 62 miles S.W. from Mogador. *Lat.* 30° 37' N. *Lon.* 9° 52' W.

GHIZER, *gi-ze(r)*, a town of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.W. from Cairo. Near this place is the great pyramid, covering 13 acres, and having a height of 460 feet, and the Sphinx, a figure of a beast with the head of a woman, hewn out of the solid rock.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE, *gi'-ne*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, built on a hill 7720 feet above the level of the sea, and 90 miles S.W. from Cabul. It was the capital of a powerful empire of the same name, and is sometimes called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. *Pop.* probably 10,000. *Lat.* 33° 34' N. *Lon.* 68° 18' E.—The old town of Ghuznee was destroyed in the 12th century, and the modern one stands on a site about 3 miles from the ruins of the other. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane in 1839. In 1842 the garrison surrendered to the Affghans, from whom, however, it was again taken, in the same year, by the British forces under General Nott.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE RIVER, rises about 10 miles from the above town, and after a course of 60 miles falls into a lake called Ab-istada.

GOGRA, or DEWAH GOGRA, *go'-gra*, a river of India and a tributary of the Ganges. It rises in *lat.* 30° 28' N., *lon.* 80° 40' E., at a height of nearly 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, and joins the Ganges in *lat.* 25° 43' N., *lon.* 84° 40' E. *Total length*, 600 miles.

GHORE, *gor*, a town and independent district of Afghanistan, 115 miles E. from Herat. It was the original possession of Mahmoud of Ghore, who founded the Affghan dynasty in the 12th century.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, *goo'-zel his'-sar*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 55 miles S.E. from Smyrna. *Pop.* about 30,000. (See AIDIN.)

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a remarkable natural promontory of basaltic rock, running out into the sea, on the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland, between Bengore Head and Port Rush. *Lat.* 55° 14' N. *Lon.* 6° 31' W.

GIARRETTA, or SIMETO, *gi-ar-ret'-ta*, a river of S. Italy, which, with its tributaries, waters the plain of Catania and the country W. of Mount Etna. It rises in the mountains, about 15 miles S.E. of Caronia, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Catania.

GIAT, *je'-at*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, 30 miles W. from Clermond Ferrand. *Pop.* 2300.

GIAVENNO, *je-a-ven'-no*, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, 16 miles S.W. from Turin. *Manf.* Linen, leather, iron-wire, and silk. *Pop.* 9000.

GIBRALTAR, *jib-ral'-tar*, a fortified seaport-town and garrison, occupying a promontory in the S. of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, 60 miles S.E. from Cadiz. It consists of a high and rocky mountain, the ancient "Mons Calpe," and one of the "pillars of Hercules," running from N. to S., about three miles in length, from half a mile to three-fourths in width, and 1600 feet

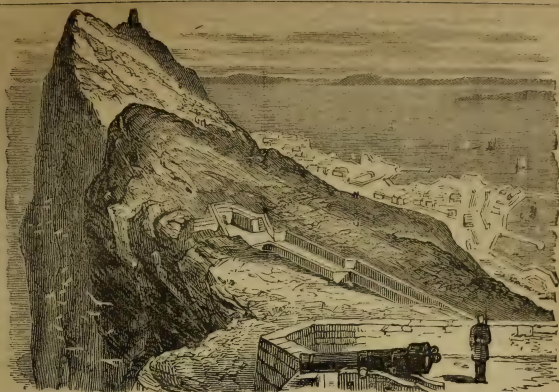
## Gibson Port

high. On the N. side is a sandy isthmus, about a mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth, which connects the "rock" with the continent. The N. front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the E. side is full of frightful precipices; while the S., being narrow and abrupt, presents scarcely any possibility of approach, even to an enemy in command of the sea. The garrison has never been attacked on either of these sides. There remains only the W. front, which is almost as abrupt as the others, but which may be approached by shipping from the bay, and presents a kind of *piéd à terre* in the level spot on which the town is built. Here, accordingly, have the efforts of assailants been directed, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The zoology of the rock comprises monkeys without tails, the only species of that animal that are found in a wild state in any part of Europe. There are also rabbits, woodcocks, and snakes. The Town stands at the foot of the promontory, on its N.W. side. Though it is strongly fortified, its chief protection is derived from the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which command both the isthmus and the approach by water. The houses have flat roofs and large bow windows; they are generally painted black, with a white strip to mark each story or floor; the black is intended to absorb and weaken the effect of the dazzling rays of the sun. One large street traverses almost the whole town; it is nearly half a mile in length, and full of shops. The chief public buildings are the navy hospital, the victualling office, the admiralty, the barracks, and the house of the lieutenant-governor. The places of worship are an English church, a Catholic chapel, and several synagogues; there are also a small but elegant theatre and a garrison library. The place is a general *entrepôt* for the manufactures of England, and other produce, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, rice, flour, wine, fruits, silk, and wax. *Pop.* 17,000, exclusive of the garrison. *Lat.* 36° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 21' W.—One of the important features of Gibraltar is the BAY, which is of great extent, and forms a convenient naval station, being protected from the more dangerous winds. The "rock" was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of Charles V. It was surprised by the English, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession, and it has been a British dependency from that time. It has since been repeatedly besieged; first in 1720, next in 1727, and lastly in 1779, when, under General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, it withstood a terrific siege by the French and Spaniards for upwards of three years.

GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF, forms the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, having Spain on the N., and Morocco in Africa on the S. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth varying from 19 to 23 miles. A strong current always runs through these straits, from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

GIBSON, two counties in the United States.—1. In Indiana, U.S., on the Wabash. *Area.* 512 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 660 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

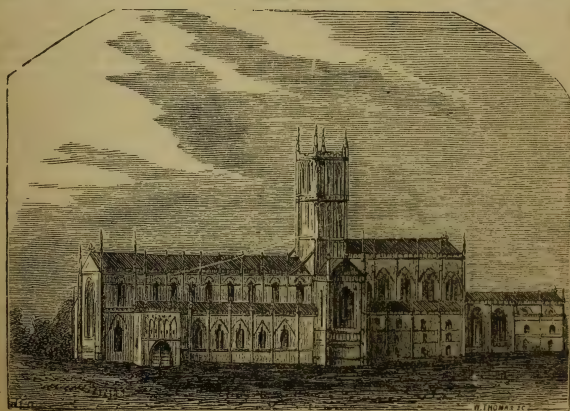
GIBSON PORT, a thriving town of the United States, situated on the Bayou Pierre, one of the channels through which the waters of the Mississippi are conveyed to the Gulf of Mexico.



GIBRALTAR.



GLASGOW.



GLoucester Cathedral.





## Gien

**GIEN**, *ge-ang*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 39 miles S.E. from Orleans. *Manf.* Serge and earthenware. *Pop.* 5500.

**GIENGEN**, *geeng'-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Brenz, 22 miles S.E. from Elwangen. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods and cutlery. *Pop.* 2000.—In its vicinity are the baths of Wildbad.

**GIESSEN**, *gees'-sen*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn, 32 miles N. from Frankfort. It has a castle, an arsenal, town-hall, observatory, and university. This last, under Baron Liebig, has become famous as a school of chemistry, and is attended by students from every part of Europe. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9331.—It has a station on the railway from Frankfort to Cassel.

**GIFFORD**, a village of Scotland, 4 miles S.E. from Haddington. *Pop.* 458.—John Knox, the great reformer, was born here in 1505.

**GIGGLESWICK**, *gig'-gels-wik*, a township and parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle. It has a grammar-school founded by Edward VI. Near it is Giggleswick Tarn, or lake. *Pop.* 3187.

**GIGHA**, *gig'-ha*, one of the Hebrides, lying 3 miles off the W. coast of Cantire in Argyshire. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 2 broad. *Pop.* 467.

**GIGLIO**, *ISOLA DI, geell'-ye-o*, a mountainous but fertile island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles S.W. from Mount Argentaro. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. *Pop.* 1788.

**GIJON**, *ge'-jone*, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, 18 miles N.E. from Oviedo. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, glass, tobacco, and hats. It has a considerable trade in fruit and nuts. *Pop.* 6500. *Lat.* 44° 55' N. *Lon.* 5° 44' W.

**GILA**, *Rio, je'-la*, a river of the United States, in New Mexico, rising in the Sierra de los Mimbres, and, after a course of 400 miles, discharging itself into the Gulf of California, in *lat.* 32° N., *lon.* 115° W.

**GILDAS**, *St., zhi'l'-da*, two parishes and villages in France, neither with a population above 1500. One of them, *St. GILDAS DE RUIS*, was the retreat of Abelard, in 1125.

**GILES**, *jiles*, two counties of the United States. 1. In the west part of Virginia. *Area.* 584 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—2. In West Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama. *Area.* 600 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000, of whom a third are coloured.

**GILES**, *St., in the fields*, a parish of Middlesex, situated in the centre of London. *Pop.* 36,684.

**GILES**, *St., zhi'l'-le*, a town of Belgium, E. Flanders, 20 miles N.E. from Ghent. *Pop.*, including the parish, 3500.

**GILLINGHAM**, *gil'-ling-ham*, a town in Kent, 2 miles N.E. from Chatham, and inhabited principally by persons belonging to the dock-yard. The streets are wide, and are kept remarkably clean. *Pop.* 14,608.—It is noted in history, for being the place where 600 Norman gentlemen, who came over in the retinue of the princes Alfred and Edward, were barbarously murdered, in the beginning of the 11th century, by Earl Godwin.—There is a village of this name in Dorsetshire, 4 miles N.W. from Shaftesbury. *Pop.* 3957. It is a station on the London and South Western Railway.

**GILSLAND**, *gils'-lånd*, a small town in Cumberland, 16 miles N.E. from Carlisle. It is

## Gironde

resorted to as a watering-place, and has several medicinal springs. It has a station on the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway.

**GILOLO**, or **HALMAHERA**, *ge-lo'-lo*, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. *Area.* Estimated at about 6000 square miles. *Desc.* It is of an extremely irregular form, consisting of four peninsulas, branching out, like the fingers of the human hand, from a central piece of land, and separated from each other by deep bays. It is mountainous and densely wooded. *Pro.* Nuts, fruits, spices, sago, cocoa, edible birds-nests, and gold dust. Horses, sheep, and cattle are reared. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* of the principal town, Gilolo, 1° 10' N. *Lon.* 125° 22' E.

**GINGEE**, *gin'-ge*, a strong town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, 85 miles S.W. from Madras. It stands on a mountain, the top of which is divided into three points, that are each crowned by a castle. *Pop.* Not known. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Great Mogul unsuccessfully besieged this place for a period of three years.—In 1750 it was taken by the French, who, in 1761, ceded it to the British.

**GIOJOSA**, *jo'-e-o-sa*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra I., 7 miles N.E. from Gerace. *Pop.* 8000.—Also a town of Sicily, 5 miles N.W. from Patti. *Pop.* 3500.

**GIORGIO**, *San, jo'-je-o*, the name of numerous villages and towns of Italy, with populations ranging between 1300 and 5000.

**GIOVANNI**, *San, jo-van'-ne*, the name of numerous villages and towns in Italy, with populations varying between 1400 and 9000.

**GROVENAZZO**, *jo'-vai-nat'-so*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and 10 miles N.W. from Bari. It is defended by a castle, and contains several churches and convents. *Manf.* Chiefly carpets. *Pop.* 8000.

**GIRDLENESS**, *gir'-del-ness*, a promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. from Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse in *lat.* 57° 8' N.; *lon.* 2° 3' W.

**GERGER**, *gir'-ge*, a large town in Upper Egypt, situated on the left bank of the river Nile, and 60 miles N.W. from Thebes. It has several mosques, and a cotton factory. *Pop.* about 6000. *Lat.* 37° 22' N. *Lon.* 31° 5' E.

**GERGENTI**, or **GERGENTI**, *jeer-jain'-te*, a city of Sicily, the chief town of a province of the same name, in the Val di Mazzara, situated 31 miles S.W. from Caltanissetta. It is near the site of the ancient Agrigentum, the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. The modern town, however, is not flourishing. It stands on a high hill, and commands a beautiful prospect; but it is neither clean nor regularly built. The harbour is at a considerable distance from the town, and is formed by a very fine mole, erected at the public expense in 1752. It is, however, the principal port in Sicily for the exportation of sulphur. *Pop.* 16,000. The District has an area of 890 square miles, with a population of 263,880. It is extremely fertile, and produces large quantities of corn, wine, and oil. Its mineral products consist of sulphur, salt, agates, naphtha, and bitumen.

**GIROX**, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 4 miles E. from Blaye. *Pop.* 1100.

**GIROUDE**, *zhe-rond'*, a department in the S.W. of France, having on its W. the Bay of Biscay, and inclosed on its other sides by the

# THE DICTIONARY

## Gironde

departments Landes, Lot-and-Garonne, Tarn, Charente, and Dordogne. *Area.* 3752 square miles. It is divided into six *arrondissements* named after their chief towns, Bordeaux, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, Bazas, and La Reole. *Desc.* In general flat, and interspersed with lagoons, but fertile on the banks of the Garonne, along which it extends. *Rivers.* The Garonne and Dordogne. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hemp, timber, and turpentine. Most of the grapes which produce claret are grown in this department. Its fisheries are important. *Manf.* Various, with a general trade. *Pop.* 667,193.—The political party of the Girondists that played an important part in the French Revolution takes its name from this department, as it was principally formed of deputies from this part of France.

GIRONDE, an estuary in the W. of France, formed by the union of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 6 miles.

GIRONS, *St.*, *zhel'-raung*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ariège, 22 miles W. from Foix. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 4576.

GIRVAN, *gir'-van*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The town is pleasantly situated on the Girvan, at its entrance into the Irish Sea, 18 miles S.W. from Ayr, and has a commodious harbour. *Pop.* of the parish, 7053.—The RIVER rises in the parish of Straiton, and falls into the Irish Sea opposite Ailsa Craig.

GISBURN, *gis'-burn*, a township and parish in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ribble, 12 miles S.W. from Skipton. *Pop.* 1756.—GISBURN PARK is in the neighbourhood, and contains a herd of wild cattle.

GISORS, *zhel'-sor*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 23 miles S.E. from Rouen. *Manf.* Woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 3654.

GIUGLIANO, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of S. Italy, province of Naples, 6 miles N.W. from the city of Naples. It is the capital of a district of the same name. It has a handsome castle, four churches, an hospital. *Pop.* 11,215.

GIULIANO, *San*, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 5 miles N.E. from Trapani. It has several convents, a great many churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. *Pop.* 10,500.—On the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of the temple of Venus, celebrated by Polybius, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers. The hill is called Mons Eryx.

GIURGEVO, *je-oor'-ge-vo*, a town and river-port of Wallachia, opposite Rustchuk, and about 40 miles S.W. from Bucharest, of which it is the port. It has a citadel, connected with the town by a bridge, and although a mean-looking place, is the most important town on the Wallachian side of the Danube. *Pop.* 7000.—In 1773 the Turks were defeated here by the Russians, who took it in 1811, and again in 1829, when its defences were levelled with the ground. In 1854 the Russians were defeated in its neighbourhood by the Turks.

GIVET, *zhel'-vai*, a fortified town of France, in the department Ardennes, 25 miles N.E. from Mezières, on the Belgian frontier. *Manf.* Glue, sealing-wax; and it has some breweries and tanneries. *Pop.* 6404.—This place was fortified by Vauban; the chief defensive works are Charle-

## Glammis

mont, the citadel, and the forts Notre Dame, and St. Hilaire.

GIVORS, *zhel'-vor*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 14 miles S. from Lyons. It is the centre of a coal-trade, and has numerous brick-fields in its neighbourhood, and glass works. *Pop.* 9352.

GIZEH. (See GHIZEH.)

GLACIERS, *gläs'-e-ers*, a name given to the extensive fields of ice found among the Alps of Switzerland, which are divided into the Lower and Upper Glaciers. The former occupy the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and are termed by the natives the Valleys of Ice; while the latter consist of vast masses spreading over the mountain slopes and summits. The Lower are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, while at the other they extend into the cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts, M. de Saussure found its general depth in the Glacier des Bois to be from 80 to 100 feet, but he does not disbelieve those who assert that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane of more or less acclivity. Where the plane is only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface is not so slippery as that of frozen rivers, but rough and granulated, and only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents; it is extremely porous, and full of small bubbles, and, consequently, not so compact as common ice. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits, owe their origin to the snow, which falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice, which forms the Lower Glaciers, but consists of a mixture of both: it contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it; and more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice. (See ALPS.)

GLADBACH, *glad'-bak*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the small river Niers, 16 miles W. from Düsseldorf. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods. It has both dyeing and bleaching fields. *Pop.* 4000.

GLADOVA, *glad'-o-va*, a town of Servia, situated 12 miles S.E. from New Orsova, immediately below a narrow part of the Danube, inclosed on either side by high and steep rocks, and called the "Iron Gate." It is a mean place, but it is the principal station of the Danube Steam-Navigation Company. About 3 miles below it are the remains of a bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, *gläds'-muir*, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, in which the battle of Gladsmuir, or Prestonpans was fought. *Pop.* 1945.

GLAMMIS, *gläm'-mis*, a village and parish of



## Glamorganshire

Scotland, in Forfarshire, 6 miles S.W. from Forfar. Near this place is Glammis Castle, in which is still shown the apartment in which Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034. *Manf.* Brown linen goods. *Pop.* 1980.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *glu-mor'-gan-sheer*, the most southern county of Wales, being bounded on the W. and S. by the Bristol Channel, and on its other sides by Carmarthen, Brecon, and Monmouth. *Area.* 855 square miles. *Desc.* The S. part, which comprehends the low land along the seacoast, and a district which extends for some miles into the interior, is termed the vale of Glamorgan, and is one of the most fertile parts of Wales. From this base, however, the land rises rapidly towards the N., forming itself into mountains of considerable elevation. *Rivers and Canals.* The principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Ely, Tawe, Avon, Neath, and the Loughor, which divides the county from Carmarthenshire. The principal canals are the Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath, the Swansea, and the Aberdare. *Pro.* The usual crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a rotation of the common green crops. Grazing is carried on to a great extent, and the horned cattle are much esteemed. The horses are handsome, strong, and active, and the sheep vie in form and quality with some of the best English breeds, and afford excellent wool. In the uplands large quantities of cheese and butter are produced; but it is its mineral riches that have, within the last century raised Glamorganshire to its present importance. *Minerals.* Ironstone, coal, limestone, and small quantities of lead and copper. The coal not only supplies the numerous iron-works of the county, but furnishes an important article of export trade, and draws also to its neighbourhood immense establishments for the smelting of copper, the ore being transported for this purpose from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland; the iron is also exported in great quantities, and affords at the same time the materials for extensive tin-plate manufactories, the tin being also brought from Cornwall. The principal iron-works are at Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, and Dowlais, and there are large smelting works in the vales of Neath and Swansea. Round these places are vast collieries, and numerous iron and copper works. *Manf.* Besides its iron-works, &c., these consist chiefly of earthenware, woollen goods, and soap. *Pop.* 317,752.

GLANDFORD BRIGG, *glan-d'ford brig*, a market town of England, in Lincolnshire, 24 miles N.W. from Lincoln. It has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school. The corn exchange is a handsome building, and the town possesses an active trade in corn and timber. *Pop.* 1704.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, *glu'-roos*, a canton of Switzerland, inclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schwyz. *Area.* 265 square miles. *General Desc.* Cold and mountainous, but productive in cattle, cheese, butter, and fruit, and affording a large variety of uncommon plants, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifications, and large slates. It consists of the valley of the river Linth, and its tributaries, and, except on the N., is inclosed by high mountain-ranges; the Dodberg, at its S. extremity, attaining an elevation of 11,900 feet, and being one of the highest summits in E. Switzerland. *Pop.* 33,363, of whom about 27,000 are Protestants.

GLARUS, the capital of the above canton, is

## Glasgow

situated near the Linth, about 30 miles S.E. from Lucerne. It has a town-hall, free-school, hospital, and public library. *Pop.* 4797. *Lat.* 47° 2' N. *Lon.* 9° 4' E.

GLASGOW, *glas'-go*, a city of Scotland, situated in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and chiefly built on a gentle declivity, which slopes towards the river Clyde, 43 miles S.W. from Edinburgh. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, its origin being generally attributed to St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who is said to have founded a bishopric here in 560, which was erected into an archiepiscopal see in 1484. The principal part of the city occupies a plain on the N. side of the Clyde. A long line of streets run through the length of the town from E. to W. and are termed respectively the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyll Street. The town contains several large and elegant squares, and has many public buildings, of which the most celebrated is the cathedral of St. Mungo, at the N. end of the High Street, a splendid edifice, and perhaps the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture that is to be found in Scotland. It was begun by John Achais, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued by successive bishops, until it was finished in the manner in which it at present remains. It was the intention of the founder to build this cathedral in the form of a cross, though the transverse part has not yet been erected. It is 320 feet along, 65 broad, and 90 feet high within the walls, with two large towers, on one of which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 220 feet in height. Immediately behind the cathedral is the Neropolis, laid out with great taste and elegance. Besides the cathedral, there are many other churches, of which the most remarkable are St. George's and St. Andrew's, both of which have very elegant fronts, with fine steeples. The College Church is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a clock and bell. The Tron Church was built in 1794, on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in 1793. Besides these, there are St. Enoch's Church, with a lofty and handsome steeple; the Barony Church; the Episcopal Chapel, immediately behind St. Andrew's Square; about 40 free churches, and numerous places of worship for nonconformists; besides 4 Roman Catholic chapels. In the High Street, not far from the cathedral, are the university or college buildings, and houses for the accommodation of the professors. This celebrated seminary was founded in 1450, by William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, and is well endowed with an annual income of about £20,000. It consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 8 professors, 14 regius professors, with an average number of 1000 students. It has a library of 60,000 volumes, and possesses the valuable museum of Dr. William Hunter, one of the best collections of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations and books in Europe; the medals alone being valued at £30,000. Besides these, there are the Andersonian university, a high school, mechanics' institute, Athenæum, gaol, court-house, bridewell, numerous banks, an exchange, a chamber of commerce, club-houses, barracks, and many charitable institutions; various hospitals for the sick and infirm, a lunatic asylum, a Magdalene asylum, besides charity schools. It also possesses two theatres, and several statues and monuments are erected



Glasgow, Port

in various parts of the city. Of the former, there is an equestrian statue of the queen, and another of the duke of Wellington. Among the numerous factories and works of different kinds at Glasgow may be mentioned the St. Rollox chemical works, the largest in the world, with a chimney 450 feet high. There are three large suburbs connected with the city—Gorbals, on the S.; Calton, on the E.; and Anderston, on the W. These are burghs of barony. *Manf.* Extensive. Those of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, were introduced about the year 1725, and superseded in a great measure in 1787 by the introduction of muslins. In 1730, the manufacture of green bottles was introduced; and flint glass and cudbear in 1777; in 1732 manufactories for inks and delft were established; in 1785 the dyeing of cottons in turkey-red colour was begun; and a manufactory of bandana handkerchiefs subsequently established, which raised the character of that branch of trade all over Europe. The West India trade afforded another outlet to the increasing capital of the city, and it is now celebrated for its great establishments for the cotton manufacture. It is also noted for its shipbuilding and engineering establishments, its chemical works, its type foundries, and for almost every other kind of production in the mechanical arts. The city having extended into large suburbs both to the N. and S., or Gorbals side of the Clyde, these are connected with the body of the city by three handsome stone bridges and a wooden suspension bridge. The Clyde is navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet water, as far as the lowest bridge, where the Broomielaw Quay commences, which extends W. from the foot of Jamaica Street along the river, which now admits ships of 2000 tons burthen. The wharfs and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. *Pop.* Within parliamentary boundary, 394,864; including suburbs, 446,639.—About the year 1175, Glasgow was erected into a free burgh by William (surnamed the Lion), king of Scotland. In 1450, James II. erected its city and barony into a regality, in favour of bishop Turnbull. In 1611, James VI. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal burgh, to be holden under his majesty in free burghage. In 1636, Charles I. granted further privileges, which were confirmed, with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. The communication of Glasgow with other parts is kept up by an immense number of magnificent steamboats. It was here that Watt first commenced to improve the steam-engine; and on the Clyde, the *Comet*, the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam, was launched in 1812. The city is connected by railway with all parts of the United Kingdom, and has numerous canals which afford the means of carrying on a traffic with the surrounding districts. It is the birthplace of many eminent men; among whom may be noticed Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, and Thomas Campbell, the poet.

GLASGOW, PORT, is situated on the left bank of the Clyde, in Renfrewshire, on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley Railway, 16 miles N.W. from Glasgow. The town is neatly built, and surrounded with many pleasant villas, encompassed with gardens. The harbour is judiciously planned, and the graving-dock is the first of the kind that was constructed in

Glatz

Scotland. The town was founded before the deepening of the Clyde, by the magistrates of Glasgow, to be the seaport of that city, as its name implies; and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants. Much of the trade, however, is now in the hands of its own inhabitants. Beside the parish church, there are several other places of public worship, public libraries, endowed and other schools, and branch banks. *Manf.* Coarse linens, sailcloth, and sugar-refining. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and it is the principal port on the Clyde for the importation of N. American timber. *Pop.* of town, about 7000.

GLASGOW, the capital of Barren county, Kentucky, U.S., 86 miles S. from Louisville. *Pop.* 400.

GLASNEVIN, *glas-ne'-vin*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, Leinster, 4 miles N.E. from Dublin. It has a botanic garden, belonging to the Dublin Royal Society. *Pop.* 1556.—In its cemetery rest the remains of the celebrated John Philpot Curran.

GLASTONBURY, *glas'-ton-ber'-re*, a town of England, in Somersetshire, 25 miles S.W. from the city of Bath. It consists principally of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from its abbey, formerly the most magnificent in the world, and covering an area of 60 acres. Its domains and revenue were immense. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the isle of Avalon, and no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter within its precincts without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots of Glastonbury, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for nearly 600 years. Richard Withering, the last, was condemned at Wells for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII., and acknowledge his supremacy, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to Tor Hill, a bleak and barren elevation close to the town, where he was hanged in his robes. Extensive ruins of the abbey, forming interesting memorials of bygone ages, still remain; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones, as every cottage in the neighbourhood has part of a pillar, door, or window adorning or sustaining its own meanness or fragility. The curious structure called the Abbot's Kitchen is, however, yet entire, and is remarkable for being built of stone, without any combustible material. Some fragments of the church and St. Joseph of Arimathea's chapel which still remain, are of great architectural beauty. There are also other structures of especial interest to the lover of antiquity, among which may be mentioned an ancient market cross; St. George's Inn, formerly the hospitium; the gate-house, now also an inn; and the hospital of St. John, founded in 1246. *Manf.* Gloves, but it has an export trade in slates, tiles, timber, and agricultural produce, by a canal that connects it with Bristol. *Pop.* 3593.—The old walls that remain are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole place is, at once, melancholy and venerable.

GLASTONBURY, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, U.S., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles below Hartford. *Manf.* Cotton and hardware. *Pop.* 4500.

GLATZ, or KLADESKO, *glatz*, a district belonging to Prussia, and forming part of the province

## Glatz

or government of Silesia. *Area.* 290 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with a thin stony soil, possessing little fertility. *Rivers.* The Neisse, and its tributaries. *Pop.* about 90,000.

GLATZ, the capital of the above district, built on both sides of the Neisse, in a narrow valley between two lofty hills, 50 miles S.W. from Breslau. It is strongly fortified, has several churches, a town-house, arsenals, barracks, gymnasium, some schools and an infirmary. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and the two parts of the town are connected by two bridges over the Neisse. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods; leather and carpets; it also has distilleries, mills, and tile-works. *Pop.* 10,000.—Glatz surrendered to the Prussians in 1742, and was taken by the Austrians in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. The celebrated Baron Trenck was confined in its fortress, but made his escape by leaping from the walls.

GLAUCHAU, *glou'-chow*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zurichau, on the Mulde, 54 miles S.W. from Dresden. It is well built, and contains a large castle. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloths, carpets, leather; the town also has a trade in corn. *Pop.* 11,000.

GLEIWITZ, *gli'-vitz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Klodnitz, 42 miles S.E. from Oppeln. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the royal iron foundries, but linen and woollen goods, and glass, are also manufactured. *Pop.* 9,000.

GLEN, *glen*, the name of two rivers in England. 1. In Northumberland, rising in the Cheviot hills, and joining the Till at Fenton.—2. In Lincolnshire, taking its rise among the fens, and entering Fosdyke Wash.

GLEN, a word signifying valley, which forms the first syllable of the names of many towns, parishes, and valleys in Scotland and Ireland.

GLENCoe, *glen'-ko*, a valley of Scotland, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, by a party of English soldiers, in 1692, in consequence of an order, signed by William III. in council, for that purpose, and issued contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. Many of the inhabitants had been in arms for James II. during his attempts to recover the crown of England. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "Dark torrent of Cona." There is but one solitary farmhouse within a distance of 10 miles; and no portion of the Highlands presents a scene of such gloomy, silent grandeur.

GLENDALOUGH, *glen'-da-lau*, "the seven churches," a beautiful valley of Ireland, in Wicklow, Leinster, 8 miles N.W. from Rathdrum. It is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and contains two lakes and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalough, which was formerly a bishopric with an episcopal jurisdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin.—There are several other places in Ireland to the names of which the word GLEN is prefixed, but of which there is nothing remarkable to record.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, *glen'-dormot*, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, lying partly within the limits of the town of Londonderry. *Pop.* 9964.

GLENELG RIVER, *gle-nelg'*, a stream of considerable size in Victoria, South Australia. It enters the Southern Ocean near lat. 30° S., lon. 141° E.

## Gloucestershire

GLENFINNAN, *glen'-fin'-nan*, a valley of Scotland, through which runs the river Finnan, from which it takes its name.

GLENLIVET, *glen'-liv'-et*, a valley of Scotland, in Banffshire, noted for its whisky. It lies 20 miles S.W. from Huntly, and contains lead and iron ore.

GLENROX, *glen'-roi*, a valley of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, Lochaber. It is famous for its "parallel roads," supposed to have been the shores of a former lake which had several distinct epochs of subsidence.

GLENSEE, SPITAL OF, *glen'-she*, a noted pass of the Grampian hills, in Scotland, 14 miles S. from Cupar-Angus, and S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

GLENSHIEL, *glen'-sheel*, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, where the Jacobites were defeated in 1719. *Pop.* 485.—There are several other places in Scotland to the names of which the prefix GLEN is attached, but of which there is nothing remarkable to record.

GLOCKNER (GROSS), *glok'-ner*, a mountain of Austria, in the Tyrol, and the highest point of the Noric Alps. *Height.* 12,956 feet above the level of the sea.

GLOGAU, *glo'-gou*, a strongly-fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, the capital of a circle of the same name, standing on the left bank of the Oder, 50 miles N.W. from Breslau. Its chief edifices are the garrison church, the Lutheran church and school, the synagogue, two hospitals, and a Protestant and Roman Catholic academy. An island formed by the Oder opposite the town, and connected with it by a bridge, is strongly fortified. *Manf.* Sugar, beet-root, tobacco, straw hats, cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 16,000, garrison inclusive.—The CIRCLE is watered by the Oder and several small streams. *Area.* 322 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile, producing corn, and affording excellent pasture for cattle. *Pop.* 73,000.

GLOMMEN, *glom'-men*, the principal river of Norway, rising in the table-land of the Dovrefjeld, and, after a course of 270 miles, falling into the Cattegat at Frederikstادت.

GLOSSOP, *glos'-sop*, a parish of England, in Derbyshire, 14 miles E. from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton, of which it is the principal seat in Derbyshire. It has, besides, woollen-mills, dyeing, bleaching, and paper-works, and some iron-foundries. *Pop.* 31,140.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *glos'-ter-sheer*, one of the western counties of England, situated along the vale of the Severn, bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; on the E. by Oxfordshire; on the S. by Berks, Somerset, and Wilts; and on the W. by the estuary of the Severn. *Area.* 1258 square miles. *Desc.* The county is diversified by hill, vale, and forest. The Severn and the Avon mark out an extensive vale of the richest soil, having the most genial climate, and being every way adapted to the culture of corn and fruit, and rearing cattle. This district is divided into Upper and Lower, or the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. On the west of the Severn, and entirely detached by it from the rest of the county, rises an elevated district occupied principally by the Forest of Dean; while on the east of the Severn, and parallel with it for the distance of 6 or 8 miles, the range of the Cotswold Hills runs through the whole of the county, from Bath, on the Lower,



## Gloucester

nearly to Eversham, on the Upper Avon, which is chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep. *Rivers.* The Severn, Wye, Isis, and Upper and Lower Avon. *Pro.* In the vale of Berkeley the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in dairy farming, and rearing cattle, while in the vale of Gloucester a great deal of corn is raised. Here all the Gloucester cheese is produced, with excellent butter; and, in the vale of Berkeley, all the double Gloucester or double Berkeley, which is much superior in quality. The produce of the orchard is also of considerable importance to the vale farmers, as great quantities of cider and of perry are made annually, and this manufacture extends into other parts of the county. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and limestone are the principal. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and even Bath in some degree. There are, besides, blue claystone, freestone of excellent quality, with stone tiles, on the Cotswold Hills, and paving-stones and grits in the forest. The mineral waters of Cheltenham and of Clifton have been long noted. *Manf.* Tin-plate, edge-tools, brass wire, wire cards, pins, and nails; but the most important are those of superfine broad-cloths of Spanish wool, thin worsted stuffs and carpets at Cirencester, stockings at Tewkesbury, rugs and blankets at Dursley, cotton at Stroud, and felt hats in some of the villages. One navigable canal connects, by means of the tunnel of Sapperton, the navigation of the Severn with that of the Thames. There are other canals in the county, which is connected by railway with Birmingham and London. *Pop.* 485,770.

GLoucester, or GLOSTER, the capital of the above county, stands on the Severn, 33 miles N.E. from Bristol. The Severn here divides itself into two branches, and forms the island of Alney, which is connected with both sides of the river by two bridges. The city consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting each other in the centre. The public buildings are handsome; but the chief object of interest is the cathedral of St. Peter, originally one of the finest Benedictine abbeys in the kingdom. It is remarkable for combining, in itself, the architecture of successive ages, the Norman and Saxon, with some of the finest examples of the different styles of Gothic architecture. A triennial musical festival is held in this cathedral alternately with Hereford and Worcester. There are handsome parish churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, and a synagogue; the college-school, the free grammar-school of St. Mary-le-Crypt, and other educational establishments; hospitals, four commodious market-houses, a custom-house, a theatre, a county-gaol, built on the site of the ancient castle, and a county-hall; an eye-infirmary, a lunatic asylum, a county infirmary, and a pump-room over a spa. *Manf.* Pins, sackcloth, cordage, cutlery, and soap. It has a considerable trade in timber, corn, and colonial produce by the Berkeley canal, which connects it with Bristol. The town is an episcopal see, having been erected into a bishopric in 1541. *Pop.* 16,512.—It is connected by railway with most of the principal towns of England. During some restorations that were effected in the chapter-house at Gloucester in 1859, discoveries were made possessing considerable antiquarian interest. Leland states that several persons of great eminence were buried in the chapter-house, and mentions the

## Goa

names of six persons painted in black letter on the walls. Leland died in 1552, and, in 1859, judicious and careful restoration not only confirmed the truth of his statements, but even added to their importance. On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there can now be traced, though very faintly, the following inscriptions:—"Hic jacet Rogerus Comes de Hereford." On the south wall, in a panel or niche, "Hic jacet Barnardus de Novo Mercato. Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis." In the adjoining panel, "Hic jacet Robart Cortus. Hic jacet Adam de Cadurcis." Of these inscriptions only three are to be found in the old record; but additional ones contain the most interesting name of all—we mean that of Robert Cortus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert, duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial. His effigy, in Irish oak, however, used to stand before the high altar; and, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert, duke of Normandy, was interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester cathedral.

GLoucester, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In New Jersey, U.S. *Area.* 287 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—2. In Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 243 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is also the name of several townships with populations varying between 2000 and 15,000.

GLUCHOV, *glod'-chof*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, on the Jesmen, 110 miles E. from Tchernigov. *Lat.* 51° 40' N. *Lon.* 34° 20' E. *Pop.* 9000. This was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman and the governors of Little Russia.

GLUCKSTADT, *glook'-stat*, a town of the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 23 miles N.W. from Hamburg. It is a regular and well-built place, with a harbour, a magazine, an arsenal, a foundry, a house of correction, a workhouse, and a school of navigation. It has two Protestant churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Since 1830 it has been made a free port. *Pop.* 6145. It is in communication by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg.

GLYN, *glin*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area.* 625 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

GMUND, *gmoond*, the name of several towns in Germany, with populations varying between 160 and 7000. The most important is a town of Wurttemberg, in the circle of Jaxt, 27 miles E. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, jewellery, and toys. *Pop.* 7000.

GMUNDEN, *gmoon'-den*, a town of Upper Austria, in the circle of Traun, situated among the finest scenery in Austria. It stands on the Lake of Traun, 33 miles S.W. from Linz. *Pop.* 3500.

GNESEN, *gne'-sen*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Bromberg, 30 miles E. from Posen. It contains eleven churches, several convents, with a theological seminary, and is the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. *Pop.* 7500.

GOA, *go'a*, a district of India, belonging to the Portuguese. It lies in the province of Bejapoor, on the western coast. *Area.* 1100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pro.* Pepper, rice, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and salt. *Pop.* 315,000, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics. *Lat.* between 14° 54' and 15° 45' N. *Lon.* between 73° 45' and 74° 26' E.

GOA, a maritime city of India, and formerly



## Goalpara

the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. It is situated on an island about 24 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the Mandova river. It, in fact, consists of two cities,—Old Goa and New Goa. The former, however, is now nearly deserted, but it still contains many magnificent churches and excellent specimens of architecture. The viceroy and principal inhabitants reside in the new city, or Panjim, which is at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It possesses two harbours, well defended by various castles and batteries, mounting very heavy cannon. It still carries on an inconsiderable trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa; but it is fast falling to decay. *Pop.* of both towns, about 25,000. *Lat.* 15° 30' N. *Lon.* 73° 57' E.

**GOALPARA**, *go-al-pa'-ra*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area.* 3500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing cotton, sugar, tobacco, and mustard. *Pop.* 400,000. *Lat.* between 25° 40' and 26° 31' N. *Lon.* between 89° 42' and 91° 8' S. The chief town of the district, of the same name, is situated on the Brahmapootra, 288 miles N.E. from Calcutta. It has a trade with the Assamese. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 26° 8' N. *Lon.* 90° 38' E.

**GOAR, ST.**, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 15 miles S.E. from Coblenz. It is situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of St. Goarshausen, and on a mountain near it, is the strong castle called Katz. St. Goar has a considerable trade in wines and hides. *Pop.* 1500.

**GOAT ISLAND**, *gote*, occupies the centre of the falls of Niagara, in N. America. *Ext.* about 80 acres, connected by a bridge with the U.S. side of the country.—Another desolate island in the Pacific Ocean, about 4 miles from Juan Fernandez.—Also a small island in the Eastern Archipelago.

**GOBAIN, ST.**, *go'-bā*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 10 miles N.W. from Laon. It has a large looking-glass manufactory. *Pop.* 2261.

**GOBI**, or **COBI**, *go'-be*, a district in Central Asia, comprising a large part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. *Ext.* 1300 miles long, with a breadth varying from 400 to 800 miles. *Desc.* For the most part a sandy desert, bounded by rocks, and interspersed by a few oases. *Lat.* between 40° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 120° E.

**GODALMING**, *god'-al-ming*, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Wey, which is crossed here by a bridge, 5 miles S.W. from Guildford. *Manf.* Fleecy hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, stockings, gloves; with a trade in hops, coals, timber, and bark. *Pop.* 5773.

**GODAVERI**, *go-da'-ve-re*, a river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, about 70 miles N.E. from Bombay. On reaching Rajamundry, in the Northern Circars, it divides into two main branches, the left falling into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 16° 48' N., *lon.* 82° 23' E., and the right into the bay, in *lat.* 16° 18' N., *lon.* 81° 46' E.—In 1846 the directors of the East-India Company sanctioned the formation of a dam to command the delta of the river for the purpose of irrigation. *Length*, about 900 miles.

## Golborne

**GODMANCHESTER**, or **GUMCESTER**, *god'-man-ches-ter*, a large village of England, in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse, and forming a suburb of that town. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields abundance of corn. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with seventy new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for they held their land by that tenure. It has a school, called the free grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth. *Pop.* 2438.

**GODSTONE**, *god'-stone*, a parish of England, in Surrey, 25 miles E. from Guildford, 27 miles from London by the South-Eastern Railway, on which it has a station. *Pop.* 1853.—It has valuable sandstone-quarries.

**GODTHAAB**, *god'-tho-be*, a village of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. *Pop.* of the district, 800.—The first Danish colony in Greenland was established here in 1721 by Hans Egede, a Danish missionary. *Lat.* 64° 9' N. *Lon.* 52° W.

**GODWIN** or **GOODWIN SANDS** lie off the coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 miles, the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the main-land. These sands occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of King Harold. It afterwards was given to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury; but the abbot neglected to keep the wall that defended it from the sea in repair, and the whole tract was consequently submerged in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

**GOES**, *goos*, a town of Holland, in the island of South Beveland, with a harbour, on the Scheldt, 17 miles W. from Bergen-op-Zoom. It has docks for shipbuilding, and an active trade in salt, hops, and corn. *Pop.* 5500.

**GOETA-ELF**, or **GOTHA**, *ge(r)-tu-elf*, a river of Sweden, rising in Lake Werner, and, after a course of 50 miles, entering the Cattegat. Near its source are the falls of Trolhætta, to avoid which the canal of that name was cut.

**GOGMAOG HILLS**, *gog'-ma-gog*, a range of low hills situated 4 miles S.E. from Cambridge. On the summit are the remains of an ancient camp, with a triple entrenchment.

**GOHILWAR**, *go-hil-war*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. It is tributary to Britain, and is within the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad. *Desc.* Fertile; yielding most of the grains and fruits of India. *Pop.* 243,000. *Lat.* between 20° 50' and 22° N. *Lon.* between 71° 12' and 72° 11' E.

**GOHUD**, *go'-hood*, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, 55 miles S.E. from Agra. It is inclosed by walls, and has a citadel with lofty towers. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 26° 24' N. *Lon.* 78° 20' E.

**GOIL LOCH**, *goil*, a branch of Loch Long, in Argyshire, Scotland, running for 4 miles N. to the village of Lochgoilhead.

**GOJAM**, *go-jam*, a province of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Lake Tzana or Dembea. *Desc.* In some parts mountainous, and in others diversified by hill and dale, covered with grass and watered by tributaries of the Abai. *Pop.* Not known, but small. *Lat.* 10° to 11° N. *Lon.* 37° to 38° E.

**GOLBORNE**, *gol'-born*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Newton. *Pop.*

## Golcar

2776.—It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

**GOLCAR**, *gol'-kar*, a chapelry of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 5110.

**GOLCONDA**, *gol-kon'-da*, a town of Hindostan, strongly fortified both by nature and art, standing on a hill, 5 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. It was once noted for its diamonds. The black merchants usually buy parcels of ground, in which they search for these precious stones. They sometimes fail in meeting with any, and at others they find jewels of immense value. There are also mines of salt and fine iron in the neighbourhood, and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes are carried on in the city, which is now in a partially ruinous state. *Pop.* Not known.

**GOLDAU**, *gol'-do*, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles from Schwyz. It is at the foot of the Rossberg mountain, a landslip from which, in 1806, buried the former village of the same name, with several others.

**GOLDBERG**, *gold'-baire*, the name of two towns in Germany—1. In Prussian Silesia, on an affluent of the Oder, 12 miles S.W. from Leignitz. *Manf.* Woollens, gloves, and hosiery. *Pop.* 7500.—The French were defeated by the Prussians near this place in 1813.—2. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Lake of Goldberg, 25 miles S.E. from Schwerin, with baths in high reputation. *Pop.* 3000.

**GOLD COAST**, a maritime country of Guinea, in Western Africa, stretching along the coast from the river Volta on the E. to the mouth of the river Assine on the W., and bounded on the N. by Ashantee, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It includes several districts, in each of which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a considerable trade with the Europeans in gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. This country was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded a settlement at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English established themselves in it in 1664, and the Danish settlements on the coast were ceded to England in 1850. In 1862, the exports, consisting of palm oil, grain, gum, ivory, &c., were to the value of £91,836; the imports of cottons, beads, apparel, arms, hardwares, &c., were to the value of £140,149.

**GOLNITZ**, *gol'-nitz*, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zips, 20 miles S.W. from Eperies. It is the seat of a mining council, and has large iron-foundries, and factories of wire and cutlery. *Pop.* 5193.

**GOMBROON**, called also **BUNDER ABBAS**, *gom-broon'*, a seaport-town of Persia, on a bay of the Gulf of Ormuz, opposite the island of that name. It is the port of Shiraz, and of all the south of Persia, but is now greatly decayed. *Lat.* 27° 18' N. *Lon.* 56° 30' E. *Pop.* 5000.

**GOMERA**, *go-mair'-a*, one of the Canaries, consisting chiefly of one high mountain, which is covered with snow in winter, 18 miles S.W. from Teneriffe. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 9 broad. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys; producing corn, cotton, sugar, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* 11,700.

**GOMERSAL**, *gom'-er-sal*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5½ miles

## Goree

S.E. from Bradford. *Manf.* Principally woollen cloths. *Pop.* 11,230.

**GOMOR**, *go'-mor*, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a province of the same name, 180 miles from Vienna. It has a trade in wine and tobacco. *Pop.* 1000.—The PROVINCE has an area of 1694 square miles, with a population of 160,674.

**GONAIVE**, *LA, go-naiv'*, an island lying to the W. of Hayti, in the W. Indies, in the bay of Port au Prince. *Ext.* 36 miles long, with an average breadth of 8.

**GONAIVES**, *LES*, a town of Hayti, on a bay of the same name, 64 miles N.W. from Port au Prince. *Pop.* Not known.

**GONDAR**, *gon'-dar*, a city of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, 30 miles N.E. from Lake Tzana. The houses are only one story in height, built of clay, with conical roofs thatched with reeds. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 12° 30' N. *Lon.* 37° 40' E.

**GONDWANA**, *gond-wal'-na*, a wild tract of Central India, covered with jungle, and inhabited by wandering tribes, noted for their cruelty and ferocity, who live in a state of nudity. *Lat.* between 19° 50' and 24° 30' N. *Lon.* between 77° 38' and 87° 20' E.

**GONZAGA**, *gon-zal'-ga*, a town of Northern Italy, 14 miles S. from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk goods; a large fair is held here annually in September, for cattle and agricultural produce. *Pop.* 15,000.

**GOOD HOPE**. (See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

**GODWIN SANDS**. (See GODWIN.)

**GOOLE**, *gool*, a river-port town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 3 miles S. from Howden. It has extensive docks for coasting and merchant vessels, and an active trade in coal. *Pop.* 6000.

**GOOMTY**, or **GOOMTEE**, *goom-te'*, a river of Hindostan, rising in a morass, in *lat.* 28° 30' N., *lon.*, 80° 10' E., and entering the Ganges, 16 miles below Benares. There are so many dead bodies thrown into it, that its waters are unfit for use, except for the purposes of navigation and irrigation. *Length*, 480 miles.

**GOONASS PASS**, *goo'-nas*, a pass in Bussahir, across the S. range of the Himalaya mountains. *Height*, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea.

**GOOSE ISLAND**, *goose*, in the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles below the island of Orleans. Also a rocky islet in Bass Strait, Australia, on which a lighthouse is erected.

**GOOTY**, *goo'-te*, a strong fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 50 miles E. from Bellary. They stand on a mountain upwards of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* of civilians, 5000. *Lat.* 15° 6' N. *Lon.* 77° 42' E.

**GOPPINGEN**, *gop'-ping-en*, a neat town of Wurtemberg, 26 miles N.W. from Ulm. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, pottery-ware, and paper. *Pop.* 5100.

**GORBALS**, *gor'-bals*, a parish of Scotland, and suburb of Glasgow, on the S. side of the Clyde. *Pop.* 10,494.

**GORDON**, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*. 302 square miles. *Pop.* White and coloured, 10,000.

**GORE**, *gor*, a district of Upper Canada, in British N. America, bounded on the S. and W. by the districts London and Niagara, N. by York and Home, and E. by Lake Ontario. It is rich in minerals. *Pop.* 40,000.

**GOREE**, a town and small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, a little more than



## Gorgona

a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing, and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet. *Pop.* 3500, comprising 20 or 30 Europeans. *Lat.* 14° 36' N. *Lon.* 17° 22' W.—This island was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimegueu. It is now the bulwark of the possessions of the French in Africa, and the entrepôt for all the French trade with the opposite coast.

**GORGONA**, *gor-go'-na*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. It is nothing more than a wooded rock. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by about the same breadth.—Other two islands off the coast of S. America.

**GORING**, *gor'-ing*, the name of two parishes in England.—1. In Oxford. *Pop.* 947.—2. In Sussex. *Pop.* 535.

**GORITZ**, or **GORZ**, *gor'-ritz*, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Illyria, Austria, situated on the Isonzo, 20 miles N.W. from Trieste. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and occupies a site that is extremely picturesque. *Manf.* Chiefly leather, earthenware, confectionery, and rosoglio. *Pop.* 11,000.—Charles X. of France died here in 1836.

**GORKUM**, *gor'-kum*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, 22 miles S.E. from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 9000.—It has a trade in corn, vegetables, cheese, and butter, and there are yards for boat-building, and extensive rope-walks in the town.

**GORLITZ**, *gor'-litz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 50 miles from Dresden. The town is surrounded by walls, and entered by eleven gates; it has three suburbs, and several handsome buildings of a public character, including eight Protestant churches, a gymnasium, and some hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, and starch. *Pop.* 26,000.

**GORT**, *gort*, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, Connaught, 18 miles S.W. from Galway. It has a handsome parish church, and barracks for soldiers and police-constables, and a large market is held in it. *Pop.* 2102.

**GORTON**, *gor'-ton*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester, which city is supplied with water from a reservoir near it. *Pop.* 9897. A station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway.

**GORUCKPORE**, *gor-uk-por'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, inclosed by Nepal, Oude, Sarun, and Azimghur. *Area.* 7346 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, with a fertile soil, producing the usual grain crops, with maize, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. *Pop.* 2,400,000.—The **CHIEF TOWN** of the district is of the same name, and stands on the Raptee, 83 miles N.E. from Benares. *Pop.* 46,000. *Lat.* 26° 45' N. *Lon.* 83° 19' E.

**GOSLAR**, *gos'-lar*, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the Gosse, 44 miles S.E. from Hanover. It is an old place, with narrow streets and mean houses. *Manf.* Vitriol, carpets, leather, shot, and hardware. *Pop.* 7619. This place was formerly a free imperial city, a frequent residence of the German emperors, and also a seat of the German diets.

**GOSPORT**, *gos'-port*, a fortified seaport-town of England, in Hampshire. It is situated on a projecting point of land at the W. side of the

## Gothland

entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and is connected with Portsmouth by a floating bridge. On the S.W. is a commodious bay. It has numerous government works and magazines for supplying the wants of the navy; also extensive barracks for the accommodation of troops. The principal street extends W. from the harbour to the works, and contains many handsome houses. In the town is an extensive iron-foundry, for the manufacture of anchors and other articles required for shipping. To the S. of the town stands Haslar Royal Hospital, for sick and wounded seamen. *Pop.* 7789, mostly engaged in government navy works. It is a station on the London and South Western Railway.

**GOTHA**, *go'-ta*, a town of Central Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 14 miles S.W. from Erfurt. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, which is the usual residence of the sovereigns of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The palace also contains a valuable library, an arsenal, and an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, with a good picture gallery. There are several charitable establishments in the town, and many handsome public buildings, among which are seven churches, an arsenal, theatre, gymnasium, two town-halls, house of assembly and a lunatic asylum. *Manf.* Porcelain, woollen, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 16,609. Since 1764, the "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. The famous geographical establishment of Justus Perthes which has achieved a world-wide reputation for its maps, is in Gotha.—The **DUCHY** of Gotha forms part of Saxe-Coburg, and lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest. *Pop.* 112,417. (*See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.*)

**GOTHA CANAL**, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener and Wetter and the Baltic Sea with the Cattegat. *Length*, about 25 miles.

**GOTTHARD**, *St.* *go'-tard*, the name of an elevated tract in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri, Valais, Ticino, and the Grisons. It consists of a circular table-land, surrounded on all sides by some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. *Height*, from 8000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Ticino have their sources. The **PASS** OF **ST. GOTTHARD** is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. At its summit, 6976 feet high, is the hospice, where travellers are received and hospitably entertained. On the N. slope is the celebrated Devil's Bridge across the Reuss. The French and Russians had several combats here in 1799. The mountain group of St. Gotthard lies in *lat.* 46° 33' N., *lon.* 8° 35' E.

**GOTHLAND**, *gotl'-land*, a former division of Sweden, comprising all the country to the south of Lake Wener, having the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic for its maritime boundaries. It is now divided into 13 län or districts.—The province of **EAST GOTHLAND** is identical with the district Linköping; that of **WEST GOTHLAND** with the districts Mariestad, Wenersborg, and part of Göleborg. (*See SWEDEN.*)

**GOTHLAND**, an island of the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Sweden, and belonging to that kingdom. It forms, together with some very small islands that surround it, the district of Wisby. *Ext.* 80 miles long, and 30



Gottenburg

broad. *Area*. 1210 square miles. *Desc*. The island is hilly on the coast, but level and fertile in the interior. *Pro*. Corn, and excellent pasturage. Wisby is the capital. *Pop*. 50,137. *Lat*. 56° 54' to 57° 56' N. *Lon*. 18° 6' to 19° 6' E.

GOTTENBURG, or GOTHENBURG, *got'-ten-boorg*, a seaport-town of Sweden, situated 150 miles S.E. from Christiania, near the mouth of the large river called Gotha-Elf, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. The town is divided into Upper and Lower Gothenburg: the former is built upon adjacent rocks, rising to a height varying from 100 to 300 feet, while the latter stands in a marshy plain. Though perfectly level, the houses are all built upon piles. The principal street runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The town is also intersected with numerous canals, the banks of which are planted with trees. The Upper town, from its situation, is built with less regularity; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another in the form of an amphitheatre. The only considerable public edifices of Gottenburg are the exchange, the cathedral, and a magnificent church, built, since 1812, with stones from Scotland; an arsenal, town-hall, theatre, barracks, and hospital. It has, besides, several learned societies, a college, a public library, orphan asylum, some schools, and a few private collections of good paintings. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and is defended by three forts. *Manf*. Coarse linen and woollen stuffs, leather, sail-cloth, ropes, silk and cotton goods, soap, tobacco; also sugar-refineries. Iron and steel, furnished by the rich mines of Oermeland, form the principal exports; and, after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum. *Pop*. 33,504.

GOTTINGEN, *got'-ting-en*, a town in the south of Hanover, and capital of the province of Gottingen, 58 miles S.E. from Hanover. It stands in a pleasant valley, on a canal branching from the Leine. It was formerly fortified; but the walls are now demolished, and their site laid out in public walks. Gottingen is a place of antiquity, and was included some centuries ago in the list of Hanse towns; but its chief claim to notice arises from its celebrated university, founded by George II. in 1734, which embraces all the great departments of literature and science, and which was, till 1831, the principal of the German universities. To the university is attached a library, consisting of 400,000 volumes and 4000 MSS. In 1751, an academy of sciences was connected with the university, besides a museum, botanic garden, and various other institutions. The *Spruch Kollegium* is also attached to it, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gottingen has also a female high school. Its religious edifices consist of several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. *Manf*. Woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical instruments, and steel goods. *Pop*. 12,425. *Lat*. 51° 32' N. *Lon*. 9° 56' E.—Under the French empire, from 1807 to 1814, Gottingen was the capital of the department Leine.

GOTTLIEBEN, *got-le'-ben*, a small town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 3 miles W. from Constance. Its castle was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, and Jerome of Prague.

Graaf Reynet

GOUDA, or TER-GOUW, *gou'-da*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel, 12 miles N.E. from Rotterdam. The church of St. John the Baptist at Gouda, is one of the handsomest and largest in the country, and famous for its windows of painted glass. The great market-place is triangular in form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1449, standing in the centre. *Manf*. Woollens, tobacco, sailcloth, and cordage; the town also has a large trade in flax and cheese. *Pop*. 15,000.

GOUKCHA, GOTCHA, or SEVANG, LAKE OF, *gou'-tshar*, lies in Georgia, 30 miles E. from Erivan. *Ext*. 38 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 5 to 20. This lake furnishes fine fish, and contains the island of Sevang. *Height*. 5300 feet above the level of the sea.

GOURROCK, *gou'-rok*, a town of Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. from Greenock. *Pop*. 2076.

GOVAN, *go'-van*, a parish of Scotland, partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in Renfrewshire, with a village of the same name on the Clyde, 3 miles W. from Glasgow. *Pop*. 7637.

GOVERDHUN, *go-verd'-hun'*, a town of British India, in the North Western provinces, 12 miles W. from Muttra. It is famous for its connexion with legendary stories belonging to the Hindoo mythology. *Pop*. Not known.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, *gu'-er-nors*, an island of the United States, in the harbour of New York. *Area*. 70 acres. It is strongly fortified, and has barracks sufficiently large to accommodate 1000 men.

GOWER, or GWR, *goor*, a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting into the British Channel, and forming the W. part of Glamorganshire. *Ext*. 15 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Desc*. High and precipitous on the coast, with deeply indented shores. It is said that a colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. of this extremity, since the time of Henry I.

GOYANNA, *go-yan'-na*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna river, 25 miles N. from Pernambuco. *Pop*. 13,000.

GOYAZ, *go'-yaz*, the central province of Brazil, surrounded by the provinces San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Para, and Matto-Grosso. *Area*. Estimated at 320,000 square miles. *Desc*. Mountainous, and watered by the Tocantins and its tributaries. In the valleys the soil is fertile and produces maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and manioc. The fruits are the same as those that are grown in the South of Europe. Horned cattle are reared in innumerable herds. *Pop*. 180,000, mostly Indians. *Lat*. between 8° and 20° S. *Lon*. between 46° and 52° W.

GOYAZ, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, situated near the centre of the empire, 640 miles N.W. from Rio Janeiro. It was formerly called Villa Boa, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. *Pop*. 8000.

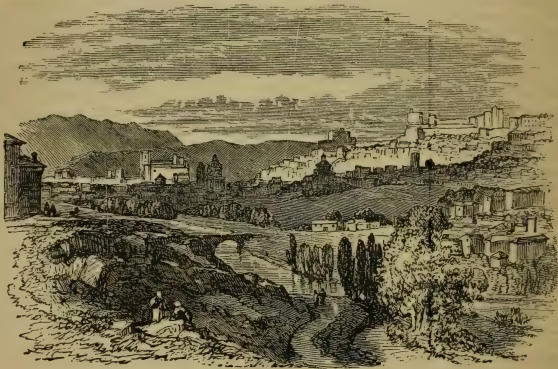
GOZO, *go'-zo*, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 4 miles N.W. from Malta. *Ext*. 9 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Desc*. Rocky, but fertile. *Pop*. 16,500.—There is, in this island, an old tower, which affords a good specimen of the Cyclopean architecture of the ancients. On the S.E. coast is Fort Chambray.

GRAAF REYNET, *graf*, a division of the eastern district of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. *Area*. Estimated at 8000 square miles. *Desc*. Mountainous, consisting almost entirely





GOSPORT.



GRANADA.



GRENOBLE.



## Grabow

of the Sneeuw-bergen, or Snow Mountains. It is well watered, fertile in the valleys, and the climate is healthy. *Pop.* 9000. Its **CHIEF TOWN**, of the same name, is situated on the Sunday River, 120 miles N.W. from Graham's Town. *Pop.* about 3500. *Lat.* 32° 5' S. *Lon.* 24° 57' E.

**GRABOW**, *gra'-bo*, the name of several towns in Germany, the largest 24 miles S.E. from Schwerin, on the railway between Berlin and Hamburg. *Pop.* 6000.

**GRACIAS-A-DIOS**, *gra'-the-as-a-de'-ose*, a town of Central America, in the state of Honduras, 50 miles N.W. from Comayagua. *Pop.* Unascertained.—Also the name of a **CAPE** on the Mosquito coast. *Lat.* 14° 59' N. *Lon.* 83° 12' W.

**GRACIOSA**, *gra-se-o'-sa*, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic. *Ext.* 20 miles long and 6 broad. *Pop.* 6000.—Its principal town is Santa Cruz.—Also one of the Canary Islands, small, and of little note.

**GRADISKA**, or **BERBIR**, *gra-dis'-ka*, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia, 20 miles N. from Banyaluka. *Pop.* 2000.—Also a small but strongly fortified town of Austria, on the Isonzo, 19 miles N.W. from Trieste. *Pop.* 1000.

**GRAFFENBERG**, *graf'-fen-bairg*, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau, about 36 miles N.W. from Troppau, famous for the hydropathic establishment of Vincent Priessnitz. *Pop.* 174.

**GRATTON**, *graf'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**GRATTON**, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire on the Connecticut river. *Area.* 1440 square miles. *Pop.* 43,000.—Also, the name of several towns in the United States, none of which have a population above 4000.

**GRAGNANO**, *gran-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Naples, standing in a plain, 19 miles S.E. from Naples. It contains several churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 11,243.

**GRAHAM LAND**, a large extent of continuous land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by Biscoe in 1832. *Lat.* 65° S. *Lon.* 60° W.

**GRAHAM'S TOWN**, the chief town of Albany, a division of the eastern district of Cape Colony, S. Africa, in a valley 25 miles from the sea, and 17 miles N.W. from Bathurst. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 33° 19' S. *Lon.* 26° 31' E.

**GRAMMONT**, *gram'-mont*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, on the Dender, 22 miles S.E. from Ghent. It is divided by that river into Upper and Lower Grammont. *Manf.* Linen, carpeting, and paper. *Pop.* 3300.

**GRAMPIANS**, *gräm'-pe-ans*, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which stretches along the southern front of the Highlands, and extends across the island, from the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. It then forms another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extending to the county of Moray and the borders of Inverness. Its loftiest summits are Ben Lomond in Dumbartonshire, Ben Ledi, Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, and Ben Voirlich, which are mentioned under their respective heads.

**GRAMPIANS**, a mountain range in Victoria. Its highest summit is Mount William, 4500 feet above the level of the sea, *Lat.* of the range,

## Granada, New

between 36° 52' and 37° 39' S. *Lon.* between 141° 20' and 142° 45' E.

**GRAMPOUND**, *gram-pound*, a market town of England, in Cornwall, formerly a parliamentary borough, 12 miles N.E. from Falmouth. *Pop.* 573.

**GRAN**, *gran*, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, rising in the Carpathians, about 8 miles N.W. from Dobschau, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Danube, opposite Gran.

**GRAN**, or **ESZTERGOM**, a free town of Hungary, and the capital of a county of the same name, situated at the confluence of the Danube and the Gran, 25 miles N.W. from Buda. It has a castle standing on the banks of the Danube, an archbishop's palace, a chapter-house, an hospital and gymnasium. *Manf.* Weaving and dyeing, with a large trade in wine. *Pop.* 8544.

**GRANADA**, or **GRENADA**, *grän'-a-da*, an old maritime province in the south of Spain, Andalusia. It is bounded on the E. by Murcia, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the other sides by Cordova, Jaen, and Seville. *Area.* 9625 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, the Sierra Nevada traversing its centre, and rising in the peak of Mulhagen to the height of nearly 11,700 feet above the level of the sea. It is now divided into the provinces of Almeria, Granada, and Malaga. *Pop.* 441,917.—The kingdom of Granada was the last possession of the Moors in Spain, and was taken from them by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

**GRANADA**, a city in the south of Spain, and the capital of the province of that name. It was the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, and stands on the Genil, 134 miles E. from Seville. The town is built in the form of a half moon, and its streets rise above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole being crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings, and having as a background the Sierra de Nevada, covered with snow. It is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four distinct quarters, including its suburbs. The river Darro runs between the two hills and traverses the town, after which it falls into the larger stream of the Genil, which flows outside the walls. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the numerous churches, the archbishop's palace, the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province, the university, the theatre, and several hospitals. The squares of La Plaza Mayor and La Bira-rambla are open and spacious, and contain many fine buildings, but the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra, and although, like the town, it is in a state of decay, its remains are in a sufficient state of preservation to bear witness to its original splendour. It commands a beautiful prospect; but a still finer view is obtained from another Moorish palace, called the Generalife, built on the opposite hill, and the retreat of the court during the heat of summer. *Manf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, gunpowder, salt-petre, paper, hats; and a trade in oil is carried on. *Pop.* 100,678. *Lat.* 37° 13' N. *Lon.* 3° 41' W.

**GRANADA, NEW**, a republic of S. America. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the province of Costa Rica, E. by Venezuela, W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Ecuador. *Area.* 521,948 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and traversed in the W. by the lofty ridges of the Andes. *Rivers.* The Atrato, Magdalena, and Cauca;

Granada

besides many other streams of considerable size. On the summits of the mountain ranges are extensive table-lands, nearly destitute of vegetation; whilst in the S.E. are wide plains, called *llanos*, upon which innumerable herds of wild cattle and horses feed and roam at large. *Lakes*. Maracaybo, and many others situated among the mountains. *Forests*. Immense, and abounding with all kinds of tropical vegetation. *Pro*. Wheat, and other kinds of grain, maize, cotton, plantains, tobacco, cacao, sugar. Among the trees are cedar, mahogany, fustic and other dye-woods. The cattle fed on the plains yield large quantities of hides and jerked beef. *Minerals*. Gold, silver, platinum, coal, copper, iron, tin, lead, rock-salt, and emeralds. *Manf*. Woollen and cotton stuffs, chiefly made for home consumption. *Pop*. 2,223,837. *Lat*. between the equator and 12° N. *Lon*. between 68° and 82° W.—This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499, and the first settlement was made on the Gulf of Darien in 1510. It became a republic in 1811, and in 1819 formed a part of the republic of Colombia, with Venezuela and Ecuador. This union, however, was dissolved in 1831, and since that time the affairs of the republic have frequently been in an unsettled state.

GRANADA, a city of the province of Nicaragua, on the shore of the lake of that name. *Pop*. estimated at 8000. *Lat*. 10° 12' N. *Lon*. 87° 46' W.

GRANARD, *grän'-ard*, a neat town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 11 miles N.E. from Longford. It has a barrack and market-house. *Manf*. Coarse linen. *Pop*. of parish, 6129; of town, 1671.

GRAND ISLAND is 3 miles above the falls of Niagara, in the United States. *Ext*. 9 miles long, by 5 broad, and for the most part covered with wood.

GRAND RIVER, a river of Michigan, U.S., which falls into Lake Michigan, after a course of 250 miles. Also a large river of Canada, which falls into Lake Erie at its N.E. extremity, near Sherbrooke. It is the name of other rivers of Canada and the United States.

GRANDE, *grand*, a river of Peru, a tributary of the Guapiri.—2. Of Brazil, running through the province of Bahia, and falling into the Rio Francisco, in *lat*. 11° 35' S.—3. Of Brazil, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat*. 15° 26' S.—4. Of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, entering the Indian Ocean in *lat*. 2° S.

GRANGEMOUTH, *grainj'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situated 3 miles N.E. from Falkirk, in the angle which is formed by the river Carron and the great canal which joins the firths of Forth and Clyde. It has a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wool, iron goods, hemp, timber, flax, and tallow. *Pop*. 1759. It is a station on the Grangemouth Branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

GRANTA, *grän'-ta*, a river of England. (See CAM.)

GRANTHAM, *gränt'-ham*, a borough and market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 23 miles S.W. from Lincoln. The town is neat and clean, and consists of four principal streets. The chief buildings are the church, celebrated for its spire, 273 feet high; several chapels for nonconformists, the gaol, theatre, union workhouse, free grammar-school, and guildhall, rebuilt in 1787, with the addition

Gratz

of a large assembly-room. The town has derived much benefit from a canal, begun in 1794, which extends from Grantham to the Trent. The town has a large trade in malt, corn, and coal. *Pop*. of Parliamentary borough, 11,121.—Sir Isaac Newton received his education at the free grammar-school of this town, previous to his entrance at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1858 a statue of the philosopher was erected here. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

GRANTON, *gränt'-on*, a village of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. There is a pier here 1700 feet long, and a breakwater, with a dock, and a patent slip, capable of drawing up vessels of 1400 tons. In 1842, her majesty Queen Victoria landed and re-embarked here, on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland. *Pop*. 465.

GRANVILLE, *gran'-veel*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of La Manche, on a rocky peninsula, 12 miles N.W. from Avranches. Its principal buildings are a citadel, church, hospital, a school of navigation, and public baths. The harbour is inclosed and protected by a mole. *Pop*. 17,180, mostly engaged in the oyster, cod, and whale fisheries. In 1695 this place was burned by the English, and, in 1793, it was besieged by the Vendéans. It has a large trade, particularly with the neighbouring island of Jersey, and many English reside here.

GRANVILLE, *grän'-vil*, a county of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area*. 624 square miles. *Pop*. 23,000, of whom nearly a half are coloured.—Also, the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

GRASLITZ, *gras'-litz*, a mining town of Bohemia, 88 miles N.W. from Prague. *Pop*. 5987.

GRASSE, *grass*, a neatly-built town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, 18 miles W. from Nice. It has a trade in silk, leather, soap, and liquors of different kinds; and large quantities of perfumery are made in the town. *Pop*. 12,015.

GRASSMERE, *grass'-meer*, a parish of England, in Westmoreland, 3 miles N.W. from Ambleside. Its village stands at the head of a lake of the same name, remarkable for its picturesque beauty. *Pop*. 2200.

GRAVILLE, or GRAVILLE, *gra'-veel*, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 3 miles N.E. from Havre. *Pop*. 1919.

GRATZ, or GRAZ, *gratz*, a town of Styria, Austria, on both sides of the river Mur, 90 miles S.W. from Vienna. This town owes its origin to the strength of its citadel, which is built on a very steep hill on the banks of the Mur. It has a university founded in 1558, a gymnasium, an episcopal seminary, several hospitals and asylums, a theatre, council-house, and observatory. The houses are of stone, and the town is generally well built. It has twenty-two churches and chapels, great and small, and several monasteries and nunneries: the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic structure, built in 1456. The most striking edifices in the place are St. Catherine's Chapel, erected as a mausoleum by the emperor Ferdinand II., and the Johanneum, which was founded by the Archduke John, in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures in Styria. *Manf*. Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, leather, iron, steel wares, rosoglio, &c. *Pop*. 63,176. *Lat*. 47° 4' N. *Lon*. 15° 26' E. It is



## Graudentz

connected by railway with Vienna, Trieste, and Cilly.

**GRAUDENTZ**, *grou-dentz'*, a fortified town of West Prussia, at the confluence of the Ossa and the Vistula, which is crossed at this point by a bridge of boats, 55 miles S. from Dantzic. It has one Protestant and five Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and a strong fortress. *Manf.* Woollen goods and tobacco. *Pop.* including the garrison, 10,100.

**GRAULHET**, *gro'-lai*, a parish and town of France, in the department Tarn, 10 miles N.E. from Lavaur. *Manf.* Linen goods, hemp, and leather. *Pop.* 6210.

**GRAVELINES**, *grav'-leen*, a fortified seaport-town of France, in the department Nord, 12 miles N.E. from Calais. It stands in a marshy plain protected from the sea by sand-hills or *dunes*, but which could easily be laid under water. It is a military town. *Pop.* 6424, mostly employed in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.—In 1558 a battle took place between the French and Flemish, when the latter, under Count Egmont, obtained a decisive victory.

**GRAVESEND**, *gravis'-end*, a market-town of England, in the county of Kent, on the south side of the river Thames, 20 miles S.E. from London. On the E. side of the town is a battery, and the numbers of vessels which usually lie at anchor in the channel, keep up a constant influx of seamen and strangers. It also has some bathing establishments, which draw additional visitors in the summer season; and, from these circumstances, this town presents a continued scene of bustle and activity. The chief trade of the town consists in furnishing vessels with stores of various kinds. The principal buildings are a church, custom-house, town-hall, union workhouse, theatre, and concert-room. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, and several chapels for nonconformists. The town and terrace piers are handsome structures, supported on arches of cast iron. *Manf.* Rope-making and shipbuilding is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. *Pop.* with Milton, 18,782. It is connected with London by railway and steamboats, and there is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. Rosherville gardens lie to the W. of the town.

**GRAVESEND**, a township of the United States, in King's county, Long Island, New York, 9 miles from New York. *Pop.* 1000.

**GRAVINA**, *gra-ve'-na*, an episcopal city of S. Italy, in the province of Naples, on a river of the same name, 35 miles S.W. from Bari. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, and some convents. *Pop.* 14,125.

**GRAY**, *grai*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, 29 miles S.W. from Vesoul. It has a communal college, public library, several churches, cavalry barracks, theatre, exchange, town-hall, and some hospitals. It has several mills of different kinds, and an active trade with Lyons, and other towns of France, in corn, wood, hay, wine, and iron. *Pop.* 6215.

**GRAYSON**, *grai'-son*, the name of three counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 700 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—2. In Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 494 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—3. In Texas, U.S. *Area.* 910 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

**GRAZALEMA**, *gra-tha-lai'-ma*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 49 miles N.E. from Cadiz. *Manf.*

## Greeco

Woollen and linen fabrics, soap, and leather. Its trade is chiefly in bacon and corn. *Pop.* 5000.

**GREATHAM**, *grai'-häm*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

**GREAT BRITAIN**, a collective name given to England and Wales, and Scotland, and adopted at the union of England and Scotland in 1707.

**GREAT ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Ireland, county of Cork. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 3 broad.

**GREAT ISLAND**, in Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

**GREAT SALT LAKE**, North America. (*See* UTAH.)

**GREAT SOUTH BAY**, a bay in the United States, on the south side of Long Island.

**GREECE**, or **HELLAS**, **KINGDOM OF**, *greece*, the ancient Græcia, a maritime country in the south-east of Europe. It is bounded on the N. by European Turkey, W. by the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. *Ext.* 210 miles long, by 160 broad. *Area.* 19,143 square miles; including the Ionian Islands and other islands belonging to Greece, 20,143. *Coast-line.* Extensive; consisting as Greece does of the Morea, the country called Hellas, N. of the gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina, all the Cyclades, some of the Sporades, and the Ionian Islands, it must necessarily not only have a great extent, but an irregular line of coast; for it may be regarded as nothing more than a series of islands and peninsulas. *Capes.* Marathon and Colonna, or Sunium, in Attica; Malea, Matapan, Gallo, Katakolo, and Kalogria, in the Morea. *Seas and Gulfs.* The Archipelago on the E., including the channels of Talanti, between the Eubœa and Northern Greece, and the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina; the Ionian Sea on the W., including the gulfs of Arta, Arcadia, Lepanto or Corinth, Patras, Koron, and Marathonis. *Islands.* Andros, Eubœa, Naxia, Milo, Santorin, Zea, Paros, Antiparos, Salamis, Syra, Skyro, Hydra, Ægina, and the Ionian Islands. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting from their scenery, but still more so from their connexion with ancient history and the classics. These ranges are connected with those of Turkey, the Pindus range traversing both countries. Between the extremity of Ceta and the sea is the celebrated pass of Thermopylæ, 5 miles long, and about 50 yards in width at its narrowest part, where Leonidas and his 300 Spartans were slain in defence of their country, 480 B.C. The possession of this pass, in a military point of view, is extremely important, as it is difficult to enter Greece by any other way from the north. Although the mountains are numerous, there are none of them above the snowline. Mount Guiona, a peak of the Ceta range, is the culminating point, and has an elevation of 8240 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Achelous, now called the Aspropotamo, the Peneus, the Alpheus, the Eurotas, the Spercheius, Cephisus, Ilissus, Inachus, Acheron, and the Pamisus. All the rest are insignificant streams. *Lakes.* Numerous; but none of them present any remarkable feature. Topolias is the largest, lying between Thebes and Boeotia. *Climate.* Temperate, and, on the whole, healthy, except in the neighbourhood of marshes, which, from the



Greece

neglect of agriculture throughout the country, have become numerous. *Zoology.* The bear, wolf, jackal, wild boar, and deer. The domestic animals are neither numerous, nor of good breeds. Asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which milk is procured, and cheese and butter are made, are the sheep and goat. *Forests.* Considerable. They consist mostly of pine, with a mixture of trees that afford hard wood, including the oak, in the mountainous districts, while in the plains the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with. *Pro.* Corn, cotton, silk, wool, rice, and tobacco. Bees are still kept, and their honey is the finest in the world. Agriculture is generally in a very backward state, and it is only in Thessaly and the south of Macedonia—countries belonging to Turkey, and lying on the northern border of Greece—that the vestiges of ancient industry are to be discovered. The Morea, though susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, is almost entirely neglected. It produces fruit in abundance, including figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, and currants. Melons are largely cultivated; but the olive takes precedence of every other article in Greece, and is much attended to. *Minerals.* Rich and varied, but little worked. *Manf.* Unimportant, the inhabitants being almost entirely a commercial and seafaring people. *Imp.* Cotton, and other manufactures, colonial produce, and coffee. *Exp.* Olive oil, wool, silk, figs, currants, and raw agricultural produce. *Army.* 364 officers, 7668 men, besides a body of gendarmerie of 542 officers, with 9547 men. *Navy.* Small, consisting chiefly of gunboats. *Rel.* Greek Church. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. The country is divided into eleven governments, called nomes. Three of these are in Hellas—Attica and Bœotia, Ætolia and Acarnania, Pthiotis and Phocis. Five are in the Morea—Achaia and Elis, Argolis and Corinth, Arcadia, Laconia, and Messina. Three in the islands—the Ionian Islands, the Cyclades, and Eubœa. The king exercises the power of the executive, and commands the army and the navy. *Pop.* including the Ionian Islands, 1,330,933. *Lat.* between 36° 23' and 39° 30' N. *Lon.* between 20° 45' and 26° E.—This country was formerly considered superior to every other part of the earth, on account of its salubrity and temperature, and also on account of the learning of its inhabitants, and their skill in the arts of painting and sculpture. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argives, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenes, Iones, Myrmidones, and Pelasgi, names derived, for the most part, from the appellations of different tribes. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, and Delphi. In the early ages, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; but the monarchical power gradually decreased, and the love of liberty led to the establishment of the republican form of government. No part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first, and, in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy, gave opportunity to their warriors, who afterwards ranked as heroes and demigods, to display their valour in the field of battle. The establishment of the Olympic games, and the simple reward of the conqueror, which was a laurel crown, contributed not a little to their aggrandisement.

Greenhithe

The austerity of their laws, and the discipline to which they were subjected in their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, and fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platœa, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, they became elated with their success, and then began to turn their arms one against the other. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were highly cultivated. The labours of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be connected with the military profession; their language became almost universal, and their country was the resort of the youths of the neighbouring states, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. They planted many colonies, and entirely peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy many settlements were also made. The spirit of Greece, however, was crushed by the Romans; and, in 1718, she became a Turkish province. In 1821 the ancient spirit seemed to have revived in the modern Greeks, and they determined to be free. The struggle was severe and protracted; but, by the interference of the great European powers, the Turks were forced to acknowledge Greece an independent state in 1829. In 1832, Otho of Bavaria was elected king, but his government proved detrimental to the interests of Greece and the development of her resources, and, in 1862, he was driven from the throne by a revolution, which was happily accomplished without bloodshed. The Greeks then unanimously desired to give the crown to Prince Alfred of England; but as this was contrary to the terms of the treaty between the three protecting powers, England, France, and Russia, Prince William George of Denmark, a brother of the Princess of Wales, was called to the throne in May 1863, and proclaimed king, under the title of George I. king of the Greeks. The Ionian Islands, which had formed a republic under the protection of England since 1815, were then united to Greece by the desire of the people, and now form an important part of the Greek kingdom. (See ATHENS.)

GREENBUSH, *grene'-boosh*, a town of the United States, New York, 1 mile from Albany. *Pop.* 4300.

GREENE, *green*, the name of numerous counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 5000 and 33,000.—They are in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Also the name of numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

GREENFIELD, *green'-feeld*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

GREENHITHE, *green'-hithe'*, a hamlet of England, in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles N.E. from Dartford. *Pop.* 1039, mostly employed in lime-works. It is a station on the South Eastern Railway.

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Greenland

**GREENLAND**, *green'-land*, an extensive country of N.E. America, to the north of Davis's Straits. It is the most northern land of the western hemisphere. On the W. it is bounded by Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; on the N. by some unknown ocean, or it extends to the north pole; on the E. by the Arctic Ocean; and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. *General Desc.* High, rocky, and sterile. A central ridge of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow, stretches from north to south, and divides it into East and West Greenland. The coasts are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the inhabitants frequently fix their residence, as their situation is advantageous for procuring sea-fowl, seals, walruses, and fish. In the inlets and bays with which the coast is indented, immense masses of ice accumulate, which are loosened from the shore during the heat of summer, and being set adrift by the currents, embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner. These masses of ice are formed both of fresh and salt water, and sometimes rise more than 500 feet above the surface of the water. *Climate.* Owing to its northern position, Greenland is exposed to all the rigours of the frigid zone. During summer, the heat, particularly in the islets, is very great; insomuch that, in the month of July, the thermometer sometimes rises to 84° in the shade. *Zoology.* The animals which are most abundant are white hares, reindeer, dogs resembling wolves, Arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Ravens are plentiful, and eagles of a very large size, falcons, with other birds of prey. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea-cows, swordfish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish. *Inhabitants.* The Greenlanders, or Esquimaux, of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well-proportioned, fat, and plump. They are allied to the Mongolian race, and are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. In their houses and manner of living, they have the general habits of savages. In the S. they grow a little corn, some potatoes, and kitchen herbs. *Pop.* 9892 Esquimaux, and about 300 Danes. *Lat.* between 59° 49' and 78° N. *Lon.* between 20° and 75° W.—Greenland was first discovered by an Icelander about the middle of the 10th century. A colony was established, which continued to increase and thrive; and, in a little time, the country contained twelve parishes, 190 villages, one bishop's see, and two convents, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim; but by some means or other, communication with the colony was interrupted, and it seems to have dwindled away by degrees until all traces of it were lost. Davis re-discovered the country in 1587, and the Danes again established a colony in West Greenland, which has since maintained a constant intercourse with Europe, and has increased to four parishes, containing a hundred villages. The commerce of Greenland is principally carried on with Denmark. It consists mostly of seal and whale oil, fox-skins, and eider-down.

**GREEN MOUNTAINS**, a range of mountains in North America, extending through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminating in New Haven. The highest summits are 4000 feet above the level of the sea,

## Greenwich

**GREENOCK**, *gren'-ok*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 23 miles N.W. from Glasgow. It contains many neat and well-built houses; but its streets are irregular and narrow, and its general appearance is far from being elegant. There are five episcopal churches in Greenock, seven free churches and two presbyterian churches, with numerous chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings consist of the grammar-school, custom-house, public library, built by Mr. Watt, of the firm of Bolton and Watt, Soho Works, near Birmingham, a mechanics' library and institute, a gaol, infirmary, the Exchange buildings, and numerous charitable institutions, among which may be named the Greenock Hospital and the Mariner's Asylum. In the Exchange Buildings there is a large reading-room, open, without introduction, to all strangers. There is another apartment, exclusively for underwriters and insurance-brokers. Under the same roof is a suite of apartments for balls and concerts, and immediately attached, forming as it were a part of the same building, is a neat theatre. The Custom-house is a splendid Grecian edifice, the front of which is 120 feet in length, and more than 50 feet in depth. It includes offices for the excise. *Manf.* Greenock contains sugar refineries, rope-walks, soap and candle works, tan-yards, potteries, bottle and glass works, breweries, and a sailcloth manufactory: shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. The herring-fishery is the oldest, and still the greatest branch of local industry in Greenock. Prior to 1697 the town was an inconsiderable fishing-station; but on the 12th of March in that year, the directors of the Scottish, Indian, and African Company came to a final resolution to erect salt-works in the firth; and out of circumstances that occurred in the deliberations of that sitting, the attention of the superior, Sir John Shaw, was directed to the maritime advantages of the situation. The harbour is very spacious and commodious, while the new Victoria harbour is 14 feet deep at low water. *Pop.* 42,098.—It is connected with Glasgow by railway.

**GREENVILLE**, *green'-vil*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area.* 448 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—A district in S. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 724 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

**GREENWICH**, *grin'-ij*, a market-town of England, in Kent, on the Thames, immediately below Deptford, 4 miles S.E. from London bridge. There was formerly a palace at Greenwich in which the kings of England used to reside occasionally, and the town is now celebrated for the splendid hospital into which this palace was converted in the reign of William III. and Mary. It is also distinguished in the history of science for its observatory. Greenwich Hospital consists of four extensive quadrangular buildings or wings, entirely detached from each other, but forming a great square, and being, at the same time, so connected, by the similarity of their dimensions, shape, and the general arrangement of their decorations, as to constitute a complete whole, the separate parts of which harmonize well with each other. The principal front of this structure, which is nearly all of Portland stone, is toward the Thames on the north. The north-west wing consists of King Charles's



## Greenwich

building, the north-east of Queen Anne's, both of them lying next the river; while the wings fronting the park, towards the south, consist of King William's building on the west, and Queen Mary's on the east. The two northern wings are separated by a square, in the middle of which is a statue of George II., sculptured by Kysbrach, out of a single block of white marble. Extending 865 feet along the front, the intervening bank of the Thames is formed into a terrace, with a double flight of steps to the river in the middle. King Charles's building contains apartments for the governor and lieutenant-governor, the council-room, fourteen wards for the pensioners, and various other chambers. Queen Anne's building is occupied with officers' apartments, and twenty-four wards. King William's contains the great hall, commonly called the "Painted Hall," which was painted by Sir James Thornhill. This building also contains eleven wards. Queen Mary's building comprises the chapel, built from the designs of Stuart, on the site of a former edifice, destroyed by fire in 1779. One of the best paintings of West, the "Shipwreck of St. Paul," forms the altar-piece; and the hall is also adorned with representations of sea-fights, statues and portraits of naval heroes. The pensioners are, for the most part, aged and maimed seamen of the navy, many of whom have been wounded in battle. The hospital contains dormitories and dining-halls for about 2700, but there are many out-pensioners who are provided for by an annual grant from parliament. In 1732 the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater were made over to the hospital. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, which includes the parishes of Deptford and Woolwich, 139,286.—The manor of Greenwich was acquired by the crown, at the time of the Conquest, and has ever since remained in the hands of the royal family. Greenwich was the residence of Edward I.; the palace was built in 1433, by the duke of Gloucester. Edward IV. enlarged and improved it; Henry VII. frequently resided in it; while Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were all born here. It was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth and other succeeding sovereigns. At the Restoration the old palace was taken down, and the present building was commenced from the designs of Inigo Jones. In 1696 the building was converted into a hospital for disabled seamen at the suggestion of Queen Mary, and the buildings have since been gradually enlarged and improved, until they have attained their present state of magnificence.—GREENWICH PARK was detached from the palace when this became part of the hospital, and is still in the hands of the crown. The ranger's lodge now forms the centre of the naval asylum, designed for the support and education of the orphan children of seamen. On a rising ground in the park, and commanding one of the most varied prospects that can well be conceived, stands the Royal Observatory, for ever celebrated by its association with the names of some of the greatest philosophers that England has produced.

GREENWICH, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6000.

GRIFENBERG, *grife-en-bairg*, the name of several towns in Prussia, none of them with a population above 5000.

## Grignan

GREIFENHAGEN, *grife-en-ha'-gen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, on the Oder, 12 miles S.W. from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and leather. *Pop.* 6000.

GRIEFSWALDE, *grifes-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, on the Ryck, 18 miles S.E. from Stralsund. It is enclosed by walls, and has a university and a public library of 20,000 volumes. *Pop.* 15,700, military inclusive.

GREITZ, *gritze*, a town of Central Germany, the chief town of the principality of Reuss Greitz, situated on the Elster, 50 miles from Leipzig. It is enclosed by walls, and is the residence of the sovereign prince of Reuss. *Manf.* Chiefly paper, and woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 10,036.

GRENADA, *gren'-a-da*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Windward group. *Area.* 138 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, a ridge of high land crossing it from N. to S.; but, on the whole, it is extremely fertile, and, by the variety as well as excellence of its soil, is well adapted to produce all kinds of tropical fruits and plants. The climate, however, is unhealthy. *Pop.* with dependencies, the islands of Bequia, Carriacou, and others near the coast, 33,000. *Lat.* 12° 5' N. *Lon.* 61° 48' W.—Grenada was discovered by Columbus, in the year 1498. It was originally settled by the French, but was taken by the British in 1762, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of Paris, concluded in 1763.

GRENDON, *gren'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

GREENELLE, *gre-nel'*, a parish and village of France, comprised within the fortifications of Paris, and celebrated for the artesian well, 1704 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with water. *Pop.* 8000.

GREENOBLÉ, *gren'-obl'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Isère, and divided by the river Isère into two parts, which are joined by two bridges, 58 miles S.E. from Lyons. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but the houses are ill-built, and part of the town is exposed to inundations from the Isère. The town is surrounded with fortifications, and the heights which command the town are also fortified. The principal public buildings are the ancient Hôtel de Lesdiguières, now the town-house, the court-house, and the cathedral, while on an eminence near the middle of the town stand the ruins of an old castle, which was called the Bastille. There are besides these, a royal college, an academy of arts and sciences, societies of medicine and agriculture, schools of surgery and midwifery, and an artillery school. To these institutions belong a library, a museum, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of antiquities. *Manf.* Gloves, cotton articles, hemp, and different kinds of liqueurs. *Pop.* 26,959.—This was the first place which openly received Napoleon I. on his escape from Elba, in 1815.

GRETTA, or GRATNEY, *gret'-na*, a parish and village in Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about a mile over the English border, and 9 miles N. from Carlisle. The village of Gratney, or Greta Green, is famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England which were wont to be generally celebrated here. *Pop.* 1620.

GRIGNAN, *green'-ya*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 34 miles S. from



## Grignols

Valence. *Pop.* 1934. — Madame de Sévigné died here in 1696.

GRIGNOLS, *green'-yole*, the name of two towns in France, neither of them with a population above 1800.

GRIMMA, *grim'-ma*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 15 miles S.E. from Leipsic. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches, and a gymnasium or high school. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco pipes. *Pop.* 5384.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, *grims'-be*, a market town, borough, and seaport of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Humber, 15 miles S.E. from Hull. It has a large and handsome church, which contains many ancient monuments, and affords an excellent specimen of the early English style of Gothic architecture. There are also some chapels for nonconformists, and a grammar school. It is a busy place, with extensive docks and yards for shipbuilding. The new docks comprising an area of nearly 150 acres, with the works which surround them, were commenced in 1849, and opened in March, 1852. The principal basin is capable of receiving men-of-war of the largest size. *Pop.* of parish, 11,607; of parliamentary borough, 15,060. It is a terminus of the East Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways.

GRINSTEAD, EAST (*See* EAST GRINSTEAD.)

GRISONS, COUNTRY OF, *gre'-sawng*, a canton in the east of Switzerland, enclosed by the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Lombardy, and the small cantons of Ticino, Uri, Glarus, and St. Gall. *Area.* 2706 square miles. *Desc.* The country is naturally divided into five great valleys: viz., those of the Higher and Lower Rhine; that of the Engadine, or valley of the Inn; that of the Albula; and lastly, that of the Prettigau. The surface is mountainous throughout, the country being intersected by several lofty ranges of the Alps, some of them of great elevation, and covered with glaciers. In the highest ranges, winter reigns throughout the year; in the elevated plains and meadows, the warm weather continues for three months only; but in the lower valleys the climate is mild and pleasant during a considerable part of the year. *Pro.* Fruits, corn, hemp, flax; but cattle are the principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and zinc; but few of the mines are worked. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, mostly for domestic use. *Pop.* 90,713. This canton comprises a great number of petty republics united into three "bunden," or leagues, called the *Gotteshaus Bund*, or league of the House of God; the *Grave Bund*, or Grey League, from which the entire canton takes its name; and the *Zehngerichten Bund*, or League of Ten Jurisdictions. It is the 15th canton in the Swiss Confederacy, and was admitted under the Act of Mediation in 1802.

GRIZ-NEZ, CAPE, *gre'-nai*, a headland of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles N. from Boulogne. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 54' N. *Lon.* 1° 35' E.

GRODNO, *grod'-no*, an extensive government of Russia, forming part of Lithuania, and lying adjacent to the governments of Wilna and Minsk. *Area.* 14,650 square miles. *Desc.* Level in general, but the S. is covered, in some places, with marshes. *Rivers.* The Niemen, Bug, and Narew. *Pro.* Rye, and other grain, flax, hemp, and hops. Large herds of sheep are reared, and wool is the principal export. *Forests.* Extensive. *Minerals.* Iron, nitre,

## Grubenhagen

chalk, and building-stone. *Manf.* Leather, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 881,881. *Lat.* between 52° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 23° and 25° E.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, on the Niemen, 90 miles S.W. from Wilna. It consists of a mixture of wooden huts, and of houses, once the residences of noblemen, but which are now neglected and in ruins. It is the seat of an academy, and has a gymnasium, and a botanic garden. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, linen, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 5100.

GRONINGEN, *gro'-ning-en*, a province of Holland, bounded by the German Ocean on the N., by Hanover on the E., and by the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Friesland on the S. and W. *Area.* 907 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is level, and the whole province is intersected by canals and wet ditches. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and on which an excellent breed of cattle are reared and fed. *Pop.* 214,425.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of the same name, 92 miles N.E. from Amsterdam. It has several squares, and handsome public buildings; the principal of which are the town-hall, or stadhous, the meeting-house of the provincial assembly, the arsenal, and the custom-house. The church of St. Martin's is in the Gothic style, with a tower of great height. The university of Groningen, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. The harbour is commodious, and accessible to vessels by means of a canal. It has several market places, among which are the great market, the fish market, and the oxen market. *Manf.* Paper, leather, cheese, butter; and it has docks for shipbuilding, and an extensive trade in cattle of all kinds, wool, and grain. *Pop.* 36,192.

GROOTE EYLANDT, *groot i'-land*, the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. *Lat.* 13° 45' S. *Lon.* 136° 45' E.

GROSSWARDEIN, *gros-var'-dine*, an episcopal city of Hungary, 135 miles S.E. from Buda. It consists of a town, surrounded with walls, which stand in the centre of eight villages, which form its suburbs; it has a fortress, a cathedral, and eight other churches. *Manf.* Chiefly earthenware. *Pop.* 21,221.

GROTTAMARE, *grot'-ta-ma'-rai*, a town of Central Italy, 14 miles S.E. from Fermo, on the Adriatic. It is noted for its manufactories of liquorice juice and refined sugar, of which large quantities are annually produced. *Pop.* 3620.

GROTTA MINARDA, *me-nar'-da*, a town of S. Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles S.W. from Ariano. *Pop.* 4370.

GROVE, *grove*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

GRUBENHAGEN, *groot'-ben-ha'-gen*, a principality in the southern part of the kingdom of Hanover, on the east side of the Leine. *Area.* about 300 square miles. *Desc.* This principality forms part of the province of Hildesheim, and is intersected in the E. by the Hartz Mountains. Although the climate is cold and changeable, the soil is fertile, producing corn, hops, and flax; butter and cheese are made in great quantities, and cattle and horses are reared on its extensive pasture grounds. The district is rich in minerals. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics and hardware. *Pop.* 87,820.

## Grunberg

GRUNBERG, *groot'-baig*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 60 miles N.W. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 10,700.—

Another, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 34 miles N.E. from Frankfurt. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, cottons, and straw hats. *Pop.* 2570.

GRUYERES, *groot'-yair'*, a town of Switzerland, 22 miles N.E. from Lausanne. It is noted for its cheese. *Pop.* 972.

GUADALAVIAR, *goo-a-da-la-ve-ar'*, a large river of Spain, which rises in the Sierra de Molina, near Albarraçin, and, after a course of 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Valencia, in lat. 39° 52' N.

GUADALAXARA, *goo-a-da-la-char'-a*, a province of Spain, in New Castle. *Area.* 1946 square miles. It forms an elevated plain, intersected by mountains, and traversed by the Tagus. *Pop.* 200,000.—Its chief town of the same name, stands on the Henares, 35 miles N.E. from Madrid. Although it is ill-built, it contains many fine structures. *Manf.* Chiefly cloth; the town has an active trade in corn. *Pop.* 7500.

GUADALAXARA, or XALISCO, a province of the Mexican Empire, bounded N. by the provinces of Sonora and Durango; E. by Zacatecas and Guanajuato; S. by the province of Valladolid; and W., for a length of 309 miles, by the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is 350 miles, and its greatest breadth is 300 miles. *Pop.* 700,000.

GUADALAXARA, a city of the Mexican Empire, and the capital of the above province, 270 miles N.W. from Mexico. It is both large and handsome, containing several squares, a cathedral, the government, which is a fine and imposing structure, situated in the Plaza Mayor, an Alameda, or public walk, a theatre, a college, and many convents. *Manf.* Cigars, leather, and hardware; and the natives make jars of a fine scented earth, and shawls of striped calico, which are in much request. *Pop.* 60,000, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes.

GUADALOUPE, *ga'-da-loop*, an island of the West Indies, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Leeward group. *Area.* 419 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into two parts by a channel called La Rivière Salée, about 40 yards wide. This channel runs north and south, and communicates with the sea by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand Cul-de-Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul-de-Sac. The east part of the island is called Grandeterre, and is about 57 miles from Antigua Point: the west part, which is properly Guadeloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Cabesterre on the east, and Basseterre on the west. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus, 6 miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. In many parts the soil is rich. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, and logwood. Cattle, sheep, and horses are plentiful in the island. *Pop.* with its dependencies, 138,669. *Lat.* 16° 20' N. *Lon.* 61° 30' W.—Its chief town is Basseterre, at the southern extremity of the island.—This island was first discovered by Columbus. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who drove the natives into the mountains. In 1759 it was taken by a British squadron, and was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, the

## Guanajuato

British once more took possession of it, and, in 1814, restored it to the French, to whom it now belongs.

GUADALOUPE, a river of the United States, rising in Texas, and, after an estimated course of 160 miles, entering the Gulf of Mexico.

GUADALQUIVER, *goo'-a-dal-quiv'-ir*, i.e. the "great river," one of the largest rivers in Spain, which rises in the Sierra Cazorla, about 15 miles E. from Ubeda, and, after traversing Andalusia, and passing by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, falls into the Mediterranean about 20 miles from Cadiz.

GUADIANA, *goo-o-de-a'-na*, the ancient Anas, a large river of Spain, which rises in La Mancha, in the slope of the Sierra Morena, and running westward, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz, and entering Portugal, falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 7° 26' W.

GUADIX, *goo'-a-de*, "river of life," a town of Spain, 27 miles N.E. from Granada. It has several churches and convents, is inclosed by old walls, and surrounded with mulberry-plantations. *Manf.* Hemp, flax, and silk. The climate is temperate, as the town is situated among the mountains, at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 1100.

GUAM, or GUAHON, *goo'-am*, one of the Mariana, or Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* About 80 miles in circumference. *Desc.* The coasts are high and shelving on the east side, and fenced with steep rocks, that are exposed to the perpetual beating of the sea. As the climate is very fine, vegetables and fruits are in great profusion, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. The inhabitants are dispersed in hamlets or villages, chiefly situated along the coast: for the interior is still overrun with woods and in a state of nature. All follow agriculture; and the facility with which the means of subsistence are obtained, has the effect of inducing them to neglect the fishery on the coast, which is valuable. The Spaniards have a settlement on the island, which is defended by two Spanish forts. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 13° N. *Lon.* 145° E.

GUAMACHUCO. (See HUAMACHUCO.)

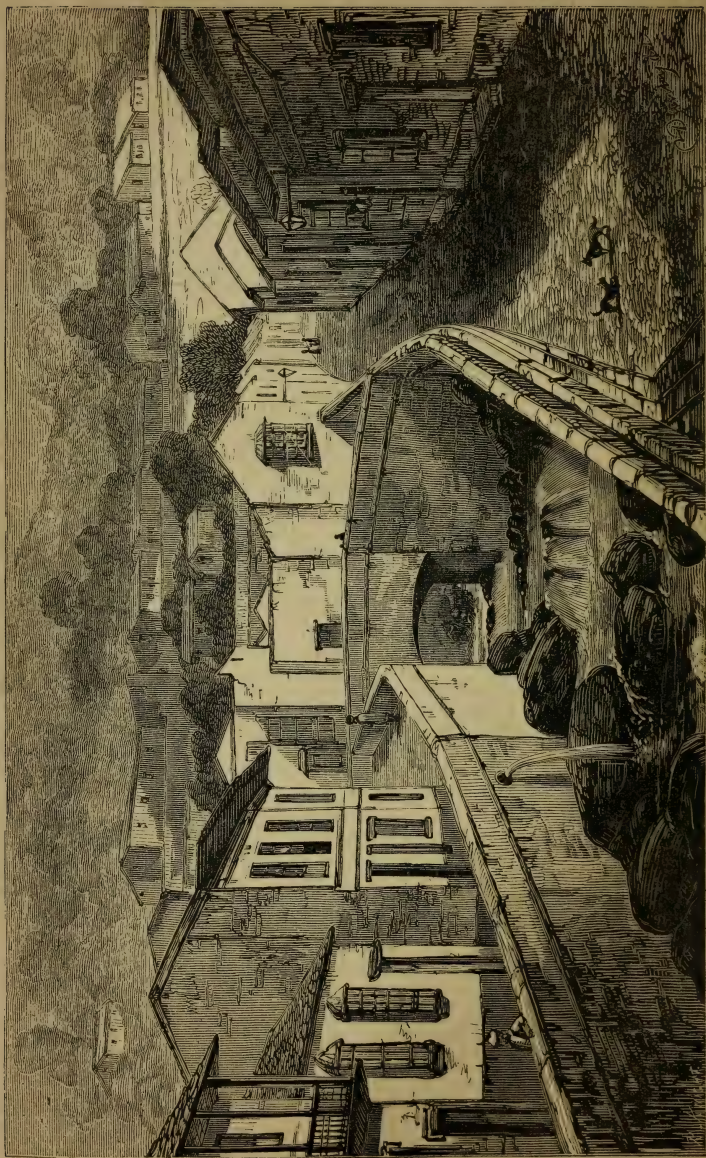
GUANARE, *goo'-a-na'-rai*, a town of Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 50 miles S.E. from Truxillo. The streets are straight and wide, and the houses, without being sumptuous, are neatly built. It has an hospital and a parish church adorned in a superior style. The inhabitants chiefly depend on the produce of their pasture-lands, and the trade which is carried on in mules and cattle. *Pop.* 12,000.

GUANAJUATO, *goo'-a-nax'-oo-a-to*, a central state of the Mexican Empire, surrounded by the states of Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, San Luis de Potosi, Queretan, and Mechoacan. *Area.* 8000 square miles. It produces great quantities of wheat and maize for home consumption and exportation, but it is chiefly noted for its mines, which are richer than those of Potosi. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and sugar. *Pop.* 500,000.

GUANAJUATO, the capital of the above state, stands on the Sierra de Santa, 160 miles N.W. from Mexico. It has a public granary, several palaces, churches, chapels, and convents, and a mint. The ground on which it is built is 7300 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 101° 55' W.







GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

## Guapy

GUAPY, and GUAPORE, *goo'-a-pe*, two rivers in S. America, tributaries of the Mamore.

GUARDA, *goo'-ar-da*, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 69 miles N.E. from Coimbra. *Pop.* 2300. It was the scene of many conflicts between the French and British troops in 1811.

GUARDAFUI, CAPE, *gu-ar-da-foo'-e*, the most easterly point of Africa. *Lat.*  $11^{\circ} 53' N.$  *Lon.*  $51^{\circ} 22' E.$

GUARDIA, *goo'-ar-de-a*, the name of several towns of Naples, the largest of which has a population of 8000. It is in the province of Abruzzo Citra, 12 miles S.E. from Chieti.

GUARDIA, LA, several towns in Spain, none of which have a population above 4000.

GUASTALLA, *goo'-as-tal'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, the chief town of a district of the same name, at the confluence of the Crostola and the Po, 18 miles S.W. from Mantua. It has a cathedral and a good library. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, twist, and flannel. *Pop.* 3000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 40 square miles, and a population of 23,000.

GUATEMALA, or GUATIMALA, *gat'-e-ma'-la*, one of the republican states of Central America. It is bounded by the Mexican Confederation on the N. and W., Belize, Honduras, and St. Salvador on the E., and the Pacific Ocean on the S.W. *Area*, about 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains, plains, and tablelands. There are several active volcanoes in different parts of the country, and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. *Climate.* Hot and unhealthy in the valleys. The country exports indigo, cigars, silver, cochineal, mahogany, cocoa, dye-woods, and sarsaparilla. *Pop.* 850,000. *Lat.* between  $13^{\circ} 30'$  and  $18^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $89^{\circ}$  and  $94^{\circ} W.$

GUATEMALA, NEW, the capital of the above province, is situated 115 miles N.W. from San Salvador. The old town was twice destroyed by an earthquake. The new city, which was commenced in 1776, stands 25 miles to the east of the old town. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and has a university which is considered one of the best in Central America. Among the public buildings the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, and the university, which occupy one side of the principal square, or great market place, are the most remarkable. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, earthenware, jewellery, and tobacco. It has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz and Mexico. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.*  $14^{\circ} 37' N.$  *Lon.*  $90^{\circ} 35' W.$

GUAVIARI, *goo'-a-ve-ar'-e*, a river rising in the S. slope of the Andes, which falls into the Orinoco, about 60 miles S. from Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Granada. *Lat.*  $4^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.*  $67^{\circ} 30' W.$  *Length*, 450 miles.

GUAYAQUIL, *gue'-a-keel*, a department of the republic of Ecuador, in South America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and inclosed on the other sides by Assuay and Quito. *Area*, about 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the coast, and fertile, producing cotton, maize, cocoa, tobacco, and various fruits. *Pop.* 75,000.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of the above department, is situated on a river of the same name, 136 miles S.W. from Quito. The dwelling houses are for the most part built of wood, in consequence of which it has frequently suffered from conflagrations. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, the college, the custom-house, and the convents. It is the chief port of

## Guernsey

Ecuador, but the town is unhealthy, owing to the exhalations from the swamps with which it is surrounded and the mud in the river when it is left bare by the receding tide. The town consists of the new and the old part, the former of which is lower down the river than the latter, and is considered to be more healthy. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 11' S.$  *Lon.*  $79^{\circ} 40' W.$

GUAYAQUIL, a river of S. America, rising in the Andes, and entering the sea in the gulf of the same name, in *lat.*  $2^{\circ} 27' S.$

GUAYRA, LA, *goo'-air-a*, the chief seaport-town of the republic of Venezuela, in S. America, on the Caribbean Sea, 8 miles N. from Caracas. The climate is hot, and the town is extremely unhealthy, but it has a large and active trade in hides, indigo, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar, which it exchanges for British manufactures and provisions. *Pop.* 6000.

GUBBIO, *goo'-be-o*, a town of Central Italy, province of Perugia, at the foot of the Apennines, 44 miles N.W. from Spoleto. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a ducal palace, several schools and other institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and silk stuffs. *Pop.* 21,772.—Near this place the famous Eugubine tables, a series of seven bronze tablets, bearing inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin, were found, in 1446, near the remains of a temple dedicated to Jupiter Apenninus. They are now in the museum of Gubbio.

GUBEN, *goo'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the Neisse, 23 miles S.E. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Cloth; the town also has a considerable trade in flax and linen. *Pop.* 15,235.

GUERCE, LA, *goo'-airsh*, the name of several parishes and small towns in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

GUERNSEY, *ger'n'-se*, an island in the English Channel, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy. It lies in the spacious bay called the Gulf of Avranches, 17 miles N.W. from Jersey. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and the coast is deeply indented with bays. *Desc.* The soil, especially in the valleys, is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. All kinds of vegetables are grown, which are of an excellent quality. Timber is not plentiful, and the trees do not grow to a great height; the hedges are chiefly composed of stone, or furze sown on banks of turf. Most kinds of fruit grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the fruit of the orange-tree will attain perfection with very little shelter in winter. The fig-tree grows luxuriantly, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. One of the most useful vegetable productions is a marine plant called wrack, which is used both for fuel and manure; but, to prevent the indiscreet destruction of it by the inhabitants, two seasons, Midsummer and Michaelmas, are appointed for its collection. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation. All their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as well as their dress, speech, and mode of living. The higher classes, however, are gradually adopting English manners and customs, from their continual intercourse with England. The island is governed by a body called the "States of Deliberation," composed of officers appointed by the crown, and delegates chosen by the inhabitants of each parish. The chief town is St. Peter le Port,



## Guernsey

*Pop.* 29,804.—Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth and Weymouth. The island has a well-organized militia, and is strongly fortified.

GUERNSEY, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area.* 656 square miles. *Pop.* 24,474.

GUIANA, *ge-a'-na*, an extensive country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Orinoko and Amazon. *Ext.* 1100 miles long from E. to W., with a breadth of 900 miles from N. to S. The French, British, and Dutch possess parts of Guiana on the N.W. coast. The internal parts of the country are but little known; they are inhabited, however, by different tribes of Indians, some of whom make their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. *Pro.* Sugar, pepper, cloves, annatto, cotton, silk, tobacco, Brazil-wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons, made into sweetmeats or otherwise. These form articles of commerce. *Lat.* between 5° S. and 8° N. *Lon.* between 50° and 68° W.

GUIANA, BRAZILIAN, comprises the N. part of the Brazilian dominions, extending from the rivers Negro and Amazon to the Sierra Paracaima and the Sierra Aricua. *Area*, estimated at 433,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Rio Parima and numerous other rivers, and is covered with a dense vegetation. *Lat.* between 5° S. and 4° 20' N. *Lon.* between 50° and 63° W.

GUIANA, BRITISH, a colonial territory on the N.W. coast of S. America, extending from the mouth of the Orinoco to the river Courantyne. *Area.* 76,000 square miles; but much of this extent has been disputed by Venezuela and Brazil. *Desc.* Densely covered with vegetation, and producing sugar, cotton, coffee, maize, wheat, cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon. *Pop.* 148,026, including Indians. *Lat.* between 1° 30' S. and 8° N. *Lon.* between 56° and 61° W. Georgetown, on the river Demerara, is the capital.

GUIANA, DUTCH, a district of Guiana, lying between the rivers Courantyne and Marony, having the French possessions on the E., and the British territories on the W. *Area*, about 10,000 square miles. British Guiana formerly belonged to the Dutch, but it was taken from them by the English, with the rest of their possessions in S. America, in the beginning of the 19th century, and the part now held by the British was ceded to them by the Dutch in 1814. *Pop.* 110,118, chiefly negroes. The chief town is Paramaribo, on the river Surinam, near which is the fort Zelandia, in which the governor resides.

GUIANA, FRENCH, a district of Guiana, lying between the rivers Marony and Oyapón, belonging to France. It is sometimes called Cayenne, from the settlement of that name formed by the French on the coast in 1633, which is now used as a place of exile for political offenders. *Area*, about 69,501 square miles. *Pop.* 23,107. The chief town is Cayenne.

GUIANA, VENEZUELAN, the N.W. subdivision of Guiana. *Area.* 188,000 square miles. *Pop.* 56,000, mostly consisting of wandering tribes of Indians. *Lat.* between 2° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 60° and 68° W.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, *ge-en'*, an old province in the south-west of France, lying to the N. of Gascony, and, in general, separated from it by the great river Garonne. This extensive tract is now divided into the departments of the

## Guipuzcoa

Gironde, the Lot-and-Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, the Aveyron, and part of Tarn and Garonne. This country was held by the English for three centuries, and in 1453 was united to France by Charles VII.

GUILDFORD, *gil-ford*, a market and borough town of England, in Surrey, on the Wye, which is navigable here for barges from the Thames, 26 miles S.W. from London. Guildford is one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom, large, clean, and well built; consisting chiefly of one spacious street, which runs along the declivity of a considerable chalk-hill, and presents a very striking appearance. It contains three parish churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and various other public buildings; but it is chiefly noted for its castle, situated to the S. of the town, and supposed to have been a palace of the early Anglo-Saxon kings. The other principal buildings are a hospital, a free grammar-school, a guildhall, a gaol, and a theatre. *Manuf.* Paper, gunpowder, carriages, and iron goods. It has a considerable trade in corn, malt, and coals. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 8020.—It is a station on the South Western, and upon the Reading branch of the South Eastern Railways.

GUILFORD, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area.* 6000 square miles. *Pop.* 192,000.—Also the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

GUIMARAES, *ge'-ma-ra-es*, an inland town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, 28 miles N.E. from Oporto. The streets are wide and clean, and the houses are well-built. *Manuf.* Damask linen for table-cloths, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6000.

GUINEA, *gin'-e*, a geographical division of W. Africa, of which little is known, except the coast, which is called the coast of Guinea. Its coast-line extends from Cape Negro, in *lat.* 15° 41' S., to Cape Verga, 10° 20' N. It is divided into Lower and Upper Guinea. The Lower part is commonly called Congo; the Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone, the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, and Benin. The climate is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked, and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. Two or three European settlements have been formed in Guinea by the British government, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. *Pro.* Every variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c. *Pop.* Unascertained. This country was discovered in 1482, by the Portuguese, and they have retained nominal possession of the S. district.—The GULF OF GUINEA is formed by the Atlantic Ocean on the coasts of North Guinea, between *lat.* 6° 20' N. and 1° S., *lon.* 7° 30' W. and 10° E.

GUINEA, NEW. (See PAPUA.)

GUIPUZCOA, or SAN SEBASTIAN, *gee'-poos-ko-a*, a province of Spain, one of the Basque Provinces, bordered partly by the sea, partly by the French frontier. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile. *Rivers.* The Deva, Urola, and Oria. Its principal source of wealth are its iron-mines. *Pop.* 156,493.—The borders of this province have been long defended by numerous for-



## Guisborough

tresses, and, from time to time, they have been the scene of many conflicts.

**GUISBOROUGH**, *gis'-bur-o*, a town of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 40 miles N. from York. *Pop.* 3794. The first alum-works in England were established here about 1600.

**GUGERAT**, or **GUZERAT**, *goo-je-rat'*, a large province of Hindostan, comprising several petty states. It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwa and Candeish, S. by Aungabad and the sea, W. by a sandy desert, the Gulf of Cutch, and the sea. *Area.* 41,536 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and elevated along the coast. The chief range is the Western Ghauts, which have an average height of 1500 feet. *Rivers.* Nerbudda, Myhe, and Sabermuttee. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, opium, castor-oil, and fruits. *Minerals.* Iron only. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 24° 45' N. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° 26' E. The greater part of this province is subject to a native prince called the Guicowar, under British protection and supervision.

**GUMBINNEN**, *goom-bin'-nen*, a town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa, 65 miles E. from Königsberg. The town is well built, and has three churches, a gymnasium, several schools, one of which is a school of architecture, a public library, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, and leather. There is also an active trade in corn, and flax. *Pop.* 6800. This town is the capital of a government of the same name, which is one of the two into which E. Prussia is divided. *Area.* 6300 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but hilly in the S. *Rivers.* Memel and Pregal. *Pop.* 635,000.

**GUMRI**, *goom'-re*, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 miles N.W. from Erivan. On its site have been built the fortress and city of Alexandropol. *Pop.* 11,000. The height of this place is nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cold is sometimes so intense that men are found frozen to death in the fields. *Lat.* 40° 48' N. *Lon.* 43° 53' E.

**GUNDERMUK**, *goon-der-mook'*, a village of Afghanistan, 23 miles W. from Jellalabad. Here the remnant of the British force, consisting of 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, were massacred in 1842, whilst retreating from Cabool, only one man escaping. *Lat.* 34° 17' N. *Lon.* 70° 5' E.

**GUNDUCK**, *goon-dook'*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the Ganges opposite Patna.

**GUNS**, or **KOESZEG**, *goons*, a town of Hungary, 58 miles S.E. from Vienna. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8000. This town successfully resisted an attack of the Turks under Solymán, in 1532.

**GUNTOOR**, *goon-toor'*, a maritime district of British India, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal, forming a province of the Northern Circars. *Area.* 4950 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, but, in other parts, sandy and low. *Pro.* Dry grains, cotton, sugar, and paddy. *Pop.* 570,000.

**GUNTOOR**, the capital of the above district, and station of the Madras civil establishment. *Lat.* 16° 20' N. *Lon.* 80° 30' E.

**GURHWAL**, *goor-wal'*, a hill state of India, lying N.W. of Kumaon. *Area.* 4500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; comprising a portion of the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya. It has several valleys drained by tributaries of

## Haarlem

the Ganges. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, sweet potatoes, wheat, barley, hemp, cotton, ginger, and oil-seeds. The territory is held from the British by the rajah. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 3° 20' N. *Lon.* between 77° 55' and 79° 20' E.

**GURIEL**, *goo'-re-el*, a province of Asia, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. It is divided between Russia and Turkey. *Desc.* Fertile; producing maize, millet, honey, tobacco, cotton, silk, and wine. *Pop.* about 40,000.

**GUSTROW**, *goos'-tro*, a town of N. Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, 35 miles from Schwerin. It is enclosed by walls, and contains tan-yards, breweries, distilleries, and factories of different kinds. *Pop.* 9100.

**GUZERAT**. (See **GUGERAT**).

**GWALIOR**, *gwan'-le-or*, a district of Central Hindostan, in the dominions of Scindia, inclosed by Bundelcund, Kotah, Kerowly, Dholpoor, Etawah, Jaloun, and Jhansee. *Area.* 33,119 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part a level plain. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, maize, sugar, opium, cotton, tobacco, and oil-seeds. *Manf.* Chiefly silks. *Pop.* 3,230,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 79° E.

**GWALIOR**, a fortress of Hindostan, situated on a tributary of the Jumna, 66 miles S. from Agra. It is built on a hill, at the bottom of which stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade between the Mahratta and British territories. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 26° 18' N. *Lon.* 78° 10' E. The town is the capital of Scindia's territories.

**GWENAP**, *gwen-náp'*, a parish of England, in Cornwall, 3 miles from Redruth. In it are some of the most productive copper-mines in Cornwall. *Pop.* 10,537.

**GYARMATH**, *je'-ar-math*, the name of several market-towns in Hungary, none of them with a population above 4000.

**GYERGYSZENT MIKLOS**, *je'-er-joo*, a market-town of Transylvania, 95 miles E. from Klausenburg. *Manf.* Leather, and wooden utensils. *Pop.* 6000.

**GYÖNGYÖS**, *je'-on-je-os*, a town of Hungary, 43 miles N.E. from Pesth. The fine Vissoutaer vine is raised in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 13,500. —The Austrians were defeated here by the Hungarians in 1849.

**GYULA**, or **JULIA**, *je'-oo'la*, a market-town of Hungary, near the Körös, 31 miles N. from Arad. It is divided by the Körös into two portions, distinguished as Gyula Magyar and Gyula Nemeth. It has three churches, a court-house, and an active trade in corn, wine, salt, and cattle. *Pop.* 16,000.

## H

**HAAG**, *hag*, the name of two small market-towns of Germany; one of which is in Bavaria, 23 miles N.E. from Munich, *pop.* 900, and the other in Upper Austria, 29 miles S.W. from Linz. *Pop.* 2000.

**HAAREN**, *ha'-ren*, a village of Holland, in the province of N. Brabant, 13 miles N.E. from Bois-le-Duc. *Pop.* 1500. Also the names of two other villages in Hanover and Rhenish Prussia.

**HAARLEM**, or **HAERLEM**, *har'-lem*, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of N. Holland, 12 miles W. from Amsterdam, with which and Leyden it is connected by railway and several

Haarlem, Lake of

navigable canals. It was formerly a place of great strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the Stadthouse, containing a valuable collection of pictures, a palace called the Prinzenhof, in which the states-general of the Province formerly assembled, but which is now used as a museum, and several charitable institutions. The number of churches is considerable, the cathedral of St. Bavon being the largest in Holland, and containing the famous Haarlem organ. The other objects of interest are the town library, Teyler's institution, the botanical garden, the academy of sciences, founded in 1752, to which a valuable museum is attached, and the society for the advancement of natural history. *Manf.* Jewellery; cotton, linen, and silk stuffs; thread, and ribbons. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching-grounds, and carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips. *Pop.* 29,426.—It is the birthplace of the painters Berghem, Ostade, Ruysdael, Van der Kelt, Van der Velde, and the Wouermans. L. Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types, was also a native of this place, and a statue is erected to his memory in the market-square.

**HAARLEM, LAKE OF**, an extensive lake of the Netherlands, 2 miles from Haarlem. It was formed by an inundation in the 16th century, but has been recently drained by steam-engines of British construction. It is estimated that 45,000 acres of land have been reclaimed by this operation.

**HAARLINGEN**, *har-lin-gen*, a seaport of Holland, in the province of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles W. from Leeuwarden. *Manf.* Paper, sailcloth, and gin, with an export trade in cheese, butter, cattle, and vegetables. *Pop.* 8500. The town is strongly fortified.

**HABERGHAM-EAVES**, *háb'-er-gam-eeves*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles S.W. from Burnley. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; and in its neighbourhood are coal-mines. *Pop.* 7500.

**HABERSHAM**, *háb'-er-sham*, a county of the United States, occupying a portion of the N. part of Georgia. *Area.* 769 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**HABSBURG**, or **HAPSBURG**, *habs'-burg*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, 3 miles S.W. from Brugg, with the ruins of a castle, which was the original seat of the house of Austria, of which Rudolph of Habsburg, who lived in the 13th century, was the founder.

**HACKNEY**, *hák'-ne*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 3 miles N.E. from St. Paul's cathedral, London, of which it is a suburb. It contains a parish church, two district churches, several district chapels of ease, and chapels for nonconformists, Homerton College, the London Orphan Asylum, several benevolent and charitable institutions, two proprietary schools, and a college for Independent ministers. St. John's Palace, an ancient house in Wells Street, is believed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Pop.* 78,687.—Hackney-coaches took their name from this parish.

**HADDINGTON**, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, *hád'-ding-ton*, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German Ocean, N. by the Firth of Forth, W. and S.W. by the county of Edinburgh, and S.

Hadramaut

and S.E. by Berwickshire. *Area.* 291 square miles. *Desc.* Along the coast is a shelving or sloping tract of land, which is fertile and well cultivated. The interior consists of a ridge of ground N. of the Tyne, sloping partly to that river, and partly to the coast land. There is also a large tract, of varied breadth, elevated above the midlands, and continuing along the base of the mountains nearly the whole extent of the county. The whole represents an extensive range of mountains, which commences at the S.W. extremity of the county, and terminates at a high promontory called St. Abb's Head, on the E. shore. *Rivers.* The principal is the Tyne; but it is in general well watered. *Pro.* Being one of the most fertile counties in Scotland, it produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, turnips, and grass, in large quantities. The farms are generally large; and immense numbers of Highland cattle are reared and fattened. *Minerals.* Coal and limestone. *Manf.* Earthenware and salt, with linen and woollen goods. There are also extensive distilleries in some of the towns. *Pop.* 37,634.—The North British Railway traverses the county.

**HADDINGTON**, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, and the capital of the county of Haddington, on the Tyne, 18 miles E. from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of four streets, which cross each other nearly at right angles. Of the public buildings, the parish church is the most remarkable. It is a large and venerable structure, with a fine square tower, 90 feet in height. It has, besides, an episcopal church and chapel, a free church, two Presbyterian churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, a town-house and county hall, corn exchange, mechanics' institute, and several public libraries. There are two bridges here over the Tyne. There are four fairs annually, none of them of much importance; but there is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the largest in Scotland, and at which all kinds of grain are sold. *Pop.* of borough, 3897; of parish, 5548.—This town disputes, with Gifford, the honour of having given birth to the reformer John Knox.

**HADELN**, *had'-eln*, a district of Northern Germany, Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the estuary of the Elbe. *Area.* 110 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy; but, on the whole, fertile, and protected from inundations by dykes. *Pop.* 19,500.

**HADERSLEBEN**, *ha'-ders-lai'-ben*, a town of Schleswig, on a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles N. from Schleswig. *Pop.* 6100.

**HADLEIGH**, *hád'-le*, a market-town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Bret, 10 miles from Ipswich. *Manf.* Silks; but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. *Pop.* 3606. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh, was burned near this town in 1555; a stone is erected to his memory on Oldham Common, and marks the spot where he suffered martyrdom.

**HADLOW**, *hád'-lo*, a parish of England, in Kent, 4 miles from Tunbridge Wells. *Pop.* 2563.

**HADRAMAUT**, *had'-ra-mawt*, a large province of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the S. coast, upon the Indian Ocean, along which it extends from Yemen to Oman. It formed a part of the ancient Arabia Felix. A range of mountains along the coast, rises 5000 feet above the level of the sea in some parts; the interior forms an elevated table-land intersected with wide valleys.



Haff

**HAFF.** (See CURISCHE HAFF and FRISCHE HAFF.)

**HAGEN, ha'-gen**, a town of Prussia, 24 miles W. from Arnberg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, hats, and hardware. *Pop.* 6000.

**HAGUE, THE, haig**, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the province of S. Holland, 11 miles S.W. from Leyden, and nearly 3 from the seacoast. It yields to few cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the magnificence of its buildings, and the pleasantness of its situation. The largest street is called the Voorhout, and contains a succession of elegant edifices; but the most fashionable part is one of the public squares, in the N. quarter of the town, called the Vyverburg. It is of an oblong form, with a beautiful walk and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is bordered by a large basin of water, and superb edifices. Of the public buildings, the royal palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange, the mansion of the family of Bentinck, the new palace begun by William III., the palace of Prince Maurice, now the National Museum, where is the celebrated "Bull" of Paul Potter, the Birmenhof, where the courts of Holland formerly resided, the Britenhof, with its magnificent gallery of paintings, and the royal library in the Voorhout are all deserving of attention. There are a number of churches, several charitable institutions, an orphan asylum, a theatre, numerous schools, and a prison. The greatest drawback to the town arises from the neglect of the canals; several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable effluvia, forming a strange contrast to its otherwise general cleanliness. The environs of the Hague contain a number of villas; but the principal ornament is the rural palace belonging to the Orange family, a mile to the N. of the town. To the N.W. of the Hague is Schevingen, a neat fishing-village of about 300 houses. On the opposite side of the Hague, and at a distance of about a mile and a half in a S.E. direction is the castle of Ryswick, which gave name to the well-known treaty of 1697. *Manf.* Porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books. *Pop.* 82,620. *Lat.* 52° 3' N. *Lon.* 4° 18' E.—The Hague became, in 1250, the residence of the governors or counts of Holland. It was erected into a city by Louis Bonaparte, while he was king of Holland, and it is the usual residence of the Dutch court, and the ambassadors from foreign powers, as well as the place of assembly of the States-general. It is connected by railway with Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

**HAGUE, CAPE LA, hag**, a headland of France, frequently incorrectly termed Cape La Hogue. It is the N.W. point of the peninsula of Cotentin, opposite the island of Alderney. *Lat.* 49° 43' N. *Lon.* 1° 57' W.

**HAGUENAU, hag'-no**, a parish and fortified town of France, on the Moselle, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 16 miles N. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Tobacco, madder, earthenware, woollen and cotton fabrics and soap; it has also some breweries and metal foundries. *Pop.* 11,071.

**HAINAN, hai'-nan**, an island belonging to China, in the province of Quang-tun. *Area*, estimated at 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* Rocky along the coast, mountainous in the centre, and generally fertile. It is watered by large rivers, and produces great quantities of timber. It also exports sugar, coral, pearls, wax, gold, and

Halesworth

silver. *Pop.* 1,000,000, exclusive of some wild tribes in the interior. *Lat.* between 12° 10' and 20° N. *Lon.* between 108° 25' and 111° E.

**HAINAULT, or HAINAUT, hai'-nawlt**, an extensive frontier province of Belgium, bounded on one side by the French departments Nord and Ardennes, and on the other sides by Flanders, South Brabant, and the province of Namur. *Area.* 1441 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level. *Rivers.* The Scheldt, Sambre, Dender, and Haine. *Pro.* Agriculture is followed; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining, and rearing and feeding cattle. *Manf.* Linen, and woollen fabrics, lace, leather, glass, and hardware goods. *Pop.* 825,216.

**HAINAUT, or HAINAUT, hai'-no**, an old province, formerly governed by counts, until 1436, when it passed into the possession of the dukes of Burgundy, and subsequently became part of the Austrian territories. Part of it now forms the Belgian province of Hainault, and the remainder ceded to France in 1659, is nearly identical with the French department Nord.

**HAINBURG, hain'-boorg**, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 miles S.E. from Vienna. It has a royal tobacco-manufactory. *Pop.* 4500.—The Magyars, or Hungarians, gained a great victory here over the Germans, in 907.

**HAITI** (See HAYTI).

**HAIJI, or HADJI, ha'-je**, a prefix to the names of numerous villages in Armenia and Kurdistan.

**HAL, hal**, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 10 miles S.W. from Brussels. The church of the Virgin Mary in this town contains an altar-piece beautifully sculptured, and a magnificent brazen font. *Pop.* 6500. A station on the Mons Railway.

**HALAS, ha'-las**, a market-town of Hungary, 75 miles S.E. from Pesth. It stands on Lake Halasto. *Pop.* 10,636.

**HALBERSTADT, hal'-ber-stat**, a city of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles S.W. from Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway. It is a place of great antiquity. The principal buildings are, the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house and the excise office; it has also numerous Protestant churches, 2 Catholic chapels, several public libraries, private museums and picture-galleries. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, gloves, paper, wax, and cobalt. *Pop.* 21,674.

**HALDENSLEBEN, New, hal'-dens-lai'-ben**, a town of Prussia, on the Ohre, 14 miles N.W. from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 5000—OLD HALDENSLEBEN is an adjacent town with nearly 2000 inhabitants.

**HALE**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**HALEESHUR, ha'-le-shur'**, a town of British India, on the Hoogly, in the presidency of Bengal, about 15 miles S.W. from Calcutta. It has numerous Sanscrit colleges. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 22° 25' N. *Lon.* 88° 23' E.

**HALESOWEN, hails'-o-en**, a market-town and parish of England, in Worcestershire, 7 miles S.W. from Birmingham. The parish church is a fine structure, much admired for its spire, which is supported by four curious arches. *Manf.* Nails and hardware. *Pop.* of town, 2412; of parish, 23,330.

**HALESWORTH, hails'-werth**, a market-town of England, in Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 25



## Halibut Island

miles N.E. from Ipswich. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a handsome Gothic church. *Manf.* Spinning linen yarn from flax. *Pop.* 29,293.

**HALIBUT ISLAND**, *hāl-i-but*, lies in the N. Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Circumference 22 miles. *Lat.* 54° 48' N. *Lon.* 164° 15' W. This island received its name from Captain Cook from the immense number of halibuts taken off its shores.

**HALIFAX**, *hāl-i-fāx*, a market-town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Calder, 14 miles S.W. from Leeds. The town stretches along a gentle declivity, and the houses are in general well built, mostly of stone, and many of them large and handsome. The parish church is a spacious and handsome Gothic building. There are, besides, two other churches, and places of worship for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other denominations. It has also a free grammar-school, and other schools, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several literary societies, mechanics' institute, public baths, a gaol, and an infirmary. There is a vast building, called the Piece-hall, containing upwards of 300 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers expose their cloth for sale. *Manf.* Shalloons, calimancoes, bombazines, crapes, morcens, shags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, carpets, figured vestings, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Excellent wool-cards are also manufactured, and great quantities of freestone, with which this neighbourhood abounds, are sent to London. *Pop.* of parish, 147,993; of parliamentary borough, 37,014.—It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the river Calder supplies the means of communication with Liverpool on one side, and Hull on the other.

**HALIFAX**, the capital of Nova Scotia, N. America, is situated on the west side of a spacious bay, and is laid out in oblong squares, on the declivity of a hill, with the streets parallel, and at right angles. At the north extremity of the town is the royal naval yard and arsenal, replete with stores of every kind for the royal navy. There are, besides, the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks, Dalhousie college, a military hospital, assembly-rooms, prison, exchange, theatre, a Roman Catholic cathedral, several churches and chapels for nonconformists, and the Province Building, in which the Nova Scotian parliament meet, and which contains the custom-house, and the government offices. The bay or harbour is capable of containing an immense fleet of the largest ships with ease and safety. The port engrosses nearly all the foreign trade of the colony. *Manf.* Leather, snuff, paper, and soap; there are several distilleries, and a large export and import trade in fish, fish-oil, timber, furs, cattle, and British manufactures. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 41° 40' N. *Lon.* 63° W.—By a canal this town communicates with the Bay of Fundy, and by steam mail-packets with Liverpool, in England, and Boston, in the United States.

**HALIFAX**, a county of Virginia, U.S., bordering on N. Carolina. *Area.* 765 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.—2. A county in N. Carolina, U.S., inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Edgecombe, Bertie, and Warren. *Area.* 545 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

## Ham

**HALL**, *hal*, the name of several towns in Germany, the largest of which is in Wurtemberg, 34 miles N.E. from Stuttgart. *Pop.* 6600.

**HALLAM**, **UPPER** and **NETHER**, *hāl'-lam*, two townships of England, in Yorkshire, the former 3 miles S.W. and the latter 2 miles W. from Sheffield. *Pop.* of Upper, 1643; of Nether, 17,305.

**HALLAMSHIRE**, a name given to a district of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, formed by the parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

**HALLAR**, or **HALLAWAR**, *hal-la-war'*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area.* 4950 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in some parts, but the soil is generally light. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, and cotton. *Pop.* 353,000.

**HALLE**, *hal*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the province of Merseburg, on both sides of the Saale, over which it has five bridges, 55 miles S.E. from Magdeburg. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has several suburbs. Its university, founded in 1694, is of high literary reputation, and had that of Wittemberg united to it in 1817. In connexion with the university are a surgical institution, an anatomical theatre, a chemical laboratory, a museum, and a botanic garden. There are also two high schools, a cathedral, several churches, one of which was once part of the old castle in which the archbishops of Magdeburg used to reside, a synagogue, a printing-office for printing bibles, and a town-hall. Outside the walls of the town is a monument to the memory of the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware; but the principal is starch. It has salt-works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 41,507.—The Prussians were overcome by the French near Halle, in 1806. Handel and Michaelis were natives of this place. It is connected with Leipsic, Weimar, and Magdeburg by railway.

**HALMSTADT**, *halm'-stat*, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 96 miles N.W. from Carlscrona. It is the capital of a district of the same name. *Manf.* Woollen goods, and it has a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 2500. The District has an area of 1900 square miles, but is not very fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, weaving linen, and feeding and rearing cattle. *Pop.* 105,726.

**HALSTEAD**, *hāl'-sted*, a town and parish of England, in Essex, 18 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, with two handsome churches and a grammar school; the streets are wide, and the houses are well built. *Manf.* Velvets, silks, and straw plait. *Pop.* 6917.

**HALTON**, *hāl'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1600.

**HALTWHISTLE**, *hāl'-whis-el*, a market-town and parish of England, in Northumberland, 34 miles W. from Newcastle. The town is situated on the South Tyne, which is crossed here by a bridge. *Manf.* Coarse baize and linen. *Pop.* of parish, 2500; of town, 1749. A station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

**HAM**, *hām*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest being West Ham, on the Lea, 5 miles N.E. from London. *Pop.* 15,994; none of the others have a population above 1600.

**HAM**, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Somme, 14 miles S.E. from







## Hamadan

Peronne. It has an old fortress, which is used as a state prison. *Pop.* 2873. In the citadel, Prince Polignac and three of the other ministers of Charles X. were confined for having signed the ordinances of the *coup d'état* of 1830. Napoleon III., the present emperor of the French, was also imprisoned here for six years, for an attempt to seize the government of France, which he obtained by a more successful *coup d'état* in 1851.

HAMADAN, or AMADAN, *ham'-a-dam*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, 160 miles S.W. from Teheren. It is famed for the manufacture of leather. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000. *Lat.* 34° 50' N. *Lon.* 48° 32' E. This place is an entrepôt for the commerce carried on between Bagdad and Teheren. It is supposed to be built on the site of the ancient Ecbatana. It was taken and plundered by Timur about the year 1400.

HAMAH, *ha'-ma*, a flourishing town of Syria, on the Orontes, 80 miles S.W. from Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, has many mosques, baths, bazaars, and a palace in which the governor resides. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 30,000. This is the Hammah of Scripture.

HAMBATO. (See AMBATO.)

HAMBLETON, *hām'-bel-don*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2500. They are situated in Bucks, Hants, and Surrey.

HAMBURG, *hām'-berg* (Ger. *ham'-boorg*), the chief commercial city of Germany, on the N. bank of the Elbe, about 75 miles from its mouth. The city is inclosed by elevated walks, and is intersected by numerous canals, which communicate with the Elbe and the Alster, a tributary of the Elbe. Part of the ground on which it stands is raised a little above the level of the surrounding country. The streets are narrow, crowded, and irregular, and the houses are, in general, of great height, and built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, many of these are neat in their appearance, and in some streets the buildings are very handsome, especially in those near the Alster and round the Alster lake. Hamburg has several suburbs, the chief of which are those of St. George, Rothenbaum, St. Paul, and Hammerbrook. In May, 1842, a great fire consumed 61 streets and 120 passages and courts, leaving nearly 20,000 of the inhabitants without a home: many of the public buildings were destroyed or much injured on this occasion. Of these the principal are five parish churches, of which St. Michael and St. Peter are remarkable for their spires; the exchange, town-hall, senate-house, arsenal, the Johanneum and gymnasium, prison, work-house, theatres, numerous libraries, museums, learned societies, chapels, and hospitals. *Manf.* Sugar-refining is carried on to a great extent, and the printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs. There are also numerous dyeing works; the other manufactures are chiefly tobacco, jewellery, soap, wax, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, needles, cards, sailcloth, and stockings. Hamburg has long been a commercial place of great importance, being the entrepôt for British and French goods of all descriptions, with which it supplies all the countries lying along the Elbe, different districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. *Pop.* with suburbs, about 178,800, of whom about 10,000 are Jews,

## Hammerfest

*Lat.* 53° 33' N. *Lon.* 10° E. It is connected with Lubeck by canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, and Kiel, by railway. Hamburg was founded in the reign of Charlemagne. In 1241 it concluded with Lubeck a treaty which formed the basis of the Hanseatic league. The kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of Holstein, claimed a sovereignty over the city, till 1768, when it received a full confirmation of its rights as an independent city of the German empire. In 1810 it was incorporated with the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe. The city, after being occupied by the French armies, was evacuated in May, 1814, when Hamburg regained its independence, under the protection of the allied powers.—The territory of Hamburg is about 150 square miles. It consists of a small district lying around the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and some villages scattered in the duchy of Holstein. Its surface is level and well watered. The Vierlanden, and marsh-lands on the river, are exceedingly productive, and have been converted into market and fruit-gardens. *Pop.* exclusive of the city, 40,000.

HAMELN, *ha'-meln*, a town and fortress of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel, 25 miles S.W. from Hanover. *Manf.* Tobacco, hats, and woollen goods. The town also has some tanyards, distilleries, and a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 6614.

HAMILTON, *hām'-il-ton*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, near the confluence of the Clyde and Avon, 10 miles S.E. from Glasgow. It is irregularly built, and has a parish church, an episcopal church, four Presbyterian chapels, a free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, two hospitals, a mechanics' institute, cavalry barracks, and a palace belonging to the ducal house of Hamilton. *Manf.* Lace, imitation cambrics, black silk veils, check shirtings, and hempen fabrics. *Pop.* of town, 10,688.—This town was made a burgh of barony in 1456, and in 1543 it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal burgh: its rights were subsequently given up to the duke of Hamilton, who restored its former privileges to the town in 1670, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on him and his successors. A station on the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

HAMILTON, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 3000 and 158,000. They lie in New York, Tennessee, Ohio, Florida, Illinois, and Indiana. Also the name of several townships, none of them with populations above 4000.

HAMILTON, a city of British N. America, Upper Canada, at the W. end of Lake Ontario. *Pop.* 20,000.

HAMM, *ham*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Arnsberg, near the confluence of the Abse and the Lippe, 20 miles N.W. from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Linen and leather, and it has a trade in cattle and hams, which are highly esteemed. *Pop.* 7000.

HAMME, *ham*, a trading town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 20 miles N.E. from Ghent. *Pop.* 8462.

HAMMERFEST, *ham'-mer-fest*, the most N. town of Europe, on an island off the N. coast of Norway, belonging to the province of Finmark, of which it is the principal port. *Pop.* 400. *Lat.* 70° 38' N. *Lon.* 23° 39' E.

## Hammersmith

**HAMMERSMITH**, *häm'-mer-smith*, a town and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, 4 miles W. from London. The houses are well built, and along the Thames are a number of handsome seats and villas. *Pop.* 24,519.

**HAMPDEN**, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. *Area*, 535 square miles. *Pop.* 57,366.

**HAMPSHIRE, HANTS**, more properly **SOUTH-AMPTONSHIRE**, *hämp'-sheer*, one of the southern counties of England, which includes the Isle of Wight, bounded S. by the English Channel and the Solent, between the mainland and the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire, E. by Surrey and Sussex, and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. *Area*, including the Isle of Wight, 1625 square miles. *Desc.* Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural district, though its seacoast has also rendered it of considerable importance, as a maritime and commercial county. It is traversed by the ranges of the N. and S. Downs, and the S.W. division of the county is extensively occupied by the New Forest; indeed the county generally is well wooded. *Rivers and Harbours.* The Auburn and Loddon, falling in the Thames; the Anton, the Itchen, the Avon, and the Bolder Water, which empties itself near Lymington. These rivers are navigable for a considerable distance. There are, besides, various convenient canals, which supply the means of communication between different parts of the county, whilst the London and South Western Railway has stations at its most important towns. Along the coast also, and in the Solent, which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbours and roadsteads, of the former of which Portsmouth is the principal. *Pro.* Hampshire is famous for its cattle and live-stock, especially hogs and sheep, and its bacon is reckoned the best in the kingdom. It also produces excellent wheat, abundance of hay, and very fine honey: large quantities of cider are also made. *Manf.* Woollen goods, cloth, shalloons, and serges. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw hats, paper, vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured. *Pop.* 481,815.

**HAMPSHIRE**, two counties of the United States. 1. In Massachusetts, U.S., on both sides of Connecticut river, and inclosed by Franklin, Worcester, Hampden, and Berkshire counties. *Area*, 532 square miles. *Pop.* 37,823.—2. In Virginia, U.S., inclosed by the Potomac, and the counties of Berkley, Frederick, and Hardy. *Area*, 838 square miles. *Pop.* 12,700 white, 1213 coloured.

**HAMPSHIRE, NEW**, one of the United States, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the state of Maine, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. *Area*, 9280 square miles. *Desc.* This state has only about 18 miles of seacoast, at its S.E. corner; but, in this extent, there are several coves for fishing vessels, and a harbour for ships at the entrance of Piscataqua river. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks; but the soil of the lower hills, the valleys, and the banks of the rivers, is fertile. To the distance of 20 or 30 miles inland from the sea, the country is generally level, after which it rises gradually, swelling into hills, and lastly into a mountain chain,

## Hanau

called the White Mountains, which form an elevated ridge, rising, in some parts, to the height of 7000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua, besides many other smaller streams. *Lakes.* Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. *Climate.* Extreme, both in heat and cold. *Zoology.* The principal wild animals are the moose deer, the black bear, which commits great ravages among the sheep, the racoon, the wild cat, and the beaver. The birds are the partridge, quail, wild pigeon, and wild turkey. The bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, shad, eels, and trout. *Pro.* Agriculture being the chief occupation of the inhabitants, beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, and hemp, are raised in immense quantities, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the fruits most generally cultivated. The hills and mountains are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, hemlock, fir, beech, maple, balsam, poplar, and butternut trees. *Minerals.* Few, and not of great importance. *Manf.* The manufactures of this state are extensive, and consist chiefly of woollen and cotton fabrics, hardware, carriages, gunpowder, and paper. *Pop.* 326,073. *Lat.* between 42° 40' and 45° 20' N. *Lon.* between 70° 30' and 72° 35' W.

**HAMPSTEAD**, *häm'-sted*, a parish and town of England, in Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. from London. It is situated on the declivity of a high hill, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the metropolis and adjacent counties. *Pop.* 19,106.—According to tradition, this was a hunting-seat of James II., and a fashionable place of resort in the last century.

**HAMPTON**, *hämp'-ton*, a village of England, in Middlesex, situated 15 miles S.W. from London, near which is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, who was for some time the favourite of Henry VIII., and afterwards extended and improved by William III., whose favourite residence it was. It contains a magnificent collection of historical portraits, and seven cartoons by Raffaele. The ceilings of many of the apartments were painted by Verrio, and its garden is laid out in the Dutch style. There is a vine there which is said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. *Pop.* 5353. It is a station on a branch of the London and South Western Railway.—The name of several other parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3500.

**HAMPTON**, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**HAMPTON ROADS**, a naval station of Virginia, U.S., at the mouth of the James River, where it enters Chesapeake Bay.

**HANAU**, *ha'-nou*, a town of Germany, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig, 12 miles E. from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Old and New town, and contains a magnificent castle, a college, council-house, theatre, academy of arts, a cathedral and several churches, and a large hospital. *Manf.* Hanau is the most important manufacturing town in Hesse-Cassel. The chief manufactures are watches, jewellery, camlets, hats, silk stuffs, carpets, leather, gloves, and hosiery. Wood, wine, iron, corn, and flour form articles of traffic. *Lat.* 50° 9' N. *Lon.*



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Hancock

8° 55' E. *Pop.* 16,582.—In 1792, Hanau was attacked by the French, and occupied by them in 1796 and in 1797, and also in 1805.

**HANCOCK**, *hän'-kok*, the name of a number of counties in the United States, with populations varying between 4000 and 35,000. They are situated in Maine, Mississippi, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee.—Also the name of two towns, neither of which have a population above 2000.

**HANG-CHOW-FOO**, *hang'-chow-foo'*, an important city of China, the capital of the province of Che-kiang. The chief public buildings are a number of Buddhist temples, some of which are adorned with great magnificence. *Manf.* Silk, flowered taffetas, and satin. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* 30° 20' N. *Lon.* 120° 8' E.

**HANGO HEAD**, *hän'-go*, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, with a harbour and custom-house. *Lat.* 59° 46' N. *Lon.* 22° 59' E.—It was at this place, during the war with Russia in 1855, that the unarmed crew of an English man-of-war's boat, with a flag of truce flying, was treacherously fired upon by Russian grenadiers, when all the British sailors in the boat were either killed or wounded.

**HAN-KIANG**, *han'-ke-ang*, a river of the Corea, in E. Asia, which enters the Strait of Corea, after a course of 180 miles.—Another in China, which, after a course of 500 miles, unites with the Yang-tze-kiang at Hanyang.

**HANLEY**, *hän'-le*, a market town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyme. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of earthenware and paper. *Pop.* 18,331. It is a station on the North Western Railway.

**HANOVER**, *hän'-o-ver*, a kingdom in the N. of Germany, comprehended in the Germanic confederation. Its form is irregular, and it is divided by Brunswick into two separate portions. It has the Elbe along its N.E. side; the German Ocean on the N.W.; Dutch Friesland, with Prussian Westphalia on the S.W.; and Saxony on the S.E. *Political Divisions.* These consist of seven provinces, which are again subdivided into principalities, and are named Hanover, Hildesheim, Stade, Lüneburg, Osnabrück, Aurich, and Clausthal. *Area.* 14,845 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country consists of an immense plain, with gentle undulations, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Harz range, and mountain spurs diverging from it. The valleys in the south are fertile, but in the north are many barren heaths and moors; the most productive parts being those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state. The mountain tract of the Harz is covered with vast forests, which are particularly valuable, as they afford fuel for the supply of the numerous mines, which are still more valuable than its forests. *Rivers.* The Elbe, joined by the Jetze, the Ilmenau, and the Oste; the Weser, which receives the Leine, the Ocker, the Aller, the Aue and the Haute; and the Ems. *Lakes.* The Steinhuder Meer, and Dummer See. *Climate.* Neither warm nor equable, but mild and healthy; and, except in the loftier mountain districts, not unfavourable to vegetation. *Pro.* The Harz is altogether a mining district. The duchy of Lüneburg contains immense heaths, which are turned to account as sheep-walks, and, in some degree, as affording flowers from which bees gather abundance of honey. Wheat, barley, and oats, with

## Hanover

a considerable proportion of rye, and buckwheat, peas and beans, are very generally raised; and agriculture, which was formerly in a very backward state, is now pursued with considerable skill and industry. *Minerals.* Mines of silver were discovered as early as 968, and are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, and lead are obtained in great quantities; also zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol. *Manf.* Cotton and linen manufactures, thread, coarse woollens, sack-cloth, paper, leather, and glass, carried on in a number of places, but generally on a small scale. *COMMERCE.*—The trade is chiefly transit, and the navigable rivers and well-selected lines of railway have made it of considerable importance. Four fairs are held annually at Hanover, and two at Osnabrück. *Imp.* English manufactures and colonial produce; linen from Friesland and Prussia; broad-cloth, silk, and jewelry, from France. *Exp.* The chief are coarse linen; iron and copper from the Harz; timber cut into planks; with horses and black cattle from various parts of the country. *Pop.* 1,888,070. *Lat.* between 51° 17' and 53° 50' N. *Lon.* between 6° 40' and 11° 32' E. Hanover was originally peopled by the Cherusci, the Chauci, and the Langobardi, afterwards known as Lombards after their emigration to southern Europe. In the time of Charlemagne it was occupied by Saxon tribes, and continued, even after its conquest by that monarch, to be governed by Saxon dukes. After being divided into separate duchies, Henry the Superb, duke of Bavaria, extended, by marriage, his dominion over nearly the whole of Hanover; but Otho, his grandson, having been put under the ban of the Church, was despoiled of his estates, with the exception of those which formed the duchy of Brunswick. After his death, the duchy was divided between the different branches of the house. Finally, Ernest Augustus reunited a great portion of the domains of the duchy, and was, in 1692, elevated to the dignity of an elector, under the title of elector of Hanover. This prince had married the daughter of the elector-palatine, grand-daughter of James I., king of England; and by this alliance his family acquired a claim to the British throne. George Louis, his son, added to his dominions the remainder of the duchy of Brunswick, by his marriage with Sophia Dorothea, heiress of the other branches of the house of Brunswick, in 1698; and subsequently Bremen and Verden were annexed. As the nearest heir to Queen Anne, George Louis succeeded to the crown of England in 1714, under the title of George I. From that period till 1837, Hanover was governed by the kings of England, without, however, forming a part of that kingdom. Under George II. and George III. it received considerable additions of territory. In 1803 the French occupied Hanover; but, two years afterwards, it was ceded to Prussia. In 1807, however, they again took possession of it, and retained it until 1813. In that year the electorate was restored to its former masters, and, in 1815, erected into a kingdom. Various minor changes were made at this period in its territory, and, in 1816, the duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III., was named governor-general of the kingdom, and afterwards viceroy; but in 1837, after the death of William IV., Hanover fell to Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, the fifth son of George III. and younger brother of



## Hanover

William IV.; Queen Victoria, by the operation of the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, not being able to succeed William IV. in his rights over Hanover. The new king abrogated the constitution which had been promulgated in 1833, and opposed the liberal tendencies of the nation. Several important modifications, however, took place in the government, in consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848.

HANOVER, the capital of the above kingdom, situated on the Leine, at its confluence with the Ihme, 83 miles S.W. from Hamburg, is separated by the former river into two parts, called the Old and New Town, which communicate by several bridges. These were formerly surrounded by walls and ditches; but in 1780, part of the ramparts were levelled, and laid out into streets, and the rest formed into an esplanade, where a very elegant monument has been erected to Leibnitz, and a column in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. The city is meanly built, and has an antiquated aspect, although some of its streets are wide and spacious, and adorned with handsome buildings. This is particularly the case in what is called the Old Town; but improvements are going on with greater spirit in Hanover than in most continental cities. The New Town, which stands on the right side of the river, is built in a much better style than the Old. The principal buildings are the royal palace, with the royal library, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a good collection of books, the public library, founded by Leibnitz, the theatres, the town-hall, the *landstünde-haus*, or building in which the chamber of representatives meet, the Georginum, an educational establishment for the children of the nobility, the lyceum, or high school, the mint, and the arsenal. There are several churches, the chief of which are the market church, the palace church, and the church of St. Giles. George I. of England and his mother are buried in the vaults of the palace church. Besides these, and other Lutheran churches, the French Calvinists and the Roman Catholics have each their churches and chapels, and the Jews a synagogue. The charitable institutions are an orphan-house, some hospitals, and several poor-houses. For the purpose of education, there are the schools already mentioned, a female school of industry, and various other seminaries. Among other objects of interest are the palace and gardens of Herrenhausen, a country mansion of the royal family, at some distance from the town. The inhabitants of Hanover derive their chief support from the presence of the court, and the residence of the gentry of landed property. *Manf.* Gold and silver lace, the printing of cotton and linen, the preparation of chicory for coffee, brewing, and the manufacture of vinegar; all of which, however, are on a somewhat limited scale. *Pop.* 71,176. *Lat.* 52° 23' N. *Lon.* 9° 42' E.—Herschel, the astronomer, was born here, in 1733. It is also the birthplace of the two Schlegels and of Mendel the actor.

HANOVER, a county of Virginia, U.S., between Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom half are coloured.—The name, also, of several townships in the United States.

HANSE TOWNS, *hänse*, certain towns of Germany and the Netherlands, which were associated for the purposes of mutual protection against piracy and robbery, and the arbitrary

## Harfleur

exactions of existing governments. The Hanse or Hanseatic league was first formed in 1241, by a treaty between Hamburg and Lubeck, with the view of protecting their commerce against the Baltic pirates, and their rights against the encroachments of the neighbouring princes. The advantages gained by this arrangement were so great, that many other towns sought admission into the league, and ultimately it was composed of the principal commercial cities of Europe. Amongst these may be named Bremen, Bruges, Bergen, Novogorod, London, Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzic, and, subsequently, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Ostend, Dort, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c. For a long period this league existed and flourished; but, at the beginning of the 15th century, the discovery of America, and the commerce which resulted from it, caused it to decline rapidly. It was consequently dissolved in 1630, and the only towns now existing, known as Hanse Towns, are Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

HANTS, *hānts*, the contracted name of Hampshire, which *see*.

HANWELL, *hän'-wel*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 7 miles W. from London. *Pop.* 2687.—It is a station of the Great Western Railway. The lunatic asylum of the metropolitan county is situated here, which generally contains, on an average, about 800 lunatics.

HARAMUK, *har-a-mook'*, one of the Himalaya mountains, in the N. of Cashmere. *Height.* 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 34° 26' N. *Lon.* 74° 43' E.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET. (*See* MARKET HARBOROUGH.)

HARBURG, *har'-boorg*, a town of Hanover, at the confluence of the Seve with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg. It has two churches and a palace, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. *Manf.* Tobacco, wax, linen, sail-cloth, starch, and gunpowder. It carries on an active general and transit trade. *Pop.* 12,243.

HARDANGER-FJELD, *hard'-anger feeld*, a portion of the great Scandinavian chain of mountains, situated in the S. of Norway, between *lat.* 59° and 62° N. *Average height*, 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

HARDERWYK, *har'-der-vike*, a town in the province of Gelderland, Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 30 miles E. from Amsterdam. It is a place of some strength, with several churches, an Athenæum, town-hall, and different schools. Its environs are beautifully cultivated. *Manf.* Dye-works. It has a trade in grain, timber, and fish. *Pop.* 5538.

HARDWICK, the name of several parishes in England, none with a population above 300.

HAREFIELD, *hair'-feeld*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 3 miles from Uxbridge. *Pop.* 1567.

HAREWOOD, *hair'-wood*, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 7 miles N.E. from Leeds. It has a handsome church, and the fine seat of the earl of Harewood is in its vicinity. *Pop.* 2396.

HARFLEUR, *har'-flur*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated at the confluence of the Seine and the Lezarde, a mile from the sea, and 3 miles N.E. from Havre. It has an ancient Gothic church, with a fine spire, which was built by the English as a memorial of the victory of Agincourt, and a harbour which was once good, but which is now nearly filled up. *Manf.* Sugar-refining and stoneware. Oyster-fishing is also carried on.

## Haripoor

*Pop.* 1744.—*HARFLEUR* was formerly fortified, and an important place. It was besieged by the English under Henry V., in 1415, and this monarch succeeded in taking it, after being before it forty days. It was again taken by the English in 1440.

*HARIPOOR*, *har-i-poor'*, the name of several small towns in the Punjab, Hindostan.

*HARLAW*, *har'-law*, a township of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated 4 miles S.W. from Old Meldrum, near the confluence of the Ury and Don, memorable for a sanguinary battle, fought in 1411, between the Highlanders under Donald, the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the earl of Mar.

*HARLECH*, *har-lek'*, a small village of N. Wales, in Merionethshire, situated on the coast, 12 miles N.W. from Dolgelly. The ruins of Harlech castle are in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 750.

*HARLEM*. (See *HAARLEM*.)

*HARLESTON*, *harl'-ston*, a market town of England, in Norfolk, 7 miles S.W. from Bungay. *Pop.* 1302.—Also the name of two small parishes, the one in Northamptonshire, the other in Suffolk.

*HARLING, EAST*, *har'-ling*, a parish and market town of England, in Norfolk, 22 miles S.W. from Norwich. *Pop.* 1109.—*WEST HARLING* has a *pop.* of 124.

*HARLINGEN*, *har'-ling-en*, a fortified town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 15 miles S.W. from Leeuwarden. It has several churches, a synagogue, a town-hall, and a good harbour communicating with several canals that pass through the town, which has an active trade with Norway and England, in grain, timber, tar, hemp, butter, cheese, and hides. *Pop.* 9913.

*HARLOW*, a parish of England, in Essex, 6 miles S. from Bishop's Stortford. *Pop.* 2377.—It is a station on the Great Eastern Railway.

*HARMERSBACH*, *har'-mers-bak*, a well populated valley in Baden, about 18 miles long, near Zell. *Pop.* 3666, engaged in working saw-mills, granite-quarries, and iron-forges.

*HARMONY*, *har'-mo-ne*, the name of several townships in the United States.

*HARO*, *ha'-ro*, a town of Old Castile, Spain, near the Ebro, 25 miles N.W. from Logrono. It is not a well-built place, but possesses two churches, a town-house, theatre, and hospital. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics and earthenware. *Pop.* 5923.

*HARPENDEN*, *har'-pen-den*, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 3 miles N.E. from Redburn. *Pop.* 2164. Here are held races yearly, which are well attended by Londoners.

*HARPER'S FERRY*, *har'-pers fer'-re*, a town of Virginia, U.S., at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, 107 miles N. from Richmond. It has several churches, and iron-foundries, and is an armoury and arsenal of the United States, containing nearly 100,000 stand of arms. *Pop.* 2000. A disturbance took place here in 1859, in the interest of the slaves; but it was soon repulsed, and the leader of the abolitionist party, John Brown, was hanged. It was taken by the Confederates in September, 1862; but was subsequently re-captured by the Federals.

*HARRINGTON*, *har'-ring-ton*, a small port of England, in Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles N. from Whitehaven. It has a yard for shipbuilding, chemical works, and carries on some trade with Ireland. *Pop.* 1788.

## Hartlepool

*HARRIS*, or *HERRIES*, *här'-ris*, the S. portion of Lewis Island, in the Hebrides, which forms a parish, belonging to the county of Inverness. *Pop.* 4153.

*HARRISBURG*, *här'-ris-berg*, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Susquehanna, 106 miles N.W. from Philadelphia. It is well built on a fine site, and has a handsome state-house, numerous churches, a prison, a market-house, and a court-house with a cupola. *Manf.* Beer, leather, and earthenware. It has a large trade in timber. *Pop.* 13,405.

*HARRISON*, *har'-ri-son*, the name of several counties and townships in the United States. The counties have populations ranging between 12,000 and 22,000, and lie in the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The townships are small.

*HARROGATE*, *här'-ro-gate*, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 20 miles E. from York, partly situated on an elevated flat, and partly in a valley. Its mineral springs attract numerous visitors, and make it one of the most fashionable watering-places in the N. of England. *Pop.* 4563. It is connected by railway with all the chief towns of the kingdom.

*HARROLD*, *har'-rold*, a small market-town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, 9 miles N.W. from Bedford. It has a handsome parish church and a good market-house. *Manf.* Malt, beer, bricks, and gloves. *Pop.* 1119.

*HARROW-ON-THE-HILL*, *här'-ro*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. from London, situated on the most elevated spot in the county, and overlooking a fine expanse of country. It has an old church, with a lofty and conspicuous spire, and is celebrated for its public school, founded by John Lyon, a yeoman of the hamlet of Preston in this parish, in 1590. The average number of boys at this school may be stated at 450. Many men noted in the history of their country, among whom may be named the late Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and Viscount Palmerston, have been educated here. *Pop.* 5525. It is a station on the London and North Western Railway.

*HARTELL*, *hart'-fel*, a mountain of Scotland, on the borders of Peeblesshire and Dumfriesshire, about 7 miles N. from Moffat in the latter county. *Height.* 2368 feet.—In a ravine of this mountain is the chalybeate spring of Moffat.

*HARTFORD*, *har'-ford*, a town of Connecticut, U.S., on the Connecticut river, situated 27 miles N.E. from Newhaven. It is regularly built, and has a state-house, city hall, college, several churches and asylums. *Manf.* Firearms, machinery, boots and shoes. It has an extensive trade, and carries on a large traffic by rail and river. *Pop.* 29,154.

*HARTINGTON*, *här'-ting-ton*, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles S.W. from Bakewell. *Pop.* 2410.

*HARTLAND*, *hart'-land*, a town of England, in Devonshire, situated in a bleak district, 12 miles W. from Bideford. *Pop.* 1916, chiefly engaged in fishing.

*HARTLEBURY*, *har'-tel-ber'-re*, a parish of England, in Worcester, 4 miles S. from Kidderminster. *Pop.* 2115.

*HARTLEPOOL*, *hart'-le-pool*, a town of England, in Durham, 19 miles S.E. from Durham. It has many fine houses, a handsome parish church, with several dissenting chapels, a guild-hall, public baths, fine harbour and docks.



## Hartley

Thousands of tons of coal are exported annually from this port. Steamers sail regularly from Hartlepool for Scotland, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, and it is connected by railway with Durham and Stockton. *Pop.* 12,245.

**HARTLEY**, *hart'-le*, a small town of England, in Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4 miles N. from North Shields. It has a harbour capable of holding vessels of 200 or 300 tons. *Pop.* 1567, engaged in the collieries in the neighbourhood, and in the glass and bottle works.

**HARWICH**, *här-'idj*, a town of England, in Essex, on the German Ocean, at the extremity of a point of land near the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 9 miles S.E. from Ipswich. It consists of three main streets, and has a handsome modern church, several chapels, a town-hall, custom-house, and theatre. It also possesses one of the best harbours on the E. coast of England, which is defended by two forts, on Landguard Point on the E., and Beacon Cliff on the S., and which is much used as a harbour of refuge in easterly winds. *Pop.* 3839. *Lat.* 51° 56' N. *Lon.* 1° 17' E.—Harwich is a favourite resort for the inhabitants of Ipswich and Suffolk generally, and several steamboats ply between these towns on the picturesque river Orwell. It is a station on the Great Eastern Railway.


**HARWOOD, LITTLE**, *har'-wood*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles N.E. from Bolton. *Pop.* 270, mostly engaged in cotton-mills.—**GREAT HARWOOD** is 4 miles N.E. from Blackburn. *Pop.* 4070.

**HARZ**, or **HARTZ**, *hartz*, an isolated mountain-mass in N. Germany (see **HANOVER**), which does not form a continued chain, but rises in terraces, attaining, in the Brocken, its culminating point, a height of 3740 feet. (See **BROCKEN**.) It stretches partly through Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Bernburg, having a length of about 70 miles with a breadth of 20, and it separates the basins of the Elbe and Weser. Its geological composition, in its higher parts, consists of silurian rocks and granite, whilst its lower slopes are principally composed of red sandstone. Metals abound here, principally lead, with some silver, copper, and iron. *Lat.* between 51° 35' and 51° 57' N. *Lon.* between 10° 10' and 11° 30' E.

**HASLEMERE**, *ha'-zel-meer*, a market-town of England, in Surrey, 12 miles S.W. from Guildford. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 952.

**HASLINGDEN**, *has'-ling-den*, a market-town of England, in Lancashire, 35 miles S.E. from Lancaster, with a handsome church, town-hall, mechanics' institute, and several chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 10,109.

**HASSELT**, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg, 15 miles N.W. from Maestricht. *Manf.* Tobacco, soap, leather, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 9895.

**HASTINGS**, a borough and market-town of England, in Sussex, 33 miles N.E. from Brighton, and one of the Cinque Ports. It formerly had a good trade, which has now declined; but the town has lately risen into favour as a watering-place, and its prosperity has increased in consequence. Its situation is beautiful, and the environs abound with picturesque scenery. A walk, called the Marine Parade, has been formed on the west of the town. The public buildings are three churches,  of which, All Saints' and St. Clement's, are

## Havana

very ancient, numerous chapels for nonconformists, baths, libraries, reading-rooms, the town-hall, the custom-house, a grammar-school and other schools, and a barrack. The remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen. *Pop.* 22,910.—Near this place, in 1066, was fought the decisive battle of Hastings, which wrested the crown of England from Harold, and gave it to William the Conqueror. Two miles from the town is the stone on which a repast is said to have been prepared for William when he landed here; it is still called the Conqueror's Stone. (See **BATTLE**.) It is a terminus of the South Coast Railway, and a station upon the South Eastern Railway.

**HATFIELD**, or **BISHOP'S HATFIELD**, *hät-feeld*, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Lea, 16 miles N.W. from London. *Pop.* 3871.—Hatfield House, the handsome seat of the marquis of Salisbury, is near this town.—This is the name of several other places in England.

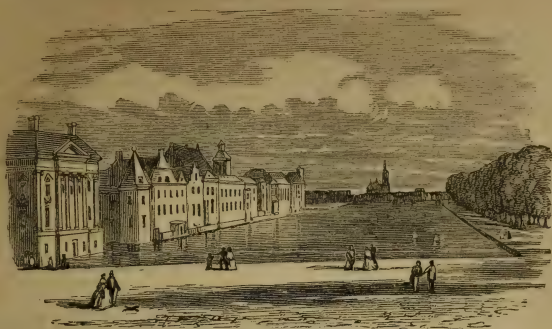
**HATHERLEIGH**, *hath'-er-le*, a small market-town of England, in Devonshire, 28 miles N.W. from Exeter. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. *Pop.* 1645.

**HATTERAS**, *hät'-te-räs*, a cape on the coast of N. Carolina, U.S., at the extremity of a sandy island, in Pamlico Sound. The heavy sea, produced here by storms, makes this headland formidable to navigators. *Lat.* 35° 13' N. *Lon.* 75° 30' W.

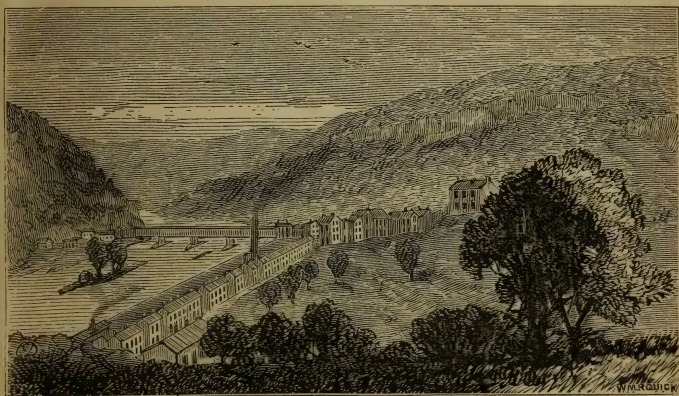
**HAUPUR**, *ho-pur'*, a town of British India, the capital of a district of the same name, 13 miles S. from Meerut. *Pop.* 14,000.—The English Government has a breeding stud here for cavalry horses.

**HAVANA**, or **THE HAVANNAH**, *ha-vän'-na* (Span. **HABANA**, "the harbour"), the capital of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast, at the mouth of the river Lagida. The harbour is one of the best in the world, being capable of holding 1000 ships with ease; but it has so narrow a channel, that only one vessel can enter at a time. This channel is strongly fortified; the city is also surrounded with defensive works, all furnished with heavy artillery. A square citadel, of great strength, is erected near the centre of the town; and here is the captain-general's palace, where the treasure is deposited. The city contains a cathedral in which the remains of Columbus are deposited, a number of fine churches, an exchange, a university, a circus for bull-fights, several tobacco factories, two hospitals, a dockyard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings. An aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw-mills in the dockyard. The town stands in a plain on the W. side of the harbour; and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents, and the great square is a fine ornament of the place. *Manf.* Cigars, which are celebrated throughout the world; chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics. The trade of this port is chiefly carried on with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Spain. *Pop.* 196,847, of whom about one-fourth are slaves, and the remainder whites and free negroes. *Lat.* 23° 10' N. *Lon.* 82° 20' W.—This city has been frequently attacked: it was captured in 1536 by a French pirate, and partially destroyed; it was subsequently taken, at different times, by the English, by the French, and by the buccaniers. In 1762 the British took possession of it, but restored it in 1763.





HAGUE—THE.



HARPER'S FERRY.



HASTINGS.—BATTLE ABBEY.



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Havel

**HAVEL**, *ha'-vel*, a navigable river in the N. of Germany, which, after a course of 180 miles, falls into the Elbe.

**HAVERFORDWEST**, *häv'-er-ford-west*, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the Cleddy, 10 miles N.W. from Pembroke. It is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, and is therefore very irregularly built, while the streets are narrow. There are, however, many good houses in the town, and it has several neat and clean streets. The principal public buildings are the guildhall and market-house; there are also four churches, several chapels for dissenters, and a town and county gaol, formed out of the keep of the old castle of Haverfordwest. Several fairs for cattle are held in it. *Pop.* 9821.—The ruins of the castle which belonged to the earls of Pembroke still remain, and show that when perfect, it must have been a large and magnificent structure.

**HAVRE DE GRACE**, or **LE HAVRE**, *hav'r*, an important and strongly-fortified commercial town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, at the entrance of the Seine into the English Channel, 103 miles N.W. from Paris. It consists of long and narrow streets, composed of lofty houses. The harbour, which has a long pier, but which is narrow at its entrance, is capable of containing 300 or 400 vessels. The principal public buildings are the churches, the chief of which is the church of Notre Dame, the theatre, the tower of Francis I., at the entrance of the harbour, the museum, and the public library. It is a place of great bustle and activity, being a seaport from which numerous steamers sail regularly to the chief ports of England, France, and the United States. *Manf.* Sailcloth, cordage, tobacco, lace, and earthenware. Here are also several docks for ship-building, and a sugar-refinery. The fortifications of Havre were considerably increased and strengthened by Napoleon I., who also improved the harbour and docks, and erected two lighthouses. *Pop.* including the suburbs of Ingouville, Granville, and L'Heure, 74,366. *Lat.* 49° 29' N. *Lon.* 0° 6' E.—Havre was taken by the British in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1759, 1794, and 1795.

**HAWARDEN**, *haw'-ar-den*, a town of England, in Flintshire, situated on a small river, 12 miles W. from Chester. It has an ancient parish church and a free grammar-school, and near the town are the remains of the strong castles of Ewlv and Pen-y-llwch. *Manf.* Iron goods and earthenware. *Pop.* 7044.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS** (see SANDWICH ISLANDS).

**HAWAII**, or **OWHYHEE**, *ha-wa'-e*, the most Southern as well as the largest of the Sandwich Islands. The island is principally composed of lava, and there are several lofty volcanic mountains upon it. The highest of these, the Mauna Roa, an active volcano, attains an altitude of 13,120 feet. *Pro.* The very fruitful soil produces in abundance sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, the bread-fruit tree, and many species of tropical vegetation which have been introduced by the missionaries who possess settlements upon the island. Captain Cook was murdered here on Feb. 14, 1779, in Katakakooa Bay, on the W. coast. *Pop.* estimated at 40,000.

**HAWICK**, *haw'-ik*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 35 miles S.E. from Edinburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Slitridge, the latter of which divides it into two parts, which are connected by two

## Hayti

stone bridges. It has three churches, and numerous chapels for nonconformists, some good schools, and an excellent public library and school of art. *Manf.* Carpets and woollen goods, lambswool stockings, thongs, gloves, and leather; tweeds and hosiery being its principal manufactures. *Pop.* 8191.—During the border raids, it suffered from the frequent inroads of the English.

**HAWKINS**, a county of Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 750 square miles. *Pop.* 13,370.

**HAWORTH**, *hai'-worth*, a chapelry of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles N.W. from Bradford. *Pop.* 5896.

**HAYLE**, *hai'l*, a seaport of England, in Cornwall, on the British Channel, 3 miles S.E. from St. Ives. It has an active trade, and some large iron-foundries in which engine-cylinders of great size are cast for mining operations.

**HAYTI**, **HAITI**, **ST. DOMINGO**, or **HISPANIOLA**, *hai'-te*, the largest island in the W. Indies, with the exception of Cuba, having on its N. the Atlantic Ocean, on its S. the Caribbean Sea, on its W. the Windward Passage, and on its E. the Mona Passage. *Area.* 10,204 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, where Mount Cibao attains a height of about 6000 feet, and from which various chains traverse the island in all directions. The plains are extensive, one of these level tracts, called Los Llanos, in the S.E., having a length of 80 miles, and exhibiting considerable fertility. Along the E. shore, swamps predominate; but on the W. there are several excellent harbours, besides the Bay of Gonaïve. *Rivers.* The Artibonite is the principal; but there are several other considerable rivers; as the Yuna, the Cotuy, the Neiva, and the Monte Christi. Besides these, there are several lakes, and, on the whole, the island may be said to be well-watered. *Climate.* Hot and unhealthy for Europeans. *Forests.* Extensive; comprising logwood, mahogany, iron-wood, cedar, and other valuable trees. *Pro.* Coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, manioc, cocoa, sugar, wax, and ginger. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock-salt. The mines, however, have ceased to be productive. *Exp.* Coffee, mahogany and other woods; cotton, cigars, cocoa, sugar, rags, and ginger. *Imp.* British manufactures; French manufactures, with liquors and wines; mineral waters from Germany; and lumber, hides, and provisions from the United States. *Gov.* The island is divided into two parts; the republic of San Domingo in the east, and the republic of Hayti in the west. The government of each is nominally republican, but, in reality, a military despotism. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, but all other denominations are tolerated. *Pop.* 572,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are negroes and mulattoes. *Lat.* 19° N. *Lon.* 75° W.—This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1495, and the first colony settled by Europeans in the W. hemisphere was planted on its N. coast. Until 1665 Spain kept possession of the island; but in that year the French obtained a footing, and retained their position for upwards of a century and a quarter. In 1800 the independence of Hayti was proclaimed by the negro population, and the French finally quitted the island in 1803. Since that time, various revolutions have occurred, and a kind of military elective government has prevailed under different leaders. In 1846 the Spanish part of the island declared the government of "Dominica" civil,



## Hazebrouk

representative, and republican, with a president, legislative assembly, and council. In 1849 the former French portion of the island was proclaimed an empire under its president Solouque, who took the title of Faustin I. The sable emperor was, however, deposed in 1858, and General Geffard was declared president of the republic of Hayti. (*See* DOMINGO, SAN.)

**HAZEBROUK**, *haz'-brook*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, 24 miles N.W. from Lille. It is well built, and has a handsome old parish church, town-hall, college, and hospital, with a tall spire. *Manf.* Thread, linen, &c. *Pop.* 5567.

**HEANOR**, *he'-nor*, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 9 miles N.E. from Derby. *Pop.* 8080, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lace and silk, and cotton fabrics, and in the neighbouring collieries.

**HEATON**, *he'-ton*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 1673.—This is the name of several other unimportant townships in England.

**HEATON NORRIS**, a chapelry of England, in Lancashire, forming a suburb of Stockport, from which it is separated by the Mersey. *Pop.* 16,333, mostly employed in cotton-mills and bleaching factories. The river is crossed here by a viaduct of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

**HEAVITREE**, *hev'-i-tre*, a parish of England, in Devonshire, about a mile from Exeter, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 3133.

**HEBDEN BRIDGE**, *hev'-den*, a village of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N.W. from Halifax. It is a station of the Leeds and Manchester Railway. *Pop.* 400.

**HEBRIDES**, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, *eb'-ri-dees*, a cluster of islands situated on the W. coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, extending about 180 miles in length, from the Butt of Lewis, their N. extremity, to the small island of Sunda, on the coast of Cantire, and occupying a space from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. *Area.* About 3200 square miles. The principal are Lewis and its adjacent islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, as the southern part of the island of Lewis is called, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Skye, Barra, Eig, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luìng, Searba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Isla, Gigha, Cara, &c., belonging to the county of Argyre. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Firth of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Cantire; viz. the isles of Bute, Arran, Cumbrays (Greater and Lesser), and Inchmarnock, which form the county of Bute. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks, thus detached from the mainland, are estimated to amount to 300, of which 86 are inhabited. *Desc.* For the most part rugged and mountainous, with large tracts of moorland. Pasture-land predominates, as the soil is little adapted for the growth of crops. *Manf.* Kelp, spirits, and cotton stuff. *Pop.* About 100,000. *Lat.* between 55° 25' and 58° 30' N. *Lon.* 5° and 8° W.—The ancient history of these islands is involved in obscurity. It appears certain, however, that they were ruled by their own independent princes until the 8th century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II. During the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, they were the haunts of pirates who infested the neighbouring coun-

## Heidelberg

tries; and when they came under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, their chieftains were for a long time lawless and turbulent; but by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress, also, of regular order and good government, they were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power. The act of Parliament of 1748, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles.

**HEBRIDES**, *New*, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1605. In 1773 Captain Cook surveyed this group, and as he considered them to be the most western islands of the Pacific, he gave them the name of New Hebrides. They extend for a distance of 125 leagues, and the principal of them are St. Bartholomew, Isle of Lepers, Espiritu Santo, Aurora Island, Whitsuntide Island, Mallicolo, Erromango, and Tanna. *Area.* Estimated at 4200 square miles. *Desc.* Most of the islands are mountainous, and some have active volcanoes; but the soil is generally fertile. *Climate.* Though the heat is extreme, it is modified by sea-breezes. *Pop.* Papuans by race, 110,000. *Lat.* 15° to 21° S. *Lon.* 166° to 171° E.

**HEERON**, *he'-bron*, an ancient town of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah, 18 miles S.W. from Jerusalem, was built shortly after the Deluge. David reigned in this town for 7 years before he became master of the whole of Israel, and it is famous for being the birthplace of John the Baptist; Abraham, Sara, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, and Leah, were buried in its vicinity. Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, built a church in it; but at the present day the place is in a miserable condition. *Pop.* estimated at 10,000.

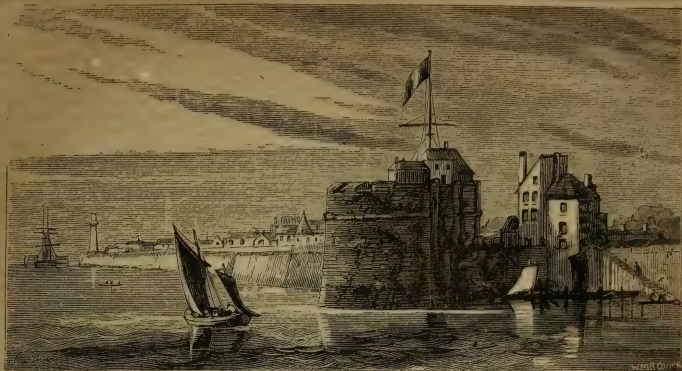
**HECLA**, *hek'-la*, a volcanic mountain in the S. of Iceland, near the coast, surrounded by higher mountains. It has three peaks, and contains numerous craters, the largest of which is about 150 feet deep. There are nearly fifty recorded eruptions of this volcano, the one of 1783 being the most terrible; the matter then thrown out filled up mountain-glens 600 feet deep, as well as many lakes and river-courses. In the eruption of 1845-6, a stream of lava issued from the large crater 50 feet deep and 1 mile wide; stones of an enormous size were ejected, and the ashes were carried as far as the Orkney Isles. *Height* of the central and highest peak, about 4500 feet. (*See* ICELAND.)

**HEBJAZ**, *El*, or **HEJAZ**, *hed'-jas*, a province of Arabia, consisting of an unproductive plain, which extends along the Red Sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. It contains the famous cities of Mecca and Medina.

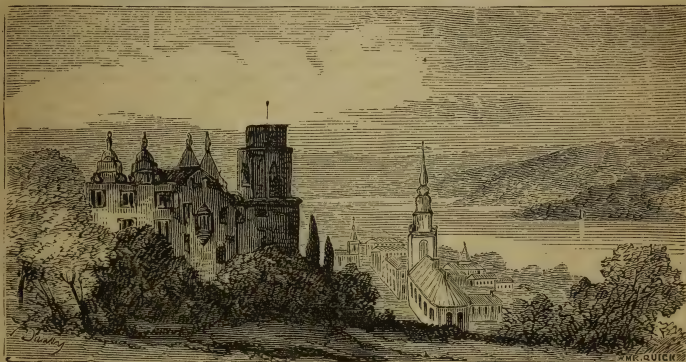
**HEDON**, *he'-don*, a small market-town of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles E. from Hull. It has a trade in corn. *Pop.* 975.

**HEERLEN**, *heer'-len*, a town of Holland, in the province of Limburg, 14 miles N.E. from Maestricht. *Pop.* 4160. *Manf.* Needle-making, linen-bleaching, and brewing; it also has a trade in cattle.

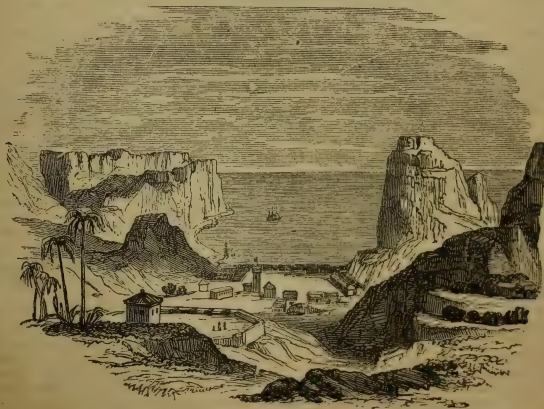
**HEIDELBERG**, *hi'-del-bairg*, a city of Germany, in Baden, situated on the Neckar, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 10 miles S.E. from Mannheim. The chief buildings are the town-hall, the hospitals, the churches, one of which, the church of the Holy Ghost, is divided into two parts, the Protestants occupying one



HAVRE-DE-GRAVE.—TOWER OF FRANCIS I. DESTROYED IN 1862.



HEIDELBERG.



HELENA, ST.





## Heilbronn

part and the Roman Catholics the other, and the university. It consists principally of a long street, the other streets being narrow and gloomy. From the summit of the Königstuhl, a hill 2000 feet high above the town, a view is obtained of the most charming German scenery. On the lower parts of this hill stands the castle, perhaps the most picturesque ruin in Europe, if we except the Alhambra of Spain. It was once the abode of the elector-palatine, and in its cellar is the famous Heidelberg tun, a cask which will hold 700 or 800 hogsheads. *Manf.* Tobacco, wax tapers, saffron, leather, musical instruments, and beer. An active trade is carried on in corn, hops, fruit, and wine. *Pop.* 16,288.—This town has been besieged several times; it was taken by Tilly in 1622, and by Turenne in 1674.

**HEILBRONN, hile'-bron**, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 25 miles N. from Stuttgart. Its market-place is large, and is adorned with fine fountains; it also has four handsome churches, one of which, the church of St. Kilian, contains some fine carving and painted windows, town-hall, palace, hospital, gymnasium, schools, and a shot-foundry. The present barracks are some buildings which once formed the residence of the Teutonic Knights in this town. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, silver-plate, white lead, oil, and paper. *Pop.* 14,333.

**HEILIGENSTADT, hi'-le-gen-stat**, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Leine, at its junction with the Gaislade, 47 miles N.W. from Erfurt. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, five churches, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Ribbons, woollens, and wooden clocks; it also has a trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 4900.

**HELDER, hel'-der**, a town of N. Holland, on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Mars-diep, which separates it from the island of Texel. It is well fortified, and contains several churches, a synagogue, town-hall, and orphan hospital. *Manf.* Beer, leather, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 14,751. Near this place a naval battle was fought between the English and Dutch in 1653, in which Van Tromp was killed. It was taken by the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1799, and was afterwards re-taken by Brewe, and subsequently rendered a first-class fortress by Napoleon I. It is connected with Amsterdam by the famous Helder Canal. (*See AMSTERDAM.*)

**HELENA, SAINT, he-le'-na**, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. from Ascension Isle, 1200 from the coast of S. Africa, and 2000 from that of S. America. *Ext. and Cir.* It is about 10 miles long by 7 broad, and about 28 miles in circumference. *Area.* 47 square miles. *Desc.* This island presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1200 feet high. In exploring it, however, verdant valleys are found interspersed among the bare masses of limestone rock, which culminate in a point called Diana's Peak, a hill about 2700 feet above the level of the sea, which is situated nearly in the centre of the island. There are other rocks and hills thrown together in various parts in the wildest confusion; and the rugged surface presents a number of fantastic peaks, the most remarkable of which are three basaltic columns, called Lot, Lot's wife, and the Chimney, which are respectively, 197, 160, and 64 feet in height. The principal opening is St. James's, or Chapel Bay, and here the town of St. James is built.

## Helier's, Saint

There are three other openings from which the interior may be gained, all of which are strongly fortified. *Climate.* Heavy and moist, but not liable to the extremes of heat or cold. It is frequently visited by strong gusts of wind, but it is exempt from thunder and lightning, storms, and hurricanes. The sky, in consequence of the superabundance of moisture, is often clouded; and only about one day in three is supposed to be illumined by sunshine. *Pro.* Of the small portion of ground fit for cultivation, a part is exceedingly fertile. Potatoes are the principal object of culture, and have, in fourteen years, produced on an average, more than two crops in the year. At its first discovery, the island was covered by an immense forest, its chief indigenous trees being ebony, red-wood, and gum-wood. About 1720 the plain was nearly stripped of trees, and in their place, there began in a few years, to spring up a species of wire-grass, which covered the ground with excellent pasture. After that time the inhabitants chiefly employed themselves in rearing sheep and goats. *Pop.* about 7000, of whom half are whites. *Lat.* 16° S. *Lon.* 5° 38' W.—Saint Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, and belonged to the Dutch from 1610 to 1650, when it fell into the hands of the British. It derives its principal importance from being on the direct route from Europe to the E. Indies, and is, consequently, a valuable possession for England. It is chiefly famous, however, for having been the place in which Napoleon I. was confined by the allied powers, after his final overthrow at the battle of Waterloo. Here he lived at Longwood, from November 1815, till his death, in 1821. His remains also lay here till 1840, when, by the permission of the English government they were conveyed to France.—An island of N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina.

**HELENS, SAINT, hel'-ens**.—1. A town and chapelry of England, in Lancashire, on a branch of the Mersey, 11 miles N.E. from Liverpool. It has rapidly risen from a mere village to be a populous town, and has two churches, several places of worship for nonconformists, a town-hall, and market-house. *Manf.* Plate-glass, bottles, wheels for watches, chemicals, and earthenware. *Pop.* 20,176.—2. A parish at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 miles from Newport. Its roadstead is the E. entrance to Spithead. *Pop.* 2586.—3. One of the Scilly Islands, about a mile from Tresco.

**HELENSBURG, hel'-ens-berg**, a watering-place of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the N. of the Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock. The houses, which have gardens attached to them, are not numerous, but they are well-built, and pleasantly situated, and are occupied in the summer season by the Glasgow citizens, of whom Helensburg is a favourite resort. *Pop.* 4613.

**HELIER'S, SAINT, hel'-yers**, a parish and the chief town of the island of Jersey, situated on its S. coast, and on the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. The town was formerly an insignificant village, but now consists of several streets diverging from a square, on one side of which is the court-house, and not far from it, the government-house. It has a parish church, several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, workhouse, public hospital, prison, theatre, a handsome school, and a public library. It is defended by a fine citadel, called Fort

## Heligoland

Regent, which overlooks the inner harbour, and was built at a cost of about £1,000,000. A strong fortress, called Elizabeth Castle, stands on a rocky island in St. Aubin's Bay, and defends the entrance. *Manf.* Shipbuilding, stone-works; and it has a fine harbour, commodious quays and docks, and carries on a large trade both with England and France. *Pop.* about 29,528, 'ncluding soldiers. *Lat.* 49° 11' N. *Lon.* 2° 6' W. (See JERSEY.)

HELIGOLAND, *hel-e-go-land'*, a small island in the North Sea, situated about 46 miles N.W. from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. *Area.* About 5 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a lowland, connected with an elevation of red marl, about 200 feet high, on the summit of which is a level plain, with a village and lighthouse. It has two good harbours, and near it is a roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 48 feet of water. The encroachments of the sea have led some to fear that the island will entirely disappear in course of time. *Pop.* 2230, subsisting chiefly by fishing, and acting as pilots.—It was taken from the Danes by the British in 1807, and became a depôt for merchandize intended to be smuggled into the continent, during Napoleon's continental blockade. At the peace of 1814, it was retained by this country, and is of importance as an outpost of England in time of war. The Germans have visited it of late years as a watering-place.

HELLADA, *hel-la-da*, a river of Greece, which, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Gulf of Zeitoun.

HELLAS, *hel-las*, a name for Greece. (See GREECE.)

HELLESFONT. (See DARDANELLES.)

HELLIN, *hel'-leen*, a town of Murcia, Spain, 35 miles S.E. from Albacete. It is built on a height, irregularly, but substantially, and has a handsome church, the ruins of an ancient castle, and mineral baths. *Manf.* Hats, leather, glass, earthenware, and linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 9814.

HELORO, *hel-lor'-o*, the ancient Othrys, a range of mountains to the N. of Greece, being a spur of the Pindus range. *Height.* 5570 feet.

HELL GATE, *hel gate*, a part of the strait between Long Island and Great Barn Island, New York, U.S., the passage of which is rendered dangerous at low water by an eddy.

HELME, *helm*, a river of Prussian Saxony, rising in the Harz mountains, and, after a course of 45 miles, falling into the Unstrut, near Artern.

HELMOND, *hel-mawng'*, a town of North Brabant, in Holland, on the Aa, 21 miles S.E. from Bois-le-Duc. *Manf.* Linen-weaving, &c. *Pop.* 1900.

HELMSDALE, *helms'-dail*, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the German Ocean, 3 miles S.W. from the Ord-of-Caithness. There is a village of the same name at its mouth, which has a good harbour, and productive herring and salmon fisheries.

HELMSEY, *helms'-le*, a parish and picturesque town of England, in Yorkshire, near the Rye, 12 miles W. from Thirsk. It has a church, and the ruins of an ancient castle. *Manf.* Cotton and linen. *Pop.* 3429.—In the vicinity are the remains of Rivaux Abbey.

HELMSTADT, *helm'-stat*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 21 miles S.E. from Brunswick. It has two churches, several hospitals, a gym-

## Helvoetsluys

nasium, and the buildings belonging to a university, founded in 1575, suppressed in 1809. *Manf.* Soap, alum, vitriol, chicory, and tobacco-pipes. *Pop.* 6400.

HELMUND, *hel'-moond'*, a river of Afghanistan, which rises about 35 miles W. from Cabul, at a height of 11,500 feet above the level of the sea, and enters the lake Hamoon by several mouths, after a course of 650 miles. Its banks are fertile, and discover traces of ancient cultivation for a few miles on either side, but beyond this the country is a barren waste.

HELSINGBORG, *hel'-sing-borg*, a seaport of Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, and 33 miles N.W. from Malmo. It is well built, and has a good harbour, with a large trade. *Manf.* Earthenware and iron goods. *Pop.* 5763.—The width of the Sound at this point is about 3 miles, and here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. At this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Danes in 1709.

HELSINGFORS, *hel'-sing-fors*, the seaport capital of Finland, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, 190 miles N.W. from St. Petersburg. It has a good harbour, in which line-of-battle ships can lie, and it is defended by the almost impregnable citadel and fortifications of Sweaborg, which stand on a number of rocky islands at the entrance of the harbour. The town is regularly built, and possesses a university, transferred from Abo in 1827, a library of 80,000 volumes, also brought from Abo; a museum, observatory, state-house, churches, and botanical gardens. *Manf.* Sail-cloth and linen; and a trade is carried on in corn and timber. *Pop.* 21,698. *Lat.* 60° 14' N. *Lon.* 24° 57' E.—This town was founded by Gustavus I., of Sweden, and was burnt in 1741, during the war between Sweden and Russia. In 1855, Sweaborg was bombarded for two days by the allied English and French fleets, when considerable damage was done to the interior defences of the place.

HELSINGLAND, *hel'-sing-land*, a former province of Sweden, now included in Gefleborg.

HELSTONE, *hel'-stone*, a parish, borough, and town of England, in Cornwall, picturesquely situated near the mouth of the Loo, 9 miles S.W. from Falmouth. It is neatly built, and has a handsome guildhall, several churches and chapels, a good harbour, and carries on a considerable export trade in tin, copper, and shoes, while iron, coal, and timber are imported for the use of the surrounding mining district. *Pop.* 3483.—The ancient May games, or Floralia, are still continued here, and on the 8th of May a universal holiday prevails, and floral processions and dances are held.

HELVELLYN, *hel-vel'-lin*, one of the highest mountains in England, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland. *Height.* 3313 feet.—The ascent is not difficult, and, from the summit, a magnificent view is obtained of the beautiful lake district.

HELVOETSLUYS, *hel-vet-sloos'*, a fortified town of Holland, on the S. shore of the island of Voorn, 17 miles S.W. from Rotterdam. It is well built, and has an excellent harbour, much used by the Dutch navy. It also possesses extensive magazines and dockyards for the construction and repair of ships of war; also a government naval school. Steamers sail regularly from Helvoetsluys to English ports. *Pop.* 2843.—At this port the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., embarked for England in



## Hemel Hempstead

1688. It was taken by the French in 1795, and evacuated by them in 1813.

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD**, *hem'-el hem'-sted*, a parish and town of England, in Hertfordshire, 23 miles N.W. from London. It is well built, and pleasantly situated, and has an old Norman church, chapels, workhouse, infirmary, and various schools. *Manf.* Straw-plaiting and paper-making. *Pop.* 7948.

**HEMINGBOROUGH**, *hem'-ing-bro'*, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, in the E. Riding, 4 miles from Selby, possessing a very handsome church. *Pop.* 2297.

**HEMPSTEAD**, *hem'-sted*, a parish of England, in Essex, 5 miles N.E. from Thaxted, noted for the fine timber in its vicinity. It has a very ancient hall, and, in its churchyard, lies Dr. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *Pop.* 797.—There are other small parishes of this name in England.

**HEMPSTEAD**, a township of New York, U.S., on the N. coast of Long Island, 12 miles E. from New York. Here is Rockaway Beach, on the Atlantic, with a heath of 15,000 acres lying behind it. It is much frequented by the Americans for the purposes of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 10,000.

**HENBURY**, *hen'-ber-e*, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles N.W. from Bristol. *Pop.* 2482.

**HENDERSON**, the name of several counties and townships in the United States.

**HENDON**, *hen'-don*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 9 miles N.W. from St. Paul's, in the vicinity of which are many handsome mansions. *Pop.* 4544.

**HENG-KIANG**, *heng-ke'-ang*, a river of China, a large tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, which, in its course of 300 miles, has several large cities on its banks.

**HENLEY-IN-ARDEN**, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Arrow and Alne, 8 miles N.W. from Warwick. It is situated in the district which formed the ancient forest of Arden, and contains a handsome church, with many old houses and the remains of an ancient market-cross. *Manf.* Needles and nails. *Pop.* 1069.

**HENLEY-ON-THAMES**, a town of England, in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, 35 miles W. from London. The richly-wooded Chiltern Hills rise above the town, which consists of two main streets, and has a fine church, town-hall, market-house, and a valuable library and theatre. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, and timber, and the town is much visited by the lovers of the sport of fishing. *Pop.* 3676. A regatta is held here annually, at which the best amateur crews of Oxford, Cambridge, and London contend for handsome and valuable prizes.

**HENLOPEN, CAPE**, is the S.W. point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, 17 miles from Cape May, which forms the N.E. point. *Lat.* 36° 47' N. *Lon.* 75° W.

**HENNEBON**, *hen'-bawng*, a town in the department of Morbihan, France, on the Blavet, 7 miles N.E. from L'Orient. *Pop.* 4675. This was formerly a very strong place, and was successfully defended by the Countess of Montfort when it was besieged by Charles de Blois, in 1342.

**HENRICO**, *hen'-ri-co*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 33,076, nearly half of whom are coloured.

## Herauld

**HENRY**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 9000 and 20,000.

**HEPTONSTALL**, *hep'-ton-stall*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, in the W. Riding, 8 miles N.W. from Halifax. *Pop.* 3497, employed in worsted and cotton manufactories.

**HEPWORTH**, *hep'-worth*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 7 miles from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 1530.

**HERAT**, *he'-rat*, a city of Afghanistan, the capital of an independent state, situated in a plain near the Hury river, 360 miles W. from Cabul. It is well fortified, having a strong citadel, and being surrounded by a wet ditch, mound, and bastioned wall. It contains a number of caravanserais, public baths, reservoirs, and numerous mosques. To the N. of the city are the ruins of a magnificent religious edifice, an immense mound raised by one of its many rulers,—Nadir Shah. The khan's residence is not a handsome building, and the interior of the town is exceedingly dirty, although the vicinity is beautiful and the ground irrigated by numerous canals. Herat is the entrepôt of the commerce carried on between Cabul and Bokhara, Hindostan and Persia, and is a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. *Manf.* Carpets, leather, caps, cloaks, shoes, &c. *Pop.* about 40,000, of various nations. *Lat.* 34° 26' N. *Lon.* 62° 8' E.—This place has often been ravaged by various conquerors, who have claimed and won the empire of Asia: in 1220, it was taken by Ghenghis Khan, and in 1398 by Tamerlane, who made it the seat of government. It was subsequently united to Persia; but the Afghans took possession of it in 1715. Nadir Shah retook it in 1737, and Ahmed Khan, an Afghan, and one of Nadir's generals, added it to Afghanistan, after the assassination of Nadir Shah, in 1747. After that date it became a quasi-independent state, and formed a portion of Afghan-Korassan, in the kingdom of Cabul. In 1829 Herat was governed as an independent province by Khamran Meerza, an Afghan prince, who, with a view of obtaining protection against his neighbour, the king of Cabul, agreed to pay an annual tribute to the shah of Persia. This obligation was, however, disregarded, and, after a few years, the Afghan acted as entirely independent. Some pretext for hostilities having occurred, Mahommed Shah marched against Herat, in 1836, and, after a long siege, the Persians were forced to withdraw. The position of Herat is one of the greatest possible importance, and has been well described as the gate of India; for within the limits of the Heratee country all the great roads leading to India converge. By the Herat route alone could a formidable and well-equipped army march upon the Indian frontier from the north-west regions. In 1855 the Persians again made an attempt to get possession of Herat; but, after a short war with England, desisted. (*See AFGHANISTAN.*)

**HERAULT**, *hai'-rolle*, a maritime department in the S. of France, formerly comprised in Languedoc; it is bounded on the S.E. by the Mediterranean, and inclosed on the other sides by the departments of Gard, Aude, Tarn, and Aveyron. *Area.* 2393 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is mountainous in the N. and W., fine valleys, however, intervening between the hills; the coasts are low, and exhibit extensive lagoons and



Herault

salt marshes. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Montpellier, Beziers, Lodeve, and St. Pons. *Climate.* Mild and genial, and generally healthy, with the exception of the swampy localities. *Rivers.* Lez, Herault, and Orbe. *Pro.* Wine, olives, mulberries, fruits, drugs, and dyes. *Minerals.* Coal, copper, iron, and various others. *Manf.* Cloths, cottons, silks and woollens, paper, steel, brandy. It has, besides, a large transit trade. *Pop.* 409,391.

HERAULT, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes Mountains, and after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at the port of Agde.

HERCULANEUM, *her-cu-la'-ne-um*, an ancient city of Italy, 5 miles E. from Naples, situated at the base of the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, near the place where the modern Portici now stands. It was destroyed by an eruption of the volcano of 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last a peasant, in the year 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine marble. The ground was subsequently excavated, and the ancient city discovered, in the exact state in which it was when buried under the volcanic eruption. Many valuable antiquities were found, calculated to convey a most accurate idea of some of the domestic manners of its ancient inhabitants.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, *her-sin'-e-an*, a name of the Harz Mountains.

HEREFORD, *her'-e-ford*, the chief town of Herefordshire, England, on the Wye, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of six arches, 16 miles N. from Monmouth. It is situated in a beautiful and richly cultivated valley, and has broad streets and well-built houses, although many of them are old. The charitable institutions, hospitals and almshouses are numerous. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, bishop's palace, county gaol, theatre, town-hall, guildhall, and shire-hall. The town also possesses several parish churches and chapels for nonconformists. The plan of the present cathedral, commenced in the reign of William the Conqueror, is that of a cross with a small transept towards the E., and a chapel; the N. porch is particularly admired; but the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786, impairs the general effect of its beauty. There are an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and free grammar-school connected with the cathedral. The town was anciently fortified with a wall and ditch, and defended by a large castle. Only a small part of the wall remains; and the site of the castle, called the Castle-green, now forms an agreeable promenade. A musical festival is held triennially in the cathedral. *Manf.* Gloves, hats, flannels and cutlery, all to a small extent. *Pop.* 15,535.—During the Saxon era, the Welsh inflicted considerable damage on this city; it also suffered greatly in the wars of the barons, and under the Plantagenets. During the civil war, it held loyalty to the cause of the king, and was one of the last places that yielded to the parliament. The house of Bohun took their title of earl from Hereford, and the Devereux family now take that of viscount from it. Nell Gwynn and David Garrick were born here. It is connected by railway with all the principal towns of the kingdom.

HEREFORDSHIRE, *her'-e-ford-sheer*, one of the

Hernhut.

western counties of England, on the borders of Wales. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor. *Ext.* 38 miles long, by 33 miles broad. *Area.* 836 square miles. *Desc.* The aspect of the entire county is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme; gentle eminences rising in every direction, with intervening valleys, everywhere covered with plantations, orchards, and meadows, inclosed with hedges and rows of trees, and the soil in the highest state of cultivation. *Climate.* Remarkably healthy. *Rivers.* The chief are the Wye, Frome, Lug, Arrow, and Munnaw. The inland navigation has not been much improved artificially, although there is a canal between Ledbury and Gloucester, and another from Leominster to Tenbury in Worcestershire. The soil of Herefordshire is everywhere of uncommon fertility, consisting for the most part of rich red loam, mixed with marl and calcareous matter. *Pro.* Wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of excellent quality. The apple crop, which is larger than that of any other county except Devonshire, produces annually many thousands of hogsheads of superior cider. The cattle are held in the highest estimation, and the breed of sheep is also famous. *Minerals.* Red and yellow ochres, and tobacco-pipe clay. Fullers' earth is dug near Stoke, and iron-ore is found on the borders of Gloucestershire. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly gloves. *Pop.* 123,712.

HERISAU, *her'-e-so*, a town of the canton of Appenzel, Switzerland, 10 miles N.W. from Appenzel. It has an arsenal, court-house, orphan-asylum, public library, and an ancient church-tower. The heights are traversed by fine public walks, and on the summits are the ruins of two old castles. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and muslins. *Pop.* 3500.

HERKIMER, *her'-ki-mer*, a county of New York, U.S., through which run the Erie canal and the Utica and Schenectady Railway. *Pop.* 37,477.

HERMANNSTADT, *hair'-man-stat*, a town of Transylvania, situated in a picturesque valley on the Zibin, a tributary of the Aluta, 73 miles S.E. from Klausenburg. It is composed of an upper and lower town, which communicate by flights of steps. The streets are spacious, and the houses handsome. It has a convent and monasteries, a Protestant cathedral and several churches, an orphan-hospital, barracks and theatre. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, hats, leather, combs, gunpowder and paper; and a large trade is carried on, particularly with Turkey. *Pop.* 16,000.

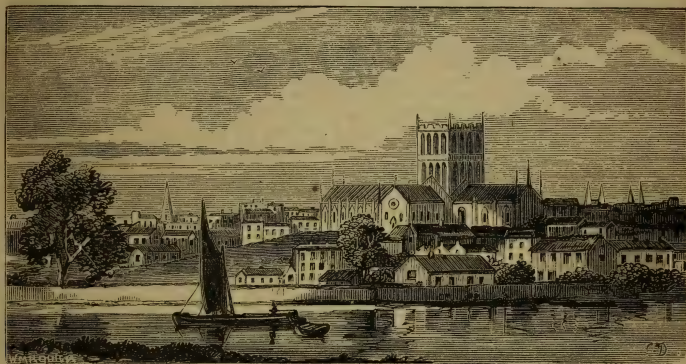
HERMITAGE, *her'-mi-taij*, a celebrated French vineyard, on the banks of the Rhone, in the department Drome, 10 miles from Valence, where the famous Hermitage wine is produced.

HERNE BAY, *hern bai*, a watering-place of England, in Kent, 8 miles N.E. from Canterbury, near the mouth of the Thames. It has a fine church, handsome houses, hotels, and baths. A pier 3000 feet long runs out into the river. *Pop.* 1503. It is a station on a branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

HERNHUT, or HEERNHUT, *hairn'-hoot*, a village of Saxony, 12 miles N. from Zittau. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, knives, steel, tobacco, and sealing-wax. *Pop.* 1500. It was founded in 1722 by Count Zinzendorf, as an asylum for the



HELVOETSLUYS.



HEREFORD.



HERTFORD CASTLE.





## Hernösand

persecuted Moravians, who consequently obtained the name of *Hernhutters*.

**HERNÖSAND**, *hair'-no-sand*, a province in the north of Sweden, comprising the ancient provinces of Angermannland, and Medelpad. *Area*. 9500 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.

**HERNÖSAND**, the capital of the above province, on the W. coast of the island of Hernö, in the Gulf of Bothnia, joined to the mainland by a bridge, 174 miles N. from Stockholm. It has an ancient church, a gymnasium, and botanical garden. *Manf.* Flax, salt, deals; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries and in building ships and boats. *Pop.* 3000.

**HERO, NORTH AND SOUTH**, *hé-ro*, two islands in Lake Champlain, U.S., forming together **GRAND ISLAND**.

**HERSTAL**, or **HERISTAL**, *hair'-stal*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maas, 3 miles N.E. from Liège. *Manf.* Iron and steel goods, firearms and spirits. *Pop.* 5000.—It was formerly a strong place, and the residence of Pepin d'Heristal, the progenitor of Charlemagne, from which he took his title.

**HERTFORD**, *har'-ford*, the capital of Hertfordshire, England, on the Lea, which is navigable here for barges, 21 miles N. from London. It contains a castle, two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a sessions-house, a town-hall, for the quarter sessions and county courts, a gaol and penitentiary-house, and corn exchange. About 3 miles S.E. from Hertford is the village of Haileybury, in which stands the East-India College, founded in 1806, for the purpose of training young men for the civil service of the Company; which was, however, suppressed in 1859, when the East India Company was dissolved. It has also a preparatory school belonging to Christchurch Hospital, London, and a grammar-school. *Pop.* 6769.—Hertford is a very ancient town; the castle was founded in 909, and some portions of it still remain, which are apparently of great antiquity. In the reign of John it was seized by the French dauphin, and, under Edward III., the kings of France and Scotland were secured in it. A handsome brick building was raised on its site about 1600, which was used for some time as a preparatory school for Haileybury College. It is a station on the Great Eastern and Great Northern Railways.

**HERTFORD**, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Pop.* 7484, nearly half of whom are coloured.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**, *har'-ford-sheer*, a midland county of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, from which it is partly divided by the river Lea, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford. Its boundaries are chiefly artificial, and extremely irregular. *Area*. 611 square miles. *Desc.* The soil of Hertfordshire is naturally barren; but its vicinity to the metropolis has contributed to fertilize and enrich it; so that it is a very considerable agricultural county, while the mildness and uncommon healthiness of the climate, with an agreeable diversity of surface, have made it a favourite place of residence. A ridge of chalk hills skirts the northern boundary, which has an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, and divides the waters of the Ouse on the north, from those which flow southward through the county to the Thames. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ouse, the Lea and its branches, the Maran, Beane, Rib, and part of the Stort; the Colne, Verlam, and New River,

## Hesse-Darmstadt

The London and North Western Railway traverses the county, and the Grand Junction Canal passes through its southern extremity. The prevailing soils are loam and clay. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, hay for the London market, in return for which manure is procured. The woodlands of Hertfordshire are extensive. A great trade in malt is carried on in this county. *Manf.* Straw-plaiting and paper are the most considerable. *Pop.* 173,280.

**HESDIN**, *hes'-dä*, a strongly-fortified town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, beautifully situated on the Canche, 24 miles N.W. from Arras. *Manf.* Stockings, soap, and tanning. *Pop.* 3450.—The modern town was founded by Charles V. of France, at some distance from the old one, which Philibert Emmanuel, general of the emperor, had taken the preceding year, and destroyed.

**HESSE-CASSEL**, or **ELECTORAL HESSE**, *hes'-sa kas'-sel*, a district in the W. of Germany, bounded by Hanover and Rhenish Prussia on the N.; by Prussian Saxony and Bavaria on the E.; by Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the S.; and by Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Waldeck on the W. It is composed of three isolated portions, of which Hesse proper is the largest, and is embraced within the above boundaries. The other two portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg. *Area*. 4420 square miles. *Desc.* In general the surface of the country is hilly, and even mountainous; and about three-fourths of it are covered with woods. *Rivers.* The Werra, the Fulda, the Diemel, the Main, the Edder, the Schwalm, and the Lahn. *Pro.* Oats, wheat, maize, rye, barley, potatoes, peas, and tobacco. Fruit of every description is abundant, and the pasture is good, in consequence of which rearing and feeding cattle form the principal employment of the inhabitants of the rural districts. *Minerals.* Abundant; copper, silver, iron, cobalt, salt, vitriol, alum, pitecoal, marble, and basalt, all enter into the long list of substances obtained from the bowels of the earth. Peat is also plentiful, which is generally used for fuel. *Manf.* Considerable; they consist, for the most part, of Osnaburgs, flannels, cotton and silk velvets, carpets, iron and steel goods, paper, pottery, beetroot-sugar, chemicals, wooden wares, and jewellery. *Rel.* Protestantism prevails. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy. *Pop.* about 738,454. *Lat.* between 49° 56' and 52° 26' N. *Lon.* between 8° 25' and 10° 8' E.—At the close of 1813, the elector, who had been driven from his throne by Napoleon I., returned, and was acknowledged by the allied powers.

**HESSE-DARMSTADT**, or the **GRAND-DUCHY OF HESSE**, *darm'-stat*, an extensive territory of Germany, lying to the W. and S. of Hesse-Cassel, by a part of which territory, and that of Frankfort-on-the-Main, it is divided into two nearly equal proportions. *Area*. 3230 square miles. *Desc.* A large portion of the country, especially in the N., is mountainous; but along the banks of the Rhine, where there are extensive level tracts of ground, the soil is extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The principal, after the Rhine and the Main, are the Lahn, the Nidda, the Ohm, the Schwalm, and the Itter, all to the north of the Main. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, oats, millet, potatoes, fruit, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The country is essentially agricultural, and the inhabitants are chiefly

Hesse-Homburg

engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, and salt are the principal. The iron mines are chiefly in the Odenwald and Upper Hesse, and the salt mines in the district of Wimpfen. *Manf.* Linen and hempen fabrics, silk, paper, hardware goods, and chemicals. *Rel.* Protestant. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy, with two chambers. *Pop.* 856,907. *Lat.* between 49° 50' and 51° 45' N. *Lon.* between 7° 50' and 9° 30' E.

HESSÉ-HOMBURG, LANDGRAVIATE OF, *hom'-boorg*, consists of two detached portions,—Meissenheim and Homburg, the former inclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria, and the latter lying between Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau. *Area.* 106 square miles. *Desc.* The soil is fertile and the people are very industrious. The forests abound with excellent timber, and the vine is extensively cultivated in Meissenheim. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy. *Pop.* 26,817.

HESSÉ, LOWER AND UPPER, two adjoining provinces of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, inclosed by the territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, and the Saxon duchies, and on the S.E. by the province of Fulda. *Area* of Lower Hesse, with Schaumburg, 1712 square miles. *Pop.* 358,806.—*Area* of Upper Hesse, 773 square miles. *Pop.* 119,493.

HESSÉ, RHEINISH, the most S. province of Hesse-Darmstadt, and one of the most fertile portions of Germany. *Area.* 530 square miles. *Pop.* 234,931.

HESSÉ, UPPER, the most N. province of Hesse-Darmstadt, has a mountainous surface, covered, to a great extent, with wood. *Area.* 1550 square miles. *Pop.* 229,672.

HESTON, *hes'-ton*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, near the Southall station of the Great Western Railway. *Area.* 3720 acres. *Pop.* 7096.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, *het'-ton*, a township of England, in Durham, 6 miles N.E. from the city of Durham, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* 6419.

HEYERSHAM, *hee'-er-sham*, a parish of England, in Westmoreland, 6 miles S. from Kendal. *Pop.* 4300.

HEVES, *he-ves*, a market-town of Hungary, 55 miles N.E. from Pesth. It is the centre of a rich and well-populated agricultural district of the same name. *Pop.* 6000.

HEWORTH, HIGH and LOW, *hu'-orth*, two townships of England, in the county of Durham, 3 miles S.E. from Gateshead. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in shipbuilding. *Pop.* 10,315.

HEXHAM, *hex'-ham*, a market-town of England, in Northumberland, situated a little below the confluence of the N. and S. Tyne, 21 miles W. from Newcastle. It has a good market-house in the middle of a spacious market-place, and a handsome old parish church which once formed a part of Hexham priory. There are numerous chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, dispensary, and mechanics' institute. This town is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded, and the historical events connected with it. The neighbourhood abounds with ruined castles, monuments of battles and heroes; with Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. The cathedral or priory church of Hexham was founded in 674, and was destroyed by the Danes. The present church was begun in the reign of

Highlands

Henry I., and partly destroyed in the reign of Edward I. Near this are two stone towers, which also appear to be of high antiquity. *Manf.* Coarse worsteds, hats, and "tan gloves." *Pop.* 6479.—In 1463, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Yorkists gained the victory. As an interesting historical event, it may be remarked, that it was in flying from this field that Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber; and the cave in which she concealed herself and the Prince of Wales is still pointed out. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

HEYST-OB-DEN-BERG, *hist'-ob-den-bairg*, a town on the Great Nethe, 17 miles S.E. from Antwerp. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods; and it has a trade in hops. *Pop.* 7000.

HEYTESBURY, *hays'-ber-e*, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 15 miles N.W. from Salisbury, where the manufacture of woollen cloths was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. It has, however, greatly declined of late years. *Pop.* 1103.—The town stands on the borders of Salisbury Plain.

HIGGELLE. (See HJELLE.)

HIELMAR, *heel'-mar*, a lake in the central part of Sweden. It lies between the districts Nyköping, Örebro, and Westeras. It contains several islands, and on the N. side it is connected with Lake Mälär. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 14 broad.

HIERES, or HYERES, ISLES OF, *he'-air*, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France, occupying a position in the front of the bay of the same name. They are fortified, but the soil is, for the most part, barren and uncultivated. The principal of the group are Bagneau, Port Cros, Porquerolles, and Levant.

HIERES, or HYERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 9 miles E. from Toulon. The surrounding district is marshy, but the climate is healthy. From a salt lake in the neighbourhood, a large quantity of salt is obtained, and exported; oil, wine, and fruit are also exported to Toulon and Marseilles. *Pop.* 5430. *Lat.* 43° 7' N. *Lon.* 6° 5' E.—This is the birthplace of Massillon, the celebrated preacher.

HIGH BARNET (see BARNET).

HIGHAM FERRERS, *hi'-am fer'-ers*, an ancient market-town of England, in Northamptonshire, 14 miles N.E. from Northampton. Its principal buildings are a church, a free grammar-school, a town-hall, and some almshouses. A castle, which formerly stood here, is now in ruins. *Pop.* 1152. It is a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

HIGHGATE, *hi'-gait*, a populous village of England, in Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. from London, and 450 feet higher than St. Paul's Cathedral. It has a spacious and beautiful cemetery. *Pop.* 4547.—In this village the last days of Coleridge were passed, and his remains rest in the burial-ground of the old church.

HIGHLAND, *hi'-land*, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. *Area.* 463 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000. There is a town of the same name in the state of Indiana. *Pop.* 2000.

HIGHLANDS, *hi' or he'-lands*, a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the mountainous part of the country to the north and north-west,



## Highlands

in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which comprise the south and south-east districts. (See SCOTLAND.)

HIGHLANDS, a district in N. America. (See ARCTIC HIGHLANDS.)

HIGHWORTH, *hi'-werth*, a market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 4 miles N.W. from Shrivenham station, on the Great Western Railway. It has a handsome parish church built in the reign of Henry VI. *Pop.* 3629, mostly employed in agricultural pursuits.

HIGUERA, *he'-que-ra*, the name of several towns in Spain, distinguished by various affixes, with populations varying from 500 to 4000. The largest is Higuera la Real, in the province of Estremadura, 55 miles S.E. from Badajoz. *Pop.* 1819.

HIJELLE, *hi-jel-le'*, the chief town of a district of the same name in Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly, and the first town to be seen after entering that river, 50 miles S.W. from Calcutta. It has an extensive salt-manufactory belonging to government. The District is inclosed by the Bay of Bengal, the Hoogly, Balasore, and Midnapore. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Desc.* Low and level, and abounding with swamps, which swarm with loathsome alligators. Little is known of the district; but turtles, crabs, oysters, and prawns are plentiful in the surrounding seas. *Pro.* Millet, rice, pulse, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, and palms. The climate is humid and unhealthy.

HILAIRE, *St., he-lair'*, the name of numerous parishes and towns of France, none of which have a population above 5000.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, *Saxe, hilt'-boorg-hou-sen*, once a duchy of Germany, but now united to Saxe-Meiningen.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated on the Werra, 16 miles N.W. from Coburg. It has a gymnasium, an old palace, a town-hall, three churches, several schools, some charitable institutions, and a lunatic asylum. *Manf.* Papier-mâché, woollen and linen fabrics, dolls, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4263. The dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen used to reside here till 1826, when the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg became extinct, and Frederick, the reigning duke, became duke of Saxe-Altenburg, his own territories being added to Saxe-Meiningen. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of the same name.

HILDESHEIM, *hil'-des-hime*, the most S. of the provinces into which the kingdom of Hanover is divided. *Area.* 1750 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, being partially overrun with ramifications of the Harz. *Rivers.* The Innerste, a tributary of the Leine, which, in general, waters a fertile soil. *Pop.* 366,766.

HILDESHEIM, an old city of Hanover, and the chief town of the above province, near the river Innerste, and 18 miles S.E. from the town of Hanover, with which it is connected by railway. Its walls have been demolished, and converted into public promenades. The town is divided into Old and New Hildesheim. The cathedral is a large Gothic building of the 9th century, with bronze doors 16 feet high, covered with bas-reliefs. There are many other Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, several monasteries, a Lutheran college, two schools, arsenal, a town-hall, barracks, and numerous hospitals and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Linen yarn, leather, lacquered goods, earthenware, and soap;

## Hindon

and the town has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* 17,134.

HILLAH, or HELLAH, *hil'-la*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles S. from Bagdad, on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. The town is well built, and has an extensive and well regulated bazaar, several stately caravanserais, built of brick that once formed part of buildings of the city of Babylon, and a number of coffee-houses. Part of the town is situated on the eastern bank, and is connected with the other by a bridge of boats; it is not, however, nearly as large as the western quarter. The Euphrates increases in breadth considerably as it approaches Hillah, where it is about 200 paces wide, and navigable for flat-bottomed vessels not exceeding fifty tons burden, during six months in the year. *Pop.* 10,000. In the neighbourhood of this place are the ruins of Babylon.

HILLINGDON, *hil'-ling-don*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, comprising the town of Uxbridge. *Pop.* 10,750.

HILLSBOROUGH, *hils'-bur-o*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Down, 12 miles S.W. from Belfast. The town, which is of modern date, is neatly built, and has a magnificent church with a lofty spire. *Manf.* Principally linen. *Pop.* of parish 5575; of town 1247.

HILLSBOROUGH, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In New Hampshire, U.S. *Area.* 844 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—2. In Florida, U.S., in the W. part of its peninsula. *Pop.* 3000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4500.

HIMALEH, or HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, *him-a-lai-ya*, a range of mountains which separates Hindostan from Tibet and Tartary. They extend in a curved direction, from *lon.* 73° to 95° E., lying between *lat.* 27° and 35° N. The length of the entire chain may be estimated at 1500 miles, and its average breadth at 100 miles, occupying an area of 150,000 square miles. Its culminating points are Kanchinjinga and Dhaulagiri, the former attaining an elevation of 28,156 feet, in *lat.* 27° 42' N., *lon.* 83° 12' E.; and the latter reaching the height of 26,826 feet, in *lat.* 29° 10' N., *lon.* 83° E. (See ASIA and HINDOSTAN.)

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, *hinck'-in-brook*, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's Sound. *Lat.* 60° 24' N. *Lon.* between 213° 50' and 214° 24' E.

HINCKLEY, *hinck'-le*, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 13 miles S.W. from Leicester. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a church and several chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Coarse cotton stockings, thread, and worsted. It is also noted for its fine ale. *Pop.* 7315.

HINDERWELL, *hin'-der-wel*, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Whitby. *Pop.* 2805.

HINDLEY, *hinde'-le*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. from Wigan. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 8477.

HINDÖE, *hind'-o*, one of the Lofoden Isles, a group lying off the N.W. coast of Norway. It has productive fisheries. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a mean breadth of 30.

HINDON, *hin'-don*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 160 miles, joins the



## Hindoo Coosh

Jumna, in *lat.* 28° 25' N.; *lon.* 77° 30' E. In 1857, one of the first battles fought with the rebellious sepoys, took place near this river.

**HINDOO COOSH**, *hin-doo koosh*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia. (See **ASIA**.)

**HINDOOR**, *hin'-door*, a hill state of India, on the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya Mountains. It is inclosed by Kuhlloor, Bahgul, Muhlog, and Sirhind. *Area*. 230 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed throughout by a range of steep hills, and is drained by the Gumber and the Sursa. Its soil is, in general, fertile, yielding rice, millet, barley, wheat, opium, cotton, hemp, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 20,000.

**HINDOSTAN**, *hin'-do-stān*, the "country of the Blacks" (from *hindoo*, "black," and *stan*, "country"), is an extensive region of Asia, bounded on the W. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, on the N. by Tibet, and on the E. by the Birman States and British Burmah. The S.E. and S.W. sides of the peninsula are washed by the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* Its extreme length, reckoning from the northern boundary of Cashmere to Cape Comorin, is about 1900 miles, while its breadth from Kurrachee to the E. of Assam is about 1850 miles. *Area*. Various estimates from 1,160,000 to about 1,360,000 square miles. *Divisions*. This country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindostan Proper, or N. Hindostan; the Deccan, or Central Hindostan; and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper includes all the provinces that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, inclusive of Bahar and Bengal. The principal of these are Ajmere, or Rajpootana, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Gujerat, Lahore, Malwa, Mooltan, Oude, Rohileumd, Scinde, Allahabad, Nepaul, Cutch, Kumaon, and Gurhwal. The term Deccan has been applied to the whole region S. of Hindostan Proper; but, properly speaking, it only includes the countries situated between the rivers Nerbudda and Kistna. The chief provinces of the Deccan are Candeish, Aurungabad, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Gondwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, and a part of Bejapoor. The tract S. of these, or between the river Kistna and Cape Comorin, is generally called the Peninsula, although its form is not in accordance with that appellation. Its chief provinces are Canara, a part of Bejapoor, the Balaghaut districts, Salem, Mysore, Malabar, Coimbatoor, Travancore, Madura, and the Carnatic. Since the conquest of Hindostan by the British, most, if not all, of these subdivisions have undergone further change, and the whole of the country, with the exception of Nepaul, is now included in the British presidencies. *Islands*. Ceylon, the Maldives, the Laccadives, Nicobar, and the Andaman Islands. *Gulfs*. Cutch, Cambay, Manaar, and the Bay of Bengal. *Cape*. Comorin. *General Desc.* Much that applies especially to this country has already been mentioned in articles on **ASIA** and other parts of that continent. It will here, therefore, be necessary only to indicate, in as brief and comprehensive a form as possible, the more prominent features and general characteristics of the region. In the N. the Himalaya mountains present a stupendous frontier; the Ghauts, on the E. and W., form an extended and steep barrier parallel to the coast on either side of the peninsula; while the central chain of the Vindhya mountains follows the course of the Nerbudda. A series of craggy mountains, part of which is known as the Suliman range

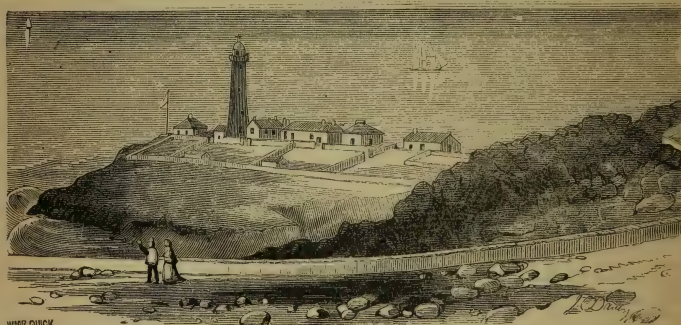
## Hindostan

and forms the W. boundary of Hindostan, stretches northwards from the confines of Mooltan to Attock, while a succession of sandy hills traverse Rajpootana in a direct line between Deesa and Delhi, which are called the Aravulli mountains. The province of Scinde is, in many parts, covered with immense deserts of sand; and many parts of Rajpootana are sandy, barren wastes. In the northern provinces there are many savannahs, and thousands of acres of jungle and marshy land are to be found at the mouths of the large rivers. With all these defects, however, Hindostan possesses many charms, offering to the agriculturist, in many parts, most luxuriant harvests, which are gathered twice in the year. *Rivers*. The principal are the Indus, Jumna, Ganges, Gogra, Brahmapootra, Soane, Nerbudda, Taptee, Godavery, Kistna, Hoogly, and Sutlej. *Climate*. With the exception of the provinces of Cashmere, Kumaon, and Nepaul, where the seasons occur in their more agreeable vicissitudes, the climate is only diversified by dry and rainy months. These changes are caused by the monsoons, which happen regularly at different periods of the year on the opposite coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. *Zoology*. Elephants, camels, horses, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, deer, lions, tigers, and all kinds of wild beasts and game. The sheep have hair instead of wool, and the cattle are distinguished by a hunch on the shoulders. There is an abundance of fish and fowl of all kinds. Serpents, scorpions, mosquitoes, locusts, and monkeys also abound. *Pro.* Indigo, cotton, opium, sugar, millet, barley, and maize. In fruits, the principal are the palm, cocoanut, tamarind, guava, mango, plantain, pineapple, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and the melon. These arrive at the highest point of perfection. Rice and wheat are grown in immense quantities; and although in Bengal the former constitutes the principal part of the food of the inhabitants, this is not the case generally throughout the country. Pepper, spices, and almost every kind of garden vegetables are produced. *Minerals*. Diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones. These are found in various provinces; but the diamonds of Orissa and Golconda are the most celebrated. *Manf.* These principally consist of muslins, calicoes, and silks. In working in ivory and metals, the Hindoos especially excel. *Inhabitants*. As it might be expected in a country of such extent, inhabitants of various complexions, manners, and religions are comprised in its immense population. In the northern parts, which are possessed chiefly by Mahometans, the people are white or swarthy, towards the south, and in the middle parts, throughout the country, they are quite black; whilst along the sea-coasts, in general, they are of an olive complexion. Many of their institutions are remarkably singular, especially those of the natives. These may be divided into two classes, —the Hindoos and the Mussulmans; the former being the legitimate descendants of the aborigines, and the latter the offspring of the successive generations of Mahomedan conquerors. In addition to these great classes, of which the Hindoos are in the proportion of four to one of the Mussulmans, many other tribes have established themselves in the country, originally as traders, or have found shelter there from foreign persecution, and are now





HOBART TOWN.



HOLYHEAD.—THE SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE.



HONG KONG HARBOUR, FROM STONE ISLAND.



## Hinds

become part and parcel of the gross population. Such are the Parsees, descendants of the ancient Guebres, or fire-worshippers; the Armenians, formerly refugees from Persian persecution; the Arabs, Jews, and Persians, chiefly traders from the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the Eurasians, who are children of Europeans by native females; the Chinese, many of whom have settled in the country; the Burmese, chiefly employed in menial pursuits; the Sikhs and Afghans, who trade with merchants from the neighbouring states; the English, who are chiefly soldiers, civil officers, merchants, and agriculturists; with a few Americans and others from the Western world, and some Portuguese, Dutch, and French, from the continent of Europe. *Rel.* Idolatry; but the greater proportion of the Hindoos are separated into four great castes, or religious divisions,—Brahmins, Rajpoots, Vaisyas, and Soodras. To the Brahmins are intrusted the performance of religious ceremonies and the instruction of the people; the Rajpoots are soldiers by profession; the Vaisyas form the trading classes; and the Soodras comprehend the labourers and artificers. These four castes are subdivided into an infinite number of smaller tribes or sects. Other distinctive sub-castes have also arisen from the intermarriage of persons belonging to the four chief castes already mentioned, while there is a fifth great class, the members of which are called Pariahs, or Chandalas. In this grade are included all who have violated some leading principle in the religious forms and duties practised by members of the other four, and all who follow the lowest callings in the scale of Indian society. The Mussulmans, who are for the most part traders, soldiers, police officers, menial servants, and seamen, profess the Mahomedan religion. All the other races in India adhere to the religion of their ancestors, the most perfect toleration being extended by the government to every persuasion. The sacred writings of the Hindoos called the "Vedas" are written in the present language of Hindostan,—the Sanskrit. The temples are called pagodas, and are sometimes of immense size. *Army.* Europeans 73,174, natives 125,913, total 204,087. *Gov.* Transferred in 1853, after the mutiny of the sepoys, from the hands of the East-India Company to a responsible minister of the British crown. *Pop.* of the British empire in Hindostan estimated at 136,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 4' and 37° N. *Lon.* between 67° and 97° E., including the northern part of what is sometimes called India beyond the Ganges, comprehending Assam, the Garrows, the Cossya States and Bhotan. (See *AGRA, ASIA, INDIA*, and other articles relative to *HINDOSTAN*.)

*HINDS, hindes*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 850 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000, of whom more than half are coloured.

*HINGHAM, hing'-ham*, a post township of the United States, in Massachusetts, 14 miles from Boston. It contains several churches, and a well endowed academy. *Pop.* 4000, chiefly engaged in fisheries.

*HINIESTA, or YINESTA, he'-ne-ais'-ta*, a town of Spain, 47 miles S.E. from Cuenca. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. In its neighbourhood there are some jasper-quarries.

*HINOJOSA, he'-no-ho'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 38 miles N.W. from the town of that

## Hochheim

name. It has several convents and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8000.

*HINSDALE, hains'-dail*, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

*HINTON, hin'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 5000.

*HIPPERHOLME, hip'-per-home*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 3 miles from Halifax. *Pop.* 7340. It is a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

*HIPPOLYTE, St., hip'-po-leet*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of which have a population above 6000.

*HIRSCHBERG, heersh'-baire*, a well-built town of Prussian Silesia, in the province of Liegnitz, situated at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke, 27 miles S.W. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and earthenware. It also carries on a trade in linen and lawn. *Pop.* 7700.

*HIRSCHBERG*, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Reuss, on the Saale, 9 miles S.E. from Lobenstein. *Pop.* 1750.

*HIRSON, heer'-sawing*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise, 12 miles N.E. from Vervins. *Pop.* 3238.

*HIRSOVA, heer'-so-va*, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 55 miles S. from Galatz. *Pop.* 4000.

*HISPANIOLA, or SAN DOMINGO.* (See *HAYTI*.)

*HIT, hit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles N.W. from Hillah. It consists of about 170 clay-built houses, and is remarkable for the bitumen and naphtha in its neighbourhood.

*HITCHIN, hitch'-in*, a well-built market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, 15 miles N.W. from Hertford. It has a trade in malt. The church is a handsome structure of stone, and the town also contains several chapels for non-conformists, a free-grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and some almshouses. *Pop.* 7677. It is a station on the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Midland Railways.

*HITTERÖE, hit'-te-ro*, an island on the coast of Drontheim, in Norway. *Ext.* 30 miles long, by 10 broad. *Pop.* about 4000, including the inhabitants of several small adjacent islands, mostly employed in fishing.

*HOANGHO, or YELLOW RIVER, ho'-ang-ho*, a great river of China, and one of the most prominent features in the geography of that vast empire. It rises near lat. 34° N.; lon. 98° E. Though broad and rapid, it is in many places so shallow as to be unfavourable for navigation. It is also liable to overflow its banks, so that it has been necessary, in many places, to raise dykes for the defence of the surrounding country. Its length is estimated at about 2000 miles.

*HOBART TOWN, ho'-bart town*, the capital of Tasmania, on the Derwent. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has several churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and chapels for non-conformists, custom-house, barracks, and a good hospital. *Manf.* Iron goods and leather; shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 19,449. *Lat.* 42° 56' S. *Lon.* 147° 21' E. *Pop.* 2300.

*HOCHHEIM, hoke'-heim*, a town of Germany, in Nassau, 4 miles N.E. from Mayence. It stands on a hill sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards which produce the true hock,

Hochstadt

a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally. *Pop.* 2300.

HOCHSTADT, *hoke'-stat*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Upper Franconia, on the Aisch, 15 miles S.W. from Bamberg. *Pop.* 1750.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, situated at the entrance of the small river Egwied into the Danube, 20 miles N.W. from Augsburg. It is noted for a battle, generally known as the battle of Blenheim, in which the French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and which took place between this town and Blenheim in 1704. *Pop.* 2500.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

HOEI, *ho'-i*, the name of a number of towns and cities of the Chinese empire.

HOF, HOFF, or STADT ZUM HOF, *hof*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 30 miles N.E. from Bayreuth. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, beer, and leather, with an active trade in corn, cattle, and general articles. *Pop.* 12,018.—The name also of several other small German towns.

HOG ISLAND, *hog*, the name of several small islands on the coast of North Carolina, Virginia, and Rhode Island; and of several islands in the Eastern seas.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands off the S.W. coast of Ireland, belonging to the county of Kerry, and situated near the mouth of the Kenmare river.

HOG'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, forming the eastern boundary of Ballinskelling Bay. *Lat.* 51° 47' N. *Lon.* 10° 13' W.

HOGSTIES, *THE*, *hog'-stise*, a dangerous reef of rocks among the Bahamas, 50 miles N.W. from Little Inagua.

HOGUE, LA, or LA HOUQUE, *hoge*, a fortress and roadstead of France, in Normandy, in the department of La Manche, 10 miles N.E. from Valognes. It is built on a small peninsula terminated by a cape of the same name, off which there was a famous sea-fight between the French fleet and the English in 1692, in which the latter were victorious. *Pop.* 2000.

HOHENLINDEN, *ho-hen-lin'-den*, a village of Bavaria, 20 miles E. from Munich, noted for the defeat of the Austrian army in 1800, by the French, under Moreau.

HOHENSTEIN, *ho'-hen-stine*, a town of Saxony, 6 miles from Chemnitz. Woollen and cotton fabrics are manufactured here, and there are mines of silver and arsenic in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5400.—Also the name of several small towns in Germany.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern hesh'-ing-en*, a principality inclosed between Wurtemberg and the two portions of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the sovereignty of which was made over to Prussia in 1849, in consideration of an annual revenue to be paid to the prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and his legitimate heirs. *Area.* 116 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, *ho-hen-tsol'-lern sish'-ma-ring-en*, a principality of Germany transferred to Prussia in 1849, on the same conditions as the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. *Area.* 335 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

HOLBEACH, *hol'-beech*, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 miles S. from Boston. The church is a fine Gothic structure. *Pop.* 4956.

Holland, North and South

HOLBECK, *hol'-bek*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, about a mile from Leeds. *Pop.* 15,824, mostly employed in woollen factories.

HOLCS, or HOLITSCH, *hol'-litch*, a town of Hungary, on the Morawa, 46 miles N. from Presburg. It has several churches and religious establishments. *Manf.* Pottery. *Pop.* 4333.

HOLDERNESS, *hol'-der-ness*, the name given to a fertile district of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, lying between the river Humber and the North Sea. *Pop.* 26,584.

HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF. (See NETHERLANDS, *THE*.)

HOLLAND, NEW. (See AUSTRALIA.)

HOLLAND, NORTH AND SOUTH, two maritime provinces of the kingdom of Holland, or the Netherlands, bounded W. by the German Ocean, S. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder Zee and the province of Utrecht. They consist of a narrow peninsula and some islands, the peninsula being about 90 miles in length, with an average breadth of 33 miles. *Area*, about 2150 square miles. *Desc.* A continued flat, which lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water, the tide being prevented from overflowing the country by means of natural sand-banks, or dunes, and immense artificial dykes. The numerous canals and ditches which traverse the province, in all directions, are likewise provided with dykes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the land of superfluous water. *Rivers.* The Rhine and Maas, or Mease; and in addition to these two great rivers, which water these provinces in common with the rest of the Netherlands, there are several smaller rivers,—the Vecht, the Amstel, the Zaam, the Schie, the Rotte, and the Spaaren; but they have so little current as to be more properly considered as canals or water-courses. *Lakes.* The principal is that of Haarlem. *Canals.* (See HAARLEM.) *Climate and Pro.* The soil is in general productive, consisting of a deep rich loam. From the humidity of both soil and climate, not much land is under tillage, and that little is in South Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The principal agricultural wealth consists in the pasture-lands, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce; and on these large numbers of cattle are fed, many of which are exported to Great Britain. *Manf.* A variety of articles; viz., linen, woollen, and leather; also paper, wax, refined sugar, starch, and, in certain districts, pottery and tiles. Large quantities of gin, or "hollands," are likewise distilled, particularly at Schiedam, near the Maas. *Cities and Towns.* Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Zaandam or Saardam, in N. Holland; and Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, and Dort, in S. Holland. *Pop.* 1,196,909. *Lat.* between 51° 40' and 53° 30' N. *Lon.* between 4° and 5° 20' E.—Holland, in the middle ages, was governed by counts or earls, and subsequently fell under the dominion of Spain: after its emancipation from which, it was ruled, with some interruptions, by the house of Orange. It was conquered by the French in 1795, and subsequently brought into the condition of a province of France under Napoleon, the emperor's brother, Louis, being created king of Holland. It was delivered from the French yoke in 1813, and from that period, the history of these provinces forms a part of that of the



## Holland, Parts of

kingdom of the Netherlands. (See NETHERLANDS.)

**HOLLAND, PARTS OF**, a division of England, in Lincolnshire, on the North Sea. In this district is Holland Fen, containing upwards of 20,000 acres, which has been drained and inclosed. *Area*. Upwards of 250,000 acres. *Pop.* 78,905.—Holland, with various prefixes, is the name of three parishes in England.

**HOLLAND'S DIP.** (See BIES-BOSCH.)

**HOLLESCHAU**, *hol'-e-shou*, a town of Moravia, 43 miles E. from Brunn. *Pop.* 5200.

**HOLM**, *holm*, a parish of Scotland, in Orkney, giving name to Holm Sound, a strait between Mainland and Burra, connecting the German Ocean and Scapa Flow. Several of the Orkney and Shetland islets have this affixed to their names.

**HOLME**, the name of numerous parishes and townships of England, distinguished by various affixes.

**HOLMFIRTH**, *holm'-firth*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles S.W. from Huddersfield. In 1852, this place was wholly overwhelmed by a terrible inundation, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir.

**HOLSTEIN**, *hol'-stine*, an extensive duchy of Germany, formerly a dependency of Denmark, bounded W. and S. by the German Ocean and the Elbe, E. by the Baltic, and N. by Schleswig. *Area*. 3250 square miles. *Desc.* A generally level surface, with low hills towards the E.; the extensive pasture-lands in the S. and W. being secured against the inundations of the ocean by artificial dykes. *Rivers*. The Elbe, Eider, Trave, Alster, Binne, and Stor. *Lakes*. Numerous, the principal being the Plön-see and the War-der-see. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and oats; potatoes, hemp, and flax, with some hops and fruit; its principal wealth, however, is in its pastures. *Minerals*. Lime and salt. *Towns*. Altona, Rendsburg, Kiel, and Glückstadt. *Inhabitants and Religion*. The Holsteiners are mostly German in language and predilections, and are generally Lutherans. The king of Denmark had originally a seat at the German Diet, on account of his Holstein possessions, but in 1806, on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, this privilege was lost. In 1815, on the establishment of the Germanic confederation by the congress of Vienna, he was readmitted into that body. In 1848, this duchy, with Schleswig, attempted to gain its independence; but, after some severe fighting, it was reduced to obedience in 1850. In 1863 the struggle was renewed, and, under the pretext of separating this duchy, together with that of Schleswig, from Denmark, and of annexing it to the Germanic Confederation, an allied Austrian and Prussian army invaded the country and drove out the Danes, after a short but desperate struggle; the allies continued to retain possession of the duchies, and by the treaty of Gastein, signed in 1865, were confirmed in their act of occupation, as the executive members of the Germanic confederation. Out of certain disputes arising from the carrying out of this convention, the two great states of Germany, Austria and Prussia, have (June, 1866) declared war against each other. *Pop.* 544,419. *Lat.* between 54° 26' and 53° 29' N. *Lon.* between 9° and 11° E.

**HOLSWORTHY**, *holes-wir'-thy*, a small market-town of England, in Devonshire, 7 miles S.W. from Stratton. It is the centre of a small agri-

## Holystone

cultural district, and the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 1763.

**HOLT**, *holte*, the name of several parishes, townships, and boroughs, both in England and Wales, with small populations.

**HOLTON**, *hole'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England with a small number of inhabitants.

**HOLWICK**, *hol'-wik*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 12 miles N.W. from Barnard Castle, in the neighbourhood of which is one of the finest cataracts in England, caused by the fall of the river Tees. *Pop.* 253.

**HOLY ISLAND**, or **LINDISFARN**, *ho'-ly*, an island off the coast of Northumberland, 8 miles S.E. from Berwick-on-Tweed, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus or neck of sand, rather more than a mile in length, which is uncovered at low water, and may be crossed at that time by foot passengers and horses, and even by carriages, although the passage is dangerous without a guide, owing to the quicksands. *Desc.* A continued plain, about 9 miles in circumference, one-half consisting of sandhills, which form a rabbit-warren, the remainder being fertile. *Area*, about 1000 acres; but the parish, in which are included the Farne Islands, about 7 miles distant, has about 3320. *Desc.* The soil is rich. On the south of the island lies the town, inhabited principally by fishermen, but frequented also by visitors in the summer months for sea-bathing. In a bay on the E. is a small harbour, well known to seamen for the shelter it affords during an easterly gale; and on the opposite side stand the remains of an ancient castle. Near the town are the ruins of an old abbey. The Danes, in 900, destroyed the latter, when the bishopric was transferred to Durham. *Pop.* about 1000, chiefly engaged in lobster and other fisheries.

**HOLYHEAD**, *hol-i-hed'*, an island, seaport, borough, and parish of Wales, situated off the W. coast of the isle of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway, which may be crossed at low water. The town is 23 miles W. from Bangor. *Desc.* Generally a barren rock, but in parts it affords good pasture for sheep. It terminates to the N. in a bold headland composed of serpentine rock, which has been hollowed out by the ocean into many caves, the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. The town consists principally of a long street, and has assembly-rooms, a church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a market-place. It is now a place of considerable importance, being connected by the Chester and Holyhead Railway with all the principal cities and towns of England, and having become the chief station of the steam-packets that convey passengers and the mails between England and Ireland. A harbour and pier, 900 feet long, has been constructed, to allow vessels to land or sail at all times of the tide, and a lighthouse has been built on this. At the W. extremity of the island is another small island or insulated rock, called the South Stack, on which another lighthouse has been erected. Holyhead is also connected with Kingstown, near Dublin, on the Irish coast, by a submarine telegraph, which is 75 miles in length. *Pop.* of borough, 8773. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 53° 20' N. *Lon.* 4° 37' W.

**HOLYROOD.** (See EDINBURGH.)

**HOLYSTONE**, *hol'-le-stone*, a parish of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles W. from Rothbury. *Pop.* 426.—Bede tells us that 3000 persons were



## Holywell

baptized here, on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland, from which circumstance it doubtless received its name.

**HOLYWELL**, *ho'-li-wel*, a town and parish of Wales, in Flintshire, on the Holyhead and Chester Railway, 14 miles N.W. from Chester. There are mines of lead, copper, coal, and zinc in its immediate neighbourhood, and inexhaustible quarries of limestone. *Manuf.* Utensils of copper and brass, cotton fabrics and galleons, shot, paper, and cement. Its easy access to the sea, and the vicinity of the Flintshire coal-pits, render its position advantageous for an export trade in the mineral products above mentioned. The stream that issues from the remarkable Holy Well of St. Winifrid is the most copious spring in Britain; it boils up with violence as from a caldron, and sends forth every minute upwards of 1000 gallons of the purest water. Advantage is taken of this immense flow of water, by connecting it with machinery. The town is well built; it has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* of parish, 13,332; of borough, 10,292.—There are a parish in Huntingdonshire and a township in Northumberland of the same name.

**HOMBERG**, the name of several small towns in Germany.

**HOMBURG**, *hom'-boorg*, a town of Central Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, of which it is the chief town, 9 miles N.W. from Frankfort. *Manuf.* Stockings; but it is best known as the resort of travellers for the twofold purposes of gaining advantage from the use of its mineral springs and attending its gaming-tables. *Pop.* 6987.

**HOME**, *home*, a district of Upper Canada, bounded by the Lakes Huron and Ontario, and the districts of Newcastle, Gore, and London. Lake Simcoe and the rivers Talbot, Nottawasawja, and Severn are in it; and Toronto is its chief town.—**HOME BAY** is to the N. of Cumberland Island, British America. *Lat.* 68° 30' N. *Lon.* 68° W.

**HOMINGTON**, *hom'-ing-ton*, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles S.W. from Salisbury. *Pop.* 155.—Its church contains a monument to the memory of a man who has, perhaps, attained the greatest age in modern times,—G. Stanley, who died in 1719, aged 151 years.

**HONAN**, *ho'-nan*, a city of China, in the province of the same name, situated 95 miles W. from Kai-fung. *Lat.* 34° 40' N. *Lon.* 112° 29' E.—The PROVINCE is level and fertile, producing abundance of grain, cotton, silk, tea, flax, and hemp. *Area.* 65,100 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000,000.

**HONDA**, *hon'-da*, a town of New Granada, S. America, on the Magdalena, 66 miles N.W. from Bogota. *Pop.* 6000.—The **BAY OF HONDA** is on the N. coast of New Granada. *Lat.* 12° 20' N. *Lon.* 71° 50' W.

**HONDURAS**, **BRITISH**, or **BALIZE**, *hon-du'-rās*, a British settlement on the E. coast of Central America, bounded N. by Yucatan, W. by Vera Paz, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Guatemala. *Ext.* 600 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles. *Area*, about 17,000 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated in the interior, with low grounds along the coast; the hills are covered with forests of mahogany, logwood, and cedar, while the soil of the lowlands is rich and fertile, producing maize, rice, arrowroot, coffee, sugar, and cotton. *Climate.* The coast being open to

## Hong-Kong.

the sea, the easterly breezes, which blow from the bay during nine months of the year, temper the heat, which is not excessive at any time. From June to September heavy rains fall, and this is the most unhealthy season. *Zoology.* The red tiger, black tiger, tiger-cat, leopard, other wild animals, and game are found. This country belonged to the Mosquito Indians, who never were subdued by the Spaniards, though they were very cruelly treated by them. These Indians, however, showed a friendly disposition towards the British, who accordingly made settlements in the country. It is governed by a superintendent subordinate to the governor of Jamaica. The possession of this territory by the British has formed the subject of much diplomatic correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. *Pop.* Estimated at 26,000.

**HONDURAS**, a republic of Central America, bounded N. by the Gulf of Honduras, S. by Nicaragua, E. by the Mosquito territory, W. by Guatemala. *Ext.* 410 miles in length, with an average breadth of 100. *Area*, estimated at 39,600 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.—The climate and productions are similar to those of British Honduras, while it is rich in mineral products, having mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. The chief town is Comayagua. Honduras was part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala until 1820. It then became part of the empire of Mexico under Iturbide. In 1813 it joined the federal union, formed by the states of Central America, but it soon quitted the league and became an independent republic.

**HONDURAS BAY** or, a large and convenient bay, situated between Cape Honduras, in *lat.* 16° N., and the island of Ambergris Key, at the S.E. extremity of the province of Yucatan, in *lat.* 18° N. It is formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S., and that of British Honduras on the W. It is well known from the settlements which the British made in it for cutting down mahogany and dye-woods. The principal of these is the town of Balize, or Belize (see **BALIZE**), on the sea-coast, placed at the mouth of the river of that name.

**HONFLEUR**, *haw'-flur*, a seaport and fortified town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the estuary of the Seine, opposite to Havre, from which it is distant 8 miles. It has a good harbour sheltered by a pier, and an active trade with England in eggs, butter, and fruit. *Manuf.* Lace, hardware, cordage, sugar, vitriol, and alum; shipbuilding is also carried on, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cod and herring fisheries. *Pop.* 9553.—This town held out longer than any other in Normandy against Henry V.

**HONG-KONG**, a small island at the entrance to the estuary of the Canton river, 75 miles S.E. from Canton. *Ext.* It is about 8 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Area.* About 30 square miles. *Desc.* Rocky and barren, but valuable as a British colony, from its advantageous position on the coast of China, as it forms a centre from which an active trade is carried on between China on the one hand, and England, India, and Australia, on the other. The chief town is Victoria, situated on the coast in the N.W. part of the island. Hong-Kong was ceded to the British by the treaty concluded at Nankin in 1842. *Pop.* 94,917, exclusive of military, the larger portion being Chinese.

## Honiton

**HONITON**, *hon'-i-ton*, a borough, market-town, and parish of England, in Devonshire, situated in a fertile vale, 16 miles N.E. from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one large and handsome street, and has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a hospital, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Principally lace, the Honiton lace being well known throughout Britain. *Pop.* 3301.

**HOOGHLY**, *hoog'-le*, a town of Bengal, and the capital of a district of the same name, situated on the W. bank of the Hooghly river, on the Calcutta and Benares Railway, 27 miles N. from Calcutta. It has a civil establishment, which consists of judges, collectors, and other government officers; and a government college, in which the English and Eastern languages are taught. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Portuguese about 1538, and after their expulsion, in 1632, by the Mogul troops, it became the imperial port of the Mogul empire. In 1642, the English, and subsequently the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories; but, in consequence of a dispute between some English soldiers in garrison there, and some of the native troops of the nabob, recourse was had to arms, and the town was bombarded and about 500 houses burnt down. The nabob, who resided at Dacca, highly incensed, sent a large force to expel the English from Hooghly; but, previous to its arrival, the English had retreated to Govindpore, now Calcutta. In 1757 it was taken by the British; it was retaken shortly after by Surajah Dowlah, but ultimately fell, after a few months, into the hands of the British under Clive. The port duties formerly levied here were transferred, in 1765, from Hooghly to Calcutta, and most of its opulent inhabitants removed to that city. The site of the old English factory is now occupied by a handsome gaol. *Pop.* about 12,000.

**HOOGHLY, THE**, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of two western branches of the Ganges, and celebrated for having Calcutta on its banks. The entrance to this river, about 15 miles wide, is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult by numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifting. At Calcutta the river is about a mile wide, and the spring tides run up towards the city with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and frequently overturning boats and driving ships from their anchorage. The followers of Brahma consider the Hooghly sacred. Several towns and villages stand on its banks, and few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce than that which is carried along its stream.

**HOO-NAN**, *hoo'-nan*, a province of China, inclosed by Quang-tun, Quang-si, Knei-tcheon, Hoo-pe, and Kiang-si. Its surface is elevated and fertile. Its name means "south of the lake," all its rivers being tributary to the lake Tonting, to the N. *Pro.* Tea, cotton, and rice. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000,000.

**HOO-PE**, *hoo'-pe*, "north of the lake," a province in the centre of China proper, traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. *Pro.* Tea and rice. *Pop.* about 30,000,000.

**HOORN**, *hoorn*, a fortified seaport of N. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 20 miles N.E. from Amsterdam. It has several churches, a town-hall, a market-place, a naval college, and a commodious harbour. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and carpets; shipbuilding also is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 10,000.—Two noted

## Horse, The

navigators were born here: Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn, or Horn, and so naming it after his native town; and Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania.

**HOPE**, the name of several towns and parishes in England, with small populations. It is also the name of two townships of the United States.

**HOPE, MARY'S**, a town of British Guiana, 24 miles S.E. from New Amsterdam. *Pop.* about 2000.

**HOPEWELL**, *hope'-wel*, the name of several townships of the United States.

**HOPEWELL HEAD**, a cape of Labrador, which projects into Hudson's Bay, British America. *Lat.* 57° N. *Lon.* 77° W.—**HOPEWELL BAY** is also adjacent.

**HOPKINS**, *hop'-kins*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Pop.* 1400.

**HOPKINSVILLE**, *hop'-kins-veel*, the name of several small towns and villages in the United States.

**HOPTON**, *hop'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with small populations.

**HOR**, *hor*, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah. It constitutes a part of Mount Edom, and its form is that of a steep and irregularly-shaped cone, with three peaks. In the highest of these is a grotto, in which Aaron is supposed to have been buried.

**HORBURY**, *hor'-ber-e*, a chapelry of England, in Yorkshire, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 3 miles S.W. from Wakefield. *Pop.* 3000, mostly engaged in woollen manufactures.

**HOREB**, *hor'-eb*, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, celebrated in scripture history as Mount Sinai. *Height.* 8593 feet.

**HORLEY**, *hor'-le*, a parish of England, in Surrey, on the London and Brighton Railway, 5 miles S. from Reigate. *Pop.* 1415.

**HORN, CAPE.** (See CAPE HORN.)

**HORN-AVAN**, *horn'-a-van*, a lake in the N. of Sweden, in the province of Umea. The river Skelleftea issues from its S. extremity, and falls, after a course of 110 miles, into the Gulf of Bothnia. *Length*, 50 miles; *breadth*, 10. *Lat.* 66° N. *Lon.* between 16° and 18°.

**HORNCASTLE**, *horn'-kas-el*, a parish and town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, 13 miles S.W. from Lincoln. It contains a church and chapel-of-ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a library, various schools, and a union workhouse. Tanning is carried on, and it has a trade in corn and wool. A horse fair, which takes place in August, lasts above a week. *Pop.* 4944.

**HORNCHURCH**, *horn'-church*, a parish and town of England, in Essex, 2 miles S.E. from Romford. *Pop.* 2227.

**HORNSEA**, *horn'-se*, a parish and town of England, in Yorkshire, on the North Sea, 14 miles N.E. from Hull. At this point the North Sea has made considerable encroachments on the land. *Pop.* 1000.

**HORNSEY**, *horn'-se*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, about 6 miles N.W. from St. Paul's, forming a very pleasant suburb of London, with whose citizens it is in much favour as a place of residence. *Pop.* 11,082. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

**HORSE, THE**, *horse*, a small island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, off the entrance of Ardsan harbour, Ayrshire.—Another small island off the entrance of Castle-Townsend harbour,



## Horsens

Cork, having a tower which serves as a landmark.

**HORSENS**, *hor'-sens*, a seaport of Jutland, Denmark, on the Horsens Fiord, 25 miles S.W. from Aarhus. It has several churches and a good harbour. *Manf.* Flannels and other woolen stuffs; and it has a trade in corn and tallow. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 55° 52' N. *Lon.* 9° 52' E.

**HORSFORTH**, *hor'-forth*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles N.W. from Leeds. *Pop.* 5281.

**HORSHAM**, *hor'-sham*, a parish, town, and borough of England, in Sussex, on a tributary of the Arun, 19 miles N.W. from Brighton, on the London and Brighton Railway. It has a parish church, with a lofty spire, a district church, several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a county gaol, town-hall, and union workhouse. *Pop.* 6747.

**HORSLEY**, *hors'-le*, the name of several parishes of England, with small populations.

**HORTEN**, *hor'-ten*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss, 32 miles S. from Christiania. This is one of the chief stations of the Norwegian fleet, and as it is one of the principal naval ports of Norway, it possesses an arsenal and large building-yards. *Pop.* 3000.

**HORTON**, *hor'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying from 70 to 1000.

**HORWICH**, *hor'-idj*, a chapelry of England, in Lancashire, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 5 miles from Chorley. *Manf.* Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on. *Pop.* 3471.

**HOSHUNGABAD**. (See SAUGUR.)

**HOSTE**, *hoste*, an island situated at the S. extremity of South America, separated by Ponsby Sound from Navarin Isle, on the E., and by Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego and Gordon Island on the N. *Length*, 90 miles; *breadth*, 50. *Lat.* 55° 20' S. *Lon.* 69° W.

**HOTTENTOTS**, *hot'-en-tots*, a people who inhabit the S. of the continent of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the seacoast to the territory of the Kaffirs, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates them from the Bechuanas and Damaras. The races of Hottentots may be divided into three: the inhabitants of the colony; the Bosjesmans or wild Hottentots, who inhabit the mountainous districts extending along the northern frontier of the colony; and the Namaquas, who occupy the N.W. coast. Various missionaries are stationed throughout the country. (See AFRICA.)

**HOUGHTON**, *how'-ton*, the name of several townships of England, with small populations.

**HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, a parish and town of England, in Durham, 7 miles N.E. from Durham. There are iron mines and coal mines of excellent quality in the parish. The town contains a handsome church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school, founded by Bernard Gilpin. *Pop.* 22,582.

**HOUNSLOW**, *houns'-lo*, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Colne, at the verge of Hounslow Heath, 9 miles S.W. from London. There are large barracks and extensive gunpowder-mills near the town. *Pop.* 5760.—On the heath are many vestiges of ancient encampments.

## Huaheine

**HOURA**, or **HOWRA**, *hoo'-ra*, a town of British India, forming a suburb of Calcutta, and situated opposite to it on the W. bank of the Hooghly. Here is the terminus of the railway to the N.W. provinces.

**HOURN**, **LOCH**, *hoorn*, an inlet of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, running inland from the Sound of Skye. *Length*, 13 miles; *width* at mouth, 5 miles.

**HOUSSA**, or **HAOUSSA**, *hous'-sa*, an extensive country of Central Africa, which is but little known to Europeans. The soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are extremely industrious. Soccatoo is the chief town of the district. (See AFRICA.)

**HOUSTON**, a parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 5 miles N.W. from Paisley. *Pop.* 2490, chiefly engaged in cotton-works.

**HOUSTON**, the former capital of Texas, United States of America, situated on Buffalo Bayou, 160 miles S.E. from Austin City, which is now the capital of the state. *Pop.* 6000.

**HOVE**, *hove*, a parish and town of England, in Sussex, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, about a mile from Brighton. *Pop.* 9624.

**HOWARD**, *hou'-ard*, the name of two counties and several townships in the United States.

**HOWDEN**, a parish and town of England, in Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which is crossed here by a ferry, 21 miles W. from Hull, on the Hull and Selby Railway. It contains a church, several chapels for nonconformists, an endowed grammar-school, and the remains of an ancient palace that belonged to the bishops of Durham. *Pop.* 2376.

**HOWTH**, *houth*, a parish and fishing-village of Ireland, on a peninsula which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin, 8 miles N.E. from that city. From its elevation, and the two lighthouses that are built on it, one on the pier at the entrance to the harbour, and the other on Baily Point, it constitutes an excellent landmark to the mariner by day and night. A magnificent harbour has been constructed here, in order to afford shelter to vessels bound for the port of Dublin; but, from the accumulation of sand and other causes, it has become almost useless. *Pop.* 2600.

**HOXTON**, *hox'-ton*, a parochial district of England, in Middlesex, forming a suburb of London. *Pop.* of New Town, 26,516; of Old Town, 25,779.—The dean and chapter of St. Paul's claim that this manor belonged to them before the Conquest.

**HOX**, *hoi*, one of the Orkney Islands, 2 miles S. from Stromness. The cliffs here are very fine, and there is a harbour at Longhope, from which steamers sail weekly for Leith. *Length*, 15 miles; *breadth*, 5. *Pop.* 1535.

**HOYA**, *ho'-ya*, a considerable province in the N.W. of Hanover, between the Hunte and Weser rivers. *Pop.* 125,000.—Its chief town, Nienburg, is situated on the Weser, 40 miles N.W. from Hanover. *Pop.* 2200.

**HOYLAKE**, *hoi'-laik*, a village of England, in Chester, at the mouth of the Dee, 11 miles N.W. from Great Neston. It is much frequented for bathing purposes, and there are two lighthouses here, which guide the mariner into the safe anchorage of Hoylake Roads. *Pop.* 509.

**HOYLAND**, *hoi'-land*, the name, with various affixes, of several parishes in England, with small populations.

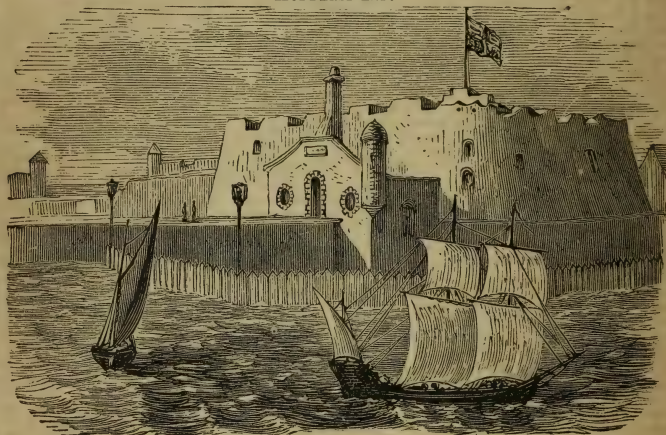
**HUAHEINE**. (See SOCIETY ISLANDS.)







HUDDERSFIELD.



HULL CASTLE.—Temp. CHARLES I.



HUNTINGDON.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

## Huellaga

**HUALLAGA**, *oo-al-la'-ga*, a river of Peru, rising in the Andes, at a height of 13,200 feet above the sea, and, after a course of about 500 miles, joining the Amazon, in *lat.* 5° S.; *lon.* 75° 40' W. In its course it forms several cata-racts.

**HUAMACHUCO**, or **GUAMACHUCO**, *hoo-a-ma-choo'-ko*, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, 55 miles N.E. from Truxillo. *Pop.* Not known.

**HUAMANGA**, *oo'-a-man-ga*. (See **AYACUCHO**.)

**HUBERTSBERG**, *hoo'-Sairts-boorg*, a village of Saxony, 24 miles E. from Leipsic. The treaty of peace, by which the Seven Years' War was ended, was signed in the royal castle of this place in 1763.

**HUDDESFIELD**, *hud'-ders-feeld*, a parish and town of England, in Yorkshire, on the Colne, 8 miles S.W. from York. It is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in England, and has three churches, and several chapels for nonconformists, a proprietary college, a collegiate school, and various other schools, mechanics' institute, library, news-rooms, and philosophical hall. *Manf.* Narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various fancy goods. The cloth-hall is, perhaps, with the exception of Leeds, the greatest mart for woollen fabrics in the kingdom. It is a circular building, two stories high, divided into two courts, and subdivided into ranges like streets where the merchandize is exposed upon stalls. It is attended by nearly a thousand manufacturers weekly. The connexion of Hud-dersfield, by canal and railway, with the principal cities and towns of England has greatly increased its trade. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 50,250.

**HUDSON**, a city, port of entry, and capital of Columbia county, New York, U.S., situated in an advantageous position, on the E. bank of the Hudson, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 30 miles S. from Albany. It was founded in 1784, and its population and importance rapidly increased. It is regularly built, and has several places of worship, a court-house, a lunatic asylum, and literary society. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine sites for mills and manufactories, and a large number of steamboats ply between this city and New York, while it is connected with Boston by railway. *Pop.* 7187. *Lat.* 42° 12' N. *Lon.* 73° 51' W.

**HUDSON**, a river of New York, U.S., one of the most picturesque and navigable in America, rises in the mountainous region to the W. of Lake Champlain, and, after a southerly course of more than 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic below New York. It is navigable as far as Albany, near the head of the tide, 150 miles from New York. It is connected by fine canals with lakes Champlain and Erie. Fulton, for whom the Americans claim the honour of being the first who built a vessel propelled by steam, launched his boat on this river in 1807.

**HUDSON'S BAY**, a large bay, or rather inland sea, of British America, situated to the N. of Canada, and inclosed by land on all sides, except on the N.E., where it is connected with the Atlantic by Hudson's Strait. *Length*, 900 miles; *breadth*, 600. *Lat.* 51° to 64° N. *Lon.* 77° to 95° W.—It obtained its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610.

**HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY**. Under this name is comprised a large proportion of N.W.

## Hull

America, extending from *lat.* 49° to 70° N., and from Cape Charles, Labrador, to a line drawn along *lon.* 141° W. from Beaufort Bay to Mount St. Elias. *Area*. Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 square miles. *Rivers*. The chief are the Moose, Abbitibbe, Mackenzie, Nelson, Churchill, and Coppermine. *Zoology*. Reindeer, musk-ox, moose-deer or elk, and other kinds of deer; bears, wolves, wolverines, foxes, beavers, otters, racoons, and other small animals, valuable on account of their skins or flesh. There are also numbers of water-fowl, and fish is abundant in the numerous lakes. *Races*. Esquimaux and Indians. The former occupy the country on both sides of Hudson's Bay, whilst the latter are dispersed over the whole of the other regions. The number of Europeans settled here is considerable, amounting to some thousands, who are generally connected with the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's Bay Company, established for the purpose of procuring furs, was incorporated by Charles II. in 1670, and was very successful in its undertakings. In 1858 a portion of the territory was formed into a British colony, under the title of British Columbia. (See **COLUMBIA, BRITISH**.)

**HUDSON'S STRAIT**, the narrow sea which connects Hudson's Bay with Davis' Strait and the Atlantic Ocean. *Length*, about 450 miles; *average breadth*, 100. *Lat.* between 60° and 64° N. *Lon.* 65° and 77° W.

**HUE**, or **HUEFO**, *hoo'-ai*, the capital of Anam, Cochinchina, situated on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its mouth. It is remarkable for being the only city in the East that is regularly fortified according to European notions. Its walls are about 5 miles in circuit, and inclose the palace, with an inner citadel, and all the works necessary for a fortified place. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 16° 30' N. *Lon.* 107° 12' E.

**HUELVA**, *hoo'-el-va*, a maritime town of Seville, Spain, 67 miles N.W. from Cadiz. *Pop.* 7173.

**HUESCA**, *hoo'-ais-ka*, a city of Aragon, Spain, on the Isuela, 32 miles N.E. from Saragossa. It has a university, cathedral, convents, and a founding hospital. Here, also, is the old palace of the sovereigns of Aragon, which is memorable for the incident in history known as the "massacre of the bell." *Manf.* Cloth and leather. *Pop.* 9200.

**HUESCAR**, *hoo'-ais-ka*, a town of Granada, Spain, 70 miles N.E. from Granada. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware and soap. *Pop.* 6300.

**HUISH**, *hu'-ish*, the name of several parishes of England, in Devonshire and Somersetshire, having small populations and distinguished by different affixes and prefixes.

**HULL**, *hull*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises in the Wolds, in the E. Riding, near Great Driffield, and falls into the Humber, at Hull, formerly called Kingston-on-Hull.

**HULL**, or **KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**, a seaport town, borough, and county in itself, of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the great inlet of the Humber, at the point where it is entered by the river Hull, 34 miles S.E. from York. The town stands in a low level plain, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Humber, the general level of the strata varying from 6 inches to 6 feet below the high-water mark. Thus the outfall of the drainage is prevented by the rising of the tide, which is shut out by floodgates. The oldest part stands to



## Hull

the W. of the Hull, and is inclosed by docks. The parish of Sculcoates, lying to the N. of the Old Dock, contains some handsome streets; Myton, to the W. of the Humber Dock, is the most modern portion; Garrison-side, on the left bank of the river, communicates with Hull by a bridge of four arches. The citadel, surrounded by a rampart and ditch, has a strong battery, commanding the Hull roads and the Humber. The harbour is artificial, having been formed by deepening and widening the channel of the river; and vast docks have been erected for the accommodation of shipping. Of these, the Old Dock was begun in 1775: it enters immediately from the river Hull, about 300 yards from its mouth. It is 1703 feet long, 254 wide, and 23 deep, and covers, with the commodious wharfs and quays that surround it, an area of 13 acres. The Humber Dock was completed in 1809, and covers a space of more than ten acres. It opens into the Humber by a lock, which will admit a 50-gun ship, and which is crossed by an iron bridge. The Junction Dock, connecting the Old and Humber docks, was completed in 1829, and will contain fifty or sixty large vessels. Besides these, there are several dry docks for repairing vessels; the Railway dock, near the terminus of the Hull and Selby Railway, and the Victoria Dock and adjacent basin, which is as large if not larger than the Old Dock. There are thirty or forty chapels for different denominations in Hull, and fifteen churches, the oldest of which is the church of the Holy Trinity, a large and beautiful structure of exquisite workmanship, partly built about the year 1312; the churches dedicated to St. Mary, St. John, St. Peter, and Christchurch are neat and commodious buildings. There is also a floating chapel for mariners, and a Jews' synagogue. Of the charitable institutions, the oldest is the Trinity-house, founded in 1366, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows; the Charterhouse hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, for the support of poor pensioners; and there are, besides, several other hospitals and almshouses for the poor. The grammar-school was instituted in 1436, and its school-room is one of the best in England. In addition to this there are various charity and subscription schools, a great many private schools, and a proprietary school, founded in 1838, known as Hull College. The other public edifices are the Custom-house, the Exchange, the pilot, dock, stamp, and excise offices, two theatres, concert-hall, gaol, library, Mansion-house, mechanics' institute, Lyceum, and Athenæum. In the market-place stands a neat equestrian statue of William III., and at the end of Junction-street there is a statue of Wilberforce, who was a native of this town. Hull is connected by railway with all the principal towns in the N. of England, and with London, by a continuation of the E. Counties Railway. It is also connected either by rivers or canals, with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol; and is equally open to the E. coast, the continent, and the North Sea. Steam-vessels sail from Hull for London, Yarmouth, and many other ports on the E. coast of Scotland and England, as well as the principal maritime towns of Denmark and Holland, and a large trade is carried on with ports in the Baltic, and in the whale fishery. Its trade along the coast and inland in coals, corn, wool,

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and manufactured goods, is very large. *Manuf.* Metal-founding, cotton and flax, soap, sugar-baking, white lead, brewing, rope-making, ship-building, flour, and linseed oil. *Pop.* 98,984. *Lat.* 53° 45' N. *Lon.* 0° 20' W.—Wyke-upon-Hull was the ancient name of this town; but in 1296, Edward I., who saw its great natural advantages, purchased it, and called it Kyngeston-upon-Hull. He began the formation of the harbour, and thus the prosperity of the place commenced. By the end of the 13th century, it had so progressed that its exports amounted to one-seventh of those of the whole kingdom. Under Edward III. it furnished 16 ships and 500 men for the invasion of France, whilst the complement of London was only 25 ships and 700 men. During the civil war, it declared for the parliament, and sustained two severe sieges by the royalists. The old walls have been entirely demolished by the extension and improvements of the town.

**HULME**, *hume*, a township of England, in Lancashire, about a mile from Manchester, within the limits of which borough it is included. It contains a cavalry barracks, and the Manchester botanic garden, which has an area of nearly 18 acres. *Pop.* 68,433.

**HULTON, LITTLE, MIDDLE, and OVER**, *hul'-ton*, the name of three small townships of England, in Lancashire.

**HUMBER**, *hum'-ber*, one of the largest rivers of England, dividing Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the E. side of the kingdom, draining, with its tributaries, nearly one-fifth of England. At the mouth of the Trent, where the Humber properly begins, the river is more than a mile in breadth. It thence flows in an easterly direction towards Hull, receiving in its course, the Foulness, the Hull, the Ancholme and the Ludd. Its channel gradually widens until it attains a breadth of 3 miles, and it empties itself into the German Ocean, between the promontory of Spurnhead and Saltfleet, in a vast estuary, 6 or 7 miles wide. On its N., or Yorkshire bank, stands Kingston-upon-Hull, or Hull; on its S., or Lincolnshire bank, Great Grimsby, New Holland, and Barton.

**HUMEERPOOR**, *hoo-meer-poor'*, a district of the N.W. Provinces, British India. *Desc.* A level plain for the most part, with fertile soil. *Pro.* Corn, sugar, cotton, and indigo. *Manf.* Cotton, paper, and sugar-refining. Humeerpoor is also the name of the capital, which is on the right bank of the Jumna, 100 miles N.E. from Allahabad. *Pop.* of district, about 300,000.

**HUNSDRUCK**, *hoons'-druock*, an extensive and mountainous district of Rhenish Prussia, thickly wooded, and rising, at intervals, to a height of 3000 feet. It lies between the Moselle and the Nahe, and joins the mountain-chain of the Vosges.

**HUNGARY**, *hun'-gar-e*, an extensive country in Central Europe, forming, under the title of kingdom, a considerable portion of the Austrian dominions. It is bounded W. by Austria Proper, Styria, and Croatia, N. by Galicia and Moravia, E. by Transylvania and Wallachia, and S. by the Banat and Slavonia. *Area.* 90,290 square miles. The Kingdom of Hungary formerly included Transylvania, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Illyria, but it is now confined to the limits which have been

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mentioned. *Divisions.* Hungary is now divided into five districts, respectively named after their capital cities, Pesth, Presburg, Oedenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. *Desc.* The surface of Hungary varies extremely in the different provinces. The Carpathians, an immense mountain-chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Galicia. Several peaks of this range rise to the height of nearly 10,000 feet, and form at the tops immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. (*See* CARPATHIANS.) Besides these, there are in the N. and W. several detached ranges of considerable extent. Immense plains also exist in different parts of the country. *Rivers.* The Danube and its tributaries, the Szamos, March, Maros, Drave, and Save; the Theiss, Waag, Gran, Hernod, Bodrog, and Temes, which rise in the Carpathian mountains, also fall into the Danube. *Lakes.* The Platten See, the Neusiedler See, the Palitsah Lake, the White Lake, and many others; there are also large tracts of marsh land on the banks of many of the rivers. *Canals.* The principal are the Franzens, or Emperor Francis Canal, and the Beja Canal, both of which connect the Danube and Theiss. *Climate.* Among the mountains cold is predominant, the snow lying on the ground for many months. In the S., the climate is, in general, mild, in the sandy districts extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; dampness, indeed, being a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. *Minerals.* Important, consisting of silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. Gold is also occasionally found in the sand of rivers, and is principally sought by the gipsies, who wash the sand to procure the precious metal. Precious stones of various kinds, opals being the most valuable, are discovered in the mountains. *Pro.* The extensive plains lying along the great rivers possess all the richness of an alluvial soil. In the N., clay, stone, and gravel predominate, and the ground there produces but a scanty return, after considerable labour. In the S., too, there are many tracts unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Kecskemet are covered either with sand or with the most scanty vegetation. Several other tracts are covered by moving sands, which are said in some cases to be increasing. In the N., barley and common rye are most frequently sown; in the S., wheat, maize, millet, and in the marsh lands, rice. Oats, potatoes, pulse, hemp, flax, tobacco, and saffron are also cultivated. Various kinds of fruits are grown in great quantities, and extensive pasture grounds are found in many parts of the country. Next to the cultivation of corn, and breeding and rearing cattle, the manufacture of wine forms the principal employment of the inhabitants of the agricultural districts during the autumn. The Hungarian wines vary greatly both in taste and strength; the well known Tokay, being unrivalled in quality. Dense forests and woods abound in the mountainous districts. *Domestic Animals.* The Hungarian oxen are large and well-shaped, and generally milk-white or greyish white, with large spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed with curling horns. The horses of Hungary seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other breeds of horses on the continent, in elegance of shape,

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as well as in vivacity and swiftness. Bacon being a favourite food of the peasants, vast herds of swine are reared in all parts, and especially in the districts surrounding Debreczin and Oldenburg. A few buffaloes are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds and fowls are plentiful; bees are kept in great numbers; and the rivers, especially the waters of the Theiss, yield large quantities of fish. *Towns.* The principal are:—Pesth, Buda, Debreczin, Presburg, Szegedin, Kecskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Schemnitz, Raab, Meava, and Crennitz. *Manuf.* Unimportant, being generally confined to woollens, silks, linens, paper, leather, oil, beer, and tobacco, which are made in small quantities, and chiefly for home consumption. *COMMERCE. Exp.* The chief are corn, tobacco, wine, particularly that of Tokay, and wool; also wax, tallow, potash, alum, anti-mony and gall-nuts. A little leather, linen, and iron are also sent out of the country. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. Nearly 1000 vessels, some of which are steamboats, are continually ascending and descending the Danube, engaged in carrying on the trade between the principal towns of Hungary and Vienna. The roads are generally not good, but railway communication is progressing. *Races.* (*See* AUSTRIA.) *Religion.* Roman Catholic, Greek Church, and Protestant, the former being in the ascendant. Although there are schools in every parish, and gymnasia, or high schools in the more important towns, under the control of the government, the middle and lower classes are for the most part but imperfectly educated, but the higher classes are, on the contrary, well-read and highly intelligent. *Government.* The administration of justice was formerly almost entirely in the hands of the nobles, as the government of Hungary was a limited monarchy, kept in check by the great power exercised by the prelates and nobles of the country. The diet of Hungary was composed of four estates or classes: 1st, the Catholic prelates; 2nd, the magnates; 3rd, the representatives of the inferior nobles; and 4th, the representatives of the royal free towns. The magnates and prelates formed a chamber by themselves, and the representatives formed another. The periodical assembling of the diet, as prescribed by law, was only once in five years; but its meetings were much more frequent. The suppression of the revolution, however, in 1849, brought about a great change in the constitution of the kingdom, and the government was placed on much the same footing as that of other Austrian provinces. *Pop.* 10,776,794. *Lat.* from 44° to 49° 34' N. *Lon.* 14° to 25° 3' E. In the time of the Romans, the country now called Hungary, formed the western portion of Dacia and the south of Pannonia. In the 3rd century the Goths occupied all this portion of Europe, and these were driven out in 376 by the Huns, whose name, it is said, gave its title to the country. After the death of Attila, in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepidae, and Lombards disputed the possession of the territory. Subsequently, in the 7th century, the Avari made themselves masters of the land, but had to defend it against the incursions of the Slaves and Bulgarians. Charlemagne having conquered the Avari, in 799, the Magyars, a people of Asiatic origin, who had established themselves a century before on the banks of the Don and Dnieper, entered Hungary in 894. Arpad, the son of Almus, was



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their leader, and allying himself with the emperor of Germany, he defeated most of the tribes who then occupied the country. His successor embraced Christianity; and Stephen I., called the saint, who had been the chief of the Magyars since 997, took the title of king in the year 1000. This prince completed the subjugation of the Selaves and Bulgarians, and to him Hungary owed the greater portion of her social institutions. After his death, in 1038, the land was a prey to internal dissensions, until the accession of Ladislaus I., who brought peace to his people; he conquered Croatia and Slavonia, to which his successor Coloman added Dalmatia. Under Geisa II., in 1148, Transylvania received a number of Flemish immigrants. Bela III., who had been bred at Constantinople, introduced into the state, civilization and the manners of the Greek empire. He married Margaret, sister of Philip Augustus of France, and widow of Henry, son of Henry II., of England; and under him Hungary was divided into comitats. Andrew II. led the fifth crusade to the Holy Land, in 1222, and by his weakness allowed the power and privileges of the nobles to increase. Under Bela IV., his son, the Mongols ravaged the land; and after his reign, the royal power, weakened by intestine discord and foreign wars, was reduced to the lowest condition, till the end of the reign of Andrew III., with whom closed the Arpad dynasty. The Hungarians then elected Wenceslaus of Bohemia, and, after his abdication, Otho of Bavaria; but Pope Boniface VIII. imposed on them Charles Robert, called Charobert, count of Anjou, and who was recognised as king in 1338. In his reign Hungary attained a high degree of prosperity; it comprised, besides Hungary proper, Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Bulgaria. Charles having married a sister of Casimir, king of Poland, Louis I., his son, succeeded to that kingdom in 1370. After him, Marie, his daughter, came to the throne, sharing the government with her husband Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg. In their reign John Huss proclaimed his opinions, and the Turks invaded the kingdom. Under Ladislaus V.—1444 to 1458—the Turks were defeated by the brave John Hunniades, the regent, whose son Matthias I., was elected king in 1458. This monarch was possessed of great administrative as well as military abilities; his reign was flourishing, and he was the founder of a university at Presburg, and a celebrated library at Buda. His successors, however, were unable to keep out the Turks, and in 1526 Louis II. was killed at the fatal battle of Mohatz, or Mohacs, which gave a great portion of the kingdom, for many years, to the Ottomans. Ferdinand of Austria and John Zapolsky now disputed the possession of the country, and the latter was defeated and obliged to fly. The nation, however, did not recognise the Austrian domination until 1570, under Maximilian II.; and it was not until many years later, in 1687, that the crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the house of Austria. After that, indeed, the emperors had to suppress the successive revolutions headed by Tekeli and Ragotszy, which were not finally put down till 1711. During these dissensions the Turks had seized on a large portion of Hungary, but were definitively driven out in 1699 by the peace of Carlowitz. From that time to 1848 the nation

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remained faithful to the house of Austria, especially in the cause of Maria Theresa, and in the wars with France in 1793 to 1815, when it contributed largely to the finances and military forces of the country. In 1848, however, the discontent, which had been gradually gathering force, broke out into a great insurrection, and the Magyar revolution, at one period eminently successful, was only ultimately checked by the assistance of Russia. The circles and comitats which had previously existed, gave place to the organization of the five districts already mentioned. But, in spite of a new and liberal constitution which was granted to Hungary by the emperor of Austria in 1861, considerable dissatisfaction exists on the part of the people in respect to the manner in which their country is governed in connexion with various military, financial, and religious questions. (*See TRANSYLVANIA and MILITARY FRONTIER.*)

**HUNGERFORD**, *hun'-ger-ford*, a parish and market-town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the Kennet, 26 miles S.W. from Reading. The Kennet and Avon Canal passes through it, and the Great Western Railway has a station there. It has a church, some chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school. *Pop.* 3001.

**HUNGRY HILL**, *hun'-gre*, a mountain of Ireland, in Cork, 16 miles W. from Bantry. Near its top is a lake from which the water descends in a series of cascades, one of which is nearly 70 feet in depth. *Height.* 2250 feet.

**HUNSLET**, *huns'-let*, a chapelry of England, in Yorkshire, and a suburb of Leeds, with which it is connected by bridges across the Aire. The Midland Railway has a station here. *Manf.* Woollens, potteries, chemicals, and glass. *Pop.* 25,763.

**HUNTE**, *hoon'-tai*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Osnabruck marshes, and joins the Weser about 15 miles from Bremen, after a course of about 90 miles.

**HUNTER'S ISLES**, a group lying in the channel of the same name, off the N.W. extremity of Tasmania.

**HUNTERDON**, *hun'-ter-don*, a county of New Jersey, U.S., on Delaware river. *Pop.* 33,654.

**HUNTINGDON**, *hun'-ting-don*, a market-town, borough, and chief town of Huntingdonshire, situated 17 miles N.W. from Cambridge, on the Ouse, which is crossed here by three bridges that connect it with Godmanchester. It has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, town-hall, theatre, and two gaols. *Manf.* Chiefly beer, with a large trade in coals, timber, corn, and wool. *Pop.* 6524.—It is the native place of Oliver Cromwell, whose baptism is entered in the parish register for the year 1599, and whose residence, known as Cromwell House, is still in existence. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

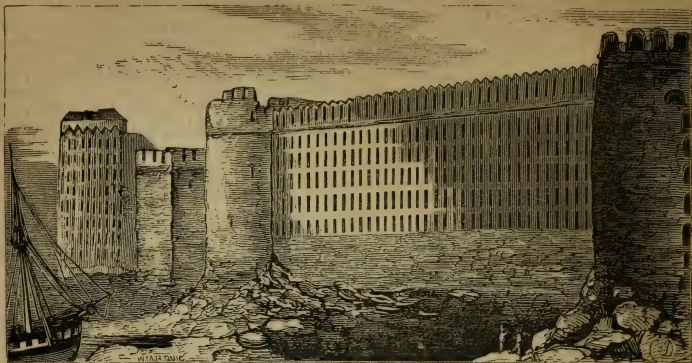
**HUNTINGDON**, a county of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

**HUNTINGDON**, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Pop.* 25,000.

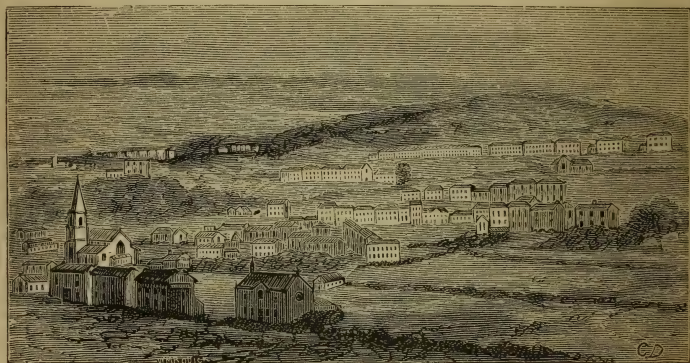
**HUNTINGDONSHIRE**, a county of England, inclosed by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Bedford, and comprising 4 hundreds and 107 parishes. *Ext.* Its greatest length is 30 miles, and its breadth about 23. *Area.* 361 square miles. *Desc.* It is almost entirely an agricultural county. The N. and N.E. parts consist of fens, which constitute a







HYDERABAD.—THE FORT.



ILFRACOMBE, FROM CAPSTONE HILL.



INKERMAN.—THE VALLEY AND REMAINS OF THE VILLAGE.

## Huntington

portion of the midland division of that extensive tract of land which is denominated the Bedford Level. (See BEDFORD LEVEL.) *Rivers.* Towards the W. and S. the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse, which traverses the S. angle of the county, and for various streams which fall into it from the valleys between the hills. *Meres or Lakes.* There are several large meres or lakes, of which Whittlesea is still the largest, although it has been partially drained and much reduced in size. The soil is chiefly clay, with a mixture of sand and gravel, covered in some parts by a thick coating of alluvial earth: there are no minerals of importance in the county. *Climate.* Mild and salubrious, except in the fens, where the dampness of the air and the want of pure water operate prejudicially on the health. The uplands originally formed one large forest, and were peculiarly adapted for the pleasures of the chase. Up to the reign of Henry II. it was under forest law; and the county derived its name from the sport of hunting. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, beans, turnips, rape, hemp, and mustard-seed. Butter is made in large quantities, and horses, cattle, and sheep of various breeds are reared and fed in great numbers. The most celebrated article of consumption made in Huntingdonshire is the cheese termed Stilton, which was formerly made at a village of that name, about 13 miles N.W. from Huntingdon. *Towns.* Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. *Pop.* 64,183.

HUNTINGTON, *hun'-ting-ton*, the name of a county and several townships of the United States, with small populations. Also the name of three small parishes in England.

HUNTLY, *hunt'-le*, a parish and town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated 33 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie and the Doveran, each of which is crossed here by a bridge. It has a market-place and several churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and members of the free church, with chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists. *Manf.* Chiefly beer and spirits. *Pop.* of parish, 3429; of town, 3448. It is a station on the Great Northern of Scotland Railway.

HURDUAR, or HERI-DEWAR, *hoord-war'*, a town in the district of Seharunpoor, Bengal, on the Ganges, 104 miles N.E. from Delhi, at the point where the river emerges from the mountains. It is a great resort of Hindoo pilgrims. The largest fair in India takes place here in the spring, no less than 200,000 or 300,000 persons attending it. Every twelfth year this number is increased to nearly 2,000,000 pilgrims and merchants who trade in horses, camels, and cattle; shawls, drugs, dried fruits, and other commodities. *Lat.* 29° 57' N. *Lon.* 78° 2' E.

HURON, *hu'-ron*, a lake of N. America, and one of the largest in the world. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Superior by the Strait of St. Mary on the N.W., and communicates with Lake Michigan on the W., and with Lake Erie on the S., by the river and lake of St. Clair. *Ext.* Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 160; mean depth, more than 300 feet. *Area.* Nearly 20,000 square miles, being only surpassed in size by Lake Superior. Its E. and W. shores are capable of cultivation, but towards the N. they are steep and sterile. *Height* above the sea, nearly 600 feet. This is also the name of several small rivers in N. America,

## Hyderabad

HURON, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Pop.* 27,000. The name also of several townships in the United States.

HURRAR, or HARRAR, *hur'-rar*, a considerable town of E. Africa, 130 miles S.W. from Zeyla, the chief town of a district of the same name lying on the S.E. of Abyssinia. The people are industrious, some being employed in agriculture, and others as mechanics. *Pro.* Coffee, wheat, gum, and myrrh. *Manf.* Cotton, cloth, and hardware. The town has an active trade with Zeyla and Shoa. *Pop.* Not known.

HURSLEY, *hurs'-le*, a parish and village of England, in Hampshire, 5 miles S.W. from Winchester, the head of a poor-law district. *Pop.* 1540.

HURST CASTLE, *hurst kas'-el*, a castle now used as a coastguard station in Hampshire, England, 2 miles S.E. from Milford, situated at the extremity of a narrow spit of land nearly two miles long, which approaches, on a causeway which runs out into the sea nearly 2 miles, within one mile of the coast of the I. of Wight. Two lighthouses have been erected on the beach. Charles I. remained here for several days previous to his trial.

HUSSINETZ, *hoos'-se-netz*, a market-town of Bohemia in the circle of Prachin, 75 miles from Prague, celebrated for being the birthplace of John Huss. *Pop.* 1500.

HUSUM, *hoo'-soom*, a seaport at the mouth of the Aue, on the W. coast of the duchy of Schleswig, 22 miles S.W. from Schleswig. It is the capital of a district of the same name. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, tobacco, sugar, and beer: shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 4000.

HUTTON, *hut'-ton*, the name of several small parishes and townships in England.

HUX, *hoo'-e*, (almost *we*), a town of Belgium, situated in a beautiful valley, 18 miles S.W. from Liege. It stands on the Meuse, and is divided into two parts, by that river. This town is of considerable antiquity; but it has greatly fallen into decay. *Manf.* Paper, leather, soap, salt, tinwares, hardware, and pipes. *Pop.* 10,632.—This place has withstood several sieges. Its fortifications were dismantled in 1718, but, in 1815, its castle was rebuilt.

HUZAREH COUNTRY, *huz-ār-ai*, an extensive region of Afghanistan, supposed to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks. *Area.* 80,000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 31° 30' and 37° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 68° E.

HYDE, *hide*, a township of England, in Cheshire, 8 miles S.E. from Manchester. *Pop.* 13,722, chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal-mines and the manufacture of cotton.

HYDERABAD, *hi-der-ra-bad'*, an extensive province of Hindostan, formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golconda, which comprises the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. It forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions. *Ext.* About 350 miles in extreme length, and about 300 in breadth. *Pop.* Unascertained.

HYDERABAD, the chief town of the above province, and capital of the Nizam's dominions, situated on the Musah, 275 miles N.W. from Madras. It is about 7 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It contains two palaces, some handsome mosques, and a fine building erected by the Nizam for the British resident. *Manf.* Unimportant, and principally consisting of silks interwoven with gold,



## Hyderabad

and jewellery. The morals of the city are of the very worst description. *Pop.* Estimated at 200,000. *Lat.* 17° 18' N. *Lon.* 78° 30' E.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Scinde, 84 miles N.E. from Kurrachee. The fortress stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus. There is a good bazaar and several handsome mosques inside the fort; but the houses are mostly composed of brick, wood, and clay, and, taken in conjunction with the narrowness and dirtiness of the streets, present an extremely mean appearance. There is a palace of the Ameers within the fort, a square brick building inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. *Manf.* Arms, cotton stuffs, and embroidered silks. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 25° N. *Lon.* 68° 35' E.

HYDRA, or IDRA, *hi'-dra*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying on the E. coast of the Morea, between the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina. *Ext.* About 10 miles long and 2 broad. Its chief town, which is also called Hydra, is built on the acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all of stone. The port is in the form of a crescent, and the harbour, though not large, is deep and commodious. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather. Trading vessels sail from Hydra not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 37° 17' N. *Lon.* 23° 30' E. During the war of independence, this was the only place in which the Greeks could feel themselves secure from harm. Accordingly, they came to it from all parts of the Morea and Northern Greece, and doubled the population; but when the continental portion of Greece became tranquil, the refugees left, and the population fell to its former number.

HYERES. (See HIERES.)

HYTHE, *hithe*, a town on the coast of Kent, England, and one of the Cinque Ports, at the foot of a steep hill near Romney Marsh, and 11 miles S.W. from Dover. Its principal buildings are ranged in one long street, which runs parallel with the sea. Several smaller streets, however, branch off at right angles from this chief thoroughfare. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end. In a vault or crypt under the chancel, is an immense quantity of human bones, ranged in a pile, traditionally said to be the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army of Danes in the 6th century. It has a court-hall, hospitals, a small theatre, barracks, public library, reading-rooms, schools, and almshouses, and has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. *Pop.* Of parliamentary borough, including Folkestone, Sandgate, etc., 21,637.—There is a government school of musketry at Hythe, under the superintendence of General Hay, at which officers of the army and volunteers may qualify themselves as instructors of musketry to the regiments and corps to which they belong. A certain per centage of non-commissioned officers and privates from regiments stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, and sergeants attached to volunteer corps as drill-instructors, are also sent here annually for instruction in musketry. Any volunteer has the privilege of attending who chooses to apply to the War Office for permission to do so. It is a station on the South Eastern Railway.

## Iceland

## I

[For places not found in I, look in J and Y; Russian names in JE are sometimes begun with a simple E.]

IAR, or YAR, *yar*, a Russian word signifying "height," commencing a great number of geographical names.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, a name sometimes given to Spain and Portugal from Iberia, the name which was applied to those countries by the old Greek writers.

IBI, *e'-be*, a town of W. Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles N.W. from Alicante. It is situated on the side of a steep hill. The streets are wide, and it has a well-built town-house, and an old parish church with a fine tower. *Manf.* Chiefly linen; there are also several oil and flour mills in the town. *Pop.* about 3000.

IBROS, *e'-bros*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on a height near the Guadalimar, 20 miles N.E. from Jaen. It is well-built, and has a parish church, court-house, prison, and schools. *Manf.* Soap; there are also numerous flour and oil-mills in the town, and some distilleries. It has likewise a good general trade. *Pop.* 3650.

IBRAÏL, or IBRAÏLOW, *e-bra'-eel*, *e-bra-e'-lof*, the principal port of Wallachia, 130 miles N.E. from Bucharest, on the Danube. The principal cargoes of Wallachian produce are shipped here. *Pop.* About 6000.

ICELAND, *ice'-land*, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, and situated between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans. It is generally considered to be an island of Europe, but it properly belongs to America, to which continent it has been assigned. Its distance from the nearest point of Greenland is about 140 miles; from the uninhabited part only 95; from the Faroe Isles, 260; and from Drontheim, in Norway, 710. *Ext.* Its length from E. to W. is about 325 miles; its breadth from N. to S. about 190. *Area.* Estimated at 39,000 square miles. *Coastline.* Considerable, and, on the S.E., almost unbroken; but, in every other direction, it presents a continued succession of bold promontories and deep bays or fiords. *Desc.* The surface of this island is in the highest degree rugged and mountainous; its soil is so barren, that it produces no corn, and scarcely any of the necessaries of life, while volcanic eruptions are continually occurring in many parts of the country, especially in the S. No part of the globe presents such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracts of lava. Almost every hill is volcanic; and there are at least 30 in the island with large and remarkable craters. Many of these mountains, too, are covered with perpetual snow and ice, which form immense glaciers, and take the common name of jökul. The principal range, called the Klofa-Jökul or Vatna Jökul, runs along the S.E. coast of the island, extending inland for upwards of 50 miles: the highest summits of this range vary from 3000 to 6000 feet, and are called Snæfell, Katlegia, Thranda, Skaptar, Eyjafjalla, Torfa, Oræta, and Hecla. The last, though by no means the highest, has, from its numerous and dreadful eruptions, become the most celebrated

## Iceland

mountain of Iceland. The culminating summit is said to be Snæfell, which is situated in *lat.* 64° 47' N.; *lon.* 15° 35' W., and has an elevation of about 4600 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, Lakes, and Springs.* Numerous; but the former are more remarkable for the abruptness of their course than for either their length or usefulness, and some of them have a peculiar taste and smell. The lakes are also numerous; the most remarkable of which are Thingvallatn, Hvitavatn, and Myvatn. The hot springs in Iceland are all of different temperatures, varying from the warmth of new milk to a state of violent ebullition. In some instances, they are impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The most remarkable of them are called the Great and New Geysers, a name derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, "to rage." These astonishing phenomena of nature throw into the air great jets of boiling water; these issues are accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon, and while the ground around the springs trembles perceptibly. In the N.E. part of the island, near Myvatn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers, and a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. At the N.E. extremity of the island is the cavern of Sutzkellir, formed of lava; whilst, on several parts of the coast, basaltic caves occur, not inferior in picturesque beauty to that of Fingal, in the island of Staffa. *Climate.* Not more severe than might be expected from its high latitude. Fogs are frequent; but the air, on the whole, is wholesome. *Zoology.* Reindeer and bears, which are sometimes brought to the island on the drifts of ice. With the exception of these, foxes are the only wild animals. The birds comprise eagles, hawks, falcons, and all kinds of sea-fowl, which are uncommonly abundant. Large flocks of swans, as well as wild ducks and geese, frequent the lakes and marshes. The down and feathers of the eider duck form an important part of the exports of the island. The streams are well supplied with salmon, and there are valuable fisheries of seals and herrings along the coasts. The sheep upon the island have been estimated at upwards of 600,000, the horned cattle at 24,000, and the horses at 20,000. *Pro.* No corn of any kind is raised; no woods or trees are to be seen, with the exception of a few stunted birch-trees growing here and there in sheltered situations. Grass, and a few hardy shrubs, are almost the only natural productions of the soil. Potatoes have been introduced, and cultivated with some success; and turnips, radishes, and similar roots, thrive tolerably well. Pastures are found, which afford sustenance for the sheep and black cattle. There are few goats or pigs. *Minerals.* The most valuable is sulphur; the others are lignite, chalcodones, rock-crystals, and the well-known double-refracting spar, for which this island has long been famous. *Exp.* Fish of all kinds, Iceland moss, sulphur, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down, feathers, and the skins of sheep, foxes, and other animals. *Imp.* These, though small in value, are various; consisting of corn, spirits, wine, beer, paper, soap, salt, iron, tar, coal, cordage, manufactured articles, and articles of colonial produce. *Manf.* Entirely domestic, the members of every family being capable of supplying the wants of the household. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse

## Iguaracu

woollen fabrics, mittens, and stockings. *Rel.* Lutheranism. The Reformation was introduced into Iceland at a very early period, and in no country has it produced nobler fruits. *Pop.* 64,603. *Lat.* between 63° 24' and 66° 33' N. *Lon.* between 13° 31' and 24° 17' W. In 874, Iceland was taken possession of by a colony from Norway. In 1387 it was transferred, with Norway, to the crown of Denmark, of which it is still a dependency, notwithstanding the union of Norway with Sweden. About the year 1530, the reformed religion was introduced, and a translation of the Bible into Icelandic appeared in 1584. Since then, its history exhibits nothing remarkable. The chief town, and indeed the only town of importance in Iceland, is Reikjavik, situated on the Faxa fjord, a bay on the S.W. side of the island.

ICO, *e'-ko*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, on the banks of the Salgado, 145 miles S.E. from Fortaleza. It is built almost entirely of wood, and, from its being encompassed by hills, the heat is almost insupportable. It has a trade in sugar, hides, cotton, and salt. *Pop.* of the district, 7000.

ICOLMKILL. (See IONA.)

ICY CAPE, *i'-ce*, a cape on the W. coast of N. America. *Lat.* 70° 20' N. *Lon.* 161° 46' W.

IDA, *i'-da*, a celebrated mountain of Asia Minor, about 30 miles from the site of ancient Troy. *Lat.* 36° 12' N. *Lon.* 26° 54' E.—Another in the island of Crete, now called Psiloriti, with an elevation of 7200 feet.

IDLE, *i'-del*, a village and parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.E. from Bradford. *Pop.* 9155, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, and in the neighbouring stone and slate quarries.

IDLE, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Trent.

IDRIA, *id'-re-a*, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 30 miles N.E. from Trieste. The principal public buildings are a handsome church, a hospital, dispensary, theatre, castle, and mining-school. *Manf.* Silk, lace, linen goods, and cinnabar. Its chief claim to notice, however, are its mines of quicksilver, which, in one way or another, afford employment and support to the greater part of the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 5000.

IGLAU, *ig'-lou*, a fortified town of Moravia, situated on the Iglaiva, and the chief town of a circle of the same name, 50 miles N.W. from Brunn. It has a large provincial school, six churches, two convents, and several important public offices. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods; a large trade in corn and hops is also carried on. *Pop.* 15,000.—THE CIRCLE is hilly and well wooded, with an area of 891 square miles, and a population of 190,000.

IGUALADA, *e'-gwa-la'-da*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya, 36 miles N.W. from Barcelona. Its principal buildings are an ancient Gothic church, a town-house, small theatre, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods, leather, shoes made of hemp, cotton fabrics, and brandy. *Pop.* 11,000.

IGUAPE, *e'-gwa-pai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Sao-Paulo, 90 miles S.W. from Santos. It has a considerable trade in rice, rum, and timber. *Pop.* 8000.

IGUAÇU, *e'-gua-ra'-soo*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, 19 miles N. from Pernambuco. It stands about 6 miles from the sea, on a creek, and has a considerable trade in



## Igumen

sugar and cotton, which are the principal products of the district. *Pop.* 5000.

**IGUMEN**, *é'-gu-men*, a town of Russia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the government of Minsk, 40 miles S.E. from Minsk. *Manf.* Bottles, glass, and hardware. It is a place of little importance; but the **CIRCLE** is watered by the Beresina, and is covered with wood and heath. *Pop.* 95,000.

**ILCHESTER**, *il'-ches-ter*, a borough and market-town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Ivel, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of two large arches, 30 miles S.W. from Bristol. It is a place of great antiquity, and had once as many as sixteen churches; but it is now of comparatively little consequence, and has scarcely any trade. It has two churches, three or four chapels for nonconformists, and a town-hall. *Manf.* Chiefly glove-making. *Pop.* 781.—At the friary of this town Roger Bacon was born, in 1214.

**ILDEFONSO**, *St., il'-de-fon-so*, a town of Spain, on the hills of Guadarrama, 4 miles S.E. from Segovia. It is a place of recent date, and owes its origin to the erection of the magnificent royal palace of La Granja, built in the French style and taste, and adorned with statues and numerous other sculptures and paintings. It is a residence of the court during part of the summer, and has a royal manufactory of mirrors. *Pop.* 1200.

**ILE DE FRANCE.** (*See* ISLE DE FRANCE.)

**ILFORD**, *GREAT, il'-ford*, a village of England, in Essex, on the Roding, 7 miles N.E. from London. It has a hospital, which was founded by Henry II. *Pop.* 4523. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

**ILFRACOMBE**, *il'-fra-koom*, a market-town and seaport of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 41 miles N.W. from Exeter. It has a considerable trade, chiefly in tin, copper, and corn, sent from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol, and a great number of vessels belonging to the port are employed in the herring-fishery of the Bristol Channel. It has a commodious harbour and an excellent pier, 850 feet in length. Of late years it has become a fashionable watering-place. *Pop.* 3034.—In 1346 this port contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais. Steamers run daily to and from Bristol, and at longer intervals to other places on the coast.

**ILKESTON**, *il'-kes-ton*, a town and parish of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles N.E. from Derby. The town is situated on a lofty hill, and consists of one long irregular street, which contains many well-built houses. The church is an ancient structure, part of it having been built in the reign of Stephen. It has several chapels for nonconformists, various schools, and a mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Hosiery in all its branches, silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and also a superior silk fabric, which is made into gloves in London. *Pop.* 8374, many of whom are employed in the mines in the neighbouring district.

**ILLE-AND-VILAINE**, *eel, ve'-lain*, a department in the N.W. of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel and the department Manche, E. by Mayenne, and S. by the department of the Lower Loire, and W. by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord. *Area.* 2597 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general level, or intersected by hills of little elevation. It is divided

## Illinois

into six arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns. Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, St. Malo, Vitre, and Redon. Rennes is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Ille, Vilaine, Meu, Couesnon, and Seiche. It has numerous lakes, or rather large stagnant pools or marshes. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Apple and pear-trees are abundant, and from their fruit some of the best cider and perry in France is made. Poultry, as well as game, are plentiful, and great attention is paid to dairy-farming. *Manf.* Leather, sailcloth, sacking, and coarse linens, hats, cordage, and sewing-thread. *Pop.* 584,930.

**ILLER**, *il'-ler*, a large river of Bavaria, which rises in the Tyrol, near Baad, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins the Danube near Ulm.

**ILLERTISSEN**, *il'-ler-tis'-sen*, a town of Bavaria, and the capital of a district of the same name, on the Iller, 12 miles S.W. from Ulm. It has two castles, a chapel, and a hospital. *Pop.* 1200.—The **DISTRICT** has an area of 55 square miles, and a population of 11,000.

**ILLIERS**, *il'-le-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure-and-Loire, 15 miles S.W. from Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. *Manf.* Cloth, blankets, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 3003.

**ILLINOIS**, *il'-le-noi*, a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplaines, in the N.W. part of Indiana. After traversing the state of Illinois in a S.W. direction for nearly 400 miles, it joins the Mississippi in *lat.* 32° 18' N., 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 1168 above New Orleans, and 1400 from Buffalo, New York, on Lake Erie. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth. A canal has been formed from La Salle, connecting the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

**ILLINOIS**, one of the North-Western states of the Union, bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Missouri. *Area.* 55,410 square miles. *Desc.* The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi; its N.E. corner touches upon Lake Michigan, and it is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which run from N.E. to S.W. into the Mississippi. *Desc.* The greater part of it is either flat or undulating. Two-thirds of its surface consist of extensive prairies, and the character of the various soils of which it is composed may be defined in the following manner.

—1. Bottoms, as ground of this nature is locally termed, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found along the banks of all the principal rivers: it varies in width from a furlong to two miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly-formed land, found at the mouths of rivers. There are many thousands of acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is inundated every year when the rivers overflow their banks, and is very unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers, and bordering on the bottom-land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is not inferior to the first-rate river-bottoms. 4. Wet prairies, found at a great distance from rivers, or at their sources. The soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall



## Illora

coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines. The only part of the state which is thickly wooded is in the S.; in every other part the prairie predominates. The forests consist of oak, walnut, sugar-maple, elm, ash, sycamore, and white pine. *Pro.* Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, potatoes, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, and the castor bean. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection, and flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. The common domestic animals are abundant, and large herds of swine feed in the forests. *Minerals.* Lead in immense quantities; indeed the mines of this mineral in this state are considered to be the richest in the world. The others are iron, coal, and copper, limestone, sandstone, and gypsum. Salt springs also are numerous. *Manf.* Chiefly agricultural implements and iron goods, leather, and coarse woollen cloth. *Pop.* 1,711,951. *Lat.* between 37° and 42° 30' N. *Lon.* between 87° 17' and 91° 38' W.—Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818.

**ILLORA**, *eel-yor'-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 23 miles N.W. from Granada. It is irregularly built, with two parish churches, a monastery, town-house, and several schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs; there are numerous mills in the town for the manufacture of oil and flour. *Pop.* 7000.

**ILLYRIA**, KINGDOM OF, *il-lir'-i-a*, a country in the S. of Europe, lying along the W. shore of the Adriatic, the extent of which has varied very considerably in different ages. Austrian Illyria is now the only country called Illyria in official papers, and consists of the crown-lands of Carinthia and Carniola, the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Goritz and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Trieste. These three last were incorporated in 1849, and now comprise the Austrian Küstenland, or coast lands. It is bounded on the N. by Salzburg and Styria; E. by Croatia; S. by the Adriatic; and W. by the government of Venice and the Tyrol. *Area.* 10,875 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being intersected by the Carnic and Julian Alps, interspersed with beautiful and fertile valleys. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save, the Drave, the Laybach, and the Isonzo. *Pro.* Rye, oats, and flax. Wheat is not abundant, but the grape and the finer fruits of the south of Europe are successfully cultivated. The forests supply immense quantities of timber, and great attention is paid to the production of silk. The pasture-lands are very extensive, great numbers of sheep, with cattle and horses, are bred and reared. As the forests cover a large extent of surface, they afford shelter to numbers of bears and wolves, and are, at the same time, a great source of public revenue. *Minerals.* Extremely rich. Copper and iron mines abound, while, at Idria, quicksilver and cinnabar are produced in large quantities. The other mineral products are calamine, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, zinc, sulphur, some gold and silver, and pit-coal. On the coast, bay-salt is made to a large extent. *Manf.* These consist of linen, woollen, and silk-goods, straw-plaiting, and, in some parts, hardware. Its trade is considerable, but from the imperfect means of transit at command, its development has been seriously impeded. A railway, how-

## Imiretja

ever, now runs through the centre of the kingdom, from Vienna to Trieste. *Pop.* About 1,300,000.—This country passed under the dominion of Bonaparte after the campaign of 1809. The Austrians and British took measures for its recovery towards the close of 1813, and after the following year it was again annexed to the Austrian empire.

**ILM**, *ilm*, a river of Germany, which rises on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, in Saxony, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Saal at Sulza.

**ILMEN**, *il'-men*, a lake of European Russia, near the W. borders of Novogorod. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with a breadth of 28. It receives numerous streams, and discharges itself into Lake Ladoga by the Volkhov.

**ILMENAU**, *il'-me-no*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 18 miles W. from Weimar. *Pop.* 2400. A battle was fought by the united forces of the Russians and Saxons against the Swedes near this town, in 1706.

**ILMINSTER**, *il'-min-ster*, a market-town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Ille, 14 miles S.E. from Bridgewater. It stands on the acclivity of a hill, and consists of one principal street, intersected, at right angles, by smaller ones. The church is a fine Gothic building, with an elegant tower. There are several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silk, lace, leather, and glove-making. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 3241.

**LOCOS**, *e-lo'-kose*, two mountainous provinces of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, with a united extent of 120 miles, and a breadth of 33. The plains are extremely fertile, producing corn, coffee, sugar, indigo, cacao, and cocoa-nuts. Buffaloes, stags, oxen, and horses, abound in the mountains. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 360,000.

**LOLO**, *e-lo'-e-lo*, a province in the S.E. part of the island of Panay, in the Philippines. It is for the most part mountainous and thickly wooded; but, in the plains and valleys between the hills, rice, cotton, maize, cacao, and tobacco of excellent quality are raised. *Pop.* 260,000.—Its chief town has the same name, with a population of 4000.

**LOVLA**, *e-love'-la*, a river of European Russia, which rises in the W. of the government of Sarato, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Don at Fort Donskaja.

**IMIRETJA**, *im'-e-ré-she-a*, one of the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia. It stretches along the southern slope of the Caucasus, having Mingrelia and Gwiel on the W., and Georgia on the S.E. *Area.* About 5000 square miles. *Desc.* Very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. *Rivers.* The Rioni and its tributaries. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, madder, and hemp. The climate being extremely mild, and the soil fertile, fruits grow spontaneously, and cherries, apricots, chestnuts, and walnuts spring up in every direction. The vine, also, is said to grow spontaneously. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. *Manf.* Unimportant; the trade is wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Exp.* The productions of the country, corn, wine, fruit, silk, wool, and wax. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, cutlery, hardware, and salt. *Pop.* About 100,000.—In the 14th century, this province formed a part of the kingdom of Georgia; but it afterwards became independent, and was governed by its

## Imola

own sovereigns, one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia.

**IMOLA**, *e-mo'-la*, a fortified town of Ravenna, a province of Italy, on a small island in the river Santerno, 25 miles S.W. from Ravenna. It is defended by a strong castle, and has an hospital, a theatre, several churches and convents, a college, and a public library. *Manf.* Hosiery and cream of tartar. The town also possesses a considerable trade in wine. *Pop.* 8000.—This town was founded by the Lombards on the ruins of Forum Cornelii, destroyed by Justinian, and was afterwards successively held by different chiefs who ruled in Central Italy. Julius II. annexed it to the States of the Church, but it was delivered from the Papal yoke when Ravenna declared for annexation to Sardinia in 1859, with the other provinces of the Romagna and Tuscany.

**INCA**, *in'-ka*, a town of the island of Majorea, standing on a low hill, 17 miles N.E. from Palma. It contains a square, several churches, a town-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Leather, linen, soap, and brandy. It has numerous windmills in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 5000.

**INCH**, *inch*, a Celtic word, signifying island. It is prefixed both in Scotland and Ireland to the names of parishes and islands indifferently. There are many of the former with small populations in Ireland, and three in Scotland.

**INCH-KEITH**, *inch'-keeth*, a small rocky island in the Firth of Forth, about halfway between Leith and Kirkcaldy, now occupied as a pasture-ground for sheep. A lighthouse, with a revolving light, is erected on it, for the security of vessels navigating the Forth.—There are numerous other islands, with different affixes, in Scotland, but none of them of much importance.

**INDIA**, *in'-di-a*, a corruption of *Hind*, the name given to that part of Asia which lies S. of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Besides Hindostan, it contains the Birman empire, Siam, Cochin-China, Tonguin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, and a number of principalities of greater or less dimensions, all of which are described under their respective heads.

**INDIA, BRITISH**, an extensive empire, comprising the larger portion of the great peninsula of Southern Asia; including Ceylon, British Burmah, various districts of the Bengal presidency beyond the Ganges, the Andaman islands, the islands of Singapore, and Penang, with Malacca and the Straits Settlement, or province Wellesley, in the Malay peninsula. This vast region is bounded on the N. by the Himalaya Mountains; N.W. by the river Indus, the Suliman mountains and the river Hubb which enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Monze; W. and S.W. by the Indian Ocean, which with the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Manaar, also bounds it on the S.E.; whilst on its E. frontier it extends into Upper Assam as far as E. Tibet, and is elsewhere separated chiefly by mountain-ranges from the Burmese dominions. *Ext.* 2000 miles long from N. to S., and 1800 broad from E. to W. *Area.* Estimated at 1,400,000 square miles, including the states under British protection. *Desc.* For a general description of this country, as far as its physical geography, and the manners, customs, and religion of its inhabitants are concerned, we must refer the reader to the articles on **HINDOSTAN**, **CEYLON**, **BOMBAY**, **BENGAL**, and the names of the various

## India, British

divisions and states comprised within its limits. *Presidencies.* Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with the sub-presidency of the North Western Provinces, which is subordinate to the presidency of Bengal. Bengal is the seat of the governor-general and the supreme council; Madras and Bombay have each a governor and council, and the North Western provinces have a lieutenant-governor, without a council, the seat of his government having been fixed at Allahabad. It might be supposed, from the policy of "annexation," regarding which we have heard so much, that the whole of India literally belonged to the British, and that the native states still left independent amidst those dominions over which our direct rule prevails, were both few in number and unimportant in size. Such, however, is far from being really the case. A vast part of Hindostan is still subject to native princes, either Mahommedan or Hindoo, who reign in all the pomp of barbaric royalty, and govern their subjects with despotic authority, only tempered by the counsels of the British resident. To enumerate them here, however, would unnecessarily extend this article; but, in order to convey a collective idea of those dependent upon each presidency, we will give the totals of the *areas* and *populations* of these. Those dependent on Bengal have a united area of 554,000 square miles, and a population of 44,000,000. Those dependent on Madras have a united area of 50,600 square miles, and a population of 4,700,000. Those dependent on Bombay have a united area of 56,500 square miles, with a population of 4,600,000. In applying the expression "independent," as it has been done above, to many of these states, it would be incorrect to use the word in the same sense as that in which it is used in Europe. In what may be called their foreign relations, it would be absurd to suppose that they possess any freedom of action. But, within their own frontier, the authority of these rulers is almost despotic, and not a few of them possess sufficient power to keep alive the memories which the policy of annexation serves to extinguish. Several are larger than Oude, the latest of our acquisitions in that way. It would seem, therefore, that there is still enough of native rule left in India to give British power the equivocal advantages suggested in the maxim—*divide et impera*. *Public Works.* Great works of public improvement are in construction. The Ganges canal, the trunk and branches of which will be together upwards of 900 miles in length, is progressing towards completion, and will have cost when finished, nearly 2,000,000*l.* It is chiefly intended for the irrigation of the rich plain lying between the Ganges and the Jumna. Another canal, 450 miles long, is being constructed in the Punjab. Three great trunk roads are already far advanced; viz., from Calcutta to Peshawur, 1422 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, 1002 miles; and from Bombay to Agra, 734 miles. Parts of these railroads and other short branch-lines are already completed, while the remainder of the lines are in progress. In 1866 there were 5000 miles of railway opened for traffic. The principal towns in the various presidencies are already, or shortly will be, connected by telegraphic wires. *The Land Revenue.* There are three different modes of assessing the land-tax of British India; 1st, a *perpetual* settlement with the proprietors of land; 2nd, *temporary* settlement with the heads of villages



## India, British

or townships; and 3rd, a definite settlement with each individual occupant or cultivator of the soil. But the acknowledged basis of every land-revenue settlement in India is the right of government to a certain share of the gross produce of every inch of cultivated land. The share may be alienated entirely or partially, or it may be diminished by grants from government, or it may be commuted for a money payment under engagements extended over a greater or less number of years, or even for perpetuity; but the groundwork of the land revenue in India is the right of government to a share of the gross produce of all cultivation. Land is assessed with reference to the payments of former years, and to the actual state of the cultivation, and of the season. *Justice.* Imperfectly administered. In each of the capital cities of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, there is a superior civil and criminal court, in which the judges are appointed directly by the sovereign. Within these cities English law is held equally binding upon the European and the native inhabitants; but beyond them, Europeans alone are subject to English jurisprudence. *Exp.* The value of the exports from British India to the United Kingdom was in 1864, 52,287,869*l.*, and consist of those articles which have already mostly been enumerated in the article under the head of HINDOSTAN. *Imp.* The value of the imports from the United Kingdom to British India was in 1864, 19,895,145*l.* The estimated revenue for the year 1865-1866, was 46,488,760*l.*; whilst the expenditure for the same period was 47,186,930*l.*, showing a deficit of 698,170*l.* *Army.* The total military force at the disposal of the governor-general, before the sepoy mutiny, was about 322,000 men. Since that time, however, numerous changes have been made, for the better security of the empire, and the troops of the East India Company have been incorporated into the British army, and placed on a similar footing with the Queen's troops. *Pop.* under British and native rule may be estimated at 190,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 5' and 34° N. *Lon.* between 66° 33' and 97° E.—The origin of our Indian empire, as given in the third volume of "Professional Anecdotes, or Ana of Medical Literature," is attributed to the following circumstances:—"Broughton, an English surgeon, whose good fortune it was to open the commerce of India to his countrymen by the following accident, having been sent from Surat to Agra in the year 1636, to treat one of the daughters of the emperor Shaw-Gehan (Shah-Jehan), had the good fortune to cure the princess. By way of recompence, the emperor, among other favours, gave him the privilege of a free commerce throughout the whole extent of his dominions. Broughton immediately returned to Bengal to purchase goods and transmit them by sea to Surat. Scarcely had he returned, when he was requested to attend the favourite of the nabob of the province, labouring under a very dangerous disease. Having fortunately restored his patient to health, the nabob settled a pension on him, confirmed the privilege of the empire, and promised to allow the same to all the English who should come to Bengal. Broughton communicated all this to the English governor of Surat, and it was by the advice of the latter that the Company sent from England, in 1640, two ships to Bengal. Such was the origin of a commerce that has since been

## India, British

carried to so great an extent, and even produced territorial possessions superior in extent and population to the country an association of whose subjects is their sovereign." The rise and progress of British India is, as a matter of course, for the last two centuries, closely identified with that of the East India Company, the history of which may be divided into four periods. During the first fourteen years, its members were, in a great measure, independent of each other. In the following ninety-five years, although they then had a common capital, their operations were confined by the superiority of the Dutch in the Indian seas, by the civil wars at home, and particularly having their right to such exclusive privileges called in question as they had been granted by royal, and not by parliamentary authority. During the greater part of this period the operations of the Company were confined entirely to commercial transactions, but towards the close of this epoch its political power was originated, by the employment of armed troops, to protect the possessions and territory that it had acquired. The political influence and powers of the East India Company in Hindostan, may be considered to have commenced in 1746, during the war between the French and English in that country. The French had already set the example of aggression by force of arms. In 1740 a French battalion had destroyed the army of the nabob of the Carnatic, and soon after, the French officers succeeded in disciplining Indian troops according to the European method. Up to this time the military organization of the Company had been merely for defensive purposes, but it now found that it had the power of acting on the offensive, and the entire difference of the notions of Europeans and Indians with regard to points of law could never fail to furnish opportunities to put this new means of power into action. In 1749 the aggression of the Company began with its protection of the pretender of Tanjore. Under pretence of illegitimacy, the nabob of this district was driven out, for the purpose of obtaining some cessions of territory, and then restored, on making further concessions. The ascendancy of the Company in India was finally established by the battle of Plassy in 1757, when Clive defeated the forces of Surajah Dowlah, the nabob of Bengal, with a small body of 3000 men, of which but a few were European soldiers. From this date the British Empire in India has steadily increased in extent and importance, and has only been imperilled by the terrible Indian Mutiny of 1857, which was quelled by the indomitable valour and perseverance of the British troops under the command of Havelock, Outram, and Lord Clyde. In 1858 it was determined that the government of the East India Company should cease, and in the month of September of that year, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, while Lord Canning, who was then governor-general, became the first viceroy under the new régime, and a secretary of state for India was added to the government at home. (*See HINDOSTAN.*) The following are the names of the governors-general and viceroys of British India, with the dates of their accession to office, since the battle of Plassy, in 1757:—

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Colonel Clive .....	1759
Mr. Holwell .....	1760



# THE DICTIONARY

## India, Further

Mr. Vansittart .....	1761
Mr. Spencer .....	1765
Lord Clive .....	1765
Mr. Verelst .....	1767
Mr. Cartier .....	1769
Mr. Warren Hastings .....	1772
Sir J. Mc Pherson .....	1785
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis .....	1786
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore) .....	1793
Earl of Mornington (Marq. Wellesley) .....	1798
Marquis Cornwallis .....	1805
Sir G. Barlow .....	1805
Earl of Minto .....	1807
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings) .....	1813
Earl Amherst .....	1823
Lord W. Bentinck .....	1828
Lord Auckland .....	1835
Lord Ellenborough .....	1842
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge .....	1844
Earl (Marquis of) Dalhousie .....	1847
Viscount (Earl) Canning .....	1855

### VICEROYS,

Viscount (Earl) Canning .....	1858
Earl of Elgin .....	1862
Sir John Lawrence .....	1863

INDIA, FURTHER, INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, or INDO-CHINA, is the most E. of the three southern peninsulas of Asia, and is bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, W. by Hindostan, E. by the China Sea, and S. by the Gulf of Siam and the Straits of Malacca. *Ext.* 2000 miles from N. to S., and about 900 broad from E. to W. *Area*, may be estimated at 540,000 square miles. *Divisions.* The Burman empire, Siam, Anam, Laos, British Burmah, and the states of the Malay peninsula which are chiefly tributary to Siam. British Burmah comprises Aracan, Pegu, Tenasserim, and it includes Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Singapore. *Desc.* Traversed generally from N. to S. by lofty ranges of mountains and vast rivers, which, at certain seasons, overflow their banks, and submerge a large extent of country. In consequence of this, many of the houses of the natives are built on piles, whilst others are so constructed as to float like ships at moorings in the water. Little is known of the interior, where it is believed that many independent tribes exist. *Pop.* 20,000,000. (See ANAM, BURMAH, LAOS, SIAM.)

INDIAN OCEAN, that portion of the general ocean which lies to the S. of Africa and Asia, and is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and S. by the Antarctic Circle. More particularly, it may be considered to extend from lat. 25° N. to the Antarctic Circle, and from lon. 20° E. to 146° E. *Ext.* From N. to S. about 6500 miles long, and from E. to W. from 4000 to 6000 wide.

INDIAN or WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract of country lying to the W. of the settled portions of the United States, allotted by the government of that republic to be the residence of the Indian tribes. It is bounded N. by the Arkansas and S. Kansas rivers; E. by Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Red River, which divides it from Texas; and W. by a desert. *Area* of the occupied habitable portion, 120,000 square miles. *Pop.* Estimated at 120,000 Indians. *Lat.* between 33° 35' and 39° 16' N. *Lon.* between 94° 13' and 100° 30' W.

INDIANA, *in'-de-ä'-na*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by Michigan, on the E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. The Ohio forms the southern boundary of the state, and Lake Michigan touches it on the

## Indies, East

N.W. *Ext.* Its greatest length from N. to S. is 287 miles, and its breadth 155. *Area*, 33,800 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The northern half has been very imperfectly explored. A ridge of hills, commencing near the mouth of the Wabash, and running in a north-east direction, nearly parallel with the Ohio, at no great distance from it, produces a broken and uneven country. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide; whilst, bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land, of a rich soil, which are, generally speaking, from 3 to 6 miles in width. The prairies on the Wabash are the finest land in the state. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan the land is mostly level, and interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. *Rivers.* The northern part is watered by the Illinois and the rivers which flow into Lake Michigan; but the Wabash is the great river of Indiana. It receives the waters of two-thirds of its surface. White River, the principal tributary of the Wabash, is formed by two branches, which spread out widely through the whole southern half of the state. White-water River in the S.E. is a tributary of the Miami. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. In the vicinity of Vevay the vineyards are esteemed the best in the United States. *Minerals.* On the banks of the Wabash, in the upper part of its course, the best kind of coal is found in inexhaustible quantities; and, near the sources of several of the navigable rivers, there are salt springs, from which salt may be procured in abundance. Near Crocydon is a large cave, abounding with Epsom salts and saltpetre. Besides these, iron and copper have been found, but they have not been worked to any great extent. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, hats, paper, soap, and agricultural implements; there are numerous iron-works in the state, with saw-mills, grist-mills, oil-mills, and flour-mills. *Pop.* 1,350,000.—This state was admitted into the Union in 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, *in-di-a-nop'-o-lis*, a town of the United States, and the capital of Indiana. It is situated nearly in the centre of the state, upon White River, which is crossed here by a bridge, and navigable for steamboats. It has a state-house, built upon the model of the Parthenon at Athens, several churches and meeting-houses, a female institute, and various schools. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 39° 55' N. *Lon.* 86° 5' W.

INDIANS, the name by which the various tribes of aborigines scattered over the extensive continent of America are distinguished. They are divided into numerous tribes and nations, all in a state more or less savage, and having all the peculiar characteristics of that kind of life. A description of many of these tribes will be found under their respective appellations. They generally decline as the civilized population advances into the country; though reservations of land have always been set apart by the government of the United States for their support.

INDIES, EAST, *in'-des*, a general collective name given to all that vast tract of country which is situated to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern Sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas,

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Indies, West

Philippines, and others, a description of which is given under their respective headings.

**INDIES, WEST, ANTILLES, or COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO**, an immense island-system, extending in a curve from the peninsula of Florida in N. America, to the Gulf of Venezuela, on the N. coast of S. America. This name was applied to them by Columbus, under the idea that they formed part of the Indian continent, to which it was the object of his first voyage to find a western passage; and it has still been retained, though the mistake of the navigator has been discovered. The following is a list of the principal of these islands, some account of which is given under their respective names:—Tobago, Trinidad, Curaçoa, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Dominica, Martinique, Antigua, Guadalupe, Marie, Galante, Barbuda, St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Anguilla, St. Thomas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Hayti or St. Domingo, and the Bahamas, which are frequently included under the general appellation of West Indies. In most of those islands, European colonies have been established, whose industry is directed to the cultivation of their peculiar produce, which is exported to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. *Area* of the whole of the archipelago, 86,548 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000. *Lat.* between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ} 30' N.$  *Lon.* between  $59^{\circ} W.$  and the coast of Central America.

**INDIGIRKA**, *in-de-gir'-ka*, a river of Siberia, which rises on the N. side of the mountains of Okhotsk, in *lat.*  $61^{\circ} N.$  and *lon.*  $142^{\circ} E.$ , and falls into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths, after a course of about 800 miles.

**INDORE**, *in-dor'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, and the capital of the Mahratta chief Mulhar Rao Holkar, 270 miles S.W. from Gwalior. Although the city is extensive, it contains but few good houses, most of which are of two stories, built of mud and burnt bricks. It has some mosques, and a new palace constructed of granite; but the best and most handsome edifice in the city is that of the British Residency, which is one of the finest in Hindostan. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $22^{\circ} 42' N.$  *Lon.*  $75^{\circ} 50' E.$ —The **STATE** of Indore is under the protection of the British, and consists principally of several isolated portions of territory, which lie chiefly in the table-land of Malwa and the Nerbudda districts. *Area.* Estimated at 15,675 square miles. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between  $21^{\circ} 20'$  and  $24^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $74^{\circ} 50'$  and  $77^{\circ} E.$

**INDRAGIRI**, *in-dra-geer'-e*, the largest river in the island of Sumatra. *Length.* 200 miles.

**INDRE**, *ändr*, a river of France, rising near the frontiers of the department of Indre, and, after a course of 140 miles, falling into the Loire between Saumur and Tours.

**INDRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 5 miles W. from Nantes. In its neighbourhood are extensive iron-works belonging to the government, at which cannon are cast, and steam-engines are manufactured. *Pop.* 3000.

**INDRE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Loir-and-Cher, the Cher, the Creuse, the Upper Vienne, the Vienne, and the Indre-and-Loire. *Area.* 2624 square miles. *Desc.* In general, flat; though a few low hills rise above the general level of the country in the S.W., and help to relieve the monotonous cha-

## Ingolstadt

racter of its scenery. It is divided into four arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Châteauroux, Le Blanc, Issoudun, and La Châtre. Châteauroux is the capital of the department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Indre, the Creuse, the Claise, the Aron, and the Fouzon. *Pro.* Corn, wine, hemp, and flax. *Minerals.* Iron, several varieties of marble, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Fine woollen cloth, iron made into scythes and cutlery, linen, paper, candles, earthenware, and porcelain. *Pop.* 270,054. *Lat.* between  $46^{\circ} 22'$  and  $47^{\circ} 15' N.$  *Lon.* between  $0^{\circ} 52'$  and  $2^{\circ} 10' E.$

**INDRE-AND-LOIRE**, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Loir-and-Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, and the Maine. *Area.* 2361 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill, dale, valley, and plain, with a climate remarkably mild, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. It is divided into three arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Tours, Chinon, and Loches. Tours is the capital of the entire department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Loire, the Vienne, the Cher, and the Indre. *Pro.* Corn, wine, hemp, flax, liquorice, anise, and coriander. Agriculture has long been in a backward state, but the condition of the department is improving rapidly. Fruit, especially prunes and melons, is very plentiful. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in large quantities, and crushed for the sake of their oil. The vine is also extensively cultivated, and many of the wines of this department are much esteemed. *Minerals.* Iron is the most important, and there are some mill-stone quarries. *Manf.* Unimportant. They consist of woollen and silk fabrics, earthenware, paper, gunpowder, and iron goods. *Pop.* 323,572. *Lat.* between  $46^{\circ} 46'$  and  $47^{\circ} 43' N.$  *Lon.* between  $0^{\circ} 3'$  and  $1^{\circ} 18' E.$

**INDUS RIVER**, *in'-dus*, one of the great rivers of Asia, which rises in Tibet, on the N. of the mountain Kailas, celebrated in the mythology of the Hindoos. The geographical position of its source is defined as lying about *lat.*  $31^{\circ} 20' N.$ , and *lon.*  $80^{\circ} 30' E.$  After passing the city of Ladakh, in Tibet, it takes a S.W. course, and, after forcing its way through the range of the Hindoo Koosh, near the mountain called the Hindoo Hoh, it enters Hindostan in about *lat.*  $35^{\circ} N.$  Its course is generally to the south. In *lat.*  $28^{\circ} 20'$  it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjab, united into one stream, called the Punjnad, from which point it turns to the S.E., and enters the province of Scinde between *lat.*  $25^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ} N.$  It is again divided by a large island into two considerable branches: the principal or western branch, after passing the city of Tatta, divides into several streams, which form a delta between Hyderabad, at the apex, and Kurrachee and Luckput-Bunder, at either extremity of the base, about 130 miles in length and breadth. The tide rises nearly up to Tatta, a distance of about 70 miles. The quantity of water discharged by this river has been estimated at upwards of 150,000,000 tons annually. *Length.* Estimated at 1700 miles.

**INGELHEIM**, *in'-gel-hime*, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selz, 8 miles S.W. from Mayence. It is surrounded with walls, and has two churches. The town was a favourite resort of the French Emperor Charlemagne. *Manf.* Paper, and it has a trade in oil and wine. *Pop.* 2500.

**INGOLSTADT**, *in'-gol-stat*, a town and fortress



Ingouville

of Upper Bavaria, on the Danube, 35 miles S.W. from Ratisbon. Its fortifications were demolished in 1820, but they have since been rebuilt, and are now considerably stronger than they were before. It is a place of some importance, having both civil and military offices and a court of law. Its public buildings are an arsenal, town-house, old castle, hospital, a monastery, nunnery, and various schools and churches. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, gunpowder, playing-cards, and potash. *Pop.* 19,397. This place had a university of some celebrity, founded in 1472. It was transferred to Landshut in 1800, but in 1826 it was again removed to Munich.

INGOUILLE, *ang'-oo-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, about half a mile N.W. from Havre, of which it may be said to form a suburb. It is built somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains many fine villas belonging to the merchants of Havre. *Manf.* Ropes, earthenware, chemicals, and tiles. *Pop.* 12,100.

INGUL, *in'-gul*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kherson, and joining the Bug at the town of Nikolaieff, after a course of 170 miles.

INKERMANN, *in'-ker-män*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, about 3 miles E. from Sebastopol, and now in ruins. General Cathcart, and many other brave men, fell here, on Nov. 5th, 1854, in a severe battle sustained by 8000 British soldiers, for several hours, against a force of more than 60,000 Russians.

INN, *in*, a river of Europe, rising in a lake at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, and forming the picturesque and beautiful valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol from west to east, and, after a course of about 280 miles, falls into the Danube at Passau. It is well stocked with various kinds of fish.

INN, a circle of Upper Austria, taking its name from the above river, which flows along part of its W. frontier, and separates Austria from Bavaria. *Area.* 2355 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with fertile valleys lying between the hills. *Pop.* 145,000.

INNERLEITHEN, *in'-ner-lee'-then*, a village of Scotland, 6 miles S.E. from Peebles, much resorted to on account of its saline springs. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. *Pop.* 1853.

INNIS, *in'-nis*, a prefix to the name of numerous parishes, towns, and islands in Ireland, with populations ranging between 500 and 15,000.

INNSBRUCK, or INNSBRUCK, *ins'-brook*, "bridge of the Inn," the capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Still and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river, 58 miles S.W. from Munich. There are several public edifices in the town, more remarkable, however, for size than elegance; such as the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings that can boast of any architectural beauty are the small chapel erected by the empress Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, and the great hall in the old palace, which was the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. Besides these, there is the Hofkirche, containing the tomb of Maximilian I., although he is not interred in it, beautifully adorned with statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, and that of Hofer, the celebrated patriot. There are several other churches, con-

Inverkeithing

taining some good paintings, a lyceum or academy, a medical school, a university, founded in 1672, attached to which is a museum called the Ferdinandeum, a town-house, custom-house, and a register office, or chancery. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, gloves, and glass. *Pop.* 14,500.—In the neighbourhood of this place, the Tyrolese peasantry performed many noble deeds in the war of independence.

INOWRAZLAW, or JUNG-BRESLAW, *i'-nou-ras'-law*, a town and capital of a circle of Prussia, in the province of Posen, 14 miles S.E. from Bromberg. It has two churches, a Jews' synagogue, a hospital, a court of law, and several public offices. *Manf.* Saltpetre, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 6000.—The CIRCLE is flat, but fertile, and has an area of 557 square miles, and a population of 64,000.

INSARA, or INSAR, *in'-sar*, a town of European Russia, on the banks of the Isa, 58 miles N.W. from Penza. *Pop.* 2500.—This town is the capital of a DISTRICT of the same name, with a population of 120,000.

INSTERBURG, *in'-stair-boorg*, a town and capital of a circle of Prussia, in the province of E. Prussia, 16 miles W. from Gumbinnen. It has two churches, a castle, several schools, an infirmary, court of law, and other public offices. *Manf.* Leather, linen, beer, spirits, and earthenware. *Pop.* 10,900.—The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. *Area.* About 400 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.

INTERLACHEN, or INTERLAKEN, *in-ter-la'-ken*, "between the lakes," a village of Switzerland, 26 miles S.E. from Bern. It is beautifully situated near the bank of the Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of Brienz and Thun. It has a fine old castle and a picturesque church. On account of its beautiful scenery, and the cheapness of provisions in the town and neighbourhood, a great many Englishmen resort to it during the summer months.

INTRA, *in'-tra*, a town of N. Italy, on the W. shore of the Lago Maggiore, 35 miles N. from Novara. *Manf.* Cheese, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 4397.

INVERARY, *in-ve-rair'-e*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Argyle, in a parish of the same name, 42 miles N.W. from Glasgow. It is situated on a small bay, about 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne. The town, though small, is neat and handsome. It has three churches, for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and members of the Free Church, and a gaol, which contains a range of handsome rooms for judicial purposes. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have flourished here from time immemorial. *Pop.* 1075.—Inverary Castle, a residence of the dukes of Argyle, is in the neighbourhood.

INVERGORDON, *in-ver-gor'-don*, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Firth of Cromarty, about midway between Tain and Dingwall. It has a safe and commodious harbour for small craft. There are large flour-mills in the village, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in spinning linen yarn and fishing. *Pop.* 1122.

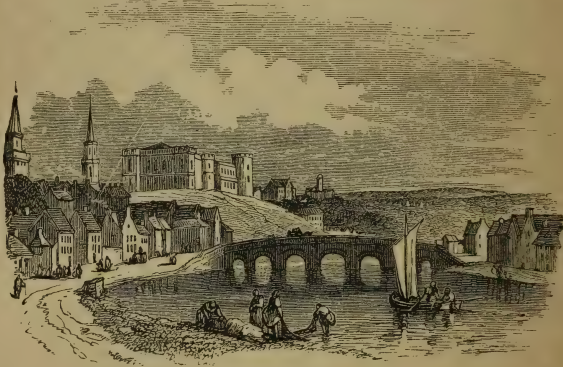
INVERKEITHING, *in-ver-keel'-thing*, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. It is of great antiquity, and has a commodious harbour, a parish church, a chapel for nonconformists, and a town-hall. In the neighbourhood are two foundries, a large distillery, a brewery, and yards for shipbuilding



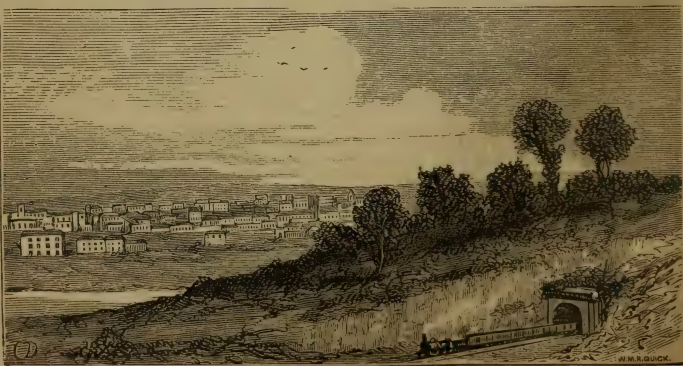




INTERLACHEN.



INVERNESS.



IPSWICH.

## Inverness-shire

and tanning leather. *Pop.* of parish, 3124.—This place holds a charter from William the Lion, which confirms another of still more ancient date.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, *in-ver-nesh-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Ross-shire and part of the Moray Firth; E. by the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyle; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* About 85 miles in length from E. to W., and about 50 miles at its greatest breadth. *Area.* 4255 square miles. A small insulated district between the counties of Banff and Moray is annexed to it, and several of the Hebrides. These are Harris, as the southern part of the Isle of Lewis is called, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Skye, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situated along the coast. *Desc.* For the most part extremely rugged and uneven, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep valleys. These mountains stretch across the whole county, and lie parallel to every valley, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the parts which they inclose sink deep between them, with a lake, or rapid river, or arm of the sea, flowing in the centre. Glenmore, or the Great Caledonian Glen, running in a N.E. and S.W. direction, divides the county into two almost equal parts. The northern extremity of this glen opens by the river Ness, into the Moray Firth, and, following it to the S.W. from this point, it incloses lochs Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Eil, whence it extends into the Atlantic Ocean, by the long inlet of the sea called Loch Linnhe. There are eight other inferior straths or valleys, which are subordinate to this great glen, and connected with it at different points. In the northern part is another great glen called Strath Glass, with its tributaries running nearly north-east, and opening into the Firth of Beaulieu. To the south of the town of Inverness there are other straths bordered by mountains; and farther south, in the district of Badenoch, lies the great strath of the Spey. The coast, especially on the W., is broken by numerous creeks, bays, and arms of the sea; and in the extensive mosses, or morasses, huge trunks and stocks of trees are often found, which indicate the fact that, at some distant period, large forests must have covered their surface. *Mountains.* The most extensive range is the Monagh dea Mountains, which extends from Lochabar to the vicinity of Nairn, a distance of 80 miles. In some parts this ridge is 30 miles broad. The Ben Alder range lying to the N.W. of Loch Erieh is the next in point of magnitude, and presents some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. Connected with these ranges are Ben Nevis, 4406 feet high; Mealfourvounie, 2730 feet; and Cairngorm, 4095 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Ness, the Lochy, the Beaulieu, and the Spey are the principal. Those of inferior note are the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Nevis, all of which are fed by numerous smaller streams. Of these may be mentioned the small river Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract. Mineral springs are rare; but sulphurous and chalybeate waters are found in various situations. The Caledonian Canal, opened in 1832, connects the E. and W. seas from Loch Eil on the W. to the Moray Firth on the E. coast. The number of locks on this canal is 28, all calculated for the passage of a 32-gun frigate. *Zoology.* The mountains and

## Inverness

forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Wild cats are numerous, large, and very fierce; there are also badgers, and the different varieties of the weasel tribe; whilst the lakes and rivers abound with otters. Most of the species of eagles, hawks, and owls, of different sorts, are to be found. Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan, are found in abundance, as well as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, and pheasants. The rivers abound with salmon, and, in the lochs, the char is found in great perfection. *Pro.* The soil being extremely various, moor, heath, and heathy ground covering a large portion of the county, the principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and sheep, especially the former; and numerous herds of goats are also to be found in every district. Oats are the principal crop; but good wheat is grown in the neighbourhood of the Moray Firth. *Minerals.* Limestone is found in every part of the county, which in many places approaches to the nature of marble. *Language.* The Gaelic; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the English language is spoken. *Pop.* 88,888.—In order to curb the power of the Highland chieftains, in 1715 and 1745, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William were constructed. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the capital of the above county, is situated on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray Firth, 115 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. Inverness has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. It is a large and handsome place, adorned with many handsome houses and buildings. The eastern part of the town bears an appearance of antiquity; the western part is more modern but not so extensive. Exclusive of the various churches and chapels for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, members of the Free church and nonconformists of different denominations, the principal public buildings are the court-house connected with the gaol, the town-hall, the assembly-rooms, the royal infirmary, the royal academy, endowed by the McIntosh fund, the Raining School, founded by Mr. Raining of Norwich, Bell's and the Free Church institutions, a reading-room, debating society, farmers' society, a theatre, several schools, a mechanics' institute, and other institutions. Some part of the ramparts of the ancient castle of Inverness still remain. Inverness being the great thoroughfare to the northern counties, is greatly resorted to in the summer season by strangers; and the inns and hotels afford excellent accommodation. The shops are also numerous and handsome; and the whole town wears an aspect of cheerfulness and neatness. *Manf.* The principal are linen, leather, hempen cloth, and cordage. Tartan cloth for the Highland markets is manufactured in considerable quantities. The town also contains several tanyards, candle-works, iron-foundries, rope-works, distilleries, and breweries. The harbour is safe and commodious. *Pop.* of parish, 16,162; of royal burgh, 9393. *Lat.* 57° 28' N. *Lon.* 4° 13' W.—Inverness is a place of great antiquity. The first burgh charter was granted to the town by Malcolm Canmore in the year 1067, and this has been renewed by successive sovereigns until the reign of James VI.,



# THE DICTIONARY

## Inverury, or Inverurie

when the constitution of the burgh was finally settled. From the time of the Revolution to about the year 1745, Inverness was in a declining state; but it has since been almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are extending year by year on every side. It is connected by railway with all the principal towns of Scotland and England.

**INVERURY, or INVERURIE**, *in-ve-ru'-re*, an ancient royal burgh in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, seated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 14 miles N.W. from Aberdeen. It has a parish church and other churches and chapels, and a considerable trade in coal, lime, iron, bricks, and timber. *Pop.* 2232.—This is the birthplace of William Thom, the poet.

**IONA, ICOLMKILL, or I-COLUME-KILL**, *e-o'-na*, "the isle of Columba's cell or retreat," one of the W. islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the sound of Iona, 7 miles S.W. from Staffa. *Ext.* Three miles in length, and a mile in breadth. *Area.* 2000 acres. *Desc.* Icolmkill is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established about the year 565, by St. Columba, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. The remains of these edifices, almost all constructed of fine sienite, together with crosses and sepulchral monuments, are the chief of the interesting antiquities of Iona that are still extant. The exact time when the former buildings were erected is not known, but the church is said to have been built by Queen Margaret towards the latter end of the 11th century. It is cruciform, and the east window is a beautiful specimen of workmanship in carved stone. It is said that among the ruins are the tombs of forty-eight Scottish kings, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one king of France. South from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapel are the ruins of the nunnery, the church of which is nearly entire; and in this, also, are several monuments. There is an established church and a free church in the village of Iona, which faces the sound, and consists of about forty thatched cottages. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in rearing and feeding black cattle.

**IONIAN ISLANDS**, *i-o'-ni-an*, a group of islands in the S.E. of Europe, consisting of seven principal islands, and a number of islets extending along the S.W. coast of Greece. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca or Theaki, Cerigo, and Paxo. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante, follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coast of Albania, northern Greece, and the Morea; but Cerigo is detached, being about 150 miles S.E. from Zante, and 15 miles S.W. from Cape Malea. *Area* of the whole, 1005 square miles. *Desc.* These islands for the most part are of an irregular form, the coast of each being much indented by the sea. their surface is generally uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and hills, interspersed, however, with fertile plains and valleys. In these, however, there is not sufficient arable land to produce corn required for the population. *Pro.* Corn, grapes, olives, currants, cotton, honey,

## Ipswich

and wax. *Manf.* Salt, olive-oil, wine, and brandy, as well as other kinds of liquors; and a coarse cotton cloth which is chiefly made in Cephalonia. *Imp.* Salt-fish, sugar, and drugs; also a limited quantity of woollen, linen, silk, and cotton stuffs, coffee, iron, timber, and hardware. *Exp.* Oil, valonia, currants, wine, soap, and salt. *Pop.* 234,123. *Lat.* between 35° 45' and 39° 55' N. *Lon.* between 18° 35' and 23° 18' E. These islands were taken possession of during the last war, by the British, who expelled the French from them, and they remained in their possession, or rather under the protection of Great Britain, having the title of the United States of the Ionian Islands, until June, 1863, when they were formally annexed to the kingdom of Greece under Prince William George of Denmark, who had then definitively accepted the Greek crown under the title of George I., King of the Greeks. The people are of the same race as the inhabitants of the adjacent continent, and they partake of the physical configuration of the Greeks. The Ionian Islands were given to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797, by which France and Austria divided the possessions of the republic of Venice. Two years later, a Russo-Turkish fleet took possession of them; and by a convention concluded between the Porte and Russia in 1800, it was stipulated that the Seven Islands, and the coast depending on them, should be constituted into a republic, tributary to the Ottoman empire. The treaty of Amiens confirmed the separation of the Ionian Islands from France, by declaring them independent, and placing them under the protection of Russia. The treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, restored them to France, in whose possession they remained till 1814. Finally, by the treaties between the Allied Powers, in 1815, the Ionian Islands were placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and were governed by a Lord High Commissioner appointed by the British government, until their annexation to Greece in 1863.

**IONIAN SEA**, that portion of the Mediterranean which is connected with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; and Sicily and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its greatest breadth between Cape Matapan in the Morea, and Cape Passaro in Sicily, is about 400 miles.

**IOWA, i-o'-wa**, one of the central United States, bounded on the N. by the Minnesota territory, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by the territory of Nebraska. *Area.* 50,915 square miles. *Desc.* Varied both in surface and soil, but in general fertile and healthy. *Pro.* Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, hay, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, zinc, and limestone. *Pop.* 674,913. This state was admitted into the Union in 1846.

**IOWA**, a city of the United States, and the capital of the above, situated on the Iowa river, 127 miles S.W. from Madison. It contains several churches, a state house, a county-court house, and a gaol. There are several large grist and saw mills in its immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 5000.

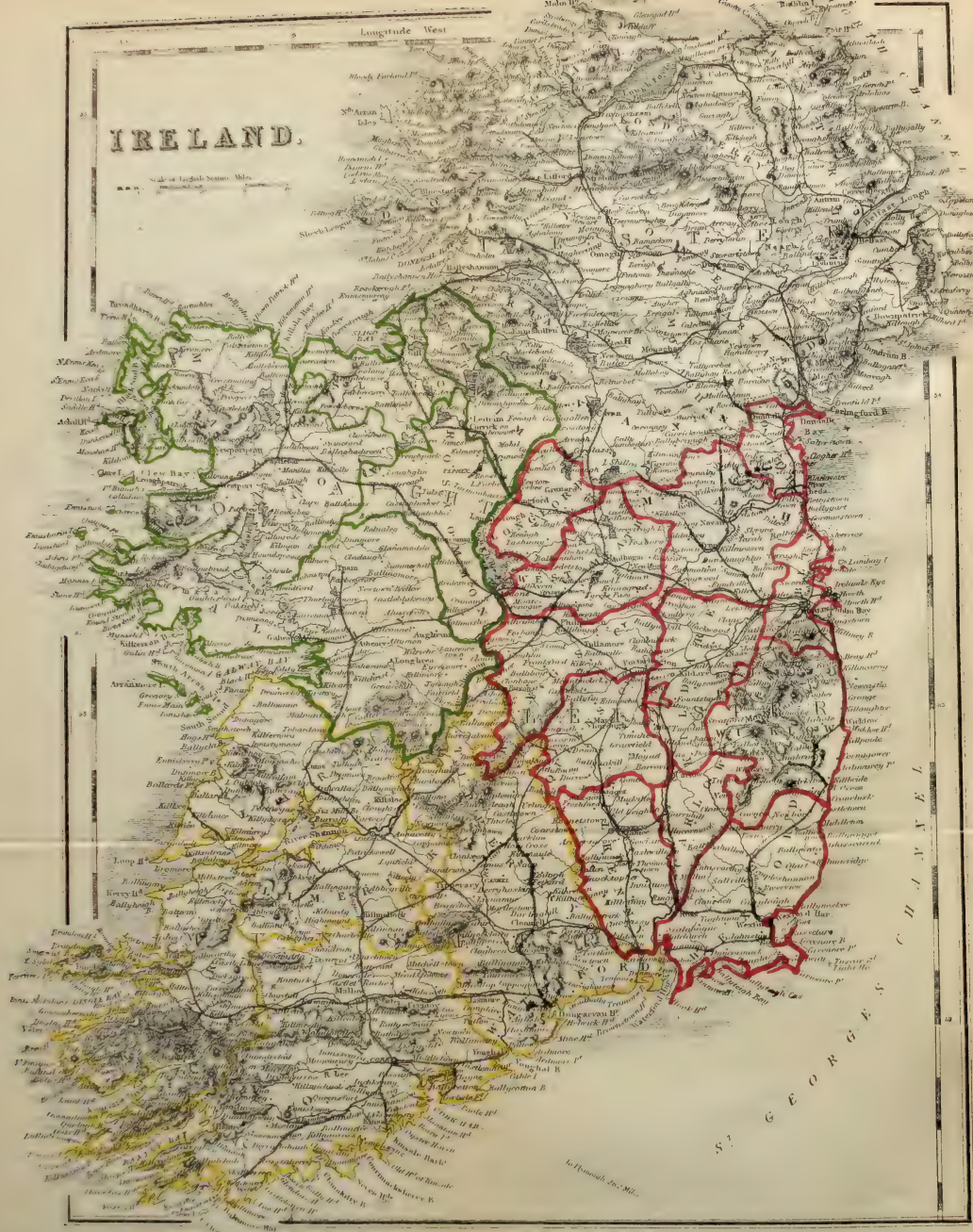
**IPSAMBOOL.** (See **ABUSAMBUL**.)

**IPSWICH**, *ips'-widj*, the chief town of the county of Suffolk, situated on the picturesque river Orwell, which is crossed here by two bridges, 65 miles N.E. from London. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses

# IRELAND.

Scale of English Statute Miles.

Longitude West



Ireland  
 Loughadea  
 Callaghan  
 Dublin  
 Ballymore  
 Newcastle  
 Ferry  
 Port of  
 11<sup>th</sup>

produce corn required for the population. 170. | bridges, 65 miles N.E. from London. The  
 Corn, grapes, olives, currants, cotton, honey, | streets are narrow and irregular. The houses



## Ipswich

are many of them handsome modern buildings; and the rest, though old, are neat, substantial, and commodious, many of them being ornamented with curiously-carved images. The town contains fifteen churches and a number of chapels for nonconformists, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The other principal public buildings and institutions are the town-hall, a hall of commerce, a county gaol, a market-place, custom-house, barracks, hospital, an assembly-room, theatre, a public library, and various schools. *Manuf.* Tobacco, snuff, artificial stone, and agricultural implements, for which it is noted. There are also extensive iron-foundries, several breweries, soap-boiling establishments, and yards for shipbuilding, in the town and by the river side. It has an export trade in grain and local manufactures, and coal is imported in considerable quantities. It has also a pretty extensive general foreign trade, especially in the importation of Norwegian timber, and in oil-cake and linseed. Ipswich is a bonding port for foreign timber. *Pop.* 37,950. According to Camden, this town was originally called Gippeswich, from the neighbouring river Gippen or Gipping. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1000. The town subsequently received a charter from King John, and, since the time of Edward I., it has sent two members to the House of Commons. It is a station on the Great Eastern Railway.

IPSWICH, a port of entry in Massachusetts, United States, 24 miles N.E. from Boston. It has several churches, a court-house, and a gaol. *Pop.* 3500.

IRAK-AJEMI, *e-rak'-aj'-e-me*, a province of Persia, bounded S. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt desert, W. by Kurdistan, N. by Azerbaijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan. *Desc.* It abounds in productive and well-watered valleys, in which there are excellent pasturage and considerable tracts of cultivated land. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, sesamum, and other grains, fruits, tobacco, opium, saffron, silk, and cotton. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* extending from 31° 35' to the Elburz range, in 36° N. *Lon.* between 48° 20' and 53° 20' E. Both Teheran and Isfahan are in this province.

IRAK-ARABI, *e'-rak-a'-ra-be'*, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachaie of Bagdad. It lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and includes the ruins of Babylon. *Pop.* Not known.

IRBIT, or IRBITSKAIA, *ir'-bit*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the frontiers of Siberia, at the confluence of the rivers Irbrit and Nieva, 270 miles E. from Perm. It is an entrepôt for Siberian furs and other Asiatic merchandize passing into Europe. *Pop.* 3400. *Lat.* 57° 35' N. *Lon.* 62° 50' E.—The CIRCLE is intersected by branches of the Ural Mountains, upon which large numbers of cattle are fed and reared. *Minerals.* Copper and iron. *Pop.* 95,000.

IRELAND, *ir'-land*, a fertile island of Europe, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, which is 130 miles broad in some parts, and in others not above 12 miles. On all other sides it is surrounded by the Atlantic. It forms the most W. of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed. *Ext.* Measured diagonally from Fair Head in the N.E. to Mizen Head in the S.W., it is 300 miles long, and from Carnsore

## Ireland

Point in the S.E. to Benwee Head in the N.W., it is 212 broad. Measured in a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth respectively are only 230 and 170 miles. Between the bays of Dublin and Galway the breadth is 110 miles. *Area.* 32,510 square miles. *Coastline.* About 2200 miles. *Bays and Harbours.* The harbours of Ireland are very numerous. These are, Waterford and Cork in the S., Bantry and Dingle in the S.W., the estuary of the Shannon and the vast bay of Galway on the W., that great opening on the N.W., of which the bay of Sligo is a part. Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, on the N., are the most considerable. On the E. side are the harbours of Belfast, Newry, and Dundalk, and the havens of Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford. Bantry Bay and Cork Harbour are unrivalled throughout the kingdom for size and security, and each might contain all the naval force of the empire. *Capes.* Bengore, Fair Head, Malin Head, and Bloody Foreland on the N.; Erris Head, Achill Head, Slyne Head, Loop Head, Dunmore Head, Bray Head, Durshey Head, Sheep Head, and Mizen Head on the W.; Cape Clear and Carnsore Point on the S.; and Wicklow Head and Howth Head on the E. *Islands.* Numerous, but generally unimportant. *Divisions.* For administrative purposes, Ireland is divided into four great provinces,—Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 3436 parishes. Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the kingdom, contains nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Leinster, situated to the east, contains twelve counties: Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Connaught, towards the west, contains five counties: Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Munster, which occupies the southern part, contains six counties: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. *Desc.* The surface of the country is beautifully varied with hill and dale, while the scenery in many parts is highly picturesque. In some parts there are rich and fertile plains, watered by large and beautiful streams, while in other parts hills are found in frequent succession; but, as a whole, the country may be considered as flat. *Mountains.* The mountain-chains are neither numerous nor important; for, though the country, no doubt, contains many hills of considerable elevation, yet they are not of that height, nor are they collected into such masses, as to give to Ireland the character of a mountainous country. The hilly parts are, in general, of easy ascent, and admit of culture a considerable way up their sides; some of them, however, are precipitous, and terminate in cones or spires. The highest summits are Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks, with Carran Tual, which attains an elevation of 3415 feet. The Wicklow Hills culminate in Lugnaquilla, which is 3040 feet above the level of the sea, while the Knockmeledown and Galtee ranges contain peaks which are from 2500 to 3000 feet in height. These are the loftiest summits in the island. *Bogs.* These form a very remarkable feature in the country, being of different kinds, and in some places very extensive. They are composed of a vegetable matter called peat, and are generally from 20 to 30 feet deep. The peat is used as fuel. The largest bog is that of Allen, situated

## Ireland

in King's County, Kildare, Meath, and Roscommon. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, the Bandon, the Lee, the Blackwater, or Broadwater, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Suir, the Barrow, the Slaney, and the Bann. The Shannon has a length of 214 miles, and is navigable to Lough Allen, or within 7 miles of its whole extent. The Blackwater has a length of 100 miles, and the Ban is noted for its salmon. *Lakes or Loughs.* The principal are Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, and Lough Corrib. Lough Leane, or the Lake of Killarney, is the most distinguished for the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded, and Lough Neagh for its size, being 150 square miles, in superficial area, and the largest in the British islands. The lake of Killarney consists of three parts, respectively called the Lower, Lake North, and Upper Lake, in which is the island of Innisfallen, considered to be one of the most beautiful in Europe. *Climate.* In general more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe. It is also much more humid, rain being more frequent, and the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, being impregnated with a moisture which affects the walls of houses, as well as the furniture and other articles. *Zoology.* The same as that in England; but there are no venomous reptiles in any part of this island. *Forests.* None; though in former times, Ireland was called the "Island of Woods." *Pro.* Wheat is grown in various counties, but oats are most extensively cultivated. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantity and excellent quality of the potatoes which it produces. Flax is also grown, but the attention of the inhabitants of the rural districts is principally directed to dairy farming. Great numbers of cattle, swine, and poultry are also reared. The fisheries are likewise extensive. *Minerals.* Ireland is said to rest on a bed of granite; and granite is accordingly abundant, as well as limestone. Marble is found in great variety, besides gypsum, fuller's earth, and coal. Precious stones, such as beryls, amethysts, and jaspers, have also been found; and various species of crystals, which are hard, large, and very brilliant. Pieces of native gold have frequently been picked up; and the lead mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary formerly produced considerable quantities of silver. Copper is found in different counties, and iron-ore is abundant. In the middle of the 17th century, iron-works were very common. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, exist in almost every county. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics are the staple branch of industry. The cotton manufacture is also considerable, and that of muslins is carried on in some parts. The distillation of spirits has long been followed in Ireland to a great extent: and there are breweries in different parts. *Imp.* From Great Britain, iron, hops, shot, pepper, tea, pearl-ashes, seeds, tobacco, spices, indigo, drugs, colours, alum, coals, cotton-wool, logwood, silk, calicoes, earthenware, hardware, beer, sugar, coffee, cabinet and upholstery goods, and hats. *Expt.* To Great Britain, corn, hides, horsehair, provisions, butter, whiskey, cattle, flax-seed, yarn, and tallow. The trade between France and Ireland is considerable: from France wines are imported in exchange for provisions, and linen. Portugal sends wines and fruits, and receives provisions and butter

## Ireland, New

in exchange. The trade with Spain consists nearly of the same articles. The commerce between Ireland and the north of Europe is principally carried on through England. With North America and the West Indies the trade is also extensive; but, notwithstanding the numerous advantages which this country enjoys, the condition of its common people has been always and still is very wretched. This is to be attributed chiefly to the undue influence which the Roman Catholic priests exercise over the peasantry. In former times, they were so poor, and it was so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently went into other countries to seek their fortunes, and great numbers passed over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants called the Wild Irish were formerly as savage as the native Americans, and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them; but it is to be hoped that all the rude and barbarous customs, as well as every other trace of wretchedness and degradation, will vanish in time, and that a general industry will take the place of beggary, and that want and misery will be replaced by plenty and comparative happiness. *Rel.* The established religion is the Protestant, though the great majority of the people are Catholics. *Gov.* Vice-regal, the governor being styled the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1800 the Irish parliament was united with that of England. *Pop.* 5,764,543. *Lat.* between 51° 25' and 55° 23' N. *Lon.* between 6° 20' and 10° 20' W.—Formerly, Ireland, as a kingdom, was subordinate to that of Great Britain, and the British parliament could make laws to bind its people; though an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the House of Lords in England. In 1782, however, it was declared that, although Ireland was inseparably annexed to that of Great Britain, yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own; and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland except the king, lords, and commons thereof. Some time afterwards, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. However, in 1800 it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain, and that both should become one kingdom, having but one parliament. Accordingly, the two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, by which the two kingdoms, at the commencement of the year 1801, were to be styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that 28 peers, four bishops, and 100 commoners of Ireland were to be elected to represent that country in the imperial parliament, to be assembled in England, at Westminster. Since that time, no public act of any consequence relating to Ireland has taken place, save that of Catholic emancipation, which occurred in 1829.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda Islands.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, about a mile from Howth harbour, in the Irish Sea. It contains the ruins of an abbey, and has a martello tower and a lighthouse.

IRELAND, NEW, a narrow island in the S. Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel. *Ext.* 200 miles long, with an average



## Irish Sea

breadth of 12. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Sugar, cocoa-nuts, yams, and bamboos. *Race.* The inhabitants are similar in appearance to the natives of Australia, but they are scrupulously clean in regard to the villages in which they live. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $2^{\circ} 35'$  and  $5^{\circ} 2'S$ . *Lon.* between  $150^{\circ} 30'$  and  $152^{\circ} 50'E$ .

**IRISH SEA**, *i'-rish*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the W. coast of Great Britain and the E. coast of Ireland. It lies to the N. of St. George's Channel, and to the S. of the North Channel. *Ext.* 130 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of 60 from E. to W. It contains the islands of Anglesea, Holyhead, and Man.

**IRKUT**, *ir'-kut*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises at the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China, and joins the Angara at the town of Irkutsk, after a course of 220 miles.

**IRKUTSK**, *ir'-kutsk*, a government of Russia, comprehending all the E. part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, bounded E. by the Pacific Ocean, or more properly by its gulfs, called the seas of Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, and Anadyr; N. by the Frozen Ocean; W. by Tobolsk; S. by vast chains of mountains, continued from the Altai under the appellations of the Sayansk, Yablonoi, and Stanovoi mountains, which separate it from Chinese Tartary and Mongolia. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 1100 miles, with a breadth of about 1000. *Area.* 350,000 geographical square miles. *General Desc.* It abounds in extensive pastures and large forests. Vast numbers of cattle are reared, and the principal crops are rye, barley, hemp, and flax. There is very little fruit of any kind. *Rivers.* The Lena, the Olenek, the Indighirka, and the Kolima, which fall into the Icy Sea. *Minerals.* Important; consisting of silver, lead, zinc, tin, and granite. *Manf.* Limited; the principal are leather, soap, and glass. Furs and metals are the principal exports. *Pop.* 352,000. *Lat.* between  $49^{\circ} 40'$  and  $62^{\circ} 45'N$ . *Lon.* between  $96^{\circ}$  and  $121^{\circ}E$ .

**IRKUTSK**, one of the six circles into which the government of Irkutsk is divided, and which participates in the general description of the above.

**IRKUTSK**, a city of Asiatic Russia, the capital of the above government and circle, situated in a plain, 1237 feet above the level of the sea, at the confluence of the Irkut and the Angara. The houses are of wood, and the streets unpaved. It contains many churches, and is the residence of the officers of government, and the station of a considerable body of troops; it is also the seat of an archbishopric. The Russian government maintains here a seminary, a popular school, and a school for the Japanese language and navigation. Irkutsk possesses also a great commercial importance. It appears to be more like a Chinese than a Russian town, from the quantities of porcelain, enamelled and lacquered ware, and Chinese articles of dress and furniture with which the houses are filled. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, hats, leather, soap, and glass. It has an active trade in hay, tea, and other articles imported from China; but more especially in furs, for which the American Company have here large warehouses. *Pop.* 23,856. *Lat.*  $52^{\circ} 17'N$ . *Lon.*  $104^{\circ} 26'E$ .

**IROCK**, *e'-rok*, a town of Selavonia, 12 miles from Peterwardeln. It has a trade in lime. *Pop.* 600.

## Irupana

**IROQUOIS**, *ir'-o-qua*, or the Six Nations, a confederation of the Indians of North America, dwelling partly in the territories of the United States, and partly in Canada. The names of these six nations are, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondogas, the Senecas, the Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. The Iroquois number no more, at the present time, than 12,000 individuals. They are bold, courageous, proud, and hospitable, but passionately addicted to gambling and strong drinks, or "fire-water," the use of which was unknown to them till the arrival of the white man in their country; their indulgence of this passion having decimated their tribes. When the French arrived in Canada in 1603, the Iroquois were a mighty nation, at war with the Adirondacks, who immediately sought the assistance of the new comers. The Dutch, spreading themselves along the banks of the Hudson, even as far up as the present city of Albany, drove the Adirondacks before them. During the wars between the English and French, the Iroquois were divided into two great sections, both of which fought alternately on the side of both these nations. In the War of Independence, they were the allies of Great Britain. In 1779 the American troops massacred large numbers of them, and destroyed their villages. Since that period, they have been slowly but effectually driven into the interior of the continent by the advance of the white man, while scattered groups are still to be met with in the states of New York and Wisconsin: their tribes, however, have now become a mere remnant of their former strength.

**IRPEN**, *ir'-pen*, a river of Russia, that rises in the government of Kiev, and enters the Dnieper, 20 miles above the town of Kiev, after a course of 100 miles.

**IRRAWADI**, or **IRRAWADY**, *ir'-ra-wa'-de*, a river of Asia, traversing the entire length of the Burman empire, and the province of Pegu, in British Burmah. It rises in *lat.*  $28^{\circ}N$ , *lon.*  $97^{\circ} 30'E$ ; and flows in a S.W. direction, passing the cities of Amarapura, or Ummerapoora, and Old Ava. In *lat.*  $21^{\circ} 45'$  it is joined from the N.W. by the Kyen-dwen river; and, in *lat.*  $17^{\circ} 50'$ , it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the S.W., passes the town of Bassein; while the other, running to the S.E., passes Rangoon; these branches, however, again subdivide into many streams, which are met by the tide. The intermediate space between the extreme branches forms a delta, similar to the delta of the Nile. The greater part of the population of the Burmese dominions is settled along the banks of this river, and it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen as far up as Ava. *Length.* Estimated at 1200 miles.

**IRTSCH**, *ir'-tish*, a river of Siberia, in Northern Asia, which rises in the S.W. side of the Altai mountains, near *lat.*  $47^{\circ}N$ , *lon.*  $88^{\circ}E$ , and joins the Obi, near Samarova. It abounds with fish, especially the sturgeon.

**IRUN**, *e'-roon*, a town of Spain, near the left bank of the Bidassoa, 12 miles E. from St. Sebastian. It is a place of great antiquity, having been in existence in the time of the Romans. *Pop.* 2600.—The Carlists were defeated by the British legion, under General Sir de Lacy Evans, in the battle of Irun, on May 16th, 1837.

**IRUPANA**, *e'-ru-pa'-na*, a town of Bolivia, in the department of La Paz. It has a large and handsome church, with many well-built houses;



## Irvine, or Irwine

whilst in its neighbourhood are extensive gardens of exquisite orange-trees. *Pop.* Not known.

**IRVINE, or IRWINE**, *ir'-vine*, a seaport and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the Irvine, in a parish of the same name, 24 miles S.W. from Glasgow. The principal public buildings are the parish church, which is surmounted by an elegant spire; the town-hall, which stands in the middle of the street; and an academy, which stands at the N. end of the town. Besides these, there are several other places of worship, various schools, a handsome news-room, and a subscription library. *Manf.* Weaving, book-muslins, jaconets, and checks. There are, besides, a manufactory for anchors and cables, and several fine mills. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 7060.

**IRVINE**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Firth of Clyde at Irvine.

**IRWELL**, *ir'-wel*, a river of England, in Lancashire, rising near Bacup, and falling into the Mersey at Flixton, after a course of 40 miles.

**ISABEL**, *St., e'-sa-bel*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguassu, one of the streams which form the Paraguay, about 100 miles N.W. from Cuyaba. It consists of about 3000 scattered huts, and is the centre of a diamond trade.

**ISAR, or ISER**, *e'-sar*, a river of Germany, rising in the Tyrol, 6 miles from Innsbruck, and entering the Danube a little below Deggendorf, after a course of 190 miles. This is the river alluded to in Campbell's poem "Hohenlinden," where he says—

"And dark as winter was the flow  
Of Iser rolling rapidly."

**ISCHIA**, *ees'-ke-a*, an island in the Gulf of Naples, 6 miles from the coast, and 17 miles W. from Naples. *Area.* 25 square miles. *Desc.* Grapes, corn, fruit, and olives, are raised in abundance, as well as silk. There are also some good pasture-grounds on the island. The principal mineral production is sulphur. *Manf.* Straw hats, baskets, and earthenware. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1807, Ischia was taken by a British and Sicilian force.

**ISCHIA**, the capital of the above island, stands on the E. coast, and faces the Bay of Naples. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock of lava. *Pop.* 5500, chiefly engaged in fishing and vine-dressing.

**ISCHIM**, *ees'-keem*, a town of Siberia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Ischim, which falls into the Irtysh. *Pop.* 1000.—The **CIRCLE** lies in the S. of the government, and consists of extensive steppes, upon which vast herds of cattle are reared. It has also numerous lakes. *Pop.* 130,000.

**ISEO, or SABINO**, *e'-sai-o*, a town and parish of Italy, in the province of Brescia, lying in a mountainous district, on the S.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. *Manf.* Hosiery and hats. It has, besides, several silk-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 2228.—The **LAKE** is 14 miles long, by 2 broad, and is nothing more than an expansion of the river Oglio.

**ISER, or GISERA**, *e'-ser*, a river of Austria, rising in the N. of Bohemia, and falling into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau, after a course of 60 miles. Fine chalcodones are frequently found among its pebbles.

**ISERE**, *e'-sair*, a river of France, which rises in the Sardinian dominions, on the W. side of

## Isili

Mount Iseran, and joins the Rhone, 5 miles above Valence, after a course of about 190 miles.

**ISERE**, a department in the S.E. of France, forming the N.W. part of the old province of Dauphiné, and bounded by the departments of Savoy, the Upper Alps, the Drôme, and the Rhone. It takes its name from the river Isère. *Area.* 3200 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the S.E., where it is covered with ramifications of the Alps. It has numerous summits nearly 7000 feet high, while the peaks of Saix and Sept-Launx are 10,965 and 9740 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys between the ranges are extremely fertile. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Grenoble, La-Tour-du-Pin, St. Marcellin, and Vienne. Grenoble is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* All kinds of grain and leguminous crops, with maize and potatoes in abundance. The produce of the vineyards is also abundant, and the mulberry is extensively cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, a little gold and silver, coal, marble, slate, granite, and porphyry. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, sail-cloth, linen, gloves, tanned leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 577,748. *Lat.* between 44° 44' and 45° 52' N. *Lon.* between 4° 45' and 6° 25' E.

**ISERLOHN**, *e'-ser-lone*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. from Arnsberg. It is surrounded with walls, and has several churches and chapels, a court-house, school, poor-house, and hospital. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, ribbons, leather, cutlery, and articles of *vertù* in brass, bronze, and iron. *Pop.* 14,000.—There is an iron cross near this place, which was erected to commemorate the deliverance of Germany from the dominion of Napoleon I.—The **CIRCLE** of Iserlohn has an area of 110 square miles, and a population of 37,000.

**ISERNIA**, *e'-sair'-ne-a*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Molise, or Sannio, situated at the foot of the Apennines, 34 miles N. from Capua. Part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, but it still contains many remains of antiquity of considerable interest. *Manf.* Hydraulic machinery and blotting-paper. *Pop.* 8584.—The **DISTRICT** in which this town stands has a population of 92,000.

**ISER, e'-set**, a river of Asiatic Russia, which issues from a small lake on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, near Ekaterinburg, and joins the Tobol, in the government of Tobolsk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

**ISGHEM, or ISEGHEM**, *is'-gem*, a village and parish of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 18 miles S. from Bruges. *Manf.* Linens, cottons, silks, threads, and soap: the town also contains several tanyards and breweries. *Pop.* 9000.

**ISHIM**, *e'-sheem*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in a mountainous district in *lat.* 51° N., and *lon.* 74° E., and joins the Irtysh near the town of Ishim, after a tortuous course of 900 miles.

**ISTA**, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which enters the Tay at Kinclaven. It is noted for a fall of 70 or 80 perpendicular feet.—Also a river in the county of Banff, falling into the Doveran.

**ISILI**, *e'-se'-le*, a town of the island of N. Italy, and the capital of a province of the same name, situated 35 miles N.W. from Cagliari. *Manf.* Woollen coverlets and table-cloths. *Pop.* 2200.—The **PROVINCE** is covered with mountains, and has an area of 635 square miles, and a population of 47,000.

## Isis

ISIS, *i'-sis*, a name given to the upper part of the river Thames.

ISKELIB, *is'-ke-lib*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 106 miles N.E. from Angora. It has several mosques, and sepulchral caverns ornamented with sculptures. *Pop.* 9000.

ISKENDERON. (See ALEXANDRETTA.)

ISLAMABAD, *is-la-ma-bad'*, a town of Cashmere, 35 miles S.E. from Serinagur, on the banks of the Jhelum. It has no public buildings of importance, and is a dirty town, much frequented by beggars. *Manf.* Principally shawls, which are sent into Hindostan. *Pop.* from 20,000 to 25,000. *Lat.* 33° 43' N. *Lon.* 75° 5' E.

ISLAMABAD. (See CHITTAGONG.)

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a large bay of British America. *Ext.* 18 miles long from N. to S., and about the same in width. It is studded with a large number of small islands. *Lat.* 49° 20' N. *Lon.* 58° 15' W.

ISLAY, ILAY, or ILA, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, lying S.W. from Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyre. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 17 broad. *Area.* About 240 square miles. *Desc.* It is estimated that about one-seventh of the island is in cultivation; and that two-sevenths are rugged mountains, rocks, or hills; three-sevenths hill-pasture, copice-wood plantations, and natural grass lands, impervious to the plough; and one-seventh moors, peat mosses, and unclaimed wastes. Agriculture, however, is now carried on with great energy, and after the most improved method. *Pro.* Barley, oats, pease, and flax. *Manf.* Whisky is the staple, of which about 250,000 gallons are annually distilled, and chiefly exported to Glasgow. *Pop.* 10,332.—This island was formerly the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles, whose power is still attested by the ruins of numerous forts, castles, and chapels, scattered over the county.

ISLE, *eel*, a river of France, rising in the department of Upper Vienne, and joining the Dordogne, at Sibourne, after a course of 160 miles.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, an ancient province of France, which now forms the departments Oise, Seine, and Seine-and-Oise, and part of those of Seine-and-Marne, Eure-and-Loire, and Aisne.

ISLE-DREU, *de-e(r)*, an island of France, lying about 15 miles W. from the coast of Vendée. It is defended by a fort and several batteries. *Pop.* 2500.

ISLE OF FRANCE. (See MAURITIUS.)

ISLE OF WIGHT. (See WIGHT, ISLE OF.)

ISLE ROYAL, an island lying off the N.W. coast of Lake Superior, N. America. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles.

ISLEWORTH, *i'-sel-werth*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, about 10 miles S.W. from St. Paul's, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond. It is a busy village, and contains many good houses, inhabited by wealthy families. *Pop.* 8437.

ISLINGTON, *is'-ling-ton*, anciently called Iseldone, a village and parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, which now forms one of the northern suburbs of London. It is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the capital; but the old houses of the district are being replaced with modern buildings, which are rising

## Isphahan

in the form of long streets and broad squares, and rival, in some degree, the most magnificent parts of the great metropolis. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing walks, the fields being intersected by the New River. *Pop.* 155,341.

ISLUGA, *eel-loo'-ga*, a town and volcano in the S. of Peru. The town has an elevation of about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the volcano, which is distant above 4 miles from the town, about 18,000. *Lat.* 19° 12' S. *Lon.* 65° 50' W.

ISMAIL, or ISMAILOV, *is'-ma-eel*, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, on the north side of the Kilias arm of the Danube, 120 miles S.W. from Odessa. It is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart, and forms an important military station. It has a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia, and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen. *Pop.* 25,000. This place was long in the possession of the Turks; it was stormed by the Russians, under Suwarro, in 1790, when the Russian general allowed his troops to plunder the town for three days. It remained in the possession of Russia until 1856, when it was restored to Turkey by the removal of the Russian frontier to a line a little to the N. of Bolgrad.

ISNIK, *is'-nik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles S.E. from Constantinople. It was the capital of Bithynia, under the name of Nicæa, or Nice, and was, in 325 and 787, the seat of two celebrated councils. It is now a mere village. The LAKE of the same name is about 20 miles long, and 6 broad.

ISOLA, *e-so'-la*, a town of Illyria, in Istria, 3 miles W. from Capo d'Istria. *Pop.* 3500. This is also the name of several small places in the Sardinian States.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO, *dail geel'-ye-o*, an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles S.W. from Orbitello. *Area.* 8 square miles. *Lat.* 42° 20' N. *Lon.* 10° 56' E. The TOWN, which is of the same name, is situated on the S. side of the island. *Pop.* 2000.

ISOLA GROSSA, *grose'-sa*, or LUNGA, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles S.W. from Zara. *Ext.* 24 miles long, and 2 broad. *Desc.* The soil is generally fertile, and produces grapes, figs, and olives. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas; fresh water, however, is scarce in the island. *Pop.* 12,000.

ISPAHAN, ISFAHAN, or SPAHAWN, *is-pa-han'*, formerly the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the East, situated about 210 miles S. from Teheran. According to Chardin, it was 24 miles in circuit, and contained 162 mosques, 48 colleges, 1800 caravanserais, and 273 public baths. The most splendid edifice was the palace built by Shah Abbas, and called the Chehel Sittoon, or Palace of Forty Columns. The walls and buildings of the palace still remain nearly entire; but it has been stripped of all its costly furniture, and everything valuable which could be removed. The Maidan Shah, as a square, seems equally distinguished; it is one-third of a mile in length, and about half that distance in breadth. It is said to have been encircled by a canal which was bordered by very fine plane-trees; but no vestiges of this old water-course can now be discovered. The finest shops of the town are here. There are some splendid buildings, particularly mosques, in every part of it; but the



Issny

palace, which forms one of the sides, is its chief ornament. Another remarkable object is the Chahar Bagh, or the Four Gardens, the name given to a beautiful avenue above a mile in length, which reaches from the Maidan Shah to the mountains east of Ispahan. It is composed of four rows of very large and beautiful plane-trees. In this avenue is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, now converted into a medressa, or college. The Medressa Jedda is another college, remarkable for the beauty of its construction. There are several handsome bridges in Ispahan, and some of the mosques also display great architectural beauty. The principal one is of vast extent, built of stone, with a lining of marble, the cupolas being ornamented with gold, and the gates with silver. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular; and, being quite unpaved, the wind, when it is high, raises such clouds of dust that the sun cannot be seen. *Manf.* These are still very extensive. In gold brocade this city is unrivalled: it is also the chief emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, and the principal medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side and Turkey on the other. The bazaars bear testimony to the great industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture all kinds of woven fabrics, from the coarsest nankin and calico to the richest velvet and satin, as well as gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, guns, pistols, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* About 180,000. *Lat.* 32° 40' N. *Lon.* 51° 45' E. Ispahan was taken by Tamerlane in 1387, whose soldiers plundered the city and massacred the inhabitants without mercy. It revived from this calamity, and at length Shah Abbas, the ablest and most fortunate prince of his dynasty, fixed the seat of his dominion at Ispahan, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices were entirely destroyed. In 1727 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, but no pains were taken by that conqueror to restore it to its former prosperity. Since that time Ispahan has never been the residence of the Persian court, and it has fallen gradually more and more into decay, until it presents merely the wreck of what it formerly was. A person may now ride for miles amid its ruins.

*ISSNY, is'-sne*, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 50 miles S. from Ulm. It is surrounded with walls, and has a castle, various schools, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Glass, thimbles, and needles. *Pop.* 2200. This was once an imperial free town.

*ISSOIRE, is'-swair*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 20 miles S.E. from Clermont. It has some fortifications, numerous oil-mills, and a trade in oil and cattle. *Pop.* 6159.

*ISSOUDUN, is'-soo-du(r)*, a walled town of France, in the department of the Indre, which is crossed here by three bridges, 17 miles N.E. from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Stockings, hats, and leather; the town also possesses some saltpetre works. *Pop.* 14,282.—This place was partly consumed by fire in 1651, but it has since been rebuilt with wider and more regular streets.

*ISSY, is'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 3 miles S.W. from Paris. *Manf.* Chemicals, lime, whiting, and bricks. *Pop.* 6703.—Cardinal Fleury died in this town in 1745; and Fénelon was examined here by a

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conclave of bishops, when he was suspected of heresy.

*ISTALIE, is-ta-lif'*, a town of Afghanistan, at the base of the Hindoo-Coosh, 20 miles N.W. from Cabul. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, and dyeing is carried on. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 34° 48' N. *Lon.* 68° 58' E.

*ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL, e-stam-bool'*, the Turkish name of the capital of the Ottoman empire. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.)

*ISTHMUS, isth'-mus*, a department of New Granada, comprising the provinces of Panama and Veragua, and uniting South and Central America. *Area.* 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* Hot and fertile, and covered with dense forests. *Pop.* About 100,000.

*ISTIB, is-tib'*, a town of European Turkey, 60 miles S.W. from Ghiustendil. *Pop.* 8000.

*ISTRES, istr*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, situated on the S. shore of the lake Olivier, 25 miles N.W. from Marseilles. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, and has the ruins of an old castle on a hill above the town. *Manf.* Chemicals and soda. *Pop.* 3776.

*ISTRIA, ees'-tre-a*, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, which enter the land from the Adriatic, and bounded on the N. by Carniola. It was formerly divided between Venice and Austria; but, at the peace of Campo Formio, the whole was given to the latter; and though it was afterwards in the hands of Bonaparte for some years, it was restored to Austria in 1814, and is now included in the Küstenland or Maritime District. *Area.* 1800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the N., where it is traversed by branches of the Alps. *Pro.* Chiefly wine and olives; and the mulberry is extensively cultivated. There are also large forests in the peninsula, which yield excellent timber. *Pop.* 232,909.

*ISTWITH, ist'-with*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, falling into the Irish Sea.

*ITALY, it'-a-lee*, a peninsula in the south of Europe, separated from the rest of the continent by well-defined natural boundaries, having Germany and Switzerland on the N., France and the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian Sea on the W., the Ionian Sea on the S., and the Adriatic and the Austrian province of Carniola on the E. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. *Ext.* Measured nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N.W. direction, it is about 580 miles in length, and about 300 in breadth at its widest part, but diminishing as it extends southward. In the centre it is only 150 miles broad, and in the narrowest part it does not exceed 15. *Coast line.* Estimated at 2000 miles, and much indented. *Gulfs, Bays, and Straits.* Gaeta, Genoa, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Taranto, and Manfredonia in the Adriatic. The straits are those of Messina, also called Bonifacio, and Faro. *Capes.* Campanella, Spartivento, Di Leuca, Gargano, Passaro, Corso, and Carbonara. *General Divisions.* The mainland is, and has long been, divided by geographers into three great parts,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The first comprises Piedmont and Lombardy, Venice, which is at present ceded to France, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Central Italy, less extensive, consists of the Papal States, Tuscany, the Romagna, which now forms part of the Emilian provinces, and the small districts of Lucca,



Italy

Massa di Carrara, and San Marino; while southern Italy consists exclusively of the province of Naples. *Islands.* The principal islands geographically connected with Italy are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Corsica, Malta, Ischia, and the Lipari, or Eolian Isles. Sicily and Sardinia were anciently called the granaries of Rome. Corsica forms an insular department of France, while Malta belongs to England, and is the principal station of the British navy in the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* These are exhibited, with their areas and populations, in the following table:—

	Area. in sq. miles.	Popu- lation.
New Kingdom of Italy, including		
Continental Sardinian States .....	15,573	3,780,967
Island of Sardinia .....	9,547	573,115
Lombardy .....	7,765	2,764,912
Emilia .....	8,821	2,044,108
Umbria and the Marches .....	5,997	1,393,824
Tuscany .....	9,150	1,812,253
Neapolitan States .....	31,621	7,029,273
Island of Sicily .....	10,510	2,302,168
Venetia .....	9,111	2,306,658
States of the Church .....	4,555	700,000
Republic of San Marino .....	26	7,000
	112,676	24,714,278

As the above divisions are specially described in this work, it is manifestly unnecessary to say more of them here. *Desc.* Remarkably beautiful and diversified. The mountains, consisting of the Alps and Apennines, present every variety of form and elevation, consisting of combinations of rugged rocks and precipices, thick and extensive forests, waterfalls, and all the component parts of picturesque scenery. The valleys are delightful beyond description; and even the plains are rendered more pleasing than they are in almost all other countries by gentle elevations, rivers, and woods. All this is heightened by the clearness of the atmosphere, which imparts to every object a peculiar brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline. *Mountains.* In the north and north-west the Alps tower upwards toward the skies, culminating in Mount Viso, in the Cottian range, 12,585 feet high. In the Graian Alps, Mount Cenis attains an elevation of 11,500; and in the Pennine, Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa rise respectively to 15,744 and 15,174 feet. The Apennines running N. and S. unite with the Alps, and culminate in Monte Corno, at the height of 9520 feet above the level of the sea. *Volcanoes.* These are very striking. The principal are Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Mount Etna, in Sicily; and several in the Lipari Islands. *Plains.* Lombardy, between the Alps and the Apennines, one of the largest and finest in Europe. *Rivers.* The Po, which receives as tributaries the Sesia, the Agogna, the Dora Baltea, the Dora Ripaira, the Serivia, the Belbo, the Bormida, the Tanaro, the Euza, the Secchia, the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Trebbia, the Parma, and the Panaro. The other rivers of the north, or rather north-west of Italy, are the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, and the Tagliamento, all flowing southward from the Alps. In the centre or south of Italy,

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the Tiber is the principal. There are also the Rubicon and the Arno in Tuscany. In Naples, the principal are the Volturno, the Garigliano, anciently the Liris, and the Ofanto, formerly the Aufidus, which flows past the ruins of Canne. *Lakes.* Garda, and the Lago Maggiore, or Lake of Locarno. After these come the lakes of Lugano, Como, Lecco, and Iseo; the lakes of Perugia (anciently Thrasymene), Bolsena, Albano, Bracciano, Celano, or Fucino, Varano, and Averno. Many of these lakes are remarkable for the variety of their scenery. Lago Maggiore possessing the most beautiful, while Como exhibits the most sublime. *Climate.* Delightful. The air is mild and genial almost throughout the entire country; the excessive heats of summer being moderated by the influence of the mountains and surrounding sea, and the cold of winter being scarcely ever extreme. Many districts, however, are unhealthy in the summer and autumn months, owing to the malaria, an intermittent fever of the worst kind, which is peculiar to Italy. The cause of this evil has been ascribed to the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes.

“There are bright scenes beneath Italian skies,  
Where glowing suns their purest light diffuse;  
Uncultured flowers in wild profusion rise,  
And Nature lavishes her warmest hues;  
But trust thou not her smile, her balmy  
breath,—  
Away! her charms are but the pomp of  
Death!”

*Forests.* Not extensive. *Zoology.* The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others the boar, the stag, the marmot, the badger, the chamois, and the wild goat. The lynx or tiger-cat is found in the mountains of Abruzzo, and the crested porcupine and the tarantula in the south of Italy. Hares, foxes, and the kinds of wild fowl that come under the name of game are sufficiently abundant. The nautilus, which perhaps suggested to man his first idea of navigating the seas by means of sails, is found along the shores of Italy. Coral is also found in some parts. *Pro.* Grapes, olives, and other fruits of great variety, and of the most delicious quality; also corn, though not in great abundance; pulse, rice, maize, and other vegetables; cotton and silk. As the meadows and pastures are extensive, especially in the plains of the Po, vast herds of cows are reared, from whose milk a peculiar kind of cheese is made, and which other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating. This forms one of the chief exports of Italy to every quarter of the globe. *Minerals.* In the north, towards the German frontier, as well as in the Venetian and Genoese territory, and in Tuscany, there are quarries of beautiful marble, and caverns adorned with stalactites are to be met with in many parts. In the Apennines alabaster, jasper, agate, rock-crystal, chalcodony, lapis-lazuli, and chrysolite are found, with other valuable stones. These mountains abound in basalt, dried lava, sulphur, fine sand, and similar volcanic matter. The other mineral productions are alum, copper, and iron. Mineral springs, both cold and hot, are found in various parts of Italy. *Manuf.* Silk is the chief staple of the country, and the woollen and cotton manufactures are next in importance. Wine and spirits are also made in great quantities. The articles for commercial exchanges are very limited, and consist less of

Itamaraca

manufactures than of the produce of the soil. With the Levant the intercourse is still considerable. *Imp.* These are from France, England, Switzerland, and Germany. From England they consist of coffee, sugar, and other colonial produce; muslins, linens, calicoes, woollens, hardware and dye-stuffs; also fish, dried and salted, which is eaten on the numerous days of abstinence from meat enjoined by the Roman Catholic creed. Commerce is active; but business is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the states, and by the numerous custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is greater, in proportion to the extent of the country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted. *Rel.* The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all other sects are tolerated. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe—256 out of 535. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000; and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in the world; the number of priests, monks, and nuns being about 33,500, or 1 out of 69 inhabitants. The Italians combine a passionate love of music with great intelligence, and nothing is more common than to hear the finest musical compositions sung in the streets with correctness and harmony. *Pop.* 24,717,368. Italy is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, while the number of people in each of the Italian cities, 8—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceeds 100,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 47° N. *Lon.* between 6° 21' and 13° 40' E. This is the Italia of the ancients, and received its name from Italus, a king of the country, who came from Arcadia; or from *italos*, a Greek word which signifies a "bull calf." It has been called the garden of Europe. The ancient inhabitants called themselves Aborigines, "offspring of the soil," but the country was peopled by colonies from Greece, in the 8th century before the Christian era. It was originally divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power changed the face of it. It has been the mother of arts as well as of arms.

ITAMARACA, *e-ta-mar'-a-ka*, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, long known as the river Santa Cruz. *Ext.* 12 miles long and 3 broad. *Desc.* The soil is fertile, and produces cotton and sugar-cane in considerable quantities. It has also extensive salt-works, and some rum-distilleries. The capital is of the same name, and faces the mainland. *Pop.* 8000.

ITAPARICA, *e'-ta-pa-re-ca*, an island of Brazil, 23 miles W. from Bahia. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with a breadth of 8 miles at its widest part. The island abounds with cocoa-trees. *Pop.* Not known.

ITAPICURU, *e'-ta-pe-koo-roo*, two rivers of Brazil, one of which rises in the mountains of Jacobina, and, after a course of 350 miles, falls into the Atlantic, about 100 miles N.E. from Bahia; while the other rises in the province of Maranhao, and, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 20 miles S.E. from Maranhao. There are towns of the same name situated on each of these rivers.

Ives, St.

ITATA, a river of the above province, which rises on the W. slope of the Chilian Andes, and falls into the sea in *lat.* 36° S., after a course of 150 miles. It separates the province of Concepcion, Chili, from Maule and Nuble.

ITHACA, or THEAKI, *ith'-a-ka*, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Gulf of Patras, between the W. coast of Greece and Cephalonia. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 4 broad, except in the middle, where it is nearly divided by the Gulf of Molo. *Desc.* It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. *Pro.* Olives, currants, corn, almonds, oranges, honey, and wine. The inhabitants, however, derive the greatest portion of their sustenance from the sea, being for the most part fishermen. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 38° 30' N. *Lon.* 20° 39' E.

ITHACA, a post-town in Ullysses, and the capital of Tompkins county, New York, U.S., at the bottom of Cayuga Lake, 180 miles S.W. from Albany. It has a court-house, a gaol, a flourishing academy, and a lyceum. *Pop.* 6000.

ITSHIL. (See ADANA.)

ITU, *e'-too*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles from São-Paulo. The greater number of its houses are constructed of a framework of wood, the interstices of which are filled up with mud or earth. Its principal buildings are several churches, two convents, an infirmary, and various schools. The soil in the district in which it stands is fertile, and sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. *Pop.* 10,000.

ITUCAMBEIRA, *e'-too-kam-be-ra*, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra de Santo Antonio, and enters the Jacuinhonha, after a course of 130 miles. Gold is found in its sands.

ITURUP, or STATEN ISLAND, *it'-u-rup*, one of the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, in the N. Pacific, where the Japanese have a settlement. *Ext.* 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. *Desc.* Fertile, and of volcanic origin. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese; but the natives chiefly live upon the produce of the chase and the fisheries. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 44° 29' N. *Lon.* 146° 34' E.

ITZEHOE, *it'-sai-ho*, a town of Holstein, on the Stor, 32 miles N.W. from Hamburg. It consists of an old and new town, connected by a long bridge. Its principal public buildings are the parish church, an hospital, several other benevolent institutions, a state-house, in which the provincial assemblies of Holstein are held, and various schools. *Manf.* Cards, candles, tobacco, soap, hats, leather, chicory, and vinegar. *Pop.* 6000. This is the oldest town in the duchy. Steamboats convey passengers and goods once a week from Itzehoe to Hamburg.

IVES, ST., a borough and market-town of England, in Cornwall, situated on the bay of St. Ives, 18 miles N.W. from Falmouth. It consists chiefly of one long street, which branches off at the south into two smaller ones. The buildings in general are mean. The church is a low but spacious building; there are several chapels for nonconformists, to which Sunday schools are attached for poor children. The pilchard-fishery is carried on in the bay to a great extent. To protect the port from the north-west winds, a breakwater has been constructed across the bay. *Pop.* 7027.

IVES, ST., a market-town of England, in Huntingdon, on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, 5 miles S.E. from Hunting-



Ivica

don. The parish church is a fine building, and there are numerous chapels for nonconformists. The markets for cattle and sheep, held in this town, are among the largest in the kingdom. *Pop.* 3395.

IVICA, or IBIÇA, or IZIVA, *e-ve'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, forming the smallest of the three principal islands of the Balearic group, 52 miles S.W. from Majorca. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 13 broad at its widest part. *Desc.* The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax, and hemp, with little labour. About 15,000 tons of salt are obtained yearly by evaporation; the chief exports are salt, fish, and wood. *Pop.* 11,000.—The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. It stands on a height above the E. shore, and is defended by a fort and batteries. *Pop.* 5000.

IVINGHOE, *i'-ving-ho*, an ancient market-town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 9 miles E. from Aylesbury. *Manf.* Straw-plait and lace. *Pop.* 1849.

IVORY COAST, a portion of the coast of Guinea, in W. Africa, inhabited by a number of small negro tribes, who live in a state of independence, except those who are subject to the Ashantees. *Lat.* between 3° 20' and 7° 40' N.

IVREA, *e'-vrai-a*, an old and strong town of N. Italy, and the capital of a division of the same name, 32 miles N.E. from Turin. It has a cathedral and several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, carriages, shoes, and vermicelli. *Pop.* 9252.—The Division has an area of 561 square miles, and a population of 175,000. It is situated on the slopes of the Graian and Pennine Alps, producing fruit and hemp in abundance, and affording pasture for large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules.

IVY BRIDGE, *i'-ve*, a village of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Erme, 9 miles N.E. from Plymouth. It is remarkable for being situated in a neighbourhood in which the scenery is extremely beautiful, and for the viaduct by which the South Devon Railway is carried across the valley of the Erme. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* Small.

IXELLES, *ex'-el*, a town and parish of Belgium, 2 miles S.E. from Brussels. *Manf.* Linen, and there are distilleries, breweries, and stone-quarries in and near the town. *Pop.* 7500.

IXWORTH, *ix'-werth*, a market-town and parish of England, in Suffolk, situated 6 miles N.E. from Bury St. Edmunds. It has an elegant church, with a lofty tower. *Pop.* 1074.

IZIUM, *e-ze-oom'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kharkov, 70 miles S.E. from Kharkov, surrounded by an earthen rampart and a ditch. It has several churches, and a trade in cattle, corn, and sheep. *Pop.* 7700.

IZMID, *iz'-mid*, a seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, 55 miles S.E. from Constantinople. It is built on a hill, which rises from an inlet of the Sea of Marmora. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* About 4000. *Lat.* 40° 45' N. *Lon.* 30° E.

IZNAJAR, *iz'-na-jar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, standing on a height near the Genil, 38 miles S.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Soap, tiles, coarse linen, and hempen cloth and ropes. There are, besides, several distilleries, and oil and flour mills in the town and immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4000.

IZNATORAF, *iz-na-tor'-af*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 40 miles N.E. from

Jaen

Jaen. It is surrounded by walls, which are flanked with towers, and entered by nine gates. Its principal buildings are a handsome church with a lofty tower, a ruined castle, court-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Soap, bricks, and tiles. *Pop.* 2300.

IZTACCHIHUATL, *is-ta-che-hoo-a-tel*, a volcano in Mexico, 30 miles N.W. from La Puebla. *Height*, 15,705 feet above the level of the sea.

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JABEE, *jab'-be*, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Western Africa, on the Niger, 55 miles from Sego. *Pop.* Not known.

JABEA, *ja'-be-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 48 miles N.E. from Alicante. It is walled, and has a church, several chapels, a town-house, prison, and various schools. Grapes are grown, and silkworms are reared in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3700.

JACA, or JACCA, *ja'-ka*, a fortified town of Spain, in Aragon, 39 miles N.W. from Huesca. It has several gates and a citadel, a handsome cathedral, numerous chapels, convents, a prison, barracks, a hospital, and various schools. *Manf.* Linen and hempen fabrics, soap, leather, earthenware, and white wax. *Pop.* 3200.

JACARCHI, *ja-kar'-she*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles N.E. from Sao-Paulo. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and coffee. *Pop.* 7000.

JACKSON, the name of numerous places in the United States, with populations ranging between 1000 and 12,000.

JACKSON, PORT. (See SYDNEY.)

JACKSON'S RIVER, a head-water of James River, in Virginia, which is joined by Carpenter's Creek, and then receives the name of Fluvanna river. It is noted for a fall of 200 feet.

JACKSONVILLE, *jak'-son-vil*, the name of several towns in the United States, the most important of which are (1.) the capital of Duval county, Florida, situated on St. John's River, 160 miles S.E. from Tallahassee, *pop.* 2000; and (2.) a town of Illinois, 30 miles S.W. from Springfield, *pop.* 3000.

JACOBABAD, *ja'-cob-a-bad'*, a town of Scinde, founded by General Jacob, the commander of the Scinde Irregular Horse, enrolled for the protection of Scinde as a frontier province. It was here that General Jacob invented and perfected the rifle which bears his name, and conducted many valuable and important experiments in gunnery. *Pop.* 30,000.

JACOBINA, *ja'-ko-be'-na*, a town of Brazil, 210 miles N.W. from Bahia. It has a parish church, with other churches, and several schools. In its neighbourhood rice, millet, tobacco, and various fruits, are grown, which thrive admirably. *Pop.* of the district, 10,000, supported principally by agricultural produce and a trade in cattle, sheep, and goats.

JAEN, *ha'-en*, a province of Spain, forming the eastern part of Andalusia, and inclosed by the provinces of Granada, Murcia, Cordova, and La Mancha. *Ext.* About 80 miles long, with a mean breadth of 70. *Area.* 4445 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, the centre forming a valley along the banks of the Guadalquivir. The hilly districts afford good pasture for cattle, while grain of various kinds and fruit are raised on the plains, which are, however, imperfectly



Jaen

cultivated. *Rivers.* The Guadalquivir is the principal. *Minerals.* Lead and copper. *Pop.* 247,000.

**JAEN**, a city of Spain, and the capital of the above province, 42 miles N. from Granada. It is surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious and encompassed by elegant houses. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a noble structure, with four entrances, adorned on the outside with statues and bas-reliefs, while the interior is set off by magnificent drapery and some fine paintings. There are, besides several other churches, nunneries, an episcopal palace, colleges, museum, various hospitals, schools, a theatre, the buildings of the Inquisition, and a bull-ring capable of seating 8000 people. There are public fountains in all parts of the town, which afford an abundant supply of water. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, soap, and brandy. *Pop.* 18,000.—This town was known to the Romans, but its present name was given to it by the Moors, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Jaen, which was the smallest of the four states into which Andalusia was divided.

**JAEN DE BRACAMOROS**, a province of Ecuador, in the department of Assuay. The capital is of the same name; it is situated on the Maranon, about 250 miles S.E. from Guayaquil, and has a population of 4000.

**JAFFA**, or **YAFFA**, *jäf'-fa*, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 31 miles N.W. from Jerusalem. It stands on a small eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf; on the summit is an old citadel, which commands the town; whilst the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, without a rampart. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. A little to the west is the celebrated tower of Ramlah, 120 feet high, where an extensive view is obtained. *Pop.* 25,000.—This is the ancient Joppa, which was a seaport in the time of Solomon. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken by Bonaparte, who caused 1200 Turkish prisoners, who had broken their parole, to be shot here, and, it is said, subsequently caused poison to be given to a number of his sick soldiers, rather than that they should fall alive into the hands of their inhuman enemies.

**JAFFNA**, or **JAFFNAPATAM**, *jaf'-na-pa-tam'*, the capital of the district of Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, at some distance from the sea, but communicating with it by a river navigable for large boats. It fronts Palk's Straits, 210 miles N. from Colombo. The town is fortified, and possesses a good citadel; but it was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. The inhabitants are principally Mahometans; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here. It has a trade in timber, tobacco, and shells. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 9° 45' N. *Lon.* 80° 9' E.

**JAGEPORE**, *ja-ge-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in

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the province of Orissa and the presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N.E. from Cuttaek. It is a large straggling town; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving cotton cloth. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 20° 50' N. *Lon.* 86° 35' E.

**JAGERNDORF**, or **KARNOW**, *ja'-jern-dorf'*, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles N.W. from Troppau. It has a handsome parish church, with two towers 230 feet high, which are said to be the highest in Silesia. *Manf.* Paper, and woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.—It is the capital of a *Duchy* of the same name, with an area of 200 square miles, and a population of 41,000, which has belonged to the princes of Lichtenstein since 1620.

**JAGO**, **ST.**, or **SANTIAGO**, *san-te-a'-go*, a province of Chili, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, E. by the Andes, S. by the province of Colchagua. *Ext.* 95 miles long, with a mean breadth of 55. It is watered by the river Maypú and its tributaries.

**JAGO**, **ST.**, the capital of the above province, 67 miles S.E. from Valparaiso, situated on the Mapocho, a tributary of the Maypú, over which there is a beautiful bridge, which connects the city with the suburbs. The streets, like those of all the other cities and villages in Chili, are straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The sides of the great square are 450 feet in length: in the midst is a handsome fountain of bronze. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, the church of St. Domingo, and the great college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The private houses are handsome and pleasant, but, on account of earthquakes, the greater number are only one story in height. The city is surrounded by pleasant suburbs, the chief of which are those of Chimba, La Canadilla, and Chuchunco. There are several parish churches, convents, nunneries, a house of correction for women, a founding hospital, several private endowments, a college for the children of the wealthier classes, which was under the direction of the Jesuits, and a Tridentine seminary. St. Jago contains a royal university, a mint for coining gold and silver, and barracks for troops. Being the centre of all the commerce of Chili, it abounds with all kinds of meat, fish, and other articles of food, which are obtained from the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 33° 26' S. *Lon.* 70° 38' W.

**JAGO**, **ST.**, a town of the island of Cuba, long considered the capital, but now fallen into comparative decay. *Pop.* About 20,000. There are other towns of this name in Spain, and countries which have once formed part of the dominions of the Spanish crown. *Lat.* 20° S. *Lon.* 76° 6' W.

**JAGO**, **ST.**, a large river of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, uniting with the Paute.—Another which enters the Pacific Ocean in *lat.* 1° 14' N.

**JAGO**, **ST.**, one of the Cape Verd Islands.

**JAGUARIBE**, *ha'-gwa-re-bai*, a river of Brazil, which rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, and, after a course of 460 miles, falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° S., *lon.* 33° 10' W.—Also a **Town** on the banks of the river, 45 miles S.W. from Bahia. *Pop.* Unascertained.

**JAHCOS**, *ha'-he-cose*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Piauí, 70 miles S.E. from Oeiras. It is situated in a district of considerable fertility, and has several churches and schools. *Pop.* 2000.

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

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**JAHPOOR**, *ja-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, 15 miles from Agra. *Pop.* Not known. This place has been the scene of two decisive battles; the first fought in 1688, between Aurungzebe and his brother Dara Sheeh; and the second, in 1707, between Shah Alum and Azain Ushaun, all Indian princes.

**JAILUM**, **JELUM**, **JILUM**, or **BEHUT**, *je'-lum*, a river of Hindostan, which is supposed to be the principal of the five great rivers which intersect the Punjab E. of the Indus. It rises near the S. point of Cashmere, in *lat.* 33° 33' N.; *lon.* 75° 40' E., and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chenab, 80 miles N.E. from Mooltan. On its banks is a considerable Town of the same name. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 32° N. *Lon.* 73° 36' E.

**JAKATRA**, *ja'-ka-tra*, a division of Batavia, and the name of several other places in Java.

**JALAPA**, or **XALAPA**, *ha'-la-pa*, a city of Mexico, 52 miles N.W. from Vera Cruz. It stands at the foot of a basaltic mountain nearly 4350 feet above the level of the sea. Its church is said to have been founded by Cortes, and in its neighbourhood is found the *Ipomea purga*, from which jalap is obtained,—a name derived from the town. *Pop.* About 15,000.

**JALISCO.** (See GUADALAXARA.)

**JALLORE**, or **JHALORE**, *jal-lor'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 70 miles S.W. from Joudpoor. The fortress is accounted the strongest in India, and contains the prison in which the rajah confines all those who are guilty of political offences. *Pop.* 15,000.

**JALOMNITZA**, *ya'-lom-nitz'-a*, a river of Wallachia, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the frontiers of Transylvania, and, after a course of 170 miles, falls into the Danube, 9 miles from Hirsova.

**JALON**, *ha'-lone*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Soria, Old Castile, and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Ebro, 12 miles above Saragossa.

**JALOUTBOVOSK**, *ja'-loo-tro-vosk*, a town of Siberia, and the capital of a province of the same name. It is in the government of Tobolsk, and stands on the Tobol, a little above its confluence with the Iset, in *lat.* 56° 38' N.; *lon.* 61° 20' E. *Pop.* 2300.—The Province lies in the S.W. of Tobolsk, and is covered with marshes and lakes. In the drier grounds barley is grown, and immense herds of cattle are reared. *Pop.* Not known.

**JAMAICA**, *ja-mai'-ka*, one of the West-India islands, or Greater Antilles, which belongs to Great Britain, and forms the most considerable and valuable of her possessions in that quarter, lying about 87 miles S. from Cuba. *Ext.* About 150 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 35 miles. *Area.* 4256 square miles. *Coastline.* Estimated at 500 miles, and indented with many excellent harbours, of which Port Royal, or the harbour of Kingston, is the largest. *Desc.* A lofty range of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, runs through the whole island from E. to W., dividing it into two parts, and rising, in some of its summits, to an elevation of 8000 feet above the level of the sea. On the N. and S. sides of these mountains the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the former, the land rises from the shore into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness, being all of gentle acclivity, and generally separated from each other by expansive vales and undulating surfaces. Every valley has its rivu-

## Jamaica

let, and every hill its cascade. On the S. side of the island the stupendous ridges of the Blue Mountains, broken by deep rifts and precipices, and the inaccessible cliffs, which line the shore, present scenery of a wild and romantic character. *Rivers.* Numerous, taking their rise in the mountains, and usually running with great rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island. None of them are navigable, except for boats. Black River is the deepest, and has the greatest current. It falls into Black-River Bay, on the S.W. coast, and has, at its entrance, about 18 feet of water. There are springs, both sulphurous and chalybeate, in different parts of the country. *Climate.* Hot on the plains, the thermometer standing at 80°, and, in the colder season, from 70 to 80. On the higher grounds the heat is not so great. The year, however, as in all tropical countries, may be considered to be divided into the wet and the dry seasons. *Zoology.* The indigenous quadrupeds were the agouti, the peccary or Mexican hog, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, and the monkey. Of these only the agouti and the monkey now remain. Horned cattle and mules are numerous, and so are sheep, goats, and hogs. Of the lizard there are many varieties. The woods and marshes abound with different kinds of wild fowl, some of them of exquisite flavour. Among them may especially be noticed the ringdove and rice-bird of South Carolina. Parrots are still found in the groves; but the flamingo is nowhere to be seen. Domestic fowls, however, are abundant, and fish are plentiful along the coasts.

*Pro.* The soil has, in some places, been considered deep and fertile; but, on the whole, the island has been pronounced unfruitful and requiring a great outlay in labour, when compared with those countries which are generally regarded as fertile. Sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee are the most important productions of the soil; maize, or Indian corn, and rice, are also cultivated. The bread-fruit tree, with several other useful plants, was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks; whilst different kinds of grass, of excellent quality, are found spontaneously growing upon the island. There are also many excellent vegetables, indigenous to the island, such as plantains, bananas, yams of several varieties, calaloe, a species of spinach, eddoes, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Fruits are found in equal perfection and variety, and no country affords so magnificent a dessert. The mountains are covered with woods, containing trees of prodigious size and solidity; while others, as the well-known mahogany, are well adapted for cabinet work. *Eap.* Sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, pimento, ginger, arrow-root, and logwood. *Gov.* Administered by a governor, assisted by a legislative council, appointed by the crown, in whose hands the executive power is vested, and a house of assembly, elected by the freeholders of the island. For political purposes the island is divided into three counties, Surrey on the E., Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall on the W. Kingston is the capital. *Pop.* 411,255. *Lat.* between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. *Lon.* between 76° 5' and 78° 26' W. —Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and colonized by the Spaniards in the early part of the 16th century. In 1655 it was taken by the English, when 3000 British soldiers who had served in the parliamentary army settled there. These were subsequently followed by 1500 royalists; and, from this beginning, the



Jamaica

colony gradually increased in importance. The aborigines have long ceased to exist, no traces of them having been discovered even at the time the island was taken from the Spaniards, a couple of centuries ago. In 1866 a revolt of a large portion of the negro population took place, which was promptly, but perhaps too rigorously, suppressed.

**JAMAICA**, a township 12 miles E. from New York, U.S., on the Long Island railroad. *Manf.* Pianofortes and carriages. *Pop.* 4000.

**JAMBE**, *zhamb*, a village and parish of Belgium, on the Meuse, forming a suburb of Namur. *Manf.* Tobacco and chicory. *Pop.* 2000.

**JAMBEE**, or **JAMBI**, *jam'-be*, the capital of a district of the same name in Sumatra, about 60 miles from the sea, on a river which is navigable for boats. The town is large, but the climate is unhealthy. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 1° 24' S. *Lon.* 103° 39' E.—The DISTRICT, along the coast, is nothing more than a swamp; but the land rises as it recedes from the sea.—The RIVER, after a course of about 100 riles, falls into the China Sea, in *lat.* 1° S.

**JAMBURG**, *jam'-boorg*, a town of European Russia, and the capital of a circle, 70 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg, situated on the Luga, which is crossed here by a wooden bridge. It has several churches and a market-place, with an obelisk in the centre. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, camlets, and silks. The town also contains some saw-mills and glass-works. *Pop.* 1500.—The CIRCLE has an area of 1200 square miles, and a population of 50,000. It is both well wooded and well watered, but the soil is not fertile.

**JAMES, ST.**, a town of France, in the department Manche, 12 miles S.E. from Avranches. *Manf.* Cloth, known as the *drap de St. George*, and druggets. *Pop.* 2000.—William the Conqueror built a strong fortress here, which remained in the possession of the English till 1448.

**JAMES BAY**, *jaims*, a bay situated at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, British America. *Ext.* 280 miles long, with a width ranging between 75 and 170. It contains several islands, and receives some considerable rivers. *Lat.* between 51° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 78° 25' and 82° 30' W.

**JAMES ISLAND**, an island in the Pacific, one of the largest of the Galapagos. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 20 broad. *Desc.* Volcanic and barren: its coasts, however, are the resort of great numbers of turtles; whilst the interior swarms with tortoises. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 12° 6' S. *Lon.* 90° 55' 45' W.

**JAMES CITY**, a county of Virginia, U.S., between the Chickahominy and James Rivers. *Pop.* 5000.—2. A post-town in Madison county, Virginia.

**JAMES RIVER**, a river of Virginia, U.S., which, after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, falls into the mouth of the Chesapeake, in *lat.* 37° 2' N.; *lon.* 76° 20' W.

**JAMESTOWN**, a post-town of Prince Edward county, Virginia, U.S.—2. A town in James City county, Virginia, on a peninsula on the N. side of James River, 32 miles from its mouth. It is now in ruins; but here, in 1608, the first English settlement in the United States was made.—The name also of several townships in the United States.

**JAMU**, or **JUMOO**, *ja-moo'*, a town in the Panjab, 88 miles N.E. from Lahore, with extensive ruins in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8000.

Januaria

**JANEIRO, RIO DE.** (See **RIO DE JANEIRO.**)

**JANINA**, **JANNINA**, or **YANINA**, *ya-ne'-na*, a considerable town of Albania, situated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 44 miles N. from Arta. It is the capital of a pachalic of the same name, with mean, irregular, and ill-paved streets, many of the houses being nothing more than mud huts. The dwellings of the middle classes, however, are better built, being constructed of wood, and having, for the most part, a small open gallery under the roof. The habitations of the wealthy are oriental in character, consisting of a range of apartments built round an inner court or quadrangle. It has about 16 mosques and a large number of bazaars, where jewellery and articles of dress are displayed in great abundance. It carries on a considerable trade, and wool, corn, oil, and tobacco are exported to Italy in large quantities. To the interior of European Turkey it sends embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, with the stocks of guns and pistols mounted in chased silver. *Pop.* Various estimates at from 10,000 to 20,000.—This place, in the time of Ali Pasha, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; but since his death, in 1822, it has greatly fallen into decay. Byron visited this man, "with a tiger's tooth," and thus, in his "Childe Harold," alludes to the scenery in the neighbourhood of Janina:—

"No city's towers pollute the lovely view;  
Unseen is Yanina, though not remote,  
Veil'd by the screen of hills: here men are few,  
Scanty the hamlet, rare the lonely cot;  
But peering down each precipice, the goat  
Browseth; and, pensive o'er his scatter'd  
flock,  
The little shepherd, in his white capote,  
Doth lean his boyish form along the rock,  
Or in his cave awaits the tempest's short-  
lived shock."

—The LAKE is of no great depth, but it is surrounded by mountains which attain an elevation of 3000 feet, rising abruptly from the water's edge, and exhibiting a magnificent appearance.—The PACHALIC once formed part of the ancient kingdom of Epirus.

**JAN MAYEN**, *yan mi'-en*, an island in the Arctic Ocean, 150 miles from the E. coast of Greenland. Upon it is a volcanic mountain, frequently in eruption. It was discovered in 1611, by Jan Mayen, the Dutch navigator. A good account of this island is given in Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes."

**JANOSI**, *ya-no'-se*, the name of several places in Hungary, none of them with a population above 2000.

**JANOVITZ**, *ya'-no-vitz*, the name of several places in Germany, none of them with a population above 2000.

**JANTRA**, *jan'-tra*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the N. slope of the Balkan chain, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Danube, 25 miles S.W. from Rustchuck.

**JANUARIA**, or **SOBRAL**, *yan-oo-air'-e-a*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, 120 miles N.W. from Fortaleza. It has a trade in cotton and raw and dressed hides. *Pop.* Not known.—The DISTRICT in which the town is situated is of considerable extent and fertile. The sugarcane is extensively cultivated, and large quantities of rum are made. *Pop.* 15,000.

**JANUARIA**, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 140 miles N.W. from Minas



## Japan, The Empire of

Novas. Its houses mostly consist of brick, in a framework of wood. It has a trade in cotton, timber, and horses. *Pop.* 6000.

**JAPAN, THE EMPIRE OF, *ja-pân'*,** an extensive empire, consisting of several large islands, situated at the E. extremity of Asia, in the N. Pacific Ocean. The principal of these islands are Nippon, Sikok, and Kiu-siu, of which Nippon is by far the largest, and lies to the N. of the other islands, which are so small that they can scarcely be considered as more than appendages to Nippon. The large island of Jesso, or Yesso, immediately to the N. of Nippon, has been colonized by the Japanese, and is under the control of a Japanese governor, though it is scarcely reckoned an integral part of the empire. The Japanese also claim the southern part of the island of Saghalien. Besides these there are an immense number of smaller islands, the chief of which are Sado, Avadsi, Tsousima, Fatsiue, Yakuno-sima, Oo-sima, Tanega-sima, with the Okosiri, Figama, Oki, Gotto, and Kosiki groups, which form Japan proper. It is bounded on the N. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the E. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the N.W. by the Strait of Corea, the Sea of Japan, and the Gulf of Tartary. *Area.* The three original islands have been estimated at about 90,000 square miles, and the whole, inclusive of the Loo-Choo islands, the Bonin group, the southern part of Saghalien, and the Kuriles, at nearly 260,000. *Desc.* The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, presenting almost every variety of mountain, rock, and hill, interspersed, in some parts, with plains of considerable extent. Some of the mountains are of a great height, and are covered with perpetual snow. This is particularly the case with Nippon, which is traversed throughout its whole length, by a regular mountain-chain, whose loftiest summit, called Fusi, attains an elevation of 12,000 feet. Volcanoes exist in almost all the islands, and earthquakes are frequently felt in every part of the empire, which often cause considerable injury. The latter indeed, have been known to destroy whole cities, and bury thousands of inhabitants in their ruins. In Jesso some terrific volcanic eruptions have occurred. In 1783 one of these annihilated 23 villages: and another, in the island of Kiu-siu, in 1792, destroyed 53,000 people. *Zoology.* The animals in the empire are few; the sheep, the goat, the ass, the mule, the camel, and the elephant, are all unknown. Oxen and cows are employed merely as beasts of burden, milk and butter not being used as articles of food. Of pigs there are only a few. There is a species of large buffalo, having some slight resemblance to the camel, which is used in the cities for drawing carts and carriages. The horses of the country are small, but excellent, and are employed only for occasions of state, being, on the whole, far from numerous. The caprice or superstition of a single emperor introduced the breeding of dogs with a care scarcely known in any other country, and these animals are esteemed as sacred. Cats are numerous, yet the islands are overrun with rats and mice. There are some boars, hares, and deer; a species of the last named animal has been domesticated. Foxes still keep their ground against the skilful and persevering warfare of the natives, who view them with abhorrence, and regard them as animated by demons. The birds are numerous, and include

## Japan, The Empire of

falcons, pheasants, ducks, geese, storks, ravens, pigeons, larks, teal, pelicans, cranes, and herons. The falcon is held in high estimation. Scorpions, centipedes, and the insect tribes are abundant. Tortoises, lizards, and snakes are also found. The seas are well supplied with fish, large quantities of which are taken, as they form the principal portion of the food of the inhabitants. *Climate.* Extreme, both as regards heat and cold. *Pro.* Various: but, on the whole, rich in vegetables. Among the most remarkable plants is the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish-tree, affording a milky juice, with which the natives varnish, or, as we call it, japan, all their household furniture, dishes, and plates. The mulberry-tree is remarkable both for its abundance and utility. The tea shrub is still more common, and tea forms the common beverage of all classes, as in China. The produce of the Chinese plant is, however, superior to the tea grown in Japan. Fruits are abundant; consisting of a species of winter pear, of very large size, but not fit to be eaten raw; nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, plums, and a peculiar species of citron. The flowering plants found in the islands are varied, rich, and beautiful, and much time is devoted to their cultivation. The general crops are rice, barley, wheat, turnips, horse-radish, carrots, melons, gourds, and cucumbers. Nothing can exceed the agricultural industry of the Japanese people. Though a great part of the soil is irregular, even the sides of the hills are formed by stone walls into terraces rising one above another, which is a striking proof of the great attention which is paid to agriculture, and other branches of rural industry. The chief natural riches of Japan are those which belong to the mineral kingdom. Several provinces produce gold in considerable quantities. Silver is also found; but Japan is chiefly remarkable for its copper-mines, which afford that metal in the greatest abundance. Iron appears in three provinces only; sulphur is abundant; while ambergris pearls of a fine quality are met with along the shores. The other mineral substances are naphtha of a reddish colour, agates, cornelians, and jaspers. The various submarine plants, corals, seafans, corallines, and fuci, with all kinds of shells, are found along the coast in equal plenty and beauty. *Inhabitants.* The Japanese are described as well-made, active, free and easy in their motions, with stout limbs; though their strength is not to be compared to that of the northern inhabitants of Europe. They are of a yellowish colour, sometimes bordering on brown, and sometimes on white. Ladies of distinction seldom go out in the open air without a covering over the head and face, and they are nearly as fair as Europeans. The dress consists of loose robes of silk or cotton, resembling our night-gowns, which are worn by both sexes and all ranks. They have a dress of ceremony, which is put on above this on solemn occasions. The females paint their cheeks and colour their lips purple. They wear their hair very long, adorned with costly ornaments; and, when married, pluck out the hair of their eyebrows and blacken their teeth. The men wear no hats, except in rainy weather: and all are the slaves of custom and etiquette. The principal weapon of offence is the sabre, in the use of which they are extremely skilful. *Arts and Manf.* Being intelligent, and of a peculiarly active character of mind, the Japanese acquire

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knowledge with great facility. They possess a certain knowledge of the art of printing, borrowed from the Chinese, while they practise engraving, and can show among their books extensive works on botany and zoology, in which all the indigenous plants and animals are described, and exhibited in well-executed coloured plates. Japan and the neighbouring countries are delineated in maps, which possess topographical accuracy, though they are constructed without the divisions of latitude and longitude. The principal manufactures are those of silk and cotton, in which they equal any other Asiatic nation. To this may be added that species of lacquered ware, of which they possess almost the exclusive secret, and which we call japanned ware. In the manufacture of porcelain they are said to be superior to the Chinese. Their architecture is slight, owing, perhaps, to the frequency of earthquakes. They work well in iron and copper, and have the art of making glass, though not of blowing it. They are wholly unacquainted with shipbuilding and navigation, having no vessels except fishing-boats, which scarcely ever venture out of sight of land. *Imp.* These consist of sugar, coffee, spices of all kinds, glass and iron-ware, lead, tin, and various kinds of Indian piece-goods. Of the exports, nine-tenths consist of articles made of copper; to which are added camphor, lacquered ware, painted paper, and some other trifles. *Gov.* A pure despotism. Originally the supreme power was vested in a spiritual ruler styled the Dairi, till the secular power was seized by a distinguished Japanese general under the title of Kubo Sama, who left to the Dairi only a shadow of dominion. In compliance with popular prejudices, the Dairi was still allowed the same outward splendour as before. He resides in the imperial city of Meaco, and has the revenue of it and the surrounding district allotted to him for the support of his establishment, which consists of all the descendants of the imperial blood, amounting to several thousands. The Kubo Sama, or secular emperor, usually called the Tycoon, resides in pomp at Jeddo, or Yeddo, in a large castle or fortified palace, situated in the heart of the city. Thus there are two emperors of Japan,—one the spiritual, the other the secular. The spiritual emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being; everything that he wears or uses during the day is always destroyed at night, and new clothes are supplied the next morning. This is to prevent any one from using the sanctified garments. The reigning emperor lives at Nangaski, and is elected by the princes. It is a merely nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. It is said that the descent of the spiritual emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2500 years. The country is held by princes, called Daimios, who owe feudal duty to the reigning emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; he allows them to visit their estates during the other six months, but keeps their families while in Jeddo as hostages for their good behaviour. This keeps them from entering into conspiracies against him, and prevents them from obtaining too much influence over the people. *Rel.* The established or state re-

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ligion is Buddhism, but another and older form of worship exists, called Sinto, or Sin-Siu, signifying "faith in gods," or "way to gods." It resembles, in some degree, the Greek and Roman mythology, although its followers have the general idea of a supreme being. *Pop.* Various estimates from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000. *Lat.* between 24° 16' and 50° N. *Lon.* between 128° and 151° E.—Japan was discovered in 1542, by the navigator Mendez Pinto, who was driven by a storm upon its coasts; but Marco Polo, who lived in the 13th century, is the first European traveller who speaks of the country under the name of Cipango. The Portuguese then attempted to open an intercourse with the inhabitants; but, after effecting a settlement at Nagasaki, they were expelled the country. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who established a factory on the island of Firando, and at first carried on a lucrative trade; but they were gradually laid under such restrictions, that their profits were much diminished, and they were forced to submit to the most degrading search from the public functionaries appointed to prevent any illicit intercourse with the inhabitants. The Russians, by forming establishments on the eastern coast of Asia, became neighbours to Japan, and the merchants of Okhotsk made several attempts to open an intercourse, but were generally unsuccessful. In the time of Elizabeth an Englishman named William Adams, who had been wrecked on the coast of Japan, was taken into favour with the emperor, when commercial relations were opened with England; but, in the reign of James I., all the ports were closed against Europeans, and the flag of the English was withdrawn. From that time till 1853, Japan was a *terra incognita* to the British; but, in that year, a commercial treaty between the two countries was signed at Jeddo, on the 26th of August. The principal stipulations in this document are—1. That there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between her British majesty and the Tycoon of Japan. 2. That her majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. 3. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. *Nee-gata*, or, if *Nee-e-gata* be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nippon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports, they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, to an extent of 20 to 30 miles around either of them. 4. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaca, for the purposes of trade. 5. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and, for this purpose, will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. 6. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad-*



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## Japan, Sea of

*valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported without the payment of any additional duty. 7. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. 8. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall be written in English, though, for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice, after the 1st of July, 1872. 9. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British government and its subjects. 10. The treaty to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature. This treaty is written in Japanese and Dutch, and the Dutch version is considered the original. In 1860, an embassy was despatched from the Japanese court to visit the other nations of the world. They first went to the United States, and afterwards made a lengthened stay in Europe, remaining for some months in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. Since the above treaty was signed, British merchants have settled in Japan, and every effort has been made to promote trade with the natives, but the Daimios are jealous of the influence which intercourse with European nations will exert on the people, and several outrages have been committed by their retainers from time to time on English residents. In 1863, these offences, and other violations of the treaty, had become of such frequent occurrence, that the British government found it necessary to demand that reparation should be made, and the offenders handed over to justice, under a threat of active hostilities.

JAPAN, SEA OF, that part of the N. Pacific inclosed on the E. and S. by the Japan islands, and on the W. by the countries of Corea and Manchouria. It communicates with the Pacific on the E., by the strait of La Perouse, between Jesso and Saghalien, the strait of Matsmai or Seugar, between Jesso and Nippon, and the strait of Corea between the peninsula of that name and Kiu-siu. *Breadth* at its widest part, about 540 miles.

JAPARA, *ja-pa-ra*, a place of great antiquity on the N. coast of the island of Java, 35 miles N.E. from Samarang. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and has a mosque, a governor's house, a school, and a fort. *Pop.* Not known.—About three miles inland are the ruins of the Javanese town of Japara.—The PROVINCE is bounded on the S. by Samarang, and on the other three sides by the Java Sea. It forms a peninsula about 40 miles long and 25 broad. *Desc.* Hilly in the interior, but marshy and unhealthy towards the coast. *Pro.* Rice, coffee, and Turkish wheat. *Minerals.* Salt. *Pop.* 400,000.

JAPURA, or CAQUETA, *ja-poo-ra*, a large river of S. America, a tributary of the Amazon. It rises in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, and, after a course of 1000 miles, falls into the Amazon, in *lat.* 3° S., *lon.* 65° W. It has many feeders, both on the N. and S.; but its navigation is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in *lat.* 1° 10' S.; *lon.* 72° 20' W.

## Jaslo

JARENSK, *ya-rensk*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 360 miles N.E. from Vologda. *Manf.* Iron wares, and it has a trade in fur. *Pop.* About 1500.—The CIRCLE is covered with lakes and marshes, and the soil is by no means favourable to agricultural pursuits; the country is, however, tolerably rich in iron. *Area.* 1157 square miles.

JARGEAU, *zhar'-zho*, a town of France, in the department Loiret, 10 miles E. from Orleans. Good red wine is manufactured in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1500.—This place was taken, after a short siege, by the earl of Salisbury, in 1428.

JARLSBERG and LAURVIG, *jarls'-berg*, a district of Norway, in the province of Christiania, bounded on the N. and W. by the districts of Buskerud and Bradsberg, on the E. by the Gulf of Christiania, and on the S. by the Skager Rack. *Area.* 936 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and mountainous. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in rearing and feeding cattle. A few are engaged in working the iron mines in the district. *Pop.* 73,223.

JARNAC, a town of France, situated on the Charente, which is crossed here by a bridge, 16 miles N.W. from Angoulême. It is well built, and has a considerable trade in Cognac brandy, red wine, leather, and cattle. *Pop.* 3854.—The Protestants under Coligny and the prince of Condé were defeated near Jarnac, in 1569, when the latter was slain.

JAROSLAV, *yar'-os-lav*, a government in the interior of European Russia, inclosed by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Iver, and Novgorod. *Area.* 13,960 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, although the surface is elevated. It is broken in some parts by low ridges and the high banks of its streams. *Pro.* Hemp and flax are the principal crops; but, in the S., apples and cherries are extensively grown. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods; hosiery, gloves, leather, and wooden clogs. *Pop.* about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 56° 45' and 59° N. *Lon.* between 37° 35' and 41° 30' E.

JAROSLAV, a city of European Russia, the capital of the above government, on the Volga, about 160 miles N.E. from Moscow. It consists almost entirely of wooden houses, but contains a large number of churches, built of stone. It has a richly-endowed seminary, called the Demidoff Lyceum, founded by Prince Paul Demidoff, and it is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and has several important courts and public offices. *Manf.* Linen, silk, and Russian leather; also paper, soap, ropes, brass, white lead, oil, and iron and copper wares. *Pop.* 30,000. This place was founded in 1025, by Jaroslav, the son of Vladimir the Great. Its prosperity may be ascribed to the introduction of the linen manufacture by Peter the Great.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the San, 62 miles N.W. from Lemberg. It is situated in a beautiful district, and has a handsome cathedral and various schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen cloth, yarn, rosoglio, and refined wax; it also possesses a trade in salt, honey, and timber. *Pop.* 7000.

JASLO, *yas'-lo*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, and the capital of a circle, 138 miles S.W. from Lemberg. It has an old castle and a trade in provisions, merchandize of all kinds, and horses. *Pop.* 2000.—The CIRCLE is covered with branches of the Carpathian Mountains, and belongs to the basin of the Vistula. It is



Jassy

well wooded, but, in general, the soil is barren and unproductive. *Area.* 1300 square miles. *Pop.* 261,000.

**JASSY**, or **YASSY**, *gas'-sy*, the chief town of Moldavia, and the residence of the hospodar or prince of that country, 162 miles N.W. from Odessa. This town had 5000 of its houses destroyed by fire in 1822, and now shows only the remains of its ancient greatness. The principal streets are paved with logs, and the houses are irregularly built. There are not above 200 of stone, and of these not more than 50 have a second floor. The ecclesiastical edifices, however, are very numerous, and many of them of importance. The environs are extremely agreeable and fertile; but the town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness. It has various schools; but the system of tuition is very defective. *Manf.* Unimportant. Good wine is produced in the neighbouring district; and a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople. The other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. *Pop.* about 30,000.—Jassy has been frequently taken by the Russians, but it has always been restored at the conclusion of each war with Turkey. In 1723, it was almost entirely consumed by fire, and in 1772 the greater part of the inhabitants died of the plague. In 1822 it was burned by the Janisaries, from which disaster it has never recovered.

**JASZBERENY**, *e'-ass-be-re-ne*, a town of Hungary, on the Zagy, 38 miles N.E. from Pesth. It has a handsome Roman Catholic church, a Franciscan monastery, a Protestant church, a town-house, and a register-office. It stands in a fertile district, the produce of which forms the greater portion of its trade. *Pop.* 19,000.—It is said that Attila, king of the Huns, was buried here in 453, in an old fortress, the remains of which may still be seen.

**JATIVA**, or **XATIVA**, *cha-te'-va*, a city of Spain, standing on the slope of a hill, crowned by an old castle, 36 miles S.W. from Valencia. The houses are, in general, substantial, and the streets are clean and well paved. It has a collegiate church, with many curious monuments in it, a town-house, many fountains, schools, and a palace of the counts of Moncada. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 14,000.

**JAUER**, *yau'-er*, a circle of Prussia, in the government of Liegnitz, Silesia, bounded S. and W. by Bohemia and Lusatia. *Area.* 652 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and affording excellent pasture. It is watered by the Neisse and the Jauer. *Pop.* 31,000.

**JAUER**, a fortified town of Silesia, and the capital of the above circle, which stands on a river of the same name, 10 miles S.E. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods; and it has a trade in flax and yarn. *Pop.* 8000.

**JAUIA**, *cha'-oo-cha*, a town of Peru, in the department of Junin, 120 miles E. from Lima. Near it are some silver mines, and it has a considerable trade in agricultural produce and cattle. *Pop.* 15,000. The town is situated on a RIVER of the same name, which rises in Lake Chinchaycocha, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Apurimac near *lat.* 12° S., and *lon.* 73° 35' W.

**JAURU**, *cha'-oo-roo*, a river of Brazil, rising in the Sierra of the same name, which forms a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis. It runs

Java

through the province of Matto-Grosso, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Paraguay in *lat.* 16° 24' S.

**JAVA**, *ja'-va*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, and the chief seat of the Dutch power in the East. On the S. and W. its shores are washed by the Southern Indian Ocean; on the N.W. lies the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Sunda; on the N. is Borneo; on the N.E. Celebes; and on the E. the islands of Bali and Madura, from the former of which it is separated by the Strait of Bali. *Ext.* 620 miles long, with a breadth varying between 35 and 125. *Area.* 51,725 square miles, being the largest of the Sunda group, with the exception of Sumatra and Borneo. *Bays and Harbours.* The bays are Wynkoop, Welcome, and Pepper, on the W.; and on the S., Panandjoeng, Maurets, Patjitan, Pangoel, Boem-boem, Segoro-wedi, and Gradjakan. The principal harbours are those of Batavia and Sourabaya on the N., and Cali Pujang on the S. *Capes.* Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where the strait opens into the Sea of Java; Pangka on the N.E., Sedano on the E., and East and South Capes at the S.E. extremity of Java. *Desc.* The island is divided nearly along its entire length by a range of mountains running almost E. and W., and rising towards the centre to an elevation of about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. In several peaks of this great range of mountains are the craters of volcanoes, which, at various periods, raged with fury, and poured forth torrents of lava. When active, they discharge vast quantities of sulphur and sulphureous vapour, and make the atmosphere intolerable. An extinct volcano near Batar, called Gueva Upas, or "the vale of poison," is held in the utmost horror by the natives. Every living thing that enters it drops down dead; and "in another," says Sir Charles Lyell, "the sulphureous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects." The active volcanoes at present are about twelve, ranging in height between 4000 and 12,600 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The most considerable are the Solo, Kediri or Sourabaya, Manoeek, Tandong, Tjmandiri and Tjambong. There are a great many more; but they are generally so rapid, and so shallow, as to be unnavigable. On the bank or bar, before Batavia, the flood tide rises about six feet, and higher at spring tides. High and low water likewise occur only once in 24 hours. *Climate.* The year is divided into the dry and the rainy seasons; during the latter, which lasts from October to April, westerly winds prevail, while the wind blows from the east during the remainder of the year, which is marked by a continuance of fair weather varied by occasional showers. The temperature varies in different parts of the island. Along the seacoast it is hot and sultry; at Batavia, from July to November, the thermometer generally stands, in the hottest part of the day, between 84° and 90°, which it rarely exceeds; and in the cool of the morning before sunrise, it is seldom lower than 76°. In some parts, particularly among the hills, and in many of the inland towns, it is often so cold as to make a fire desirable. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are buffaloes, and cattle of every description, including sheep, goats, and pigs. Game, however, does not abound so much as in other countries, though hares and rabbits

## Java

are common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. Horses are very numerous, and are strong and active although they are small. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles, and the forests abound with tigers. A species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Snakes of various kinds are numerous, as well as lizards of all kinds, from the variable chameleon to the guana tribe. Scorpions and mosquitoes abound in the marshes. There are, besides, various other sorts of dangerous and disgusting insects. Of the great diversity among the feathered tribes we may remark the cassowary, the peacock, which forms the favourite food of the wealthy; various kinds of thrushes, and a blackbird, found in the vicinity of the principal craters of volcanoes. White eagles have been seen here, and every kind of bird of prey is continually on the wing. The aquatic tribes are equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the coast are highly productive. At the mouths of the rivers, numbers of alligators, or caymans, are continually lurking for their prey; whilst, in the several bays, numerous sharks swim about the ships; and many animals, that have not been described in existing works on natural history, abound in the seas. *Pro.* The soil being of extraordinary richness, vegetation is both rapid and luxuriant. In the forests are found trees sufficiently lofty to be converted into the masts of large ships, while teak timber supplies the place of oak for building vessels, and is well adapted for all constructive purposes. Palms and cocoa-trees abound in great variety, and are distinguished by their luxuriant growth, sometimes attaining the height of 150 feet. Fruits of all kinds are also abundant, many of them of exquisite delicacy and flavour. The various kinds of plants, and the great quantity of herbs that grow in abundance in all parts of the island, indicate the fertility of the soil; whilst flowers exhale their perfumes at all seasons of the year. Garden plants, such as endives, cauliflowers, beans, cabbages, pumpions, melons, water-melons, yams, and potatoes, are produced in great variety. Maize, or Indian corn, is a favourite article of food with the natives, who eat it roasted; but wheat and barley are not grown to any extent. The staple produce of the island is rice. Great quantities of sugar are also made. Pepper is produced in perfection; also indigo of a very superior quality. Cotton is cultivated in almost every part of the island, and the coffee plantations are also extremely luxuriant. The soil is likewise favourable to the growth of tobacco, indigo, cochineal, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, and tea. *Manf.* Cotton, leather, and saddlery; also iron, brass, and tin wares. *Exp.* The principal articles are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, teak timber, and planks, spices, which are brought from the Moluccas, tin from Banca, cotton, yarn, salt, and edible birds'-nests. The value of the exports sent out of the country annually amounts to nearly 6,000,000*l.* *Imp.* European articles of every description, chintzes and muslins, silks, hats, which are a favourite dress with the Chinese and native chieftains, boots and shoes, cabinet-ware, firearms, gunpowder, shot, haberdashery, hosiery, and mathematical and musical instruments. The value of the goods imported yearly into the island is about 3,000,000*l.* *Rel.* The professed religion of both the Malays and Javanese is

## Jean d'Angely, St.

Mahometanism, but mixed with many superstitions. *Inhabitants.* Chiefly composed of Javanese; the Malays also form a large class, and on the coasts and in the seaports there is a considerable proportion of Chinese. All, without distinction, are passionately fond of gaming and of cock-fighting. *Gov.* This consists of a governor-general, assisted by a secretary and council of four members named by the king of the Netherlands. A high court of appeal sits in Batavia, and natives are under their own tribunals. *Pop.* 9,943,075. *Lat.* between 5° 52' and 8° 51' S. *Lon.* between 105° 15' and 114° 35' E. For more than a century, the Dutch held unmolested possession of this large and fertile island. In 1811, however, an expedition was despatched from India, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and, after some severe actions with the Dutch troops, the island was conquered by the British. It was, however, surrendered to the Dutch again, at the peace of Paris in 1814. The whole of the island, since 1830, has fallen under the dominion of the Dutch, and is rapidly increasing in population and prosperity. It is traversed from E. to W. by a great military road, 700 miles in extent, constructed by General Daendels, a governor of the island before it was taken by the British.

JAVA SEA, that portion of the Eastern Sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east. The width of the sea between Java and Borneo is 250 miles, and it is crossed by two approved routes to China, the one by the Strait of Macassar, and the other by Pitt's Passage. *Lon.* between 107° and 118° E.

JAVIER, SAN, or ST. XAVIER, *cha'-ve-air*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 16 miles S.E. from Murcia. It is well built, and has a church, and various schools. It has a trade in corn, flour, oil, gypsum, and lime. *Pop.* 2700.

JAWANA, DJAWANA, or JOANA, *ja-wa'-na*, a town in the island of Java, 30 miles S.E. from Japara. It is a residence of a governor, and has a fort. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* 10,000. —The River Jawana is one of the largest on the N. coast of Java, taking its rise in an inland lake, and falling into the Java Sea. It is navigable by prahus to its source.

JAWOROW, *ya-vor'-o*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles N.W. from Lemberg. It has a parish church, and large suburbs extending from the town itself on all sides. It contains some mineral springs. *Pop.* 4000. —Here Catherine, wife of Peter the Great, and empress of Russia, was first seen by that potentate.

JAXT, *yaxt*, a river of Germany, rising about 10 miles from Ellwangen, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Neckar 7 miles from Heilbronn. —Also a CIRCLE of Wurttemberg. *Area.* 1974 square miles. *Pop.* 375,000.

JAZYGIA, *yaz-ij'-e-a*, a district of Hungary, surrounded by the counties of Pesth and Heves. *Area.* 380 square miles. It is watered by several rivers, and produces wine, grain, and tobacco. As the pastures are extensive, numerous herds of horses are reared. *Pop.* 50,000.

JEAN D'ANGELY, St., *zha danzh'-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Boutonne, 35 miles S.E. from Rochelle. It is irregularly built, and has an abbey, several churches, a communal college,



## Jean de Luz, St.

theatre, market-hall, and a hospital. It is also a seat of a court of first resort and commerce. *Manf.* Wine, brandy; and it has a trade in timber and various kinds of seeds. *Pop.* 6392. — JEAN is the prefix to several other continental towns with small populations.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST., *de(r)-loos*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 11 miles S.W. from Bayonne. It is defended by two forts, and has a small trade in fish. *Pop.* 2793.

JEAN DE PIED DE PORT, ST., *pe'-ai de(r) por*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.E. from Bayonne. It has a citadel, commanding three passes which lead from France into Spain. *Pop.* 1939. Near this place is the pass of Roncevaux, or Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the army of Charlemagne was defeated, and Roland, the distinguished Paladin, mortally wounded.

JEBBA, or GEBBA, *je'-ba*, a river of Guinea, W. Africa. Its source is unknown; but its mouth is in *lat.* 11° 40' N., and *lon.* 15° 14' W.—The width of the river at its embouchure is 15 miles.

JEBAIL, GEBAIL, or JUBEIL, *je-bail'*, a maritime town of Syria, 20 miles S.W. from Tripoli. It contains a castle and many relics of antiquity, some of them extremely ancient. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 34° 12' N. *Lon.* 35° 30' E.

JED, *jed*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, falling into the Teviot, about 2 miles below Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, *jed'-bru(r)*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, of great antiquity, and the chief town of Roxburghshire, on the Jed, 42 miles S.E. from Edinburgh. It consists, for the most part, of several principal streets, which diverge from an open square or market-place. Jedburgh was one of the most noted border towns; and after the union of the two kingdoms, it became the centre of an extensive contraband trade. When this was checked by the vigilance of the English excise, the population and manufactures of the town declined, but it has since regained its former importance. The old castle of Jedburgh is now converted into a county-gaol and bridewell. The abbey, a large and magnificent fabric, was founded by David I.; and part of the church attached to it, which was in the form of a cross, has been fitted up for a parish church. There are, besides, several chapels for nonconformists, Presbyterian and Free churches, an Episcopalian chapel, public libraries, a grammar-school, and other schools of various kinds, a dispensary, and friendly and charitable institutions. There is also a county-hall and town-hall. *Manf.* Blankets, flannels, shawls, hosiery, and carpets. *Pop.* 3428.

JEDO, JEDDO, or YEDDO, *yed'-do*, a city of Japan, the capital of the empire, situated at the head of a great bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river. It contains many splendid palaces of the nobles and princes. All these are eclipsed, however, by the palace of the emperor, which may, more properly, be called a great fortified city. The appearance of the place is thus described by a writer connected with the mission which effected the treaty of commerce with Japan in 1858. "The port of Jeddo is at Kanagawa, about 15 miles down the gulf. Great objection has always been made to men-of-war coming further up; indeed, Kanagawa itself has only been open a few months. The Japanese said great obstacles existed to ships coming to

## Jekil-Irmak

Jeddo. We, however, put it to the test, and without the least difficulty, ran right up, and are anchored within their own men-of-war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles round the bay, and, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good; and the castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or inclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoon emperor and heir-apparent live. The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain 10,000 followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards broad, kept in perfect order. An immense courtyard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each inclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner: the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large inclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the courtyard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall, is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo, with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly-built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by, the well kept green banks of the second defence, rising some 70 feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars, over a hundred years of age, growing from its sides. The fine timber, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe, or any part of the world." *Pop.* Estimated at 1,700,000. *Lat.* 35° 40' N. *Lon.* 139° 40' E. (See JAPAN.)

JEFFERSON, *jeff'-er-son*, a city of the United States, the capital of Missouri, 335 miles S.W. from Chicago. It has a state-house, penitentiary, and various schools. *Pop.* About 5000.

JEFREMOV, *yef'-re-mof*, a town of European Russia, on the river Metscha, 75 miles S.E. from Tula. It is nothing more than a collection of thatched houses, although it is the capital of a circle of the same name. *Pop.* 3000. The CIRCLE is traversed by numerous streams, but the soil is barren. *Pop.* About 130,000.

JEGORIEVSK, *ye-gor'-e-evsk*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, situated on the Gusslinka, 66 miles N.W. from Riazan. *Pop.* 4000. The CIRCLE is covered with marshes and forests; the soil is, for the most part, unproductive. *Pop.* Not known.

JEGUN, *je'-gon*, a small town of France, in the department Gers, situated near the Baisi, 9 miles N.W. from Auch. *Pop.* 1984.

JEKATERINEBURG. (See EKATERINEBURG.)

JEKATERINODAR. (See EKATERINODAR.)

JEKATERINOGRAD. (See EKATERINOGRAD.)

JEKATERINOSLAV. (See EKATERINOSLAV.)

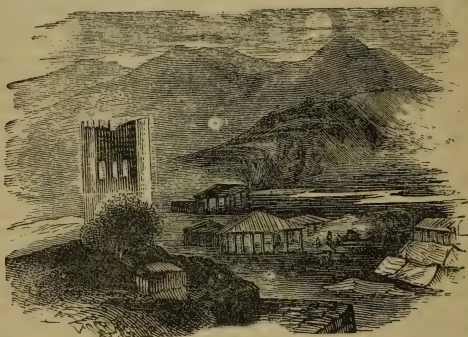
JEKIL-IRMAK, or YESHIL-IRMAK, *yesh'-il ir'-mak*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in *lat.* 39° 50' N., *lon.* 37° 40' E., and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Black Sea on the E. side of the Bay of Samsoun.



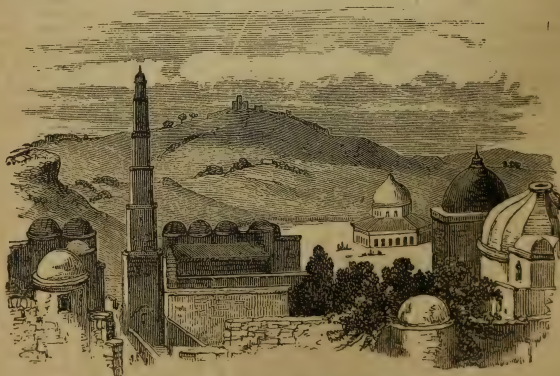




JEDDO.



JERICO.



JERUSALEM.—MOUNT OF OLIVES.

## Jelabuga

**JELABUGA**, *je-la-bu-ga*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Kama, about 200 miles S.E. from Viatka. It has several churches, and near it are the ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and cottons. *Pop.* 3500.—**THE CIRCLE** is fertile and well wooded. *Pop.* 90,000.

**JELATABAD**, *jel-al'-a-bad*, two towns of Afghanistan. 1. The capital of a province of the same name, 75 miles S.E. from Cabool. It has a considerable trade with the surrounding district, and is memorable for the successful resistance made there in 1841-2 by Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops against a large besieging force of Afghans. Its fortifications were destroyed by the British in 1842, when they evacuated the country. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 34° 26' N. *Lon.* 70° 36' E. **THE PROVINCE** is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and forms a natural subdivision of the great valley of Cabool.—2. A town in the province of Seistan, 240 miles S.W. from Kandahar. It is governed by a prince, who assumes the title of king of Seistan. *Pop.* 10,000.

**JELATMA**, or **JELATONE**, *je-lat'-ma*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 150 miles N. from Tambov. It has several churches and other public buildings. *Manf.* Linen and vitriol; and it has a trade in corn, tallow, hemp, honey, and wax. *Pop.* 6000.—**THE CIRCLE** is not fertile, but well wooded. *Area.* 84 square miles. *Pop.* 78,000.

**JELITZ**, *jel-itz'*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 100 miles S.E. from Orel. It has several churches, almshouses, and schools. *Manf.* Hardware, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 28,000.—**THE CIRCLE** is well wooded and fertile. *Pro.* Corn; and numerous herds of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 170,000.

**JELUM**, *je'-lum*, a river of the Punjab. (*See* JAILUM.)

**JEMMAPES**, *zhem-map'*, a village and commune of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 2 miles W. from Mons. *Manf.* Chiefly soap; the town also contains several breweries and tanneries, a salt-refinery, some forges, and flour-mills. There are some extensive coal-mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5946. In 1792, the French, under Dumouriez, gained a great victory over the Austrians near this place. After the union of Belgium with France, a department was named from this place; but, in 1815, it was formed into the present province of Hainault.

**JENA**, *gai'-a*, a well known town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, 12 miles E. from Weimar. The principal public building is the ducal castle. The town also contains a council-house, a riding-school, several churches and hospitals, and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. It is principally noted, however, for its university, which was founded in 1558, and which, at the commencement of the present century, numbered among its professors, Humboldt, Fichte, Griesbach, Schiller, and Schelling,—all men of great celebrity. *Pop.* 6984. The neighbourhood of this town was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October, 1806, in which, by one blow, Bonaparte overthrew the Prussian monarchy.

**JENNE**, or **JINNE**, *jen*, a town of Central Africa, situated on the S.E. shore of Lake Masina, and about 95 miles N.E. from Sego. It is a place of considerable commercial importance,

## Jersey, Isle of

and in the shops may be seen printed muslins, scarlet cloth, hardware goods, and other articles of British manufacture. *Pop.* 9000, all Mahometans, who allow no infidels to enter the town.

**JERBA**, or **GERBA**, *jer'-ba*, an island in the Mediterranean, lying on the south side of the Gulf of Cabes. It belongs to Tunis, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. *Manf.* Shawls, and linen and woollen fabrics; a great deal of live stock is also reared on the island. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 33° 41' N. *Lon.* 11° 0' E.

**JEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA**, or **XERES**, *chai'-raith*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles N.E. from Cadiz. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but possesses little historical interest. It has a considerable trade in corn and wine, the latter, under the name of sherry, being mostly exported to Britain. *Pop.* 33,000.

**JERICHO**, *jer'-i-ko*, an ancient city of Judæa, now a mean and dirty village, called Riha, the inhabitants of which suffer considerably from time to time from the marauding expeditions of the Arabs. It is about 18 miles N.E. from Jerusalem. *Pop.* 200.

**JERICHOW**, *yer'-i-cho*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 29 miles N.E. from Magdeburg. It is the capital of a circle, and has several distilleries and mills, with a trade in cattle. *Pop.* 1700.—**THE CIRCLE** properly consists of two circles, both of the same name, but defined as 1 and 2. The first has an area of 566 square miles, with a population of 56,000. The second has an area of 545 square miles, with a population of 47,000.

**JERSEY**, **ISLE OF**, *jer'-se*, one of the Channel Islands, and the largest and most southerly of the group, situated about 15 miles W. from the coast of France, and belonging to Great Britain. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a breadth of 7 at its widest part. *Area.* 28,717 acres. *Bays.* Numerous. The principal are those of St. Catherine, St. Brelade, St. Helier, St. Ouen, Grouville, St. Aubin, and Boulay. That of St. Ouen is not very safe, being open to the influx of the Atlantic Ocean. *Gen. Desc.* The coast is surrounded by a natural barrier of rocks, which nearly encircles the whole island; but the soil is fertile, and sufficiently adapted for all the common crops, and also for rearing and feeding cattle, which is pursued to some extent. The singular mildness of the climate, however, has induced the inhabitants to attend chiefly to the produce of the orchard, and to trust, in a great measure, to their trade for a supply of grain. Wheat, barley, and potatoes, however, are cultivated; and cows, of the Alderney breed, are reared and exported in large numbers. The fruit produced on the island is of superior flavour, and a great quantity of cider, the common beverage of the inhabitants, is made annually. Besides apples, the principal fruit, and pears, of which the sort known as the Chaumontel pear attains a great size, excellent peaches, apricots, melons, and strawberries, are produced in private gardens. Potatoes arrive at perfection very early in the year, and are exported to England in large quantities. *Inhabitants.* These, though subject to England, still speak the French language. They make their own laws, and enjoy many privileges, and are free from the taxes with which the mother-country is burdened. They live almost entirely by the produce of the soil, or by what they receive in exchange for it, and are almost en-



## Jersey City

tirely engaged in agriculture and commerce. The island is protected by various fortifications and defensive works, the chief of which are Fort Regent, Elizabeth Castle, and Mont Orgueil Castle. About 600 or 800 regular troops are kept in garrison on the island, and, in addition to these, there are six well disciplined and effective regiments of militia, with field-batteries attached to each regiment. *Gov.* The island is under the superintendence of a governor and high bailiff, appointed by the crown, and the legislative body called the States of Jersey, without whose approval no law made in England is binding, consists of three functionaries: a high sheriff and two under-sheriffs; the twelve judges of the royal court, chosen for life, by the rate-payers; twelve constables, one for each parish, elected by the inhabitants every three years; and the rectors of the parishes under the dean of Jersey, who is also rector of one of them, and is the head of the ecclesiastical body in the island, subject to the bishop of Winchester. The livings are in the gift of the governor. The governor sits in the assembly but does not vote, and only speaks on matters connected with the interests of the crown. *Pop.* 57,030. *Lat.* 49° 14' N. *Lon.* 2° 2' W. Various attempts have been made by the French to possess themselves of this island, but without success. The most remarkable was in 1781, when they were repulsed by the local militia, commanded by Major Pierson, who was unfortunately killed in the action. It contains various remains, chiefly of a Druidical kind.

**JERSEY CITY**, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steamboat ferry. It is regularly built, has several churches, a lyceum, a female academy, and various schools. *Manf.* Starch, flint-glass, and pottery. There are also some iron-foundries and rope-works. *Pop.* 29,226.

**JERSEY**, New, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by New York; on the S. by Delaware Bay; on the E. by the state of New York, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Pennsylvania and Delaware. *Ext.* From north to south, 160 miles long, with a breadth, towards the north, of 70, and towards the south of 75. *Area.* 8320 square miles. *Desc.* The northern part of the country is hilly, but the southern part, which extends 100 miles along the sea-coast, is flat, sandy, and barren. A ridge of the Alleghenies crosses the state in the parallel of 41 degrees; and to the north is another ridge, from which diverge several other chains, in a southerly direction. Among the mountains, and in the interior parts, the soil is fertile, but in other places it is almost barren, being composed of a loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is, in general, very inferior to the state of New York or Pennsylvania. It is, however, well cultivated, and abounds with villages and towns, many of which lie on the chief thoroughfare between the north-eastern and southern states, which runs through New Jersey. It is also crossed by several important railroads and canals, whilst the coast is indented with a number of small streams or creeks, and several bays. *Rivers.* The principal are the Hackensac, the Raritan, the Passaic, the Maurice, and the Muscaneunk, a branch of the Delaware. *Zoology.* The native animals, such as the cougar and the wolf, have nearly disappeared; but there are many rattlesnakes, black snakes, bears, and

## Jerusalem

deer in different parts of the state.\* Along the coast, and in the rivers and streams various kinds of fish abound. *Pro.* The hilly and mountainous parts produce wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The orchards in many parts of the state are equal to any in the whole of the United States; and their cider is said to be the best in the world. *Minerals.* Iron abounds, and copper ore is found in different parts. Antimony is said to have been discovered in 1808. There are also ochres of different sorts, which are used as paints; lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate and freestone. *Pop.* 672,035, comprising Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, New Englanders, and their descendants, and negroes. *Lat.* between 38° 56' and 41° 20' N. *Lon.* between 73° 54' and 75° 27' W.—This state was first settled by the Dutch from New York, in 1614, and, in 1787, adopted the constitution of the United States.

**JERUSALEM**, *je-ru'-sa-lem*, a celebrated city of Syria, the capital of the ancient Judæa and the modern Palestine. It is situated in Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Beirut, or Beyrout, 32 miles S.E. from Joppa, and at an elevation of 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It stands on an elevated plateau, consisting of a series of ridges of limestone intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines. Its most splendid edifice is the mosque erected, in the 7th century, by the caliph Omar, which bears his name. It is also called Kubbet-es-Sukhrâh, "Dome of the Rock," and appeared to Dr. Clarke superior to any other example of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, not excepting the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. It occupies the site, and is supposed to contain some remains of the Jewish temple. The inclosure in which it stands is called *El-Haram-es-Sherif*, or the Noble Sanctuary, and it is deemed so sacred that none but Mahometans are permitted to enter it. The church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and professes, without probability, to comprehend within its limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. Close by the entrance to the lower chamber are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, the modern kings of Jerusalem, with Latin inscriptions in the Gothic character. The convents and other buildings and inclosures are numerous, and occupy by far the larger part of the space within the walls of the city. The houses are lofty, and as no windows appear on any of the lower stories, and those above are latticed, the passage appears to be between blank walls. The bazaars or shops are in a most unhealthy situation, they are covered over, and are to all appearance, a nursery for every species of contagion. Scarcely anything is exposed for sale; the various articles being secreted, through fear of Turkish rapacity. Dr. Clarke, when at Jerusalem, riding out of the city by what is called Sion gate, came to a deep dingle or trench, at the bottom of which he discovered a series of subterraneous chambers, each containing one or many repositories for the dead. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence, and the labour necessary to form the numerous chambers contained in them, appear to have been the burial-place of some of the more wealthy families of the Jewish nation. As

## Jerusalem

the place of crucifixion seems to have been a public cemetery, and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the east, and in the place called Aeldama, were found some other sepulchres. At the foot of the Mount of Olives, and on the eastern side of the brook Kedron, or Cedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin, and those of the patriarchs. They form part of a vast cemetery, which extends along the foot of all the hills which surround Jerusalem to the south and east. On the north-west side, by the gate of Damascus, are some tombs which are supposed to be the sepulchres of the kings of Judah. To the east, beyond the brook Kedron, rises the Mount of Olives, which, by the abundance of that plant, still claims this ancient appellation. In the district in which Jerusalem is situated many of the events recorded in the Scriptures took place, and many of the places therein named are recalled by local associations. Jerusalem, though in possession of the Moslems, has long been the abode of numerous monks. These consisted, originally, of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it, but the number has been greatly reduced. *Pop.* About 15,000; comprising Mahometans, Christians, and Jews, in nearly equal proportions. *Lat.* 31° 47' N. *Lon.* 35° 13' E. Jerusalem belonged to the Jebusites, who, after its conquest by the Israelites, still retained a castle or fortified eminence in the upper city, from which they were not expelled till the reign of David. That monarch made it the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, not only protected, but enlarged it, surrounded it with stronger walls, and adorned the interior with the famous Temple, the splendour of which was so much admired in the ancient world. It was taken in 599 B.C., by Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom, and carried king Jehoiachin captive to Babylon, after setting Zedekiah on the Jewish throne as his viceroy. That prince, however, made an attempt to re-establish the independence of his country, and Jerusalem was again taken, her walls were pulled down, the temple demolished, and all the inhabitants carried into captivity. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were permitted to return to their country, and to rebuild their temple, and Jerusalem soon resumed its former splendour. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander, and after his empire had fallen to pieces, it was surprised and plundered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Subsequently, it was exposed to a long series of attacks from the kings of Syria, who were, however, after many obstinate conflicts, bravely repelled by the Maccabees. Afterwards the Romans conquered Judæa, but did not interfere with the religious rites, or even the municipal government of the Jews, when Jesus Christ appeared and suffered at Jerusalem. During the reign of Nero, the Jews rebelled against the tyranny of the procurators, and the city was finally reduced, after a long siege, by Titus. It was burnt, and the inhabitants sold into slavery. In the reign of Adrian, it was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman town was erected, called Ælia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. Jeru-

## Jever

salem then resumed its original name, and was held as an object of pious veneration. As the empire became more generally Christian, Jerusalem was regarded with a greater degree of veneration. In 1076 it fell into the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who committed such outrages on the Christian pilgrims visiting the city, that the country was invaded by the crusaders, and the Holy City was taken in 1099, by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, who, in reward for his valour, was created king of Jerusalem. That city, with the surrounding territory, was ruled until 1187, by nine Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin, who overcame Guy de Lusignan in a battle fought near Tiberias, which lasted for three days. After changing its Moslem masters a great many times, it was annexed, in 1517, to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since formed a part. The country surrounding Jerusalem consists of numerous hills, from whose heights there is a view of the Lake Asphaltites, or the Dead Sea, encompassed by lofty mountains; whilst to the north may be seen the fertile pastures of the plain of Jericho, watered by the Jordan.

**JESI**, or **IESI**, *e-a'-se*, a town of Italy, on the Esino, 16 miles S.W. from Ancona. It is a bishop's see, and has several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 18,594.

**JESSO**, or **YESSO**, *yes'-so*, an island off the eastern coast of Asia, situated immediately to the north of the Japanese island Nippon, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Matsmai or Tsugar. *Ext.* 240 miles long from N. to S., by 320 in extreme breadth from E. to W. *Desc.* Well wooded; hunting and fishing form the chief employments of the inhabitants. *Pop.* About 50,000.—The Japanese give the name of Jesso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamtschatka.

**JESSORE**, *jes-sor'*, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, situated about the centre of the delta of the Ganges. *Area.* 3512 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the S., though composed for the most part of salt marshes or islands, which, however, produce abundance of rice. Many parts of the district are still covered with jungle, and have not yet been brought into a state of cultivation. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, salt, pepper, and tobacco. *Pop.* 381,744. *Lat.* between 22° and 23° N.—The chief town of the district bears the same name, and is situated about 63 miles N.E. from Calcutta.

**JESSULMEER**, or **JAYSULMEER**, *jes-sul-meer'*, a town of Hindostan, and the capital of a principality, 190 miles N.E. from Hyderabad, in Scinde. It is a large and handsome place, the streets being laid out with considerable regularity. *Pop.* about 25,000.—The **PRINCIPALITY** has an area of 12,250 square miles, and a population of 75,000. *Lat.* of the town, 26° 55' N. *Lon.* 71° 28' E.

**JESUS**, **ISLE OF**, an island of Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 8 miles N.W. from Montreal. *Ext.* 21 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Fertile and well cultivated, producing grain and fruit. It has also some excellent pasture-lands. *Pop.* Not known.

**JEVER**, *yai'-ver*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 32 miles N.W. from Oldenburg. It is the capital of a circle of the same name, and has a castle, several churches, and various schools. *Manf.* Tobacco and leather; there are also some distilleries in the



Jeypoor

town, which has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* 4500.—The **CIRCLE** has an area of 139 square miles, and a population of 20,000, nearly all Protestants.

**JEYPOOR**, or **JYEPOOR**, *ji-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, and the capital of a principality which forms one of the E. states of Rajpootana, 150 miles S.W. from Delhi. It is said to be one of the best-built towns of Hindostan, and contains a splendid palace, and temples of larger dimensions than any in the upper part of that country, and built in the purest style of Indian architecture. *Pop.* 891,000. *Lat.* 26° 56' N. *Lon.* 75° 55' E.—The **PRINCIPALITY** forms one of the N.W. provinces of Rajpootana and has an area of 15,251 square miles, and contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan. *Pop.* 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N.

**JHALAWAN**, *ja-la-wan'*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area.* 20,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and generally unproductive. It is thinly peopled, and the inhabitants are for the most part engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 29° N. *Lon.* between 65° and 67° 30' E.

**JHANSI**, *jan-se'*, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 62 miles S.E. from Gwalior. It is the capital of a small principality. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 25° 32' N. *Lon.* 78° 34' E.—The **PRINCIPALITY** has an area of 2532 square miles, and a population estimated at 200,000.

**JIDDA**, **JUDDA**, or **DJIDDAH**, *jid-da'*, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the province of Hejaz, 60 miles W. from Mecca, of which it is the port. It is the centre of an active trade between India on the one hand and Egypt on the other, and the town is partly supported by this, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast, and of those from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suaken to reach this famed seat of Mahometan pilgrimage. It is situated in a barren sandy district, destitute of water. The streets are very narrow; the entrance to the harbour is full of shoals, and it is dangerous to attempt to go in without a pilot. The landing-place is in front of the vizier's palace, which stands close to the sea; the custom-house, likewise, faces the sea, and is a lofty, handsome building. *Imp.* Piece-goods from the coast of Coromandel, provisions and all kinds of grain from Egypt, and, through Egypt, from Europe, glass for mirrors, cutlery, soap, cloths, silks, cottons, and metals of all kinds; from India, nankeens, finely-made girdles, muslins for turbans, and raw sugar; from Africa, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, musk, and slaves; and from Arabia, dates. *Exp.* Incense, essences, gum, tortoise-shell, coffee, and medicinal plants. *Pop.* Estimated at about 15,000, but, with the suburbs, about 40,000. *Lat.* 21° 28' N. *Lon.* 39° 13' E.

**JIMENA-DE-LA-FRONTIERA**, *he-mai'-na fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles E. from Cadiz. It has two parish churches, several chapels, a prison, cemetery, and various schools. *Manf.* Linen, hats, soap, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6000.

**JITOMIR**, or **ZYTOMIR**, *zit'-o-mir*, a town of Russia, and the capital of the government of Volhynia, 670 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg. It is the see of both a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop. *Manf.* Linen and hats; it has also an active trade in silks, woollens, and Hungarian wines. *Pop.* 30,500.—The town

Johannisburg

stands in a **CIRCLE** of the same name, well-wooded and fertile.

**JIZDRA**, *jiz'-dra*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, 80 miles S.W. from Kaluga. *Pop.* 9000.—The **CIRCLE** has an area of 2670 square miles, and a population of 110,000.

**JOACHIMSTHAL**, *yo-a-kim'-stal*, a mining-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Eger, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 30 miles N.E. from Eger. *Pop.* 4500.

**JOANNA**, **JOHANNA**, or **ANJOUAN**, *jo-han'-na*, the largest of the Comoro group of islands, situated off the eastern coast of Africa, in the Mozambique channel. *Ext.* 24 miles long and 18 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and exhibiting a very picturesque appearance, whilst the soil is fertile, and produces rice, millet, and a variety of fruits. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 12° 15' S. *Lon.* 44° 30' E. This island is much frequented by English vessels, which visit the island for the sake of procuring water and provisions. Its **TOWN**, of the same name, is surrounded by a high wall, and is protected by a fort. *Pop.* 2000.

**JOANNINA**. (See **JANINA**.)

**JOAO**, *jo'-a-o*, the prefix to several places in Portugal and Brazil, with populations varying between 2000 and 10,000.

**JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE**, *do preen-se-pai*, a town and district of Brazil, in the province of Ceara. The town is situated on the Jagnaribe, 400 miles N.W. from Pernambuco. The district abounds in copper, iron, and other minerals, and large herds of cattle and horses are reared on its extensive pasture-lands. *Pop.* About 10,000.

**JOBIE**, *jo-be'*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, situated at the entrance of Great Bay, on the N. side of the island of Papua. *Ext.* 90 miles long, with a breadth varying between 12 and 28. *Desc.* Mountainous, and covered with wood. The coast is so high and steep, and so destitute of openings, that there is not a single creek or cove sufficiently large to receive a ship.

**JOCJOCARTA**. (See **DJOKJOKARTA**.)

**JOCOBUL**, *jo-ko-bul'*, a principality of Hindostan, watered by the Jumna and the Sutlej. *Area.* 150 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—It has a town of the same name, in *lat.* 31° 10' N.; *lon.* 77° 35' E.

**JODAR**, *cho'-dar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 24 miles E. from Jaen. It has an old castle, now in ruins. *Manf.* Soap, earthenware, and coarse cloth. *Pop.* 3614.

**JODOIGNE**, *zho'-doin*, a town and parish of Belgium, near the confluence of the St. Jean and Grande Geete, 24 miles S.E. from Brussels. *Manf.* Soap, salt, oil; and there are several breweries and distilleries. It also has a trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 3112.

**JOHANN-GEORGEN-STADT**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 63 miles S.W. from Dresden. *Manf.* Lace, needles, tobacco, and vitriol. *Pop.* 4000.—This place takes its name from John George I., elector of Saxony, who founded it as an asylum for the Protestants, who were expelled from Bohemia by Ferdinand II. in 1654. It is situated in the centre of a district rich in metallic ores.

**JOHANNISBERG**, *yo-han'-nis-bairg*, a town of Nassau, 12 miles W. from Mayence or Mainz. It is famed for producing the best Rhenish wine, called Johannisberg. *Pop.* 834.—The castle of Johannisberg belongs to Prince Metternich.

**JOHANNISBURG**, *yo-han'-nis-boorg*, a town of



## John, St.

E. Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, 70 miles S.W. from Gumbinnen. It stands near Lake Rosch, or Warschau, and is the seat of a law-court and several public offices. *Pop.* About 2100.—The CIRCLE has an area of 829 square miles. It is, for the most part, flat, and the soil is unproductive. *Pop.* 34,000.

JOHN, ST., the name of several parishes of England, with populations varying from 500 to 23,000. The largest is in Northumberland.

JOHN, ST., a village and fort in Canada, on the Richelieu river, 20 miles S.E. from Montreal. The Richelieu river issuing from the N. of Lake Champlain is sometimes called the St. John, Chambly, or Sorel river.

JOHN, ST., a lake of Lower Canada, 120 miles N. from Quebec. It is about 30 miles in length and breadth, and receives several rivers. It abounds with excellent fish.

JOHN, ST., a bay and island on the west coast of the island of Newfoundland.

JOHN, ST., a city and seaport of British N. America, in the province of New Brunswick. It stands on a rocky peninsula at the mouth of the river St. John, and is regularly laid out and well built. The town is defended by two or three batteries and detached forts, and a light-house stands on Partridge Island, at the entrance to the harbour. The principal buildings are of brick, and consist of various places of worship, a marine hospital, barracks, government store-houses, a gaol, and different schools. The harbour is commodious and safe, and never obstructed by ice. On the opposite side of the river, to the S.W. of the city, stands Carleton, a town included within the limits of the municipality, while the small suburb of Portland lies on the N.W. *Imp.* British manufactures and colonial produce. *Exp.* Fish, timber, lime, and furs. *Pop.* About 22,000. *Lat.* 45° 14' N. *Lon.* 66° 3' W. This town was founded by American loyalists, in the last century, and has frequently suffered severely by fire.—Also a large river of North America, which rises near the source of the Connecticut, in the United States, and, after a course of about 400 miles, half of which lies within the limits of N. Brunswick, falls into the Bay of Fundy, in *lat.* 45° 20' N., *lon.* 66° W.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of South Carolina, with a circumference of about 30 miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 32° 42' N. *Lon.* 80° 10' W.

JOHN'S, ST., a town of British N. America, the capital of the island of Newfoundland. It stands on the E. coast, on a bay of the same name, and has a good harbour. Though irregularly built, it contains many good shops and stores, the former constructed for the most part, of stone. The public buildings, exclusive of the cathedral, and numerous churches and chapels, are—a house of assembly, a lunatic asylum, a hospital, a market-house, a custom-house, and various schools. There are also several literary and scientific institutions in the town, and three cemeteries in the immediate neighbourhood. Cod-fish is the principal article exported; in exchange for which it imports British manufactured goods and wares of every description. *Pop.* about 23,000, exclusive of 6000 engaged in the fisheries. *Lat.* 47° 33' N. *Lon.* 52° 43' W.—This town suffered severely from fire in February, 1816, and November, 1817. On the 21st of the same month, another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped

## Joinville

the previous conflagration. It was again visited by fire on the 21st August, 1818, by which great loss was sustained; and the town was almost entirely burnt down for the fifth time in 1846, since which time it has been much improved, the streets having been widened, and the houses, which were formerly built of wood, constructed of more durable materials.

JOHN'S, ST., one of the Virgin Islands, about 36 miles E. from Porto Rico. *Ext.* 12 miles long, by 4 broad. *Pop.* 2600. *Lat.* 18° 7' N. *Lon.* 64° 32' W. This island belongs to Denmark.

JOHN'S, ST., the capital of Antigua, one of the British West India or Leeward Islands. It is a regular and well-built town. *Lat.* 17° 4' N. *Lon.* 62° 4' W.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of East Florida, which spreads into broad bays and lakes, of which Lake George is the chief. *Lat.* 30° 32' N. *Lon.* 81° 42' W.

JOHN'S, ST., a river of Lower Canada, joining the St. Lawrence 30 miles below Montreal. This river is sometimes called the Richelieu, Chambly, or Sorel river, because it runs through the Richelieu district, and has the towns of Chambly and Sorel on its banks.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, a narrow channel of British North America, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland. On its N.W. side it has Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on its S.E. the Gulf of Georgia.

JOHNSTON, a large manufacturing village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles S.W. from Paisley. It contains several churches, chapels for nonconformists, some good schools, a library, news-rooms, and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, and iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 6404.

JOHNSTOWN, *jons'-town*, a district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S. and E. by the St. Lawrence, and on the other sides by the Bathurst, East, and Midland districts. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, and contains large tracts of good land. *Pop.* About 50,000, mostly composed of Scotch and Irish.

JOHNSTOWN, the name of several places in the United States, none of them with a population above 7000.

JOHORE, *jo-hor'*, a town of Malacca, the capital of a district of the same name, 35 miles N.E. from Singapore. It forms the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, but it has now dwindled down to a few miserable huts. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 3° N. *Lon.* 104° E.—Very little is known about the DISTRICT, which has an area of about 68 square miles.

JOIGNY, *zhwoin'-ye*, a walled town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and situated on the river Yonne, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 15 miles N.W. from Auxerre. The streets are steep, winding, and narrow. The chief buildings are a fine old chateau built on a height which commands the town; the cathedral, a gothic structure of the 15th century, with a well-proportioned vaulted roof, a college, two hospitals, and a small theatre. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, vinegar, brandy, and wine. *Pop.* 5971.

JOINVILLE, *zhwoin'-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, situated on the river Marne, 25 miles N. from Chaumont. It is an old town, but is now of little importance. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 3390. The hill above the town was crowned by a castle

## Joliba

which belonged to the Sires de Joinville. It was pulled down in 1790 by the Duke of Orleans, the father of Louis Philippe, king of the French. The Prince de Joinville, one of his sons, takes his title from this town.

**JOLIBA**, *jol'-i-ba*, a river of W. Africa. (See NIGER.)

**JOLSA, ALNOVIA, OR ELTSCH**, *jols'-vâ*, a town of Hungary, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 miles S.W. from Rosenau. It has a fine castle, and some rich iron mines and quarries of white marble in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4000.

**JONKOPING**, *yon-cho'-ping*, the chief town of a district of the same name, in Sweden, province of Smaland, 82 miles N.E. from Gottenburg. It is well built, and has a handsome church, a town-house, governor's residence, theatre, and various schools. *Manf.* Cards and tobacco. *Pop.* 5000. In the neighbourhood are the mineral springs of Lindal and Maredal.—The District has an area of 4275 square miles. It is hilly, but the soil in the valley is fertile. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, potatoes, and flax. It is also rich in wood and minerals, especially iron. *Pop.* 171,011.

**JOODPOOR, JOODPORE, OR MARWAR**, *jood-poor'*, the chief town of a principality of the same name, in Hindostan, 300 miles N.E. from Hyderabad, in Scinde. It is surrounded by rocky heights, and contains a palace belonging to the rajah, which is situated within a fort of great strength. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 26° 18' N. *Lon.* 73° 12' E.—The PRINCIPALITY, which is one of the Rajpoot states, has an area of 35,670 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, and in parts fertile, producing good crops of barley, wheat, millet, opium, and some tobacco. *Pop.* 1,783,000.

**JOONAGHUR, OR JUNAGURH**, *joo-na-gur'*, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 180 miles S.W. from Baroda. It is encompassed by low walls, and surrounded by a thick and almost impenetrable jungle. Its citadel, which is in ruins, is considered a well-planned defensive work, and occupies an elevation on the E. side of the modern city. The streets of the town are narrow and dirty, and the only buildings worthy of notice are the mosques. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 21° 30' N. *Lon.* 70° 31' E.

**JORDAN**, a celebrated river of Judæa, running through the pachalic of Damascus, and forming part of the E. boundary of Palestine. It rises in the Jebel-es-Sheik, the ancient Hermon, which forms part of the chain of the Southern Antilibanus, and passing by Cæsarea Philippi, now called Panias, it forms a small lake, called the Bahr-el-Huleh. Issuing from the S. extremity of this piece of water it traverses the Sea of Tiberias or Lake of Gennesareth, and flows from thence in a winding course to the *Lacus Asphaltites* or Dead Sea. It is a dark-coloured rapid stream, and empties daily into this sea about 6,000,000 tons of water. It is frequently mentioned in the sacred scriptures as being the scene of many remarkable events connected with the Jews.

**JORULLO, XORULLO, OR JORUYO**, *cho-roo'-lo*, a volcano of Mexico, 150 miles S.W. from the city of that name. It is situated on the plain of El Mal Pais, and is about 4115 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 19° 6' N. *Lon.* 100° 30' W.

**JOSE DEL PARRAL, ST.**, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chihuahua, 140 miles S. from Chihuahua. *Pop.* 5000.

**JOSEPH, ST.**, a town of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, lying to the N.W. of

## Juan, San

Monte Video. *Lat.* 34° 22' S. *Lon.* 56° 53' W.

**JOSEPH, ST.**, a river of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, which joins a branch of the Plata.

**JOSEPH, ST., RIVER**, a small river of Lower Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence.—Also, an island of Upper Canada, in the channel between Lakes Huron and Superior.—Also, a LAKE of British N. America, receiving Catlake river, and discharging its waters by the Albany into St. James's Bay. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 15 at its widest part.

**JOSEPH'S, ST.**, a river of the United States, which, after a W. course of 140 miles, enters Lake Michigan. It is navigable as far as Lockport, a distance of 130 miles from its mouth.

**JOSEPH'S BAY, ST.**, a bay on the coast of West Florida, shaped like a horse-shoe. It is formed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and lies immediately to the N.W. of Cape St. Blas.

**JOSSE-ZEN-NOODE, zhoss**, a town and parish of Belgium, about a mile from Brussels, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 8500.

**JOUDPOOR.** (See JOODPOOR.)

**JOUNA, joo'-na**, a river of Russian America, supposed to rise in *lat.* 65° N., and *lon.* 136° W.; which, after a long course to the N.W., enters Behring Strait by two channels. It is navigable for 300 miles from its mouth.

**JOUX, zhoo**, a lake of Switzerland, 18 miles N.W. from Lausanne. It is overlooked by Mont Tendre, which, on its S.E. side, attains an elevation of 5730 feet above the level of the sea. The Château-de-Joux is a fortress in the Jura mountains, 16 miles from the lake. It has been successively the prison of Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Calvini, governor of Rome, and General Dupont. It overhangs the river Doubs at a height of 600 feet.

**JUAN**, the name of numerous places in Spain, none of them with a population above 4000.

**JUAN DEL REY, ST.**, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 77 miles S.W. from Ouro Preto or Villa Rica.—St. Juan is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in Brazil; also of some other islands, bays, and points of land on the coast of South America.

**JUAN DEL RIO, SAN**, a town of Mexico, in the department of Durango, to the west of the Lake of Parras, and 77 miles N.W. from Durango. It has rich mines, and an extensive trade in a kind of brandy called vinomescal.—Another, 60 miles S.E. from La Peubla. *Pop.* 10,000.

**JUAN, ST.**, a river of La Plata, or the Argentine Republic, rising in the Andes, about *lat.* 32° 20' S., and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Lake of Guanacache.—It is the name of various other small rivers of South America.

**JUAN, SAN**, a province of La Plata, with a chief town of the same name. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, yet fertile, and producing corn and grapes in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° W. The capital is 120 miles N. from Mendoza, and has a considerable trade in figs, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* Not known.

**JUAN, SAN**, the chief of a group of islands situated in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of Georgia, and lying between Vancouver's Island and the continent of N. America. It was decided by the treaty of 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, that the boundary-line should pass through the waters separating Vancouver's



## Juan-Fernandez

Island from the continent; and that this boundary should coincide with an imaginary line running through the middle of the channel to the Pacific Ocean. It happens, however, that there are several channels leading from the Gulf of Georgia into the Pacific which are formed by the San Juan group of islands, and the governments of the two countries were unable to agree as to which of these channels was intended to be indicated by the treaty in question. In 1859 and 1860, General Harney thought fit to occupy the island with some troops under his command, but he was recalled in both instances, and the troops withdrawn by order of the American government. The line of demarcation between British and American territory now passes through Vancouver Strait to the E. of the San Juan group.

JUAN-FERNANDEZ, an island of the S. Pacific, 420 miles W. from Valparaiso in Chili, to which it belongs. This is the island of Robinson Crusoe, or rather Alexander Selkirk, whom Defoe immortalized under the former name. The following description is taken from the log-book of Captain Pendleton, who paid a visit to the island in 1859, in the ship *Golden Rocket*. "The island is about 25 miles long, by about 4 in breadth. The land is very high, rising in rugged, precipitous peaks—one of them, called Yunkque, being 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally overhung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of 6 or 8 feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches, and cherries abound in their season. The *Golden Rocket* was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys and hill-sides were full of trees loaded down with delicious fruit. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the side of the hill facing the harbour, about 30 feet in length, 25 in width, and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but 14, and formerly a penal colony, numbering 500, was located here, the caves above mentioned being used by them; but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the mainland. The *Golden Rocket* anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Selkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach the Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is 20 fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and, in some places, so bold is the shore, that a boat, tied by her painter, and drifting to the limits, would be in 75 fathoms. An immense number of goats run wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on every coast. The water is obtained from a number of never-failing rivulets trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains." *Lat.* 33° 45' S. *Lon.* 79° 2' W.—This island was formerly a favourite resort of the buccaners in their expeditions against the American possessions. In 1741 Lord Anson repaired his ships here; and, in 1749, the Spaniards formed a settlement on the island, but subsequently abandoned it.

JUBBULPOOR, *jub-ul-poor*, a town of Hindostan, situated near the right bank of the river Nerbudda, in the province of Nagpoor, 148 miles N.E. from Nagpoor. *Manf.* Carpets and tents. *Pop.* Not known.

JUDÆA. (See PALESTINE.)

JUDENBERG, *yoo-den-bairg*, a town and capital of a circle of Austria, in the Tyrol, 40 miles N.W.

## Jumieges

from Gratz. In its neighbourhood is the palace of the prince of Liechtenstein. *Pop.* 1700.—An armistice with Napoleon I. was signed here in 1797. The CIRCLE has an area of 2280 square miles, and a population of 102,000.

JUG, or JOUG, *jug*, a river of European Russia, which rises in the S. of the government of Vollogda, and, uniting with the Suchona near Usting-veliki, forms the Upper Dwina, which flows into the White Sea at Archangel.

JUGGERNAUT, *jug-ger-nawt*, from the Sanscrit *Jugganat'ha*, "Lord of the Universe;" also called Pooree, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and the province of Orissa, 260 miles S.W. from Calcutta. The main street entirely consists of religious edifices, and at the south end stands the great temple of Juggernaut, to which pilgrims from every part of India flock in vast numbers throughout the year, but particularly at the great festival of the idol in March. Upwards of a million devotees are said to arrive annually. The temple, an immense structure of coarse red granite, was erected for the worship of Vishnu, the chief Hindoo god, in 1198, and was called Juggernaut, that being one of the names of the deity. For many miles round the temple, the whitening bones of the pilgrims are to be seen lying on the spot where the devotees have dropped and perished of want, disease, or fatigue. This circumstance has probably been the origin of a story, by no means well authenticated, which said that large numbers of the pilgrims sought death by flinging themselves beneath the wheels of Juggernaut's car. This car, upon which a rude carving of the idol is seated, is drawn forth annually from the temple by the devotees, and placed in a sacred grove near the building, where the pilgrims adore it. *Lat.* 19° 49' N. *Lon.* 85° 54' E. *Pop.* 29,705.

JUJUI, *hoo'-hoee*, a city of La Plata, 40 miles N.E. from Salta. There are several rich mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* 4000.—Also a river of the same name, which rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and, after a course of about 300 miles, enters the Vermejo, in *lat.* 24° 50' S.

JULICH, *yoo'-leesh*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. from Aix-la-Chapelle, situated at the confluence of the Raër and Ellbach. It is the capital of a circle, and has two churches, a court of law, and several public offices. *Manf.* Leather, soap, and vinegar. *Pop.* 2890.—The CIRCLE is flat, but so fertile as to have received the name of Kornkammer, or granary. *Area.* 126 square miles. *Pop.* 39,000. This town was the capital of the old duchy of Juliers.

JULUNDER, or JULINDER, *ju-lin'-der*, a town in the Punjab, 73 miles S.E. from Lahore. It is surrounded by a large number of fine mausoleums. *Pop.* 40,000. The JULUNDER DOAB a rich plain between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, was ceded to the British in 1846, at the close of the Sikh war.

JUMBOOSER, *jum-boo-seer'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 30 miles S.W. from Baroda. *Pop.* 10,500.

JUMETZ, *zhoo'-maitz*, a town and parish of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 3 miles N. from Charleroi. *Manf.* Leather, glass, beer, spirits. It has some large coal-mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8000.

JUMIEGES, *zhoo'-me-d-zhai*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Seine 11 miles W. from Rouen. It is chiefly celebrated for the remains of the



## Jumilla

magnificent abbey of Jumiéges, the nave of which and some fine towers are still standing. *Pop.* 1602.

**JUMILLA**, *hoo-meel'-ya* a town of Spain, in Murcia, 63 miles N. from Carthagena. The streets are straight and wide, and on an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle. It has two churches, in one of which are said to be some fine frescoes and paintings by Rubens. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, soap, firearms and pottery. *Pop.* 7362.

**JUMNA**, or **YUMNA**, *jum'-na*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Himalaya mountains, at Jumnoutri, 11,200 feet above the level of the sea. It enters the province of Delhi, and after passing the cities of Delhi and Agra and other towns in its course, which is between 700 and 800 miles in length, it falls into the Ganges at Allahabad.

**JUMNOUTRI**, *jum-noo'-tre*, a place of pilgrimage at the source of the Jumna, Hindostan. The name of the place refers more particularly to the spot where the devotees bathe. *Lat.* 31° N. *Lon.* 78° 40' E. The mountain Jumnoutri attains a height of 25,500 feet above the sea-level.

**JUNGFRAU**, *yoong'-frou*, a lofty mountain of Switzerland, about 6 miles S.E. from Lauterbrunnen in the canton of Bern, 13,671 feet above the level of the sea. In 1804 it was first ascended by the brothers Meyer of Aarau, and again by them in 1812. In 1828 it was scaled by six peasants; and, in 1841, by Professor Edward Forbes, of Edinburgh, and Agassiz, of Neuchâtel. It ranks as the eighth in height of the mountains of Europe.

**JUNJEN**, *St.*, *zhoo'-ne-ä*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, 20 miles N.W. from Limoges. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, gloves, earthenware, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 6795.

**JUNKSEYLON**, or **SALANGA**, *junk'-se-lon'*, an island at the S.E. extremity of the Bay of Bengal, lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Papra Strait. *Ext.* 25 miles long by about 10 broad. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile, and well adapted for producing coffee and indigo. Numerous herds of buffaloes, hogs, and deer, are found on the island. *Pop.* about 5000, consisting of a mixture of Malays, Chinese, Siamese, and Birmans. *Lat.* 8° N. *Lon.* 98° 30' E.

**JURA**, *joo'-ra*, a European mountain-chain, belonging to the system of the Alps, commencing near Geneva, and extending N. along the frontier of France and Switzerland, separating the departments of the Ain, the Jura, and the Doubs, in the former country, from the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern, in the latter; its highest peaks are Mont Reculet, Mont Poupet, La Dôle, Colombier, and Mont Tendre. All these are between 5500 and 6000 feet high. *Ext.* About 220 miles long, with a breadth of about 62 miles at its broadest part. Many of its sides are covered with woods, in which are numerous wolves and a few brown bears.

**JURA**, a department in the E. of France, comprising the S.E. part of Franche Comté, and bounded by Switzerland on the W., and by the French territory in every other direction. *Area.* 1928 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered in the E. by the principal chain of the Jura, but intersected by many beautiful and fertile valleys. It is divided into four arron-

## Jutland

dissements named after their chief towns Lonsle-Saulnier, Poligny, St. Claude, Dôle. Lonsle-Saulnier is the chief town of the department.

*Pro.* The usual grain crops and the grape; but the grazing lands being both rich and extensive, vast numbers of cattle are reared, and the produce of the dairy forms a principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, salt, marble, and alabaster. *Manf.* Cutlery, woollens, linens, leather, clocks, watches, and articles of wood and ivory, with mineral waters. *Pop.* 298,053. *Lat.* between 46° 26' and 47° 20' N. *Lon.* between 5° 17' and 6° 11' E.

**JURA**, a river rising near Ratova, in the Russian government of Wilna, and, after a course of 75 miles, falling into the Niemen, above Tilsit.

**JURA**, one of the Hebrides, or W. islands of Scotland, situated to the N.E. of the island of Islay, and opposite to the district of Knapdale, in Argyshire, to which county it is annexed. *Ext.* 27 miles long, with a mean breadth of 7. *Desc.* It is the most rugged of the W. isles, being chiefly composed of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, bare of vegetation and incapable of cultivation. The mountainous ridges terminate in four similar peaked mountains, called the Paps of Jura, the highest of which attains an elevation of 2700 feet. All the inhabitants live on the E. side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level. *Pro.* The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is the seaweed which is cast ashore. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the E. coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishermen. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. *Pop.* 844. *Lat.* 56° 2' N. *Lon.* 5° 51' W.

**JURIEV POLSKOI**, *joo'-re-ev pols'-koi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir and the capital of a circle of the same name, 40 miles N.W. from Vladimir. *Pop.* 1800.—The **CIRCLE** produces hemp and flax, and has a population of 85,000.

**JURIEV POVOLSKOI**, *ju'-ri-ef po-vols'-koi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, and the capital of a circle of the same name, 90 miles S.E. from Kostroma. *Pop.* 2500.—The **CIRCLE** is fertile and well cultivated, with a population of 110,000.

**JUST**, *St.*, *just*, a village and parish of England, in Cornwall, near the Land's End. The village is about a mile from Cape Cornwall, and consists principally of the cottages of miners engaged in tin and copper-mines in the parish. *Pop.* of the parish, about 9290.

**JUST**, *St.*, *yoost*, a monastery in Estremadura, to which Charles V. of Spain retired after abdicating the crown in favour of his son Philip.

**JUTEBOCK**, *joo'-ter-bok*, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the Rohrbach, 29 miles from Potsdam. It is the capital of a circle of the same name. *Manf.* Woollen, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000. The **CIRCLE** has an area of 530 square miles, and a population of 45,000.

**JUTES**, *juits*, an ancient people of Germany, who belonged to the Gothic race, and gave a name to Jutland.

**JUTLAND**, *jut'-land*, a province of Denmark, which formerly comprised the whole peninsula, forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name of Jutland is now confined to the N. half of the peninsula, which is called the province of N. Jutland. The S. half is better known by the name of Schleswig, and will be

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Jynteah

found described under that heading. Jutland is inclosed on all its sides, except the S., by the sea. On that side it is bounded by Schleswig. *Area*. 9791 square miles. *Coastline*. Estimated at 523 miles. *Desc*. The E. coast, particularly from Aarhuus towards the S., presents a succession of fertile elevations; whilst the W. coast faces the German Ocean for more than 240 miles, and presents, almost without interruption, a long line of sand-banks and reefs. On this side there is hardly a single harbour or navigable creek. On the N. coast there is an immense range of sand banks, which often rise nearly as high as the surface of the water, and, with the numerous currents render the navigation extremely hazardous. The fertility of the soil varies in different parts of the country; in some places the pasture lands are excellent; but they are bordered by a chain of small hills of moving sand, which does infinite mischief. The southern division of the W. coast, particularly below Ribe or Rypen, consists of alluvial soil, deposited by the ocean, which is extremely rich and productive, but marshy and unhealthy. Dykes are necessary, as in Holland, to prevent the inroads of the sea. *Rivers*. Few in number, and small, the lack of rivers is, however, amply compensated by a number of bays, or inlets of the sea, which run up a great way into the country. *Zoology*. Game is abundant; and a few boars are still found in the forests. *Climate*. Similar to that of the north of England. *Pro*. Rye is the kind of corn most generally cultivated. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also grown, and the grazing lands are rich and extensive. Potatoes are cultivated to some extent, but, in general, the state of agriculture is very backward. *Exp*. The principal are rye, oats, cattle, stockings, woollen goods, and earthenware. *Language*. The bulk of the inhabitants speak Danish, but very incorrectly. The gentry speak German, and many understand English and French. *Rel*. The inhabitants are for the most part Lutheran Protestants. *Pop*. 703,813. *Lat*. between 55° 23' and 57° 44' 52" N. *Lon*. between 8° 7' and 10° 48' E.

**JYNTEAH**, *jín'te-a*, a district of Hindostan, lying to the S. of Assam, and having the Cossya states on the W., and Northern Cachar on the E. It is about 75 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The soil is fertile, and well watered. *Pop*. Not known. *Lat*. between 25° and 26° N. *Lon*. between 92° and 92° 45' E.

**JYNTEAHPOOR**, *jín'te-a-poor*, a small district of Hindostan, lying between Jynteah on the N., and Silhet on the S. It is about 50 miles long and 20 broad. Its chief town is of the same name. *Pop*. Not known. *Lat*. 25° 9' N. *Lon*. 92° 8' E.

**JYPOOR**, or **JYEPOOR**. (See **JEYPOOR**.)

## K

**KAADEN**, *ka'-den*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Eger, 45 miles N.E. from Eger. *Manf*. Hosiery and woollen goods. It has a trade in corn and coal. *Pop*. 3750.

**KAARTA**, *kar'-ta*, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa, lying to the W. of Bambarra. *Desc*. Mountainous, but well cultivated. *Pop*. Not known, but said to be considerable.

**KABRUANG**, *ku-broo-ang'*, an island of the Malay archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. It lies between Gilolo and Mindanas, one

## Kalamazoo

of the Philippine Islands. *Pop*. Not known. *Lat*. 3° 50' N. *Lon*. 126° 30' E.

**KABUL**, or **KAUBUL**. (See **CABUL**.)

**KABYLES**, *ka-biles'*, an aboriginal African people, inhabiting the mountains of the Atlas. They are an independent race, who mainly exist by plundering the people of the plains. They are divided into numerous tribes, each of which has its distinctive name, with the prefix Beni before it, as the Beni-Sala. They are not to be confounded with Arabs, Moors, or Turks.

**KACHEO**. (See **CACHEO**.)

**KADOM**, *ka'-dom*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, about 170 miles S.E. from Moscow. *Pop*. 6000.

**KAFFA**, *CAFFA*, or **FEODOSIA**. (See **CAFFA**.)

**KAFFIRISTAN**. (See **CAFRISTAN**.)

**KAFFRARIA**, a territory of Southern Africa. (See **CAFFRARIA**.)

**KAHIRA**. (See **CAIRO**.)

**KAHLA**, *ku'-la*, a town of Germany, in Saxo Altenburg, on the Saale, 8 miles S. from Jena. *Pop*. 2500.

**KAIFA**. (See **CAIFA**.)

**KAIBA**, *ka'i-ra*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, situated on a feeder of the Sabremuttee, 50 miles N.W. from Baroda. It is the capital of a district, and has a court-house, a prison, and a Jain temple. *Pop*. Not known. The District has an area of 1870 square miles, and a population of 581,000. *Lat*. between 22° 12' and 23° 33' N. *Lon*. between 72° 30' and 73° 27' E.

**KAIRWAN**, or **KAIROAN**, *kar'-wan*, a city of Northern Africa, 80 miles S.E. from Tunis. The great mosque here is considered to be the most magnificent and the most sacred in Barbary. *Manf*. Morocco leather, boots, and slippers. *Pop*. Estimated at 40,000. In the 9th century this was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. It still possesses numerous remains of antiquity.

**KAISARIEH**, *ki-sa-re'-ai*, a city of Asia Minor, situated in the pachalic of Karamania, 88 miles N.E. from Konieh. Its external appearance is mean, but it is resorted to by merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come to purchase cotton, which is cultivated here in great quantities. *Pop*. about 8000, composed of Turks, Armenians, and Greeks. This town, under the name of Mazaca, was the capital of Cappadocia, but when this district was annexed to the Roman empire its name was changed to Cæsarea.

**KAISERSLAUTERN**, *ki'-ser-slow'-tern*, a fortified town of the palatinate of the Rhine, which belongs to Bavaria, 33 miles N.W. from Spire. It is the chief town of a district of the same name, and was the scene of much hard fighting between the French and Germans, in 1792 and 1793. *Pop*. 12,029.

**KALAFAT**, *ka-la-fat*, a town of Wallachia, situated on the left bank of the Danube, nearly opposite Widdin. *Pop*. 10,000. The battle of Citate was fought near Kalafat, on the 6th of January, 1854, and three following days, between the Turks under Omar Pacha, and the Russians under Gortschakoff.

**KALAH**, *ka'-la*, "a castle," a word added as a prefix to the names of numerous fortresses and villages in W. Asia.

**KALAMAZOO**, *kal-a-ma-zoo'*, a river of the United States, in Michigan, which falls into Lake Michigan, 40 miles from the mouth of the river St. Joseph, after a course of 200 miles.



Kalbe

**KALBE**, *kal'-be*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 16 miles S. from Magdeburg. It is the capital of a circle of the same name. *Manf.* Hosiery and woollens. *Pop.* 6000.

**KALE**, *kail*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.

**KALENBERG**, *ka'-len-bairg*, a principality of Hanover, forming part of the province of Hanover. The capital of that kingdom is situated within its limits. *Area.* 1050 square miles. *Pop.* 1,950,000.

**KALISCH**, or **KALICE**, *ka'-lish*, a town of Poland, belonging to Russia, and situated on the frontier of the Prussian territory, 65 miles N.E. from Breslau. It is inclosed by walls, and entered by several gates. Its principal public buildings are a citadel, judicial court-house, a cathedral, a theatre, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 12,585. The Swedes were defeated by the Poles in its vicinity in 1706.

**KALKAS**, *kal'-kas*, a Tartar nation of the Mongol race, which occupies extensive tracts of land lying to the N. and W. of China.

**KALLO**, **GREAT**, *kal'-lo*, a market-town of Hungary, 22 miles N.E. from Debreczin. It has a Greek church and a Protestant church. *Manf.* Potash. *Pop.* 5500.

**KALLUNDBORG**, *kal'-loond-borg*, a seaport of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Zealand, 60 miles W. from Copenhagen. It has a good harbour and an active trade in cattle and corn. *Pop.* 2500.

**KALMAR**. (See CALMAR.)

**KALMUCS**. (See CALMUCKS.)

**KALOCSA**, or **COLOCSA**, *ka-lok'-sa*, a town of Hungary, 70 miles S. from Pesth. It is a steampacket-station on the Danube, and is the see of an archbishop. *Pop.* 6500.

**KALUGA**, *ka-loo'-ga*, a government of European Russia, bounded by the provinces of Moscow, Smolensk, Tula, and Orel. *Area.* 12,135 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, and covered with forests. The soil is sandy, but produces rye, wheat, oats, barley, lint, and hemp. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, hardware, cutlery, leather, soap, beet-root sugar, sailcloth and spirits. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.

**KALUGA**, the capital of the above government, stands on the Oka, 95 miles S.W. from Moscow. It is the see of a bishop, and has a seminary for the children of poor nobles. *Manf.* Cotton goods, cloth, muskets, paper, soap, vitriol, oil, and earthenware. It has, besides, numerous sugar-refineries and tan-yards. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* 54° 30' N. *Lon.* 36° 5' E.

**KALWARY**, *kal'-war-e*, a well-built town of Poland, in the province of Augustowo, 82 miles S.W. from Wilna. *Manf.* Chiefly leather. *Pop.* 7500. *Lat.* 54° 26' N. *Lon.* 23° 14' E.

**KAMA**, *ka'-ma*, a river of European Russia, the principal tributary of the Volga, which rises in the government of Viatka, near Glazov, and, after an estimated course of 1400 miles, joins the Volga 40 miles from Kasan. It is navigable for barges from the Volga to Perm, and is traversed by steam-vessels.

**KAMENITZ**, *ka'-me-nitz*, numerous towns and villages of the Austrian empire, none of them having a population above 4000.

**KAMINIETZ**, *ka'-min-yet-z*, a town of Russian Poland, situated on the river Smotrizza, a feeder of the Dniester, and the capital of the government of Podolia, 235 miles N.W. from Odessa. Its principal building is the cathedral of St.

Kamtschatka

Peter and St. Paul. It has, besides, a Russian theological seminary, and several other public schools. *Pop.* 18,017. The fortifications of this place were razed in 1812, but have since been rebuilt.

**KAMISHIN**, *ka'-mi-shin*, a town of Russia, on the Volga, 105 miles S.W. from Saratov. It is inclosed by walls, and has a trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 7500. This town was founded by Peter the Great.

**KAMPEN**, *kam'-pen*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Overijssel, and situated on the Yssel, 8 miles N.W. from Zwolle. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, ropes, tiles, bricks, and coarse earthenware. *Pop.* 9000.

**KAMTCHATKA**, *kamt'-chat'-ka*, a peninsula on the N.E. of Asia, which forms a province of Siberia, or Russia in Asia, and is included in the general government of eastern Siberia. It is bounded on the E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka, on the W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the S. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the country of the Tchukchis. *Ext.* 880 miles long, with a breadth of 280 at its widest parts. *Area.* Estimated at 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a range of lofty mountains, which stretches along the whole length of the peninsula. Several of these are volcanoes; but the most remarkable is one that is situated near Nijni Kamtschatsk, which is very active, two years seldom passing without a violent eruption from its crater. The culminating point of the entire range of the peninsula is Kliotchewskaja, which attains an elevation of 15,825 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Kamtschatka, with its principal tributary the Jelowka. *Lakes.* Kurile, which is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is near the S. extremity of the peninsula. *Zoology.* A great variety of animals, which produce the richest and most valuable furs. The sable is more plentiful here than in Siberia, though its fur is not quite so beautiful. There are several varieties of the Arctic fox, or fire-fox of Kamtschatka. The other animals are the beaver, the hare, the marmot, the argali, or wild sheep, and the bear, which is the only formidable wild animal in the country. Game is abundant, particularly woodcocks, snipes, grouse, wild geese, and ducks; the eggs of the ducks and geese are collected by the natives, and preserved in the fat of fish. The coasts and rivers swarm with fish, on which the Kamtschadales chiefly subsist. The salmon, herrings, and different kinds of shell-fish taken on the coast are remarkable for their excellence. *Pro.* The only vegetable productions are stunted birch trees, dwarf pines, the cedar, and the larch. Shrubs are more plentiful; such as the mountain ash, wild rose, and raspberry; there is also a variety of berries. Rye, barley, and a few pot-herbs are cultivated in the interior, where the valleys and lowlands are protected by the mountains, and the climate is consequently milder. *Minerals.* Iron and sulphur, the latter existing in great abundance. *Commerce.* The trade of Russia with Kamtschatka is carried on from Irkutsk by the difficult and tedious route of Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually with supplies of grain and sugar. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of Russian and foreign manufacture; as ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, caps, shoes, boots, and, in general, all articles of European consumption,



## Kandahar

but in small quantities, and bearing a very high price. The only exports are furs, whale oil, fish and eggs. The goods are carried from one place to another on sledges drawn by dogs. *Inhabitants.* The Kamtchadales are, in general, below the common height, with broad shoulders and large heads. The face, and particularly the nose, is long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, and they have scarcely any beard. Their legs are short, yet they walk much, and with rapidity. They are, like all savages, indolent, and addicted to coarse sensuality. Their principal food is fish, which they devour with avidity, and without the least regard to cleanliness or delicacy. *Pop.* Estimated at 6000, of whom about one-fourth are Russian settlers. *Lat.* between 51° and 59° 55' N. *Lon.* between 155° 40' and 164° 20' E. In 1706, all Kamtchatka was surveyed and occupied by the Russians. The sway which they have established is exceedingly mild; notwithstanding which, the Kamtchadales, like all savage nations coming in contact with civilized, have suffered deeply from the connexion, and the introduction of ardent spirits among them. The country, since 1783, has been divided into four districts: 1. Bolcheretsk; 2. Tiguilok; 3. Nijni Kamtchatsk; 4. Verschnei Kamtchatsk. The chief town is Petropaulowski, situated on the S.E. coast.

KANDAHAR. (See CANDAHAR.)

KANDY. (See CANDY.)

KANE, *kain*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area.* 540 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000.

KANGAROO ISLAND, *kān'-ga-roo*, an island on the S. coast of Australia, at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Vincent, discovered by Captain Flinders in 1805. *Area.* estimated at about 1900 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and covered with a thick short brushwood. It has no native inhabitants. *Lat.* 35° 43' S. *Lon.* of Kangaroo Head, 137° 59' E.

KAN-KIANG, *kān'-ke-āng*, a river of China, forming a part of its internal system of navigation. It traverses the province of Kiang-si, and, after a course of 350 miles, joins the Yang-tze-kiang.

KANO, *ka'-no*, a town of Central Africa, the capital of the states of Houssa. *Manf.* Chiefly cloth and leather; and an extensive trade in various articles is carried on. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 8° 40' E.

KANSAS, *kān'-sas*, a large river of the United States, formed by the union of the Republican Fork, Smoky Hill Fork, and other streams which rise in the vast plains between the Arkansas and the Platte. After a course, generally towards the E., of about 1500 miles, reckoning from Kansas Lake, the source of the Republican Fork, it falls into the Missouri, about 40 miles below Lecompton, in *lat.* 38° 31' N.; *lon.* 94° 40' W.

KANSAS, one of the United States of North America. It originally formed part of the Nebraska district, but it was made a separate territory in 1854, and erected into a state in 1861. It is separated from the Nebraska territory by the 40th parallel of N. *lat.*, and is bounded by the Indian territory on the S., Iowa and Missouri on the E., and W. by the Rocky Mountains. *Desc.* Barren in the centre, but flat and fertile in the southern and eastern parts. The river-bottoms are composed of rich alluvial land, while the prairie land is also productive, and but thinly wooded. *Rivers.* The Kansas and Arkansas with their tributaries. *Ext.* 700

## Karoo

miles in length, from E. to W.; and 210 in breadth, from N. to S. *Area.* 114,800 square miles. The capital of the state is Lecompton, on the Kansas river. *Pop.* 107,206.

KAN-SI, *kān'-see*, the most N.W. province of China, inclosed by the provinces Shen-si, Setchu-an, and Mongolia. *Desc.* Mountainous; producing gold, musk, silk, and tobacco. *Pop.* estimated at 16,000,000. *Lat.* between 32° 30' and 40° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 108° E.

KARA-HISSAR. (See AFOM-KARA-HISSAR.)

KARAK, *ka'-rak*, an island in the Persian Gulf. It is of coral formation, and is about 15 miles in circumference. *Pop.* about 1000 Arabs. *Lat.* 29° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 13' E.—During the war between England and Persia, in 1857, it was seized by the British.

KARAMAN, *kar'-a-man*, a city of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Karamania, 30 miles S.E. from Konieh. It covers, with its squares and gardens, a large area; but the houses are mean. An active trade is carried on with Kaisarieh, Smyrna, and Tarsus. *Manf.* Chiefly blue cotton cloth, worn by the lower classes. *Pop.* 7000.

KARAMANIA. (See CARAMANIA.)

KARA-SU, *ka'-ra-soo*, a considerable river of European Turkey, which rises in Macedonia, and, after a course of 130 miles, chiefly through Roumelia, falls into the Ægean Sea opposite Thaso.—The name of several streams in Asia Minor.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, a Tartar town of S. Russia, in the Crimea, 24 miles N.E. from Simferopol. It has a fortified khan near its centre, and many minarets. *Manf.* Morocco leather, candles, and soap. *Pop.* 15,000.

KARDSZAG, *kar'-zag*, a scattered town of Hungary, 35 miles S.W. from Debreczin. It is noted for its melons and land tortoises, which abound in the environs. *Pop.* 12,000.

KAREAL, *ka-re-al*, a rajahship of India, in the presidency of Bengal, with a chief town of the same name. *Area.* 1510 square miles. *Pop.* 68,000. *Lat.* 20° 20' N. *Lon.* 82° 40' E.

KARGOPOL, *kar'-go-pol*, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Onega, 195 miles N.E. from Olonetz. *Pop.* 2500.

KARICAL, or KARIKAL, *kar'-i-kal*, a town of the S. of India, in the district of Tanjore, 9 miles S. from Tranquebar. There are some extensive salt-works in its vicinity. *Manf.* Calicoes and chintzes. *Pop.* 10,000.—This town was ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1759. Its District has an area of 23 square miles, and a population of 50,000.

KARLEE. (See CARLEE.)

KARLO. (See CARLO.)

KARLOWITZ. (See CARLOWITZ.)

KARLSBAD. (See CARLSBAD.)

KARLSBURG. (See CARLSBURG.)

KARLSRONA. (See CARLSRONA.)

KARLSRUHE. (See CARLSRUHE.)

KARLSTAD. (See CARLSTAD.)

KARLSTADT. (See CARLSTADT.)

KARNTHEN. (See CARINTHIA.)

KARPFEN, KORPONA, or KRUPINA, *karp'-fen*, a mining-town of Hungary, in the county of Sohl, 58 miles N. from Pesth. *Pop.* 4000.

KARROO, *kar'-roo*, the name given to the extensive and elevated table-lands that lie between the mountain ranges of Cape Colony, S. Africa. For the greater part of the year they have the appearance of barren deserts, but after the rainy season they are covered with a rich vegetation, which supplies provender to numerous

## Kars

herds. The principal of these plains are the Great Karroo, which lies N. of the Zwartberg and the Roggeveld Karroo, situated to the W. of the Great Karroo.

**KARS**, *kar's*, a city of Turkish Armenia, on the Arpa, 106 miles N.E. from Erzeroum, the chief town of a pachalic of the same name. It has several mosques, and Armenian churches and convents. *Pop.* 12,000. In the war of 1854, between Turkey and Russia, this place was gallantly held for the Turks by the English general Sir William Fenwick Williams and a handful of Turkish troops.

**KARSUN**, *kar'-soon*, a town of Russia, 65 miles W. from Simbirsk. It was formerly fortified, but it is now unprotected by any defensive works. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4500.

**KASAN**, *ka-zan'*, an extensive province or government of European Russia, which is surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Novgorod, and Simbirsk. *Area.* 23,870 square miles. *Desc.* Flat in general, and to a great extent, covered with forests. *Rivers.* The Volga, the Kama, the Verluga, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes. *Pro.* Rye, wheat, hemp, and lint. *Minerals.* Copper, gypsum, lime, and potter's clay. *Pop.* 1,543,444. *Lat.* between 54° and 57° N. *Lon.* between 46° 20' and 49° 40' E. The kingdom, or Tartar Khanat of Kasan, was founded about the middle of the 15th century, but did not exist much beyond one hundred years. It consisted of the present governments of Kasan, Perm, Simbirsk, Pensa, and Viatka.

**KASAN**, a fortified city of Russia, on the Kasanka, situated about 4 miles above its junction with the Volga, and 177 miles S.E. from Nijni Novgorod. It consists of three parts: the Kremlin, an antique Tartar fortress; the town proper, sometimes called the middle town; and the surrounding villages or suburbs, called the lower town. The Kremlin is built of stone, and contains the residences of the governor and the archbishop of Kasan, the cathedral, barracks, prison, and government offices. There is a fine bazaar in the middle town, called the *Gostinnoi-Deor*. The suburbs contain a number of well-built houses, the residences of the principal merchants and inhabitants of the town. The town also contains about 40 Greek churches, several places of worship for Tartars, a small university, a military school, arsenal, and powder-manufactory belonging to the Russian government. The university was founded in 1803. It has also several other schools. *Manf.* Soap, woollen and cotton fabrics, lace, earthenware, and leather. Being in a manner the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg, the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade. At a little distance from Kasan is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation-school, magazines, and a dockyard, where trading-vessels are constructed and sent down the Volga to the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* 53,129. This place suffered severely from fire in 1774, 1815, and 1842, when more than half of the city was destroyed.

**KASBIN**. (See **CASBIN**.)

**KASCHAU**, *ka-shou'*, a royal free city of Hungary, situated on the Hernad, 126 miles N.E. from Pesth. It is encompassed by hills covered with vines, and forms a kind of provincial capital, to which the wealthier classes resort in

## Kedu

the winter season. Its public buildings are a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, arsenal, barracks, a royal academy, a collegiate episcopal seminary, and a school for nobles. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 48° 37' N. *Lon.* 21° 17' E.

**KASHAN**. (See **CASHAN**.)

**KASHIN**, *ka-shin'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Kaschinka, 107 miles N. from Moscow. *Manf.* Chiefly leather. *Pop.* about 4000.

**KASHMIR**. (See **CASHMERE**.)

**KASIMOV**, *kas'-i-mov*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Riazan, situated on the Oka, 66 miles N.E. from Riazan. It has a considerable fur trade. *Pop.* 7200.

**KASMARK**, or **KAISERSMARK**, *kas'-mark*, a town of Hungary, on the Poprad, 50 miles N.W. from Kaschau. *Manf.* Principally linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4300.

**KASTAMOUNI**. (See **COSTAMOUNI**.)

**KASTRI**. (See **CASTRI**.)

**KATRINE**, *kät'-rin*, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 5 miles E. from Loch Lomond, and 10 W. from Callander. *Ect.* 10 miles long, by 2 broad. It forms a portion of the scenery of Sir W. Scott's poem of "The Lady of the Lake." In October, 1859, Queen Victoria formally opened the works by which the waters of this beautiful lake are made available for the supply of the city of Glasgow.

**KATTEGAT**. (See **CATTEGAT**.)

**KATTYWAR**. (See **CATTYWAR**.)

**KATZBACH**, *kats'-bak*, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises at Ketschdorf, and, after a course of 35 miles, joins the Oder, 30 miles from Breslau.

**KAUFBEUREN**, *kouf'-boi'-ren*, a town of Suabia, on the Wertach, 35 miles S.W. from Augsburg. *Manf.* Cotton and linen. *Pop.* 4200.

**KAUFFUNGEN**, *kouf'-foong-en*, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse, 5 miles E. from Cassel. *Manf.* Paper and alum. *Pop.* 1500.

**KAVALA**, or **CAVALLO**, *ka-va'-la*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, on the *Egean Sea*, opposite the island of Thaso. It has a trade in cotton and tobacco. *Pop.* 4000. This is the birthplace of Mehemet Ali, formerly pasha of Egypt.

**KAZAU**. (See **KASAU**.)

**KAZBEK**, a mountain of Asia. (See **CAUCASUS**.)

**KAZEROON**, *kaz-e-roon'*, a town of Farsistan or Fars, in Persia, 55 miles W. from Shiraz. The inhabitants carry on a trade with Shiraz and the coast. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* estimated at 5000. *Lat.* 29° 37' N. *Lon.* 51° 35' E.—Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

**KECHO**. (See **CACHAO**.)

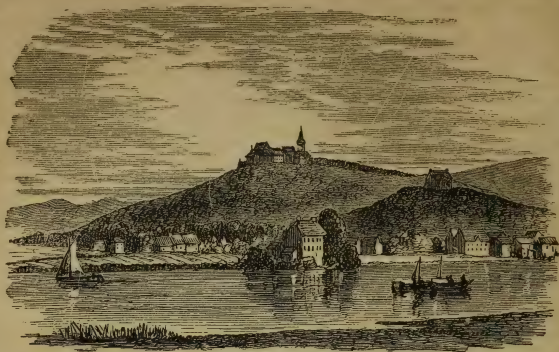
**KEDIRI**, *ked'-e-re*, a fertile province of Java, with a chief town of the same name, about 60 miles S.W. from Sourabaya. The town stands on the river Kediri, which runs through the province. *Pop.* of town, 6500; of province, 415,000.

**KEDRON**, *ke'-dron*, a brook of Palestine, proceeding from the valley of Jehoshaphat. It only flows after the rains.

**KEDU**, or **KEDOR**, *ked'-oo*, a Dutch province of the island of Java, lying to the S.W. of the province of Samarang. *Pop.* 320,000. The famous temple of Boro Buddor stands in the vale of Kedu, amid the ruins of Majapahit, once the capital of Java.







JOHANNISBERG.



KENILWORTH.



KARS.

## Keeling

**KEELING, or COCOS ISLANDS.** (*See* COCO and COCOS ISLANDS.)

**KEEL, *keil*,** a town of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It is of great importance in a military sense, and was fortified by the French engineer Vauban in the year 1688. *Pop.* 1400. This place has often been besieged and taken. It was obstinately defended against the Austrians, who took it 1797. It was taken by the French next year, who retained it till 1814. It is a station on the Baden and Basle Railway.

**KEIGHLEY, or KEITHLEY, *keeth'-le*,** a parish and market-town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near a branch of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge, 8 miles N.W. from Bradford. The church is a spacious and handsome building; and the town contains a mechanics' institute, court-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton fabrics. *Pop.* of parish, 19,000.

**KEIR, *keer*,** a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about 12 miles N.W. from Dumfries. *Pop.* 1000. **KEIR HILL** attains an elevation of nearly 900 feet above the level of the sea.

**KEITH, *keeth*,** a town and parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, situated on the river Isla, 18 miles S.W. from Banff. It consists of three separate parts called Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife Keith. New Keith is regularly built, and contains a parish church, Free church, United Presbyterian church, and two chapels for Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, tobacco, and snuff. *Pop.* Of parish, 5943. Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was born in this place. On the opposite side of the river Isla is Fife-Keith, a small town, which has sprung into existence since 1816, and in which is held yearly the largest cattle and horse fair in the N. of Scotland.

**KEKREE, *kek-ree'*,** a town of British India, 50 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. *Pop.* 4000.

**KELAT, *ke-lat'*,** the capital of Beloochistan, standing on a hill 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It has a transit trade and a manufactory of arms. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 28° 52' N. *Lon.* 66° 30' E. In 1840 this place was taken by General Nott, but in the following year, the British finally withdrew from it.

**KELAT, a town and strong fortress of Afghanistan,** 72 miles N.E. from Candahar. *Pop.* Not known. It was held by the British till their evacuation of the country in 1842.

**KELAT, a fortress of Khorassan, in Persia,** 40 miles from Meshed. This was the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

**KELLHEIM, *kel'-hime*,** a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the Altmühl and the Danube, 13 miles S.W. from Regensburg or Ratisbon. *Pop.* 2000.

**KELLS, *kels*,** an ancient market-town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Blackwater, 36 miles N.W. from Dublin. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4000.

**KELSO, *kel'-so*,** a parish and market-town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, situated 19 miles S.W. from Berwick-on-Tweed, at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, which rivers are crossed here by handsome stone bridges. In the centre of the town is a square, from which several streets diverge in different directions. This square, as well as the principal streets, contains many neat shops and houses. An old abbey, now in ruins, is the chief object of interest in Kelso. It was founded by David I., in 1128, and was destroyed in 1560, after having

## Kenmare

sustained great injury at the hands of the English in 1522 and 1545. The abbey church was, however, used as a Protestant church till 1771, when a report was circulated that the building was giving way, and it was never again made use of. The style of the building is early Norman. The central tower is 90 feet high. Besides the parish church, there are chapels for Episcopalians, Independents, and United and Reformed Presbyterians, a dispensary, several subscription libraries, a museum, and numerous schools. It has a weekly market for grain, and six cattle fairs in the course of the year, at which farm-servants are hired. *Pop.* 4309. Kelso is often mentioned in the histories of the border wars.

**KELVIN, *kel'-vin*,** a river of Scotland, which rises in Stirlingshire, and falls into the Clyde, 2 miles below Glasgow. The song of "Kelvin Grove" was suggested by a beautiful portion of the scenery of this river.

**KEMPEN, *kem'-pen*,** a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4000.—It is the birthplace of Thomas à Kempis.—Another, of Prussian Silesia, 90 miles S.E. from Posen. *Pop.* 6300.

**KEMNITZ.** (*See* CHEMNITZ.)

**KEMPTEN, *kem'-ten*,** a town of Suabia, on the Iller, 50 miles S.W. from Augsburg. *Manf.* Cotton, linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 8000.

**KEN or KENT, *ken*,** a river of England, in Westmoreland, rising in the mountains near the Brow, and, after passing Kendal, falling into Morecambe Bay.

**KENDAL, or KIRBY-KENDAL, *ken'-dal*,** a market-town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, on the Ken or Kent, 18 miles S.W. from Appleby. The town is built on the side of a hill which rises from the right bank of the Ken. Its principal buildings are the parish church, which is of great size and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the churches of St. George and St. Thomas, numerous chapels for non-conformists, a town-hall, court-house, house of correction, theatre, assembly-rooms, mechanics' institute and library, dispensary, a grammar-school, and various other schools. *Manf.* Kendal cottons, a sort of coarse woollen cloth; linseys, knit worsted stockings, flannels, hats, serges, fish-hooks, wool-cards, and leather; there are also some marble-works. *Pop.* 10,418.

—This is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen-weavers having here taken up their abode in the reign of Edward III. It stands on a branch of the Preston and Carlisle Railway.

**KENILWORTH, *ken'-il-worth*,** a market-town of England, in Warwickshire, 5 miles N.E. from Warwick. It is principally noted for the remains of its once magnificent castle. It has a fine old parish church with a massive square tower, surmounted by a spire, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Gauzes, ribbons, horn combs, Prussian blue, and chemicals. *Pop.* 3680.—This place is said to have been named after Kenulph, who became king of Mercia in 794. The splendid gaities which took place here in the days of Queen Elizabeth, are graphically described in the admirable fiction of "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott.

**KENMARE, *ken-nair'*,** a neatly built town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 13 miles S.W. from Killarney. It lies in an isolated district, but has a convenient harbour and pier, which



## Kenmare River

can be approached by large vessels. *Pop.* 1200.

KENMARE RIVER, or BAY, a river, or arm of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of the county of Kerry, Ireland. *Lat.* of the mouth,  $51^{\circ} 30' N.$  *Lon.*  $10^{\circ} W.$

KENMORE, *ken'-mor*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 24 miles N.W. from Perth. The village is situated on the Tay, and is one of the most picturesque places in Scotland. *Pop.* of parish, 2300.—In the vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who entertained her majesty Queen Victoria here with great splendour in 1842.

KENNEBEC, *ken-ne-bek'*, a large river of the United States, in the state of Maine, issuing from Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of 230 miles, falling into the Atlantic between Casco Bay and Sheepscot Bay.—Also a COUNTY of the United States, in the centre of Maine, with an area of 1110 square miles, and a population of 63,000.

KENNET, a river of England, in Berkshire, rising near E. Kennet, and joining the Thames at Reading.—Also two parishes, one in Cambridgeshire and the other in Wiltshire. Neither has a population above 300. At the latter place is brewed the famous Kennet ale.

KENNINGTON, *ken'-ning-ton*, a large suburb of London, in the county of Surrey, England, about 2 miles from St. Paul's. It has a small park, formerly Kennington Common, on which the Chartists, under Fergus O'Connor and other demagogues, assembled on April 10, 1848, and proceeded thence to Westminster to present a monster petition to parliament. Serious riots were apprehended, but the precautions adopted by the government prevented an outbreak. Napoleon III. acted as a special constable on this occasion. *Pop.* 51,255.

KENSINGTON, *ken'-sing-ton*, a parish and town of England, forming a large suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex, nearly 2 miles W. from Hyde-park Corner, and chiefly distinguished for its royal palace and gardens. It has numerous places of worship and schools, with an observatory, and a cemetery at Kensal-green. *Pop.* about 70,108. In Kensington Palace King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died. The gardens attached to the palace are well known, and much frequented as a fashionable promenade in summer. They contained, originally, only 26 acres, and 30 acres were added by Queen Anne. Kensington is styled by Leigh Hunt, the Old Court Suburb.

KENSINGTON, a township in the United States, which forms a suburb of Philadelphia. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, and glass; ship-building is also carried on. *Pop.* 48,000.

KENT, *kent*, a maritime county of England, forming the south-eastern angle of the kingdom, and approaching nearer to the continent than any other part of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by the Thames, which divides it from Essex; E. and S.E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; S. by the county of Sussex, and W. by that of Surrey. *Area.* 1627 square miles. *Desc.* Beautiful, from the extreme diversity of its surface, and the richness and variety of its scenery, which is uncommonly fine in many places, particularly in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, Tunbridge, and Sittingbourne. Two principal ridges of hills traverse the whole county from west to east, keeping

## Kent

generally about 10 or 11 miles apart. These are termed the Upper and the Lower hills. The former, which is sometimes called the Hog's Back, is of chalk; it is part of the extensive ridge which runs from Hungerford, through Hampshire and Surrey, to Dover, and terminates in the white cliffs which are to be seen there on the coast. This ridge, in some parts, attains a height of nearly 700 feet, and from the identity of the strata on the opposite side, is supposed to have once extended quite across the Channel to Calais. The Lower Hills, or southern range, are chiefly of ironstone and ragstone. The S.E. corner of the county is called Romney Marsh. It is a large tract of low land terminating to the S.E. in the promontory of Dungeness, and skirted to the N. and W. by the Military Canal, a defensive work formed in the commencement of the present century, which extends from Hythe to Rye in Sussex. *Rivers.* The principal, after the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, the Darent, and the Rother. The inferior rivers are the Ravensbourne, the Cray, and the Little Stour. *Pro.* In Kent every department of husbandry is pursued to a large extent, and with great ability and success. About one-fourth of the hops grown every year in England is raised in Kent. The county also produces excellent wheat; fruits of various kinds for the London market, including cherries, filberts, and apples; woad and madder for dyers; plenty of samphire, hemp, sainfoin, canary-seed, and various other esculent plants; and in the woody parts, timber and birch-twigs for brooms. The Isle of Thanet is a district remarkable for its fertility. In the Isle of Sheppey there are large tracts of marsh and pasture-lands. The inhabitants of these districts are entirely engaged in rearing sheep and feeding cattle, which are of various breeds, principally Welsh and Sussex. Kent has long been famous for its fine breed of Romney-Marsh sheep, one of the most valuable in the kingdom, producing a large fleece of fine long wool, and becoming very fat at an early age. The Dorset, Wilts, and Southdown sheep are also kept in most parts of the county. The oyster fisheries of Faversham and Milton, and of the Swale, an arm of the estuary of the Medway, have been long noted; and at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, large quantities of small but very delicate lobsters are caught. *Minerals.* Unimportant: chalk, flint, ragstone, and pyrites, are the only ones that are worked. It should, however, be stated that the Kentish ragstone is one of the best kinds of stone in England for building purposes. The most extensive and important chalk-pits are those of Northfleet and Greenhithe, near Gravesend. *Manf.* Not extensive, with the exception of paper. The various dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., employ numerous hands; and ship-building is carried on in the towns that are situated on the coast. *Pop.* about 733,887. It was in this county that the Romans first landed when they invaded Britain. It was then inhabited by the Cantii. Kent was the first kingdom of the Heptarchy established by the Saxons in Britain.

KENT, two counties of Canada.—1. In Lower Canada, between the rivers Sorel, or Richlieu, and St. Lawrence.—2. In Upper Canada, on Lake Erie.

KENT, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In Rhode Island, on the west side of Narraganset Bay. *Area.* 136 square



## Kent

miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—2. In Delaware, bounded N. by Newcastle county, E. by Delaware Bay, S. by Sussex county, and W. by Maryland. *Area.* 614 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.—3. In Maryland, bounded N. by Cecil county, E. by Delaware, S. by Queen Anne county, and W. by Chesapeake Bay. *Area.* 270 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—4. In Michigan. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

KENT, a maritime county of West Australia, mostly between *lat.* 34° and 35° S. and *lon.* 118° and 119° E.—Another in Tasmania, watered by the river Huon. KENT ISLANDS, a group at the E. end of Bass Strait, between the colony of Victoria and Tasmania.

KENTISH-TOWN, *ken'tish*, a chapelry of England, in the county of Middlesex, 2 miles N. from London. It contains a college for civil engineers, and may be considered as one of the northern suburbs of London. *Pop.* 24,000.

KENTUCKY, *ken-tuk'-e*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by the Ohio river, on the W. by the Mississippi, on the S. by Tennessee, and on the E. by Virginia. Its S. boundary is in *lat.* 36° 30', and its N. extremity, which is in the N. bend of the Ohio, in *lat.* 39° 10' N. *Ext.* 360 miles long from E. to W., and 170 broad from N. to S. *Area.* 37,680 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The flats which border the banks of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy River, are about a mile in breadth, and produce various kinds of woods, such as beech, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, mulberry, pawpaw, and honey-locust. These flats are, in some places, subject to periodical inundations, but are nevertheless susceptible of cultivation. Parallel to the Ohio, and behind these flats, lies a strip of country from 5 to 20 miles in width, which extends throughout the whole length of the state. It abounds with valleys, which are watered by numerous creeks, or streams, that enter the Ohio. This soil is rich, and the greater part capable of improvement. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green Rivers, and the eastern counties, lies the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide. This extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt Rivers, and their numerous forks. Its surface is gently undulating. The soil rests throughout on a bed of limestone, about 10 or 12 feet below the surface of the soil. The limestone rocks frequently form precipices along the banks of the rivers, which are perforated by caverns. The most remarkable of these natural caverns is the Mammoth Cave, between Nashville and Louisville, which is said to extend under the earth upwards of 10 miles. *Rivers.* The principal are, the Ohio, which washes its northern and western limits for about 600 miles; the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary for 74 miles; the Big Sandy, which forms its eastern limit for nearly 200 miles; the Licking, and the Kentucky, which fall into the Ohio, the one opposite the town of Cincinnati, and the other 77 miles above Louisville. There are, besides, the Salt River, Green River, Trade-water River, and the Cumberland River, all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 miles in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio, watering the western end of the state, in conjunction with the Cumberland River. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, which are principally tributary to the Ohio. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are the same as in the

## Kerman

other parts of the northern states, but they are all famous for their great size and beauty, especially the horses. Cattle are raised in great numbers in all parts of the state. Wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes are also still found in the eastern and southern counties; whilst rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat. Maize is the principal grain raised for home consumption. Cotton, hemp, and flax, succeed in many parts extremely well, and the potato yields an abundant crop. Garden vegetables also grow profusely and in great variety. The tobacco crop is very large. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums are the fruits most commonly cultivated; but the inhabitants of the rural districts chiefly turn their attention to rearing horses, mules, cattle, and hogs for exportation. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, lime, nitre, and salt from mineral springs. *Manf.* Cloths and stuffs, sackcloth for packing, cotton and hemp, cast-iron goods, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. There are many rope-walks, paper-mills, furnaces, and powder-mills in different parts of the state. Large quantities of salt and maple sugar are exported. *Pop.* nearly 1,155,684, of whom about 215,000 are coloured. *Lat.* between 36° 20' and 39° N. *Lon.* between 82° and 89° W. This state originally formed part of Virginia, from which it was separated in 1789. It was admitted into the Union in 1792.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, which rises towards the S.E. corner of the above state, in the Laurel Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, generally to the N.W., falls into the Ohio at Fort William, in *lat.* 38° 20' N.

KENTY, *ken'-te*, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 34 miles S.W. from Cracow. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, *ker'g'-len*, an island of the Southern Indian Ocean, which was discovered by a Frenchman named Kerguelen. It was visited in 1779 by Captain Cook, who called it the Island of Desolation, from its dreary and forbidding appearance. A peculiar kind of cabbage is found on the island, which is almost entirely covered with a long coarse grass. *Ext.* About 100 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 50 miles. *Lat.* 49° 20' S. *Lon.* 69° 30' E.

KERMAN, *ker-man'*, a province of the Persian empire, bounded by Mekran and Seistan on the E., Laristan and Fars on the W., and on the S. by the Persian Gulf. *Area.* about 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and generally speaking unproductive. In some parts, however, tobacco, cotton, saffron, madder, gums, and fruits are produced; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in feeding cattle. *Pop.* estimated at 550,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 55° and 60° E.

KERMAN, or SIRJAN, the capital of the above province, situated about 360 miles S.E. from Ispahan, was formerly a great city and a noted emporium of trade; but it has suffered severely from wars with foreign powers and intestine strife. *Manf.* Carpets, shawls, and matchlocks. *Pop.* between 20,000 and 30,000. *Lat.* 29° 48' N. *Lon.* 56° 30' E.—In 1794, after a brave defence, this city was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three suc-

## Kermanshah

cessive months. It never has, and perhaps never will, recover from this disaster: its aspect is deserted and ruinous, and the buildings that are inhabited fill only a small part of the space inclosed by the fortifications.

**KERMANSHAH**, *ker-man-shah'*, a fortified town of Persia, and the capital of the Persian province of Kurdistan, 80 miles E. from Hamadan. It is adorned with many gardens, and supplied with numerous public baths. *Manf.* Carpets and swords, which, with fruits and cotton fabrics, are sent to Bagdad. *Pop.* about 20,000 or 30,000. *Lat.* 34° 18' N. *Lon.* 47° 12' E.

**KEROWLEE**, *ke-ro-le'*, a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana. *Area.* 1880 square miles. *Pop.* 188,000. *Lat.* between 25° 50' and 26° 48' N. *Lon.* between 76° 40' and 77° 38' E.

**KERRY**, *ker'-re*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the N. by the Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; on the E. and S.E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Ext.* Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 60 miles, and, from E. to W., 55 miles. *Area.* 1853 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with an irregular surface, some particular spots being as remarkable for their beautiful scenery as they are fruitful in crops, being equally adapted for tillage and pasture. A very great portion of the county, however, is dreary, desolate, and covered with lofty mountains; while other parts are intersected by tracts of bog. The coastline is deeply indented with bays. Macgillcuddy's Reeks and the Glenna Purple Mountains are situated in the S. part of the county near the Lakes of Killarney. *Pro.* Agriculture is in a low state; but average crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes are produced. Numerous herds of goats and cattle are pastured on the mountains. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, and slate. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cashen, the Laune, the Roughty, the Main, and the Feale. *Lakes.* Killarney, Gerreana, and Currane. *Manf.* Unimportant; its trade consisting for the most part of provisions. *Pop.* 201,800, generally speaking the Irish language.

**KERRY**, or **CERI**, a parish of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, 3 miles S.E. from Newtown. It lies in the vale of Kerry, celebrated for its beauty. *Manf.* Baizes and flannels. *Pop.* 2000.

**KERRY HEAD**, the S. extremity of the mouth of the river Shannon, in the county of Kerry, Ireland.

**KERRY POINT**, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Down.

**KERSHAW**, *ker'-shaw*, a district of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 832 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

**KERTCH**, *kertch*, a seaport and fortress of European Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the coast of the Crimea, 8 miles W. from Yenikale. It is defended by a fort, and is the quarantine station of the Sea of Azof. It has a deep harbour, and exports corn, caviare, hides, and skins. *Pop.* 8000.—This place was taken by the allied troops of France and Britain in 1855, during the war with Russia.

**KESTIVEN**, *kes-te'-ven*, a subdivision of England, in Lincolnshire, comprising the S.W. part of the county, and containing extensive tracts of arable and pasture land. *Area.* 697 square miles. *Pop.* 93,000.

**KESTZELY**, *keshts'-hel-ye(r)*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Sala, situated on the Platten See, 40 miles S.W. from Veszprim. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen fabrics. In its vicinity

## Khartoom

are some vineyards, from which the inhabitants, for the most part, derive their support. *Pop.* 8000.

**KESWICK**, *kes'-ik*, a market-town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on the lake of Derwentwater, at the mouth of the river Greta, 24 miles S.W. from Carlisle. It is a neat little town, and is much visited by strangers who make the tour of the lakes. Its principal buildings are a church, market-house, town-hall, workhouse, several schools, and two museums, exhibiting, for the most part, specimens of minerals. Crossstwaite Church, which is about half a mile from the town, is the parish church. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, carpets, blankets, kerseys, and linen. *Pop.* 2610.—About a mile and a half to the south of the town are some remarkable Druidical remains.

**KETTERING**, *ket'-ter-ing*, a market-town and parish of England, in Northamptonshire, situated 13 miles N.E. from Northampton. It contains a handsome parish church with a fine tower and spire, several chapels for nonconformists, a well-endowed free-school, a dispensary, reading-rooms, library, and sessions-hall. *Manf.* Chiefly silk goods and shoes. *Pop.* 5845.

**KETZKEMET**, or **KECSKEMET**, *ketsh'-ke-met*, a large town in the interior of Hungary, in the county of Pesth, 50 miles S.E. from Pesth. It is the residence of many families of rank and property. *Manf.* Soap and leather; but horses, cattle, and sheep form the chief wealth of the inhabitants of the district. *Pop.* 42,000. *Lat.* 46° 54' 29" N. *Lon.* 19° 42' 26" E.

**Kew**, *ku*, a village of England, in Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, situated about 6 miles W. from Hyde-park Corner, and opposite to Brentford, with which it is connected by a stone bridge of seven arches. *Pop.* 1099. Near this is Kew Palace, the favourite retreat of George III., who enlarged the gardens, and connected them with those of Richmond. The Kew botanical garden, chiefly designed for the cultivation of exotics, is one of the finest in the world. It is open to the public, and maintained at the cost of the nation.

**KEY**, **WEST**, an island in the United States, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. (See **FLORIDA KEYS**.)

**KEYS**, **THE**, or **CAYS**, *kees*, a series of islands along the shores of Honduras, in Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies.

**KHAIBAR**, *kai-bar'*, a town of Arabia, the capital of an independent Jewish territory, 110 miles N. from Medina. In 628 it was taken by Mahomet, who had received from a Jewess belonging to the town the poisoned egg, which ultimately cost him his life.

**KHALKAS COUNTY**, *kal'-kas*, the N. part of Mongolia, inhabited by Mongol Tartars of the Buddhist faith. It was the native country of Genghis Khan. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 47° and 53° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 112° E.

**KHARKOV**. (See **CHARKOV**.)

**KHARTOOM**, or **KHARTUM**, a large commercial town of Nubia, situated 390 miles S.W. from Suakin, at the confluence of the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, the principal branches of the Nile. It is irregularly built, and its houses are, for the most part, formed of mud and sun-baked bricks, but it derives its importance from being the chief emporium of the trade between Kordofan, Abyssinia, and Central Africa on the



## Kherson

one hand, and Egypt and Arabia on the other. *Pop.* about 25,000.

**KHERSON.** (See CHERSON.)

**KHIVA**, or **KHYVA**, *khe'-va*, a country of Independent Tartary, or Turkestan, bounded on the N. partly by the Sea of Aral, on the E. by Bokhara, on the S. by Khorasan, and on the W. by the Caspian Sea. *Desc.* Almost wholly a sandy desert. *Pop.* about 200,000, who are for the most part members of different wandering tribes. *Lat.* between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $62^{\circ}$  and  $64^{\circ}$  E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a population of 10,000. *Lat.*  $41^{\circ} 40'$  N. *Lon.*  $59^{\circ} 13'$  E.

**KHIVER.** (See CAMBODIA.)

**KHOKAN**, **KOKAN**, **KOKHAND**, or **FERGHANA**, *ko-kan'*, a khanat of Independent Tartary, or Turkestan, in Central Asia, bounded on the N. by Chinese Turkestan, on the W. and N. by the territories occupied by the Kirghiz Tartars, and on the S. by Bokhara. *Desc.* Mountainous, embracing the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. *Pro.* Cotton, silk, corn, and fruits. There are extensive pasture-lands, upon which large herds are raised; and large quantities of wool are exported annually. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lapis lazuli. *Manf.* Embroidered silks, and cottons. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $67^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ}$  E.—The CAPITAL is of the same name, and is situated on the Sir or Sihon, in a fertile and cultivated district, 280 miles from Kashgar. *Lat.*  $41^{\circ} 23'$  N. *Lon.*  $70^{\circ} 33'$  E.

**KHONSAR**, *kon'-sar*, a town of Irak, in Persia, 85 miles N.W. from Isfahan. *Pop.* 12,000, mostly engaged in raising and preserving fruits.

**KHORASAN**, or **KHORASSAN**, *ko'-ras-san'*, "country of the sun," a province of Persia, very imperfectly defined. It is inclosed by the Persian provinces of Yezd and Mazanderan, and the districts of Khiva and Afghanistan. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Large herds and flocks are reared, and goats' hair is an important article of traffic. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $34^{\circ}$  and  $38^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $53^{\circ}$  and  $61^{\circ}$  E.

**KHOSRU.** (See CHOSROES.)

**KHOTAN**, *ko-tan*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, situated on the banks of a river of the same name, 260 miles S.E. from Yarkand. It is the capital of a large district also called Khotan. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $37^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.*  $80^{\circ} 35'$  E.

**KHUZISTAN**, *ku-sis-tan'*, a province of Persia, having Farsistan on the E., Turkey in Asia on the W., Luristan on the N., and the Persian Gulf on the S. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., flat in the N. and W., and interspersed with sandy deserts and marshes in the south. Some of the plains, especially the plain of the Tigris, are well watered, and produce maize, barley, rice, cotton, silk, dates, sugar, and indigo. Large herds and flocks are also reared. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $30^{\circ}$  and  $33^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $46^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ}$  E.

**RHYBER PASS.** (See AFREEDIS.)

**KHYERPOOR**, or **KHYERPOOR**, *ki-er-por'*, a town of Scinde, 155 miles N. from Hyderabad and 9 miles S.W. from Roree. It was formerly the residence of the chief Ameer of Scinde. *Manf.* Coarse cottons. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.*  $27^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.*  $68^{\circ} 45'$  E.

**KHYERPOOR**, *kir-por'*, a town of Hindostan, 30 miles N.E. from Bhawalpore. It has a trade

## Kidwelly

with the inhabitants of the neighbouring desert, on the borders of which it stands.

**KI**, or **KEI ISLANDS**, *ke*, a group in the Malay archipelago, 80 miles S.W. from Papua, or New Guinea, which produce timber, tortoise-shell, and cocoa-nut oil. *Pop.* of the whole, about 10,000. *Lat.*  $6^{\circ}$  S. *Lon.*  $133^{\circ}$  E.

**KIAKHTA**, or **KIACHIT**, *ke-ak'-ta*, a town of Asiatic Russia, situated in the government of Irkutsk, 150 miles S.E. from Irkutsk. It is the centre of all the trade that is carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, skins, horns, and Russia and Morocco leather; and receive in exchange nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, porcelain, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 6000. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 20'$  N. *Lon.*  $106^{\circ} 35'$  E.

**KIANG-SI**, *ke-ang'-se'*, a fine province of China, lying to the E. of Fo-ken, and producing hemp, iron, tin, lead, and some gold. *Manf.* Chiefly porcelain and grass-cloths. *Pop.* 23,500,000. *Lat.* between  $24^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $113^{\circ} 20'$  and  $118^{\circ} 30'$  E.

**KIANG-SU**, *ke-ang'-soo*, a maritime province of China, inclosed by the provinces of Ho-nan, Chang-tung, Ngan-hoei, and Che-kiang, except on the E., where it is bounded by the Yellow Sea. It has for the most part a level surface, and is highly cultivated. *Pop.* 38,000,000. *Lat.* between  $31^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $116^{\circ}$  and  $122^{\circ}$  E.

**KIDDERMINSTER**, *kid'-der-mins'-ter*, a parish and market-town of England, in Worcestershire, divided into two unequal parts by the Stour, 15 miles N. from Worcester. It contains five churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, market-house, infirmary, and Athenæum, a well-endowed free grammar-school, and various other schools. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, and contains several interesting monuments. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal passes within 100 yards of the market-place; and near this are a wharf and commodious warehouse for depositing goods, or sending away such as are intended for Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and other seaport towns. *Manf.* Kidderminster has long been noted for its broad-cloth, its manufacture having been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. This was succeeded by linsey-woolsey; after which woollen and worsted tammies and flowered stuffs were manufactured; and since that period, crapes, bombazines, and poplins. But the carpet manufacture is that which has proved of the greatest importance to the town, having been mainly instrumental in raising it to its present pitch of wealth and prosperity. *Pop.* of the parish, 20,870; of the borough, 15,399. It is a station on the Worcester and Birmingham Railway.

**KIDWELLY**, *kid-wel'-le*, a market-town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, situated on an inlet of Caermarthen Bay, and 10 miles S. from Caermarthen. It is divided into the Old and New town, which lie on opposite sides of the Lesser Gwendraeth, a handsome stone bridge over the river affording the means of communication between them. The parish church, which is in the New town, is a plain building, with a tower at the west end, and a spire 165 feet high. There are several chapels for nonconformists in the town, and the remains of an old castle with a fine gateway facing the W. It has an export



Kief

trade in coal and iron, which abound greatly in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1700.

KIEF. (*See* KIEV.)

KIEL, *keel*, a walled seaport-town, and the capital of the Duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, 54 miles N.E. from Hamburg. It is regularly built, and has straight, well-paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. Its principal buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, the palace of the dukes of Glucksburg, and the public baths. The harbour is good, and shipbuilding and mercantile pursuits are the principal occupations of the people. *Manf.* Hats, tobacco, starch, sugar, and hardware. A great fair takes place yearly in January. *Pop.* about 17,000. *Lat.* 54° 11' N. *Lon.* 10° 8' E. This place is the seat of a university, which was founded in 1665. The average number of students in residence is about 200.

KIEV, KIEF, or KIEW, *ke'-ef*, a large government of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded by the provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tchernigov, and Poltava, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper. *Area.* 19,340 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, and covered with good timber. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, maize, hemp, flax, hops, wines, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle are also reared. *Manf.* Chiefly beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 1,606,000. *Lat.* between 48° 30' and 51° 50' N. *Lon.* between 28° 40' and 33° 25' E.

KIEV, the capital of the above province, situated on the Dnieper, 260 miles N. from Odessa. It consists, properly speaking, of three towns; viz., the Old town; Podol, or the Lower town; and the fortress of Petschersk, which is surrounded by defensive works of great strength, and contains barracks for the garrison, an arsenal and magazines for all kinds of stores, the governor's residence, a bazaar, and the famous Petscherskoi monastery. The quarter called Podol contains several churches, some beautiful public gardens, a gymnasium, and an endowed university, containing a library of 35,000 volumes, and cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany. The church of St. Sophia, at Kiev, being the first Christian church that was founded in Russia, is an object of great interest, especially to the followers of the Greek faith, who make pilgrimages thither from all parts of the Russian empire. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 50° 27' N. *Lon.* 30° 28' E.

KIL, or KILL, *kil*, a prefix, signifying "church" or "burial ground," which forms part of the names of numerous parishes in Ireland, with populations varying between 1000 and 14,000. Also a prefix to the names of several places in Scotland, with populations varying between 1500 and 6000.

KILBRIENIE, *kil-bir'-ne*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 20 miles S.W. from Glasgow. *Manf.* Cotton and thread. *Pop.* 5500. It is situated on a loch of the same name.

KILBURN, *kil'-burn*, a township of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 700. Also a suburb of London, on the North-western Railway, 6 miles N.W. from St. Paul's.

KILDA, *Str.*, *kil'-da*, a general name for a cluster of islands belonging to the Hebrides. They are the most westerly of all the islands that form this group, lying about 55 miles W. from Harris, the southern part of the island of Lewis. The principal island gives its name to

Kilkenny

the rest. *Ext.* About 3 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad from north to south. *Pop.* 110. *Lat.* 57° 49' N. *Lon.* 8° 32' W.—Next to St. Kilda, Borerá is the largest of the islands; and is covered with verdure. Soa is the next in magnitude, and also possesses some pasturage; but Lavenish, Stackly, and Stackermín are devoid of any. The islands altogether are supposed to be capable of pasturing 2000 sheep. They are all included in the parish of Harris, which belongs to the county of Inverness.

KILDARE, *kil-dair'*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, on the S. by Carlow, and on the W. by King's and Queen's counties. *Area.* 653 square miles. *Desc.* Generally an extensive plain consisting of fine arable soil, which, for centuries, has mostly supplied the capital with grain. It comprehends, however, a considerable tract of bog. The Curragh of Kildare is one of the most beautiful commons in the island. *Rivers.* The principal are the Barrow, the Liffey, and the Boyne. The Grand Canal and the Royal Canal pass through it. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and oats. The minerals and manufactures are unimportant. *Pop.* 90,946.

KILDARE, a market-town of Ireland, in the above county, 30 miles S.W. from Dublin. It has the ruins of two abbeys, and a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as a parish church. The town also contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a nunnery, an infirmary, a market-house, and a round tower 130 feet high, which can be seen at a great distance from the town. The town is chiefly supported by the frequent horse-races on the extensive common in the neighbourhood, called the Curragh. It has but little, if any, trade. *Pop.* of parish, 2369.

KILDWICK, *kild'-wik*, a parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S.E. from Skipton. *Manf.* Chiefly worsted. *Pop.* 12,000.

KILKENNY, *kil-ken'-ne*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Queen's county, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford counties, on the S. by the county of Waterford, and on the W. by the county of Tipperary. *Area.* 796 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. There is very little bog land in the county; and where the hills subside into plains or valleys the soil is of great fertility. It contains many very extensive dairy farms, the produce of which is sufficiently large to enable the farmers that hold them to pay their rent out of the proceeds obtained by the sale of the butter and cheese made on them, but agriculture generally is in a backward state. *Rivers.* The Barrow, Nore, and Suir. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Limestone of an excellent quality is found in almost every part of the county, and near Kilkenny, a hard black marble is quarried, which is susceptible of a high polish. There are mines of anthracite coal in the neighbourhood of Castlecomer, and elsewhere. Manganese, iron ore, lead ore, are also found; and some indications of copper ore have been perceived in different parts. *Manf.* Flour, leather, beer, spirits, and coarse frieze worn by the peasantry. *Pop.* 110,341, nearly all Roman Catholics. This county is intersected by three lines of railway, while its navigable rivers give it great facilities of communication with other parts of Ireland.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above county, situated on the Nore, across which there are two

## Killala

handsome bridges, 62 miles S.W. from Dublin. It contains many elegant buildings, and its streets are paved with black marble. The venerable ruins of its churches, monasteries, and abbeys, still remain to attest its former importance; and its gates, towers, walls, and bastions, which are yet to be seen, prove it to have been formerly a place of great strength. The most remarkable buildings are the castle of the earl of Ormond, the cathedral of St. Carriac, the latter of which was formerly a chapel attached to the cathedral, the churches of St. John and St. Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, the bishop's palace, the celebrated college or grammar-school, in which dean Swift, the dramatic authors Congreve and Farquhar, and other celebrated men were educated, an asylum for decayed housekeepers, the city prisons, an infirmary, hospital, and barracks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in distilling, brewing, tanning, and making flour. An active trade is carried on in provisions of all kinds. *Pop.* 14,174. *Lat.* 52° 35' N. *Lon.* 7° 15' W.

**KILLALA**, *kil'-la-la*, a small seaport-town, and the see of a bishop, in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 25 miles N. from Castlebar. The chief object of interest in the town is a round tower, 84 feet high. It has a trade in corn and provisions. *Pop.* 942.—A French force landed here in 1798, and took the town.

**KILLALOE**, *kil'-la-lo'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the Shannon, which is crossed here by a bridge with 19 arches, 13 miles N.E. from Limerick. It is a very old town; the cathedral is a venerable structure, which was built in 1160 by Donald O'Brien, king of Thomond. Near it is the oratory of St. Lua, a small building of stone, which has stood for more than 1200 years. In the vicinity is the episcopal palace of the bishop of Killaloe. *Manf.* Coarse frieze. The inhabitants are, however, chiefly employed in the slate and marble quarries in the vicinity, and at the docks built for the Limerick packets. *Pop.* 1673.—The boats of the Inland Steam Navigation Company ply from this place to Limerick by means of canals, which have been cut to improve the navigation of the Shannon. The residence of king Brian Boromhe, the site of which is now marked by an earthen mound, was at Kinevra, about a mile from Killaloe, on the shores of Lough Derg.

**KILLARNEY**, *kil'-lar'-ne*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, much frequented on account of the adjoining lakes of Killarney: it is 46 miles N.W. from Cork, and stands on the Cork and Killarney Railway. Its public buildings are a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, market-house, and assembly-rooms. *Pop.* 9570.—The parish includes a portion of the lake scenery, which is extremely picturesque. Lord Macaulay pronounced this district to be the most beautiful in the British isles.

**KILLARNEY, LAKES OF**, three lakes in the county of Kerry, Ireland, connected with each other by narrow straits. They are termed respectively: the Upper Lake, the Middle or Turk Lake, and the Lower Lake or Lake Leane, about 2 miles N.E. from which stands the town of Killarney. Their waters discharge themselves into Dingle Bay through the river Laune. These lakes are formed by the river Flesk and other streams, which form some of the finest waterfalls in Ireland. The

## Kilwinning

scenery of the surrounding district is extremely beautiful. The *Osmunda regalis*, or flowering fern, the largest of the British ferns, grows luxuriantly on the banks of these lakes.

**KILLIECRANKIE**, *kil'-le-krank'-e*, a noted pass of the Grampians, giving access to the Highlands of Scotland; situated near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry, in Perthshire, 15 miles N.W. from Dunkeld. The battle in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell, was fought at the N.W. end of this pass, in 1689.

**KILMALIE**, *kil-ma'-le*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Argyleshire and Inverness, on the N. shore of Loch Eil, about 3 miles N. from Fort William. Its surface is mountainous, and the inhabitants of the district are chiefly engaged in feeding sheep. *Pop.* 2472.

**KILMARNOCK**, *kil-mar'-nok*, a parish and town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 12 miles N.E. from Ayr. The town is built on both sides of a small river of the same name. The old part of it is irregularly built; but, in what may be called the new town, many houses of a very superior description have been erected, with an elegant town-house and academy. There are, besides, several churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and members of the Free Church; several chapels for nonconformists, numerous schools, an excellent town-library, a mechanics' institute, and Athenæum. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-cross with a statue of Sir James Shaw, a native of Kilmarnock, and once Lord Mayor of London, and in the N.E. part is a stone pillar, about nine feet high, called Seuls' Cross, erected in 1444, in memory of an English nobleman, Lord Seuls, who was accidentally killed on the spot by an arrow fired by one of the Kilmarnock family. *Manf.* Carpets, shoes, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths; Scotch woollen bonnets, caps, mits, stockings, gloves, leather, saddlery, muslins, silks, and calico. There are, besides, several breweries, and works for making machinery. *Pop.* of borough, 22,619. Kilmarnock is connected by railway with Ayr, and also with the city of Glasgow.

**KILPATRICK, NEW, or EAST**, *kil-pät'-rik*, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, 6 miles N.W. from Glasgow. *Pop.* 5577.

**KILPATRICK, OLD**, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, adjoining the above, and situated 9 miles N.W. from Glasgow. *Manf.* Cotton, paper; there are also some dye-works in the village. *Pop.* 6000.

**KILRUSH**, *kil-rush'*, a seaport-town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the Shannon, 28 miles S.W. from Ennis. *Manf.* Frieze, flannels, and linen sheeting. *Pop.* of parish, 8502; of town, 4593.

**KILSYTH**, *kil-sith*, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 13 miles S.W. from Stirling. *Pop.* 4000, chiefly cotton-weavers.—Montrose gained a victory over the Covenanters, commanded by general Baillie, near Kilsyth, in 1637.

**KILWINNING**, *kil-win'-ning*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, 4 miles N. from Irvine. Adjoining to it is the small village of Byres. It is noted for being the seat of the first Masonic lodge established in Scotland, whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. Of this lodge the poet Burns was a member. The ruins of the abbey of Kilwin-



Kimbolton

ning lie to the S. of the town. *Manf.* Cotton and silk. *Pop.* 3500.

**KIMBOLTON**, *kin-bol'-ton*, a market-town of England, in Huntingdonshire, 10 miles S.W. from Huntingdon, noted for its castle, which is the seat of the duke of Manchester. *Manf.* Lace-making. *Pop.* 1800.

**KINCARDINE**, *kin-car'-dine*, a small town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the Forth, 25 miles S.W. from Perth. It has a commodious harbour, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. It has an export trade in coals, and imports timber from Sweden and Russia. *Pop.* of borough, 2166.

**KINCARDINE**, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, where Montrose was defeated in his last battle, in 1650. *Pop.* 2000.

**KINCARDINE**, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, formerly the county town, 11 miles W. from Bervie. It has the remains of an old castle in its neighbourhood, where Baliol is said to have surrendered the crown of Scotland to Edward I., in 1296. *Pop.* 2000.

**KINCARDINESHIRE**, or the **MEARNS**, *kin-kear'-din-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German or British Ocean for about 35 miles, including the various indentations of a high and rocky shore; on the N. by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire; and on the W. and S. by the county of Angus, or Forfar, from which it is separated by the river North Esk. *Area.* 394 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is extremely diversified, and may be divided into the five following districts:—1. The Dee-side district, or the valley which lies on the N. side of the Grampians, through which flows the river Dee. 2. The district on the coast, N. of the Water of Cowie, which flows into the German Ocean near Stonehaven. 3. The Coast district, S. of this water. 4. The Valley, or How of the Mearns, to the S. of the Grampians. 5. That part of the county which is occupied by the Grampians. Of the Dee-side district there is little more than one-eighth part in cultivation. The Coast district, north of Stonehaven, which is now the chief town of the county, is generally barren and unproductive. The district on the coast S. of this town contains very fertile lands, with some that are not so valuable. The Valley, or How of the Mearns, lies to the W. of the Dee district, and immediately S. of the Grampians. It is a low champaign country, well cultivated, and dotted with gentlemen's seats, villages, and plantations. The dreary regions of the Grampians stretch through the whole breadth of the county from E. to W., having the Dee-side district on the N., and the How of the Mearns on the S., and carries sterility of soil and ruggedness of aspect almost to the verge of the ocean. This bleak country, commencing at about three miles from the coast, with an elevation of 500 or 600 feet, increases rapidly but regularly in altitude, until, at the W. extremity of the county, the culminating point appears in Mount Battock, nearly 3500 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dee, the North Esk, Bervie Water, and the Cowie. There are, also, the Carron, the Aven, and the Dye, besides others of inferior note. *Pro.* Mostly cattle. *Minerals.* Granite and sandstone. *Manf.* Coarse linens and wooden snuff-boxes. *Antiquities.* The principal are, Fenella's Castle, remarkable for its fortified walls, about a mile and a half W.

King's County

of Fettercain; the Queen's Castle, about a mile E. from that town; the Kame of Mathers, about 6 miles from Montrose; Whistleberry Castle, about 2 miles from Bervie; and Dunnotar Castle, about a mile S. from Stonehaven; all placed on the summits of lofty insulated rocks on the seashore. *Pop.* 34,466.

**KINETON**, *kin'-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, in Warwickshire, 11 miles S.E. from Warwick, in the vicinity of which the famous battle of Edgehill was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentary armies, in 1642. *Pop.* 1305.

**KING**, *king*, the name of several Chinese towns, which are distinguished by various affixes and prefixes.

**KING GEORGE**, a county of Virginia, U.S., lying on the right bank of the Potomac river. *Area.* 217 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

**KING GEORGE III.'S ARCHIPELAGO**, a large group of islands on the W. coast of North America. Sitka Island is the principal island of the group. *Lat.* 56° 10' to 58° 18' N. *Lon.* 146° W.

**KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS**, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765. *Lat.* 14° 35' S. *Lon.* 149° 2' W.

**KING GEORGE'S SOUND**, a capacious bay on the S. coast of Australia. *Lat.* of entrance, 36° 6' S. *Lon.* 118° E.

**KINGSBRIDGE**, *kings'-bridj*, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, situated at the head of an estuary of the English channel, 32 miles S.W. from Exeter. The estuary is navigable throughout for vessels of considerable tonnage. The town is separated from the adjoining town of Dodbrooke by a small rivulet called the Dod. It has a fine old parish church, dedicated to St. Edmund, which has lately been almost entirely rebuilt. There are also numerous chapels for nonconformists, a handsome town-hall, to which an assembly-room, reading-room, and museum are attached, and a free grammar-school with exhibitions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Manf.* Chiefly malt and leather; the town is the centre of an important agricultural district, and one of the largest corn-markets in the county is held here weekly. Shipbuilding is also carried on here. Colonel Montague, the celebrated ornithologist, resided for many years in Kingsbridge, and Dodbrooke is the birthplace of Dr. Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar. The climate here is so mild, that oranges, and some of the other descriptions of fruit belonging to the south of Europe, grow and ripen in the open air. *Pop.* 1585.

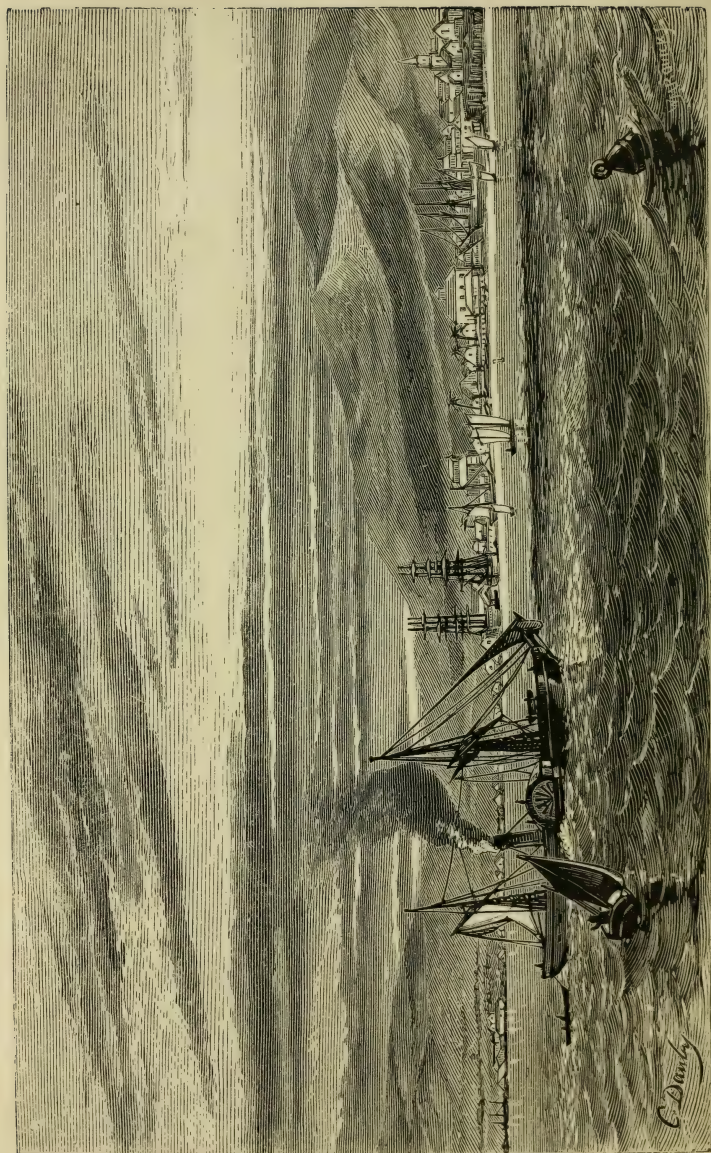
**KINGSCLERE**, *kings-clair*, a small market-town of England, in Hampshire, 32 miles N.E. from Southampton. *Pop.* 2774.

**KING'S COUNTY**, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is bounded on the N. by West Meath, on the E. by Kildare and Queen's county, on the S. by Tipperary, and on the W. by Galway, from which it is separated by the river Shannon. *Area.* 772 square miles. *Desc.* The arable land is naturally fertile, and chiefly consists either of a deep rich soil, or a shallow gravelly loam; but more than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shannon, the Brosna, the Barrow, and the Boyne. There are also several smaller rivers. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. *Pop.* 90,403.

**KING'S COUNTY**, a county of New York, U.S.,







KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—From an Original Sketch.

## King's Island

situated in Long Island, United States. *Area*. 76 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

KING'S ISLAND, an island at the western extremity of Bass Strait, South Australia. Many ships have been wrecked on this island. *Lat.* 39° 50' S. *Lon.* 144° E.—Another on the west coast of North America. *Lat.* 52° 10' N. *Lon.* 128° W.

KINGSLAND, *kings'-land*, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, 4 miles W. from Leominster. *Pop.* 1150.—The battle of Mortimer's Cross, which fixed Edward IV. on the throne, was fought here, in 1461.—Also a hamlet of Middlesex, now a northern suburb of London, 3 miles N.E. from St. Paul's cathedral.

KING'S NORTON, a village and parish of England, in Worcestershire, 5 miles S.W. from Birmingham, in which the Birmingham and Worcestershire Canal passes through a tunnel nearly 2 miles long. It has an old but very handsome parish church, with a fine tower and spire, and a grammar-school founded by Edward VI. *Pop.* 13,634.—It is a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

KINGSTON, *kings'-ton*, the capital of Jamaica, constituted a city in 1802, and situated on the S. coast of the island, on a large bay or inlet of the sea, in which there is safe anchorage for ships. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, in the preceding year. It contains several churches and chapels, a theatre, barracks for troops, an Athenæum, several charitable institutions, a gaol, and a public hospital. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables. *Pop.* 32,000.—A railway between this town and Spanish Town, which lies 16 miles W. from it, was opened in 1846.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, situated at the head of a bay of the same name, on the S.W. shore of the island, in St. George's parish. It has a government house, botanic garden, and a court-house. *Pop.* 4769. *Lat.* 13° 8' N. *Lon.* 81° W.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, in British N. America, standing at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario, 83 miles S.W. from Ottawa. It is regularly built, and covers a large surface. It contains several churches, numerous chapels for nonconformists, a Presbyterian college, a market-house, mechanics' institute, and hospital. The entrance to the harbour is defended by batteries, and the harbour itself is one of the best on the lake, which enables it to be the entrepôt of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. Since the opening up of internal canals, however, its transit trade has much declined. *Pop.* 13,743. *Lat.* 44° 8' N. *Lon.* 76° 40' W.

KINGSTON, the name of numerous townships in the United States. There are two in New Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, and two in Maryland. None of them has a population above 12,000.

KINGSTON, the name of numerous parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1000.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. (*See* HULL.)

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a market-town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 10 miles S.W. from London. It is a town of great antiquity, and has a spacious market-place, at the

## Kinross-shire

north end of which stands the town-hall. The front is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross. Near the assize courts is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs sat during their coronation. The Thames is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge with five elliptical arches, erected in 1827. *Pop.* 17,792.—Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council here, in 883, and most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred, are said to have been crowned here. The first armed force of the parliamentary army assembled in this town, and here the last attempt in favour of Charles I. was made.—NEW KINGSTON, or SURBITON, is a place which has sprung up round the Kingston station on the South-western Railway. It has several terraces, many villas, some public libraries, and a new church built by Miss Burdett Coutts.

KINGTOWN, a seaport-town and watering-place of Ireland, on the bay of Dublin, 6 miles S.E. from Dublin. It is a mail-packet station for the steam-boats that ply between Dublin and Liverpool and Holyhead. *Pop.* 12,469.—There is a railway here to Dublin and Bray.

KING-TCHEOU, *king'-tchow*, a fortified city of China, in the province of Hoo-pe, on the river Yang-tse-Kiang, 500 miles S.W. from Nanking. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 30° 28' N. *Lon.* 111° 37' E.

KING-TE-CHIANG, *king'-te-che'-äng*, a large town of China, in the province of Kiang-si, 95 miles from Nan-tchang. It is the principal seat of the porcelain manufacture in China, for which it is said about 500 furnaces are constantly employed. *Pop.* estimated at 1,000,000. *Lat.* 29° 25' N. *Lon.* 115° 56' E.

KINGTON, *king'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying from 500 to 1400.

KINNEFF with KATERLINE, *kin'-nef*, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 7 miles S. from Stonehaven. *Pop.* 1200.—Under the pulpit of the church of Kinneff, the regalia of Scotland were, during the invasion of that country by the English, long concealed in safety.

KINNOUL, *kin'-nool*, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the bank of the Tay, opposite Perth. *Pop.* about 3500, for the most part resident in the village of Bridgend, a suburb of Perth.

KINROSS, *kin'-ros*, the county-town of Kinross-shire, on Loch Leven, 14 miles S. from Perth. It has a county-hall, town-hall, and two libraries. *Manf.* Cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. *Pop.* of town, 2083.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. and E. by Fifeshire. *Ext.* Its greatest length from east to west is 13 miles, and its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 11 miles. *Area.* 77 square miles. *Desc.* The middle part of this county is occupied by Lochleven lake, from the banks of which the ground rises on all sides, gently towards the Ochil Hills on the N., but abruptly towards the Cleish Hills on the S. The soil in the low grounds is of a clayey nature, and is well adapted for all kinds of crops. In the more elevated parts it is light and scanty, but in the hilly districts it is barren, comparatively speaking, although the moorland affords excellent pasture for cattle. The arable land in all parts



## Kinsale

of the county is rendered highly productive by skilful farming. Lochleven lake is chiefly supplied by three small streams, the North and South Queich, and the Gairney. The river Leven issues from the S.E. extremity of the lake. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 7977.—The antiquities in this county are numerous and interesting. In the castle of Lochleven, Mary queen of Scots was a prisoner for some time.

**KINSALE**, *kin-sail'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, 13 miles S. from Cork. The bay forms a fine harbour, called the Harbour of Kinsale, which is protected by a regular fort, begun by the earl of Orrery, in 1670. The town is built under Compass Hill, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. The harbour is compact, secure, and capacious. The principal buildings are, the parish church, several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a town-hall, convent, assembly-rooms, hospital, baths, barracks, and a gaol. The fisheries are valuable, and form the principal support of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 4850.—This place gives the title of baron to the De Courcy family, the representative of which has the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards in 1601, and in 1608 King James II. landed here. Its foreign trade is now chiefly transferred to Cork, to which it sends large quantities of fish.

**KINTYRE.** (*See* CANTIRE.)

**KIONG-TCHEOU**, *ke'-ong-tchow'*, a maritime city of China, the capital of the island of Hai-nan, situated on its N. coast. It is inclosed by walls, and has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 100,000.

**KIREX**, *kir'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2500.

**KIRCHBERG**, *keersh'-baig*, the name of several towns and places in Germany, none of them with a population above 4500.

**KIRCHHEIM**, *keersh'-hime*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5000.

**KIRCHHEIM-BOLAND**, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 31 miles N.W. from Spire. *Pop.* 2000.

**KIRDFORD**, *kir'-ford*, a parish of England, in Sussex, 5 miles N.E. from Petworth. *Pop.* 2000.—In its neighbourhood are quarries of "Petworth" marble, which consists of petrified periwinkles.

**KIRENSK**, *ke-rensk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 410 miles N.E. from Irkutsk. It stands nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. There are several churches in the town, which consists chiefly of houses built of wood and painted black. *Pop.* 1500, mostly employed in hunting and fishing.

**KIRGHIZ**, *kir'-gis*, the name given to a people of Independent Tartary, who occupy a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia, and the northern part of Turkestan. The area over which they extend is estimated at 1,530,000 square miles, composed for the most part of barren plains, and abounding in salt lakes, some of which are 100 miles in length. The Kirghiz are Mongols. The entire people are divided into three tribes or hordes, called the Great Horde, the Middle Horde, and the Little Horde. The joint number of the people belonging to

## Kirkcudbright

these tribes is estimated at 2,000,000. Their country lies between *lat.* 44° and 55° N., *lon.* 53° and 82° E.

**KIRIA**, or **KERREA**, *keer'-ea*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 130 miles S.E. from Khotan. There are some gold-mines in its vicinity which are wrought by the Chinese government. *Pop.* Not known.

**KIRILOV**, *kir'-i-laf*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 270 miles N.E. from Novgorod. It is surrounded by lakes, and, by means of a canal, is united to the basins of the Volga and the Dwina, through the Suchona and Sheksna rivers. *Pop.* 2200.

**KIRK**, *kir'*, the prefix of numerous towns and parishes in Great Britain, generally with populations not above 2000.

**KIRKALDY**, *kir'-ka'-de*, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, and stretching along the shore of a bay of the same name, 6 miles N.E. from Burntisland. It is irregularly built, consisting of one principal street, nearly two miles in length, having lanes opening from it on either side. Many attempts have been made to straighten the main street, which seems to have been built according to the curvature of the shore. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the church, the town-house, and a handsome structure containing assembly-rooms, library, Masonic lodge-room, &c. *Manf.* Checks, sheetings, dowlas, sailcloth, cotton fabrics, and leather; salt is also made, and shipbuilding is carried on, but not to a great extent. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 10,841.—Kirkaldy is the birthplace of the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith.

**KIRKBURTON**, *kir'-bur'-ton*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S.E. from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 20,526.

**KIRKBY**, *kir'-be*, the name of numerous towns and parishes in England, with populations varying between 500 and 6000, and distinguished by various affixes. The principal are Kirkby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, 27 miles S.W. from Appleby. *Pop.* 4184. 2. Kirkby-Moorside, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 23 miles N.E. from York. *Pop.* 2611. 3. Kirkby-Stephen, in Westmoreland, 9 miles S.E. from Appleby. *Pop.* 2750.

**KIRKBY-MALLORY**, a parish of England, in Leicestershire, 5 miles N.E. from Hinckley. *Pop.* 27,000.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, or the **STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, *kir'-kud-brite* (*kir'-ku'-bre*), a county of Scotland, comprehending the E. district of Galloway, and bounded on the N.E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, where the rivers Cairn and Nith form its boundary; S. by the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea; W. by Wigtownshire, where the Cree is the boundary; and N.W. by the county of Ayr. *Area.* 954 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly diversified, and presenting a continual succession of hills, more or less abrupt. On these the land is, for the most part, capable of tillage; but it is only in a few places that it presents a smooth and uniform surface fit for the plough. The county, however, though broken into inequalities, has no great elevations above the level of the sea, except in the N., which is mountainous, culminating in Black-larg and Cairnmuir, the former of which is 1970 feet in height, and the latter 2600. Considerable tracts of smooth unbroken land are everywhere interspersed among the more elevated

## Kirkcudbright

parts, and much of it is also composed of smooth rounded hills, the soil of which is frequently found to be unproductive. The moorlands, also, which form a considerable proportion of the county, are also extremely barren, though there are detached tracts of alluvial soil interspersed. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cree, on the W.; the Fleet, the Dee, formed by the Union of the Ken, Deugh, and Dee; and the Orr, or Urr. The lakes are numerous. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The pastures are excellent, and the farmers rear and fatten great numbers of sheep and cattle for the English markets. The breed of horses peculiar to this and the adjoining county of Wigtown is nearly extinct. Southdown and Cheviot sheep thrive on the mountains. The shire is famed for its honey. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 42,495.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the chief town of the above county, on the Dee, about 6 miles above its confluence with the Solway Firth, and 24 miles S.W. from Dumfries. It is neatly built, and has a parish church, free church, and Presbyterian chapel, a large and elegant court-house, a gaol, public library, custom-house, and various schools. The harbour is the most commodious on the south coast of Scotland. *Manf.* Cottons; and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 3395. Kirkcudbright was erected into a royal burgh by King James II., in 1455. Steam-boats ply regularly between this town and Liverpool.

KIRKDALE, *kirk'-dail*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles N. from Liverpool, and included within the parliamentary limits of the borough of Liverpool. *Pop.* 1043.—Another in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, near which there is a cave, where numerous bones of tigers, elephants, and hyenas were discovered in 1820. *Pop.* 1000.

KIRKINTILLOCH, *kir'-kin-till'-lok*, a town and parish of Scotland, 6 miles N.E. from Glasgow. The town has several places of worship for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and nonconformists, a court-house, and a gaol. *Manf.* Hats, cotton-stuffs, sacking, and sailcloth. *Pop.* of parish, 8500; of town, 6400.

KIRK-KILISSEH, *kirk ki-lis'-se*, a town of European Turkey, 62 miles E. from Adrianople. It is inclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths, but the greater part of its buildings are in ruins. *Pop.* about 20,000.

KIRKMAHORE, *kirk'-ma-ho*, a parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Dumfries. *Pop.* 2300. The first boat that was ever propelled by means of steam was tried on a lake in this parish, in 1788. It was the invention of Patrick Millar, of Dalswinton.

KIRKMICHAEL, *kirk-mi'-kel*, the name of several parishes in Scotland, none of them with a population above 3500.

KIRKPATRICK, *kirk-pät'-rik*, the name of several parishes in Scotland, none of them with a population above 1700.

KIRKSTALL, *kirk'-stall*, a small village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles N.W. from Leeds. *Pop.* 3000.

KIRKWALL, *kirk'-waul*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the stewartry or county of Orkney, in the island of Pomona or Mainland, built on a neck of land projecting into the sea, 26 miles N. from John o' Groat's. It is nearly a mile long, but is of inconsiderable breadth, having only one street, which is narrow and inconvenient, and badly paved. Its cathe-

## Klattau

dral, dedicated to St. Magnus, is a Gothic building, founded, it is said, by Haco, a Norwegian jarl, in the year 1138. Opposite to it stood the ruins of the bishop's palace and the castle of the Earls of Orkney. Its principal modern buildings are the free church, the Presbyterian church, the town-hall, assembly-rooms, gaol, custom-house, museum, libraries, and grammar-school. *Manf.* Linen and straw plait; the inhabitants carry on a trade in beef, fish, butter, hides, tallow, feathers, and corn. The harbour is excellent. *Pop.* of parish, 4422.—This place is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney, and has communication by steam packets with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, and Lerwick.

KIRRIEMUIR, *kir'-re-mure'*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on a hill, from which there is an extensive view of the vale of Strathmore, 5 miles N.W. from Forfar. It has a parish church, an episcopal chapel, with a handsome spire, a Presbyterian church, and two free churches, two libraries, a trade-hall, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Linen sheeting and dowlas. *Pop.* 4000.

KISARIEH. (See C.ESABEA.)

KISCHENEY, *kish'-e-nev*, a town of Bessarabia, 27 miles N.W. from Bender. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 46° 58' N. *Lon.* 28° 55' E.

KISHENGHUR, *kish-en-gur'*, a state in Rajpootana, India, with an area estimated at 724 square miles, and a population at 70,000. *Lat.* between 25° 50' and 26° 50' N. *Lon.* between 74° 50' and 75° 15' E. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated 19 miles N.E. from Ajmere.

KISHM, *keeshm*, an island in the Persian Gulf, surrounded by many smaller islands, opposite Gombroon, and about 9 miles from it. *Ext.* 60 miles long and 12 broad. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 26° 57' N. *Lon.* 56° 50' E.

KISSER, *kis'-ser*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor. It has a circumference of about 20 miles and a population of 8000.

KISSINGEN, *kis-sin-gen*, a town of Bavaria, celebrated as a watering place, 30 miles N. from Würzburg. *Pop.* 2000.

KISNA, or KRISHNA, *krish'-na*, a celebrated river of India, which rises in the Western Ghauts, near *lat.* 18° N. and *lon.* 74° E., and, after receiving numerous tributaries in a course estimated at 800 miles, falls by various mouths into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 15° 50' N.; *lon.* 81° E.

KIT'S-COT-HOUSE. (See AYLESFORD.)

KITTS, ST. (See ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.)

KIZIL-IRMAK, *ke'-zil-er-mak'*, a large river of Asia Minor, which issues from several sources, situated in the centre of that peninsula, and, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Black Sea, in *lat.* 41° 40', *lon.* 36° E.—It is fed by many large tributaries.

KIZIL-OUZEN, *kiz-il-oo'-zen*, a river of Persia, rising near Senna, in Kurdistan, and, after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Caspian Sea, 35 miles E. from Resht.

KIZILAR, *kiz-li-ar*, a fortified town of the government of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on the Terek, at a distance of 40 miles W. from its mouth. *Manf.* Cotton and silk fabrics; the inhabitants also carry on an active trade in these commodities, as well as in oil, wine, brandy, and corn. *Pop.* about 10,000.

KJOBNHAVN. (See COPENHAGEN.)

KLAGENFURT. (See CLAGENFURT.)

KLATTAU, *klät-tou*, the chief town of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, 69 miles S.W.



Klausenburg

from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and stockings. *Pop.* 5750.

KLAUSENBURG. (See CLAUSENBURG.)

KLAUSHAL. (See CLAUSHAL.)

KLEVE. (See CLEVES.)

KLIASMA, *kle'-as-ma*, a river of Russia, which rises near Klin, and, after a course of 350 miles, joins the Oka at Gorbатов.

KNARESBOROUGH, *nairs'-bur-o*, a well-built market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nidd, 16 miles N.W. from York. It contains a fine old parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, court-house, a public library, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,277. There is a famous "dropping well" on the bank of the river opposite the ruins of Knaresborough Castle, the waters of which have remarkable petrifying properties.—It is a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

KNARESDALE, *nairs'-dail*, a parish and village of England, in Northumberland, 16 miles S.W. from Hexham. *Pop.* 532.—The Forest of Knaresdale at one period abounded with red deer, and a few still remain.

KNIGHTON, *ni'-ton*, a market town and parish of Wales, in Radnorshire, 8 miles N.E. from New Radnor. *Pop.* 1853.—The great dyke, erected in the 8th century by Offa, as a barrier against the Britons, passes through the parish.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, *nites'-bridj*, a suburb of London, in Middlesex, England, 3 miles W. from St. Paul's. The Albert gate, which forms one of the principal entrances to Hyde Park, is within its limits, and it also contains some extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry.

KNOCKMELEBDOWN MOUNTAINS. (See IRELAND.)

KNOTTINGLY, *not'-ting-le*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles N.E. from Pontefract. *Pop.* 4700.

KNOWSLEY, *nose'-le*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles N.E. from Liverpool. *Pop.* 1349.—The earl of Derby has a fine seat in the neighbourhood, called Knowsley Park.

KNOX, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In East Tennessee, on the Clinch, and intersected by the Holston. *Area.* 445 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In the south part of Kentucky. *Area.* 665 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—3. In the central part of Ohio. *Area.* 524 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—4. In Indiana, on the Wabash. *Area.* 496 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. Also the name of several townships.

KNUTSFORD, *nuts'-ford*, "Canute's Ford," a market town of England, in Chester, situated on the Birken, 24 miles N.E. from Chester. *Manf.* Cotton, velvet, thread, and leather. *Pop.* 4194.

KOBLENTZ. (See COBLENTZ.)

KODIAK, *ko'-de-ak*, a large island on the W. coast of Northern America, situated about 90 miles S.W. from the entrance into Cook's Inlet. It is about 90 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. *Lat.* 57° N. *Lon.* 153° W.

KOBBE, *kol'-be*, a town of Central Africa, the capital of Darfūr. It is situated in a well-wooded plain. The inhabitants carry on an active trade in the productions of the neighbouring district and goods imported from Egypt. *Pop.* estimated at 6000.

KOCHEN, *ko'-chen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the province of Coblenz, 20 miles S.W. from

Konigsberg

the town of that name. *Pop.* 2750. It is the capital of a CIRCLE of the same name, watered by the Mozelle. *Area.* 198 square miles. *Pop.* 33,000.

KOH-I-BABA MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Afghanistan, forming a connecting link between the Ghoor mountains and the Hindoo Koosh. They lie about 50 miles W. from Cabool.

KOHISTAN, or KUHISTAN, *ko'-his-tan*, a province of Beloochistan, situated in the N.W. part of that country. It is mountainous in the N., but there are some extensive plains in the south, with oases of great fertility in different parts, which produce quantities of grain and dates.

KOJUK PASS, *ko'-juk*, a pass of the Amran Mountains, in Afghanistan. It was forced by British troops in 1842.

KOKAN. (See KHOKAN.)

KOLAPOOR, *kol'-a-por*, a Mahratta state within the limits of the Bombay presidency, governed by a rajah under British protection. *Area.* 3445 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 15° 60' and 17° 17' N. *Lon.* between 73° 47' and 74° 46' E.—The chief town of this district, which is of the same name, is situated at the base of a range of hills, 120 miles S. from Poona. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 16° 19' N. *Lon.* 74° 25' E.

KÖLN. (See COLOGNE.)

KOLOMNA, *kol'-lom-na*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow, situated on the Oka, 65 miles S.E. from Moscow. *Manf.* Silks, woollen goods, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 13,000.

KOLYMA, or KOVYMA, *ko'-le-ma*, a river of Siberia, rising in *lat.* 61° 30' N., in the Stanovoi mountains, and, after a course of 700 miles, falling into the Frozen Ocean, in *lat.* 69° N.; *lon.* 161° 30' E.

KOMHARSIN, *kom-har-sin*, a hill state of India, lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna. *Area.* 56 square miles. *Pop.* about 12,000.

KOMORN. (See COMORN.)

KONG MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Western Africa, in *lat.* 9° N., and between *lon.* 4° and 10° W.

KONGSBERG, *kongs'-baire*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, or Christiania, on the Louven-Elf, 40 miles S.W. from Christiania. The silver-mines in the neighbourhood of this place are the most important in the kingdom. *Pop.* 4000.

KÖNIGERATZ, *ke(r)-neezh-gratz*, one of the sixteen circles into which Bohemia is divided. It occupies the N.E. part of that kingdom, and is contiguous to Silesia, the county of Glatz, and Moravia. *Area.* 1300 square miles. *Pop.* about 300,000.

KÖNIGERATZ, the capital of the above circle, stands on the Elbe, 63 miles N.E. from Prague. It is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. The principal edifices are an old but handsome cathedral, an episcopal palace, three churches, barracks, theatre, several hospitals, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 9200.—This place was taken by the Prussians in 1758. In 1866 a sanguinary battle took place here between the Austrian and Prussian armies, in which the former were signally defeated.

KÖNIGSBERG, *ke(r)-neezh-baire*, the name of several German towns, none of them with a population above 5000.

KÖNIGSBERG, a fortified city of Prussia, and the capital of a circle, standing on the Pregel, 4 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff, and



## Konigstein

338 miles N.E. from Berlin. A part of it, called the Kneiphof, is built on an island formed by the Pregel. The houses have their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the north bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the old town, and a quarter to the eastward called Lobenicht. The streets are straight, and, in general, spacious. The Old Town contains the town-hall, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and large warehouses for the use of merchants. The quarter to the east of the Old Town contains a large hospital on the river-side, a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house; here, also, is the royal palace or castle. The Kneiphof contains a council-house, an exchange, and the Albrecht University, founded in 1544. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these equal the cathedral of St. Nicholas, which is remarkable for its architectural beauty and numerous monuments, and contains a magnificent organ with 5000 pipes, which was erected in 1721. The university has a library, botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory attached to it. There are, besides, many excellent schools in the city. The arms of the Pregel are crossed by seven wooden bridges. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, leather, gloves, lace, soap, refined sugar, tobacco, starch, and sealing-wax; the city also contains numerous breweries and distilleries on a large scale. *Pop.* 87,072. *Lat.* 54° 42' N. *Lon.* 20° 30' E.—The coronation of the kings of Prussia always takes place at Königsberg.

**KÖNIGSTEIN**, *ke(r)'-neezh-stine*, the name of several towns and villages in Germany, none of them with a population above 2500. One of these, situated 17 miles S.E. from Dresden, has a fortress on a rock nearly 500 feet high, and one of the few in Europe which has never yet been taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited in it during war.

**KONIEH**, or **KONIEH**, *kol'-ne-a*, a city of Asia Minor, the capital of the pachalic of Karamania, situated 149 miles S.E. from Smyrna. It has numerous mosques, and was once the capital of the Seljuk sultans. *Manf.* Carpets and coloured leather. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 37° 50' N. *Lon.* 32° 40' E.—This was the ancient Iconium.

**KONSTANZ**. (See **CONSTANCE**.)

**KOOCH-BEHAR**, *koosh be-har'*, a territory of British India, in the Bengal presidency, with an area of 1365 square miles. It is under the administration of a native prince, under British protection. *Pop.* estimated at 145,000. *Lat.* between 25° 58' and 26° 32' N. *Lon.* between 82° 40' and 89° 45' E.—This district formed the W. part of the old kingdom of Camroop.

**KOOM**, *koom*, a city of Persia, in the province of Ispahan, built by the Saracens in the year 806, 80 miles S.W. from Teheran. It contains a celebrated mosque and sanctuary, beautifully adorned with mosaic work and gilding, but is now greatly decayed. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 34° 45' N. *Lon.* 50° 29' E.

**KOONAWUR**, *koo-na-wur'*, a district of India, in Bussahir. *Area.* 2100 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous; some of the ridges attaining a great elevation, and several of their peaks rising to heights varying between 10,000 and 22,500 feet. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, millet, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and fruit. The honey produced in the country is excellent. *Manf.* Blankets and coarse woollen cloth. *Pop.* 10,000.

## Kotah

*Lat.* between 31° 12' and 32° 8' N. *Lon.* between 77° 50' and 78° 52' E.

**KOONDOOZ**, or **KUNDUZ**, *koon-dooz'*, a district or khanat in the S.E. of Turkestan, or Independent Tartary, in Central Asia. *Desc.* Mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, producing rice, wheat, and barley. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 34° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 65° and 71° E.

**KOORDISTAN**. (See **KURDISTAN**.)

**KOORTHUL**, *koor-tul'*, a town of British India, in the district of Meerut, 40 miles N. from Delhi. *Pop.* 8000.

**KORAT**, *ko-rat'*, a state of Asia, tributary to Siam. It produces copper, ivory, sugar, and rosewood. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 15° 40' N. *Lon.* 104° 30' E.

**KORBACH**. (See **CORBACH**.)

**KORDOFAN**, *kor-do-fan'*, a country of Central Africa, to the W. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar. *Pro.* Tamarinds, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, ivory, and gum-arabic. *Pop.* estimated at 425,000.

**KÖRÖS**, *ke(r)'-esh'*, the name of several market towns of Hungary, distinguished by various affixes and prefixes, with populations varying from 1000 to 18,000. The most considerable is Nagy-Körös, 48 miles S.E. from Pesth.

**KOROTSCHA**, *ko-ro't'-sha*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the Korotscha, 68 miles S.E. from Kursk. *Pop.* 10,000.

**KÖRSÖR**, *kor-sor*, a seaport-town of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 63 miles S.W. from Copenhagen. It is defended by a fort, and steamers ply regularly between it and Nyborg in Funen. *Pop.* 2000.

**KOSCIUSKO**, *kos'-ke-us'-ko*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 580 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

**KOSCIUSKO MOUNT**, the highest peak of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. *Height.* 6500 feet.

**KÖSLIN**. (See **COSLIN**.)

**KOSSEIR**. (See **COSSSEIR**.)

**KOSSOVA**, *kos-so'-va*, a town of European Turkey, 8 miles N.E. from Pristina. *Pop.* Not known.—A battle was fought near this place in 1389 between the Turks and Serbs. The latter were defeated, and their king slain. Since that time Servia has been a dependency of the Turkish empire.

**KOSTELEZ**, *kos'-te-letz*, the name of several towns in Bohemia, none of them with a population above 3000.

**KOSTROMA**, *kos-tro'-ma*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Volga, at Kostroma.

**KOSTROMA**, a considerable town of European Russia, and the capital of a government of the same name, on the Volga, 200 miles N.E. from Moscow. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek church, and contains a handsome cathedral, and upwards of fifty churches. *Manf.* Leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap. It has also a trade in corn and wine. *Pop.* 15,000.—The Government has an area of 31,650 square miles, and a population of 1,055,000. Nearly the whole of its surface consists of forests and rich pasture-land.

**KOTAH**, *ko-ta'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Ajmere, 190 miles S.W. from Agra. It is strongly fortified, and has numerous temples, and many excellent bazaars. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton cloth. *Pop.* Not known.—The

Kotannah

STATE, of which this town is the capital, is one of the most flourishing in India, and has an area of 5500 square miles. It is not fertile, but it is well cultivated in every part.

KOTANAH, *ko'-ta-na*, a town of British India, in the district of Meerut, 30 miles N. from Delhi. *Pop.* 7000. *Lat.* 29° 6' N. *Lon.* 77° 15' E.

KÖTHEN, or COTHEN, *ko-tain'*, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt Köthen, in Central Germany, on the Zittau, 32 miles N.W. from Leipsic. The ducal palace is the chief building, but it also contains several churches, a theatre, library, museum, picture-gallery, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Cloth and linen. *Pop.* 6300.

KOTLIN-OSTROF. (See CRONSTADT.)

KOURSCK, or KURSCK, *koorsk*, a government of European Russia, bounded on the S. by Kharkov, on the E. by Voronezh, on the N. by Orel, and on the W. by Tchernigov. *Area.* 17,320 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well-cultivated. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, soap, saltpetre, leather, and pottery. *Pop.* 1,700,000. The capital is of the same name, and is situated on the Tuscara, a tributary of the Sem, 290 miles S.W. from Moscow. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and has a cathedral, several churches, a gymnasium, a theological seminary, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, wax, and tallow. *Pop.* 27,000.

KOWARA, or KWARA RIVER. (See NIGER.)

KOZLOV, *koz-lof'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, 55 miles S.W. from Tambov. It has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. *Pop.* 21,000. Eupatoria, in the Crimea, is also called Kozloff or Hozlov by the Russians.

KRAIN. (See ILLYRIA.)

KRAKOW. (See CRACOW.)

KRASNOI, *kras'-noi*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 3500.

KRASNOI-YAR, *kras'-no-yar*, a town in the government of Astrakhan, in Russia. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 53° 50' N. *Lon.* 47° 35' E. The capital of a circle of the same name, being one of the four departments into which Astrakhan is divided. The town is situated on an island, formed by the Algara and Basan, tributaries of the Volga, 375 miles N. from Astrakhan.

KRASNOIYARSK, *kras-nog-or-sk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Yeniseisk, situated at the confluence of the Yenisei and Kacha. *Pop.* 7500. *Lat.* 55° 42'. *Lon.* 92° 57' E.—This town is the emporium of an extensive region, and is on the high route between Irkutsk and Tobolsk.

KREMENEZ, *krem'-e-nez*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, 20 miles S.E. from Dubno. *Pop.* 5600.

KREMENTSCHUG, *krem'-ent-shoog*, a town of Russia, 65 miles S.W. from Poltava, standing on the Dnieper, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats. *Manf.* Hats, sugar, nitre, and soap. *Pop.* 18,000.

KREMENITZ. (See CREMENITZ.)

KREUTZ, *kroits*, a town of Austrian Croatia, 24 miles S.E. from Warasdin. *Pop.* 3000.

KRISTNAH. (See KISTNA.)

KRONSTADT, in Transylvania. (See CRONSTADT.)

KRONSTADT, a town in Russia. (See CRONSTADT.)

KROTOSCHIN, *kro'-to-shin*, a town of Prussian

Kurdistan

Poland, 54 miles S.E. from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, and chicory. *Pop.* 8000.—It is the capital of a fertile and well wooded CIRCLE of the same name. *Area.* 358 square miles. *Pop.* 63,000.

KROYA, or CROYA, *kro'-ya*, a town of Albania, 49 miles S.E. from Scutari. *Manf.* Arms. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000.

KUBA, *koo'-ba*, a fortified town of Russia, in the province of Daghestan, 50 miles S. from Derbend. *Pop.* 4000. This place was formerly the residence of a khan.

KUBAN, *koo-ban'*, a river of S. Russia, which rises near Mount Elburz, and, after a course of 380 miles, falls into the Black Sea, 20 miles from Anapa.

KUEI-TCHEOU, *kui-choo*, a province in the S.W. of China, lying to the N. of the province of Quang-si. It is mountainous, being traversed by the Nan-ling range, and contains mines of gold, silver, and iron. The Seng-miao-tsee, an aboriginal tribe, inhabit the mountain fastnesses of the interior. They differ entirely from the Chinese in manners and customs, and even language, and are constantly making predatory forays against them.

KUEN-LUN MOUNTAINS, *kwen-lun*, a range of mountains in Central Asia, which separate Tibet from Yarkand.

KUHLOR, *ku-loor'*, a hill state of India. *Area.* 150 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and producing wheat, barley, rice, millet, ginger, hemp, pepper, opium, tobacco, and fruits. *Pop.* 33,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 31° 35' N. *Lon.* between 76° 27' and 76° 55' E.

KUILENBURG, *koi'-len-boorg*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Guelderland, situated on the Lèche, 10 miles N.W. from Thiele. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, twist, and arms. *Pop.* 5000.

KULM, *koolm*, a village of Bohemia, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains, 16 miles N.W. from Leitmeritz, where, in 1813, the French were defeated by the allied army under the command of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. *Pop.* 630. Also the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 7000.

KUMAON, *koo'-ma-on*, a province of N. Hindostan, forming a part of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area.* 7000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood. Where it is clear, it yields rice, hemp, and some corn. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, and lead. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, cottons, and camlets. *Pop.* 168,000. *Lat.* between 29° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 81° E.

KUR, *koor*, the ancient Cyrus, the most considerable river of Georgia, in Asia, which rises in the pachalic of Kars, and, after a course of 500 miles, falls by several mouths into the Caspian Sea, 100 miles from Baku.

KURDISTAN, or KOORDISTAN, *koor-dis-tan'*, a region of W. Asia, shared between Turkey and Persia; the former power claiming authority over three-fourths of it, which is divided into the provinces of Bagdad, Mosul and Van; and the remainder forming the province of Kurdistan, in Persia. *Area.* Estimated at 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing cattle. *Rivers.* The Zab Ala, Zab Asfal, and the Diyalah, all tributaries of the Tigris. *Pro.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, timber, and galls. *Pop.* Estimated at



## Kuriles

about 2,000,000. *Lat.* mostly between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $38^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $42^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$  E.

**KURILES**, *koo'-rils*, a long range of small islands at the eastern extremity of Asia, extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the isle of Jesso, or Matsmai, which belongs to Japan. *Area.* The superficial extent of the whole is estimated at 3000 square miles. *Desc.* Twenty-two of these islands are now known. Some of them are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water. Others are fertile, well-wooded, and full of game, while the coasts abound with fish. Some contain volcanoes; and they are all subject to frequent earthquakes. With the exception of the two most S. islands, Kunashir and Iturup, which belong to Japan, this archipelago is annexed to the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs and sea-calves, which the Russians collect every two or three years. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $43^{\circ} 40'$  and  $51^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $145^{\circ}$  and  $156^{\circ}$  E.

**KURNOOL**, *koor-nool'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area.* 2640 square miles. *Pop.* 274,000. *Lat.* between  $14^{\circ} 50'$  and  $16^{\circ} 15'$  N. *Lon.* between  $77^{\circ} 47'$  and  $79^{\circ} 15'$  E. The chief town, of the same name, is situated on the Toombuddra river. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.*  $78^{\circ} 6'$  E.

**KURRACHEE**, *koor-ra'-che*, the principal seaport-town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 20 miles W. from the W. branch of the Indus. It is of considerable importance as a harbour and station for troops. *Pop.* 22,227. *Lat.*  $24^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.*  $67^{\circ}$  E.

**KURSHEE**, or **KARSHI**, *koor-she'*, a town of Bokhara, in Central Asia, in a fertile oasis, 90 miles S.W. from Samarcand. *Pop.* 10,000.

**KURUM**, or **KARUN**, *koo-room'*, a river of Persia, which rises in the province of Irak-Ajemi, and enters the Persian Gulf by several mouths after a course of 240 miles.

**KUSSNACHT**, *koos'-nakt*, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. *Pop.* 1700.—Another, 11 miles N.W. from Schwyz, at the N. extremity of Lake Lucerne. It is the place where William Tell escaped from Gessler.

**KUSTRIN.** (See **CUSTRIN**.)

**KWAN-LUN MOUNTAINS.** (See **KUEN-LUN**.)

**KYLES OF BUTE**, *kiles bute*, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the island of But e and the mainland.

**KYTHUL**, *ki-tul'*, a town of India, and the capital of a district of the same name. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $29^{\circ} 49'$  N. *Lon.*  $76^{\circ} 28'$  E.—**THE DISTRICT** fell into the possession of the British in 1843, from the failure of heirs to the last rajah. It then comprised 516 villages.

## L

**LAALAND**, or **LOLLAND**, *lol'-land*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea. *Area.* 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and level, producing good crops of corn, hops, hemp, and apples. The forests yield excellent timber. *Pop.* 51,000. *Lat.*  $54^{\circ} 45'$  N. *Lon.*  $11^{\circ}$  E.

**LAABAT**, *la'-rat*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor Laut. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by about the same in breadth. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $7^{\circ} 5'$  S. *Lon.*  $132^{\circ} 10'$  E.

## Ladakh

**LABER**, *la'-ber*, three small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. Also a town of Bavaria, situated on one of these streams, 18 miles S.W. from Ratisbon. *Pop.* 900.

**LABRADOR**, *lab-ra-dor'*, a large peninsula of British North America, included in the Hudson's Bay Territories, bounded S. by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Hudson Strait, and W. by Hudson's Bay. *Area.* 170,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren, and of dreary aspect, with a mountainous and uneven surface, covered with large stones; the soil is poor, and produces a few coarse plants, adapted only for deer, and goats, and other wild animals. The climate is so severe that neither corn, nor any of the hardy kitchen vegetables can be raised. The fisheries afford employment to the greater part of the industrious portion of the inhabitants, and many British subjects besides, who visit the coasts for the purpose of procuring fish. The coast is also visited yearly by between 300 and 400 vessels belonging to the United States. A great number of seals are taken every year. *Pop.* 5000, consisting of Esquimaux and a few Europeans. *Lat.* between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $62^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $55^{\circ}$  and  $78^{\circ}$  W.—This country was discovered by Cabot in 1496, and re-discovered by Hudson in 1610.

**LABUAN PULO**, *lab-u'-an*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying off the N.W. coast of Borneo, about 7 miles W. from the mainland. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. It is rich in coal-mines, and is well supplied with water. *Pop.* 40 Europeans; 3505 coloured. *Lat.*  $5^{\circ} 22'$  N. *Lon.*  $115^{\circ} 10'$  E.—The British took possession of this island in 1846, and it was formally ceded to the British crown by the sultan of Borneo in 1848.

**LACCADIVES**, *lak'-ka-dives*, an archipelago of low islands, lying off the Malabar, or W. coast of India, about 150 miles from the mainland. There are about 20 groups, or atolls, of these islands, all of coral formation. The largest island is about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. *Pro.* Rice, sweet potatoes, cocoa-nuts, and betel-nuts. Cows, poultry, and turtles are the only animals on the island. *Pop.* Of the whole may be estimated at 10,000. *Lat.* between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $72^{\circ}$  and  $74^{\circ}$  E.

**LACHLAN**, *lak'-lan*, a river of E. Australia, which rises in the counties of King and Bathurst, in New South Wales. After a course of 400 miles it joins the Murrumbidgee, to form the Murray river, near lat.  $34^{\circ} 30'$  S., lon.  $144^{\circ} 10'$  E.

**LADAKH**, or **MIDDLE TIBET**, *la-dak'*, an independent country of Central Asia, separated by the Himalayas from Cashmere, and from Chinese Turkestan by the Karakorum mountains. On the E. it is bounded by Great Tibet, and on the N.W. by Little Tibet. *Area.* Estimated at 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* The soil is unproductive, and the climate is severe and variable. The inhabitants, however, are good agriculturists, and crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat of average quality are raised. Apples, apricots, and rhubarb are also produced in abundance. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, gold, and sulphur. *Pop.* 130,000. *Lat.* between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $76^{\circ}$  and  $79^{\circ}$  E.—The goats' wool of which Cashmere shawls are made is brought from Tibet through this country. Leh is the residence of the rajah, and the capital of his dominions.



Ladoga

LADOGA, or LADOSKA, *la-do'-ga*, a lake in the N. of European Russia, lying between the Baltic and Lake Onega, and surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Wiborg, and Olonetz. *Ext.* 130 miles long and 75 broad. *Desc.* The shores are generally low, and it contains several islands and numerous rocks. Forty rivers fall into it, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. A line of navigation all round its S. and S.E. sides is formed by means of several canals.

LADRONES, or MARIANE ISLANDS, *la-drones'*, a cluster of islands, belonging to Spain, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching over a space of 450 miles from N. to S. The group consists of about twenty islands, of which only five are inhabited. *Desc.* Densely wooded and fertile, enjoying throughout most part of the year a serene and temperate climate, the heat of the sun being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 144° and 145° E. These islands were discovered by Magalhaens, a Portuguese navigator. Commodore Anson, in his voyage round the world, touched at Tinian, one of the group, in 1742, and stayed there for some time. He gives a glowing description of the beauty and fertility of this island.

LADRONES ISLES, a cluster of small islands off the S. extremity of China, 20 miles S.E. from Macao. *Lat.* of the Great Ladrone, 21° 57' N. *Lon.* 113° 44' E.

LADRONES, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Veragua, New Granada, 40 miles S.E. from Cape Burica. *Lat.* 8° 20' N. *Lon.* 83° 16' W.

LADY ISLE, *lai'-de*, an uninhabited rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, 5 miles from Ayr. It is the only place along a great extent of coast that affords a sheltered anchorage for shipping.

LAEEEN, *le-ken*, a town of Belgium, in the province of S. Brabant, 2 miles N. from Brussels. *Pop.* 2500. There is a magnificent palace belonging to the king of the Belgians in the neighbourhood, which is surrounded by a park of 250 acres.

LA FAYETTE, *la'-fai-jet*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Louisiana. *Area.* 374 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—2. In Missouri. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—3. In Mississippi. *Area.* 790 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—4. In Arkansas. *Area.* 16,400 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—5. In Wisconsin. *Area.* 630 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several towns, with populations varying between 3000 and 14,000.

LAGO MAGGIORE, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, *la'-go mad'-je-or-ai*, the most W. of the great lakes of Upper Italy, inclosed by Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Swiss canton Ticino, and extending from Sesto northwards to Locarno. *Ext.* 40 miles long with an average breadth of 2 miles. It is traversed by the Ticino, of which it is only an expansion, and contains the Borromean Isles. Steam-packets ply upon it; but, in summer, it is frequently visited by sudden thunder-storms.

LAGOS, *la'-gose*, a very ancient seaport-town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 110 miles S. from Lisbon. It is well built, and the harbour is defended by batteries. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. *Pop.* 6800.

LAGOS, a town of Guinea, the capital of a slave state of the same name, in the Bight of Benin,

Lahoul

It is situated about 160 miles from Benin, and was taken by the British, after a severe contest, in 1851. *Pop.* 6000.

LAGOS, a large river and bay of Western Africa. The river runs through the above state, and the town is situated on its banks. *Lat.* 6° 20' N. *Lon.* 3° 30' E.

LAGOS, a town of the Mexican empire, in the province of Jalisco, 90 miles N.E. from Guadalajara. In its neighbourhood are some silver-mines. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 21° 27' N. *Lon.* 101° 32' W.

LA GRANGE, *la granj'*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 380 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

LAGRASSI, *la'-grass*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Aude, situated on the Orbien, 17 miles S.E. from Carcassone. *Pop.* 1500, of whom the greater part are engaged in some iron-works in the neighbourhood.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOBAL DE LA LAGUNA, the capital of Tenerife, the principal of the Canary Islands, situated on a basaltic hill, 2000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by gardens. In the neighbourhood are a great number of windmills. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 28° 28' N. *Lon.* 16° 20' W.

LAGUNA, the name of several towns in South America, none of them with a population above 2000.

LAGUNA-DE-MADRE, a lagoon or shallow lake in Texas, U.S., extending along the coast, nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 8.

LA HOGUE. (See CAPE LA HOGUE.)

LAHORE, *la-hor'*, the capital of the Punjab, in British India, standing on the Ravee, 270 miles N.W. from Delhi. It was formerly an important city, and the occasional residence of the Great Moguls, all of whom expended considerable sums on palaces, gardens, temples, and tombs. It was visited in the year 1609 by an English traveller, named Finch, who describes it as a magnificent residence, nearly ten miles in length, surrounded by fortifications and entered by twelve gates. Of all its grandeur little now remains, except some handsome tombs, among which is that of the emperor Jehangire. The most remarkable buildings in Lahore are the Golden Mosque, and the mosque called the Vizier Khan. The mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangire, already mentioned, is of red sandstone adorned with mosaics. The famous gardens of his successor Shah Jehan are about 3 miles N.E. from the city. *Pop.* estimated at 95,000. *Lat.* 31° 34' N. *Lon.* 74° 20' E.—The British took possession of this city after the defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849.

LAHOUL, *la-hool'*, a district of the Punjab, in British India. *Area.* 1870 square miles. *Desc.* Encompassed by lofty mountains, two of the passes of which respectively attain an elevation of 13,300 and 16,500 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of the whole country is considerable; it is traversed by numerous torrents, which descend from the Himalayas. Good grain crops are produced in the valleys and table-lands. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics for home consumption. The inhabitants are a Tartar race, and followers of Lamaism. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 32° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 76° 30' and 77° 30' E.—The men of

## Lahr

this country are mostly employed as carriers, conveying goods over the mountains by means of ponies. They wear grass shoes, and their women are loaded with rude trinkets of silver and glass beads.

**LAHR**, *lar*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 18 miles S.E. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, cotton goods, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 6400.

**LAIBACH**. (See **LAYBACH**.)

**L'AIGLE**, *laigl*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Orne, 18 miles N. from Mortagne. *Manf.* Needles, pins, and steel goods. *Pop.* 6000.

**LAKE**, *laik*, the name of several counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. *Area.* 220 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 468 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.—3. In Illinois. *Area.* 468 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

**LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS**, a lake in the N.W. part of Upper Canada, British North America. It is, strictly speaking, a part of Lake Ontario, forming the N.E. arm of that piece of water, and extending for 40 miles from Kingston to Brockville, at which point the river St. Lawrence may be considered to commence. It is supposed to contain about 1700 islands, the largest, Wolfe Island, being about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth.

**LAKE OF THE WOODS**, or **Du Bois**, a lake of British N. America, 70 miles long and 40 wide. It is surrounded with forests, and is studded with islands which are covered with fine timber. *Lat.* 54° 36' N. *Lon.* 95° 20' W.

**LAKHON**, *lak-hon'*, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the river Meinam. *Pop.* Supposed to be about 20,000. *Lat.* 18° 20' N. *Lon.* 100° 20' E.

**LALAND**, *lol'-land*, an island of Denmark. (See **LALLAND**.)

**LAMA**, *la'-ma*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3000.

**LAMAR**, *la'-mar*, a seaport-town of S. America. (See **COBIA**.)

**LAMBERT**, *St.*, the name of several parishes and market-towns in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

**LAMBESC**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 13 miles N.W. from Aix. *Manf.* Soap and vermicelli. *Pop.* 3650.

**LAMBETH**, a suburb of London, forming the western extremity of that portion of the metropolis which lies on the south bank of the Thames. The principal public building in the parish is Lambeth Palace, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, an extensive pile situated on the banks of the Thames, close to Lambeth Bridge. The architecture is irregular, and exhibits the styles of various ages. Near the river, and close to the palace, is Lambeth church, the different parts of which have been built at various periods of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; the whole was repaired and embellished in 1769. *Pop.* 298,032.

**LAMBRECHT**, *läm'-brekt*, two towns of Germany, neither of them with a population above 1500.

**LAMEGO**, *la'-mai-go*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a tributary of the Douro, 46 miles E. from Oporto. Its principal edifices are the bishop's palace and the cathedral. *Pop.* 9000.

**LAMMEEMUIE**, or **LAMMERMOOR**, *läm'-mer-moor*, a ridge of hills in Scotland, extending for

## Lanarkshire

30 or 40 miles through the counties of Haddington and Berwick to the North Sea. The principal summits of the range have an elevation of about 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

**LAMPEDUSA**, *lam'-pai-doo'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about midway between the coast of Tunis and Malta, belonging to Sicily. It has a circumference of about 13 miles, and was selected, by the king of Naples in 1843, as a place of banishment for persons convicted of political offences.

**LAMSAKI**, *läm'-sa-ki*, a maritime village of Asia Minor, nearly opposite Gallipoli, on the Hellespont. It is the Lampsacus of antiquity, and was given by Xerxes to Themistocles. *Lat.* 40° 20' N. *Lon.* 28° 44' E.

**LANARK**, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the county town of Lanarkshire, 30 miles S.W. from Edinburgh. It consists of several streets and lanes, standing on a slope within half a mile of the Clyde. The public buildings are the town-house, county hall, council-room, court-hall, the prison, the parish church, and several other places of worship for Presbyterians, members of the free church, independents, and Roman catholics. In a niche on the outside of the parish church is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, some of whose daring exploits were performed in this town. *Manf.* Muslins, and other cotton goods. *Pop.* 5047. In the vicinity are the celebrated "Falls of Clyde."

**LANARK, NEW**, a well-built village, about a mile to the S.W. of the above. It owes its origin to an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton yarn, founded by Mr. David Dale in 1784. Great attention was paid to the morals of the children, and to their education, by the late Mr. Robert Owen, whose first attempts to establish a new system of social organization were made here. *Pop.* 1396.

**LANARK**, a county of W. Australia, bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the S. and W., between *lat.* 35° and 36° S., and *lon.* 116° E.

**LANARKSHIRE**, *läm'-ärk-sheer*, sometimes called **CLYDESDALE**, from the river Clyde, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N.E. by the counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebleshire; S. by Dumfriesshire; and S.W. by Ayrshire. *Area.* 987 square miles. *Desc.* It is subdivided into three inferior divisions, called wards; the Southern or Upper Ward, the Middle Ward, and the Northern or Lower Ward. The Upper Ward, which comprehends nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is mostly mountainous, or consists, for the most part, of hills and moors. At the S. extremity of the county, where it is bounded by Dumfries, there is a very elevated range of hilly ground, rising, in some parts, to 3100 feet, and in others to upwards of 2500 feet above the level of the sea. In proceeding down the Clyde, the prospect opens; the hills stand at a greater distance from one another, the ascents are less abrupt, and the mixture of hill and dale forms a scene at once pleasing and picturesque. In the Middle Ward the surface is flatter, and the soil is more fertile; considerable improvement having been effected by drainage and skilful farming. The chief coal fields of Scotland are situated in the Upper Ward, though all parts of the county are rich in coal and iron and other mineral products. *Rivers and Canals.* The Clyde is the principal. The other streams, which are tributary to the Clyde, are the Medwin Water, the Douglas, the



## Lancashire

Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, the N. Calder Water, the S. Calder Water, and the Daer. It has also three canals,—the Forth and Clyde Canal, which connects the German and Atlantic Oceans by means of the firths of Forth and Clyde; the Monkland Canal, which connects the city of Glasgow with the extensive coal-fields in the parishes of Old and New Monkland; and the Ardrossan Canal. *Pro.* The soil and climate seem to be favourable to the growth of wood; and copses everywhere fringe the hanging banks of the rivers. Orchards, embosomed in woods, stand all along the Clyde, at the foot of the rising slopes, and excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are raised in different parts, although the attention of the farmers is principally turned to rearing and feeding cattle, and dairy farming. The grazing-lands are extensive, and the breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland. *Minerals.* Abundant; consisting of freestone, limestone, ironstone, coal, and granite. It is calculated that the coal stretches through this county, in one solid mass, over nearly 110 square miles, or 55,000 acres, and that its average thickness cannot be less than five yards. Among the mountains, near the S. extremity of the county, are lead-mines, which have been wrought for nearly two centuries. In the same district, gold is sometimes found among the mountains, in veins of quartz, or in minute grains in the sand of the smaller rivers. *Manf.* Important. At an early period, the manufacture of coarse woollen fabrics was introduced into Lanarkshire, and this is still carried on, as well as the manufacture of fine linen and checks, cottons, muslins, calico printing, the dyeing of Turkey red, and the preparation of various dyes, and other necessary ingredients. Great quantities of glass and earthenware are also made, and there are many breweries and distilleries in Glasgow and different parts of the county. *Boroughs.* There are three royal burghs,—Lanark, the county town; the city of Glasgow, and the town of Rutherglen. Hamilton is also an important town, being the chief town of the Middle Ward. *Pop.* 631,566.

LANCASHIRE, *län'-kü-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the N.W. coast, stretching along the E. coast of the Irish Sea, from the Mersey to Duddon river. It is bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. *Area,* 1905 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the sea-coast on the west, but rugged and mountainous in the N. and E., where the long ridge called the "backbone of England" separates it from Yorkshire. In the N., Conistone Fell is the highest summit, and rises to nearly 2600 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.* The principal are the Mersey, the Ribble, the Wyre, the Duddon, and the Irwell. There are several lakes, of which Windermere, Conistone, and Esthwaite are the chief. All the rivers form large estuaries as they fall into the sea; which are, in general, much encumbered with sandbanks. Those, however, which are not naturally navigable, have been rendered so; and such an extensive system of inland navigation has been formed, that all parts of the county are brought into communication with each other by means of canals. The principal are the Sankey Canal, the Leeds and Liverpool, the Lancaster, the Ashton-under-Line, the Rochdale, the Manchester, Bury, and Bolton canals,

## Lancashire

and the Haslinden Canal. *Pro.* The soil of Lancashire varies greatly in different parts of the county: the higher grounds consist, for the most part, of rocky and barren moorland; but the land improves along the valleys, rivers, and sea-coast, where it is sufficiently fertile for the production of the ordinary crops. Oats form the principal corn crop, the soil and climate being peculiarly favourable to the growth of this grain. Barley, wheat, peas, and beans were formerly grown in very small quantities, but matters have changed in this respect, and abundance of wheat is now raised, especially in the S.W. part of the county. Lancashire has been long famous for its potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables are also raised, especially in the neighbourhood of the large towns. *Minerals.* Abundant, especially coal. Extensive fields of this mineral are found in the southern and central portions of the county. Limestone, freestone, whinstone, slates, and flags also abound. Iron ore is plentiful near Furness; and copper ore is found there as well, but not in great abundance. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics of every description, Lancashire being the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in England; silk, woollen and linen goods; hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch-tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware, porcelain, paper, and other articles. The cotton manufacture calls a variety of other employments into operation, that happen to be in connexion with it, and indirectly gives support to a great number of bleachers, dyers, printers' tool-makers, and engine and machine-makers: indeed it is said that there are upwards of two millions of men, women, and children in Great Britain that depend for their existence on this manufacture. There are also in the county large works for smelting iron and copper, for blowing bottles and common glass, and casting plate-glass, and for manufacturing white-lead, lamp-black, and vitriolic acid. *Pop.* 2,429,440.—This county is connected with all the principal parts of the United Kingdom by railways. In the time of Edward III. it was made a county palatine, in favour of John of Gaunt, one of Edward's sons, who was created Duke of Lancaster; but in the reign of Edward IV. the duchy was re-annexed to the crown. The chancery court, however, of the duchy of Lancaster still exists, and a chancellor, attorney-general, and other officers are duly appointed whenever a change of ministry takes place. Any notice of Lancashire, however brief, would be incomplete without a short account of the terrible privations that the manufacturing classes, resident in the county, endured in the years 1861 and 1862, through the scarcity of cotton, produced by the war between the United and Confederate States of America. The supply of the material began to fall short in 1861. Towards the close of the year many mill owners put their "hands" on half time, and others closed their mills altogether before the winter had well commenced. The operatives, thus thrown out of work and entirely prevented from gaining a livelihood, were obliged to sacrifice the hard-earned savings that they had been scraping together, from week to week, during a long series of years, steadily looking forward to a much-desired cessation of hostilities in America and the removal of the Northern blockade from the Southern ports. In many families the household furniture was sold or otherwise disposed of bit by bit, until nothing was left, and all means of subsistence were entirely gone.



## Lancaster

Every exertion was made throughout the United Kingdom to relieve the distress in Lancashire, and large sums of money were raised for its suffering population, to which rich and poor contributed to the utmost extent of their means. Her Majesty sent the sum of 2000*l.* to the general fund as Duchess of Lancaster, and Lord Derby, one of the largest landowners in the county, generously contributed the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* Although matters were a most gloomy aspect throughout the year, and the continuance of the war in America took away all hope of obtaining the cotton that still remained in the Southern States to enable the mill owners to re-open their establishments in the winter, the operatives, to their honour be it said, steadily abstained from all outbreaks except in one instance when a riot was brought about at Blackburn by the prosecution of two or three starving men for a breach of the game laws. But the crisis had happily passed, and the worst was over before spring time came in 1863. During the latter part of 1862 a supply of cotton, limited in quantity, it is true, had arrived from other parts of the world, and early in the following year several of the mills were again opened, the hands, however, in most of them being kept on at half time. The greatest praise is due to the Lancashire operatives for their manly conduct under the most trying circumstances, and although many years must necessarily elapse before Lancashire is restored to its former condition of prosperity, it is to be hoped that an impulse has been given to the production of cotton in India, Australia, Egypt, and Central Africa, which will render Great Britain independent of the American market for its supply. If this be so, good will, indeed, have come out of evil, an evil to labour that is without a parallel in the history of the United Kingdom.

LANCASTER, *lân-käs-ter*, the chief town of the above county, on the Lune, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge with five elliptic arches, 26 miles S.W. from Preston. Nearly the whole town is built of excellent freestone, procured from quarries in the neighbourhood. Of the public buildings, the castle, which has been converted into a county-gaol and court-house, is the most important and interesting, and is still admired for its extent, and the peculiar character of its architecture. The walls of the keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It is generally ascribed to the Saxons; but the principal part of the building was erected by Edward III. and his son John of Gaunt, whom he created duke of Lancaster. A little to the west of the keep are the shire-hall and county-courts. Contiguous to the castle is the parish church, a spacious Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary. There are, besides, several other churches and chapels of ease, chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, custom-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, mechanics' institute, a grammar-school, and many other educational establishments and charitable institutions. The Lancaster Canal passes close to the town, about a mile N.E. from which is the great aqueduct bridge, by which the canal is carried over the Lune. The suburb of Skerton is connected with the town by the bridge over the Lune, mentioned above, and the county lunatic-asylum stands on Lancaster Moor, about a mile and a half from the town. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; consisting of sailcloth, cotton, silk, linen, and

## Landes

furniture. Shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* of parish, 27,430; of borough, 16,005.—Lancaster is in communication by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

LANCASTER, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania. *Area.* 928 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.—2. In Virginia, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. *Area.* 96 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—3. In South Carolina. *Area.* 562 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several post-townships, none of them with a population above 5000.

LANCASTER, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles S.E. from Harrisburg. *Pop.* 13,000.

LANCASTER SOUND extends west from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. *Lat.* 74° to 75° N. *Lon.* 80° W.

LANCIANO, *lan-che-a'-no*, a town of S. Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo-Citra, 14 miles S.E. from Chieti. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, many churches, and several convents. *Pop.* 15,000.

LLANDAFF, or LLANDAFF, *lân-daf'*, an ancient city of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the Taff, now a village, though a bishop's see, 2 miles N.W. from Cardiff. The bishopric of Llandaff is one of the oldest in the United Kingdom. The present cathedral was commenced about 1120. It has long been in a ruinous condition, and the nave was shortened by the erection of a new western front in 1751. Many parts, however, have since been restored, and the lady chapel is used as the parish church. The prevailing styles of architecture in the building are the Early English and Decorated English. Near the cathedral are some remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishop. *Pop.* 6505.

LANDAU, *lan'-dou*, a strong town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Queich, 18 miles from Carlsruhe. It has a church, which is used both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and a gymnasium, or collegiate school. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, firearms, and cast-iron ware. *Pop.* 6000. This place was held alternately by the French and Austrians from 1680 to 1815, when it was assigned to the Germanic Confederation, under the protection of Bavaria. The garrison always consists of Bavarian troops.—The name of other two small towns in Germany.

LANDES, *land*, a maritime department in the S.W. of France, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Gers, and the Lower Pyrenees. *Area.* 3600 square miles. *Desc.* In the N. it is covered with extensive sandy plains, called "landes," from which it takes its name, and in the S. it is mountainous. On the coast it has many lagoons, communicating with the sea, besides extensive downs, upon which plantations of pine are grown. It is divided into three arrondissements, which are called after their chief towns, Mont-de-Marsan, St. Sever, and Dax. Mont-de-Marsan is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Adour and the Midouze. *Pro.* The usual crops of corn are raised in the country S. of the Adour; but its chief source of wealth is its vines. The department also affords timber of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Coal iron, bitumen, and mineral waters. *Manf.* Coarse woollen fabrics, leather, brandy, paper, glass, iron, and iron goods. *Pop.* 300,839.

Landport

**LANDPORT**, *lând'-port*, a large suburb of Portsmouth, in Hants, England. It contains all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea-town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end. It is the terminus of the London, Brighton and South-Coast Railway.

**LANDSBERG**, *lands'-baîrg*, the name of several towns in Prussia and Bavaria, none of them with a population above 4000.

**LANDSBERG**, a well-built town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the Warta, 40 miles N.E. from Frankfort. It carries on a brisk trade in woollen goods, leather, paper, and corn. *Pop.* 13,000.

**LAND'S-END**, *lânds'-end'*, in Cornwall, the W. extremity of England, formed of granite cliffs, which rise about 70 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 50° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 45' W.

**LANDSHUT**, *lând'-shoot*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the river Iser, 37 miles N.E. from Munich. The principal portion of the town consists of two long streets, which are tolerably wide and straight, and connected by a number of lanes. The chief edifices are the palace, the provincial house of assembly, the old town-house, and the hospital for decayed citizens. There are, besides, three parochial churches; one of which, called St. Martin's, has one of the highest spires in Germany. The old castle of Trausnitz, formerly a favourite residence of the dukes of Bavaria, stands on an eminence which commands the town. The university of Ingolstadt was removed to Landshut in the year 1800; but, in 1826, it was transferred to Munich. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, leather, and watches; besides breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 12,135.—Also the name of several other towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 4500.

**LANDSKRON**, *lands'-krone*, two towns in Austria, neither with a population above 5000.

**LANDSKRONA**, *lands'-kro-na*, a seaport town of Sweden, 16 miles N.E. from Copenhagen. It is strongly fortified, and has a large harbour which affords a safe anchorage for shipping. *Manf.* Sugar, soap, leather. Large quantities of corn, timber, tar, and fish, are exported annually. *Pop.* 6092.

**LANE-END**, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, 12 miles N. from Stafford. It is in the pottery district, and has several churches, numerous chapels for nonconformists, a market-hall, library, and various schools. *Manf.* Porcelain and earthenware. *Pop.* 16,690. This town is sometimes called Longton. It is in reality a town formed of the two separate townships of Lane-end and Longton, and the suburbs of Blurton, Normicott, Gibraltar, and Dresden.

**LANGDON**, *lång'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**LANGELAND**, *lång'-o-land*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between Zealand, Laaland, and Funen. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with an average breadth of 3 miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile, producing corn, flax, apples, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* about 17,500.

**LANGENBIELAU**, *lan'-gen-be'-lou*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles S.W. from Breslau, composed of several contiguous villages. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 9000.

**LANGFORD**, *lång'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**LANGHAM**, *lång'-ham*, the name of several pa-

Laon

ishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**LANGHOLM**, *lång'-um*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Esk, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, 24 miles N.E. from Dumfries. It has a parish church, and churches for Presbyterians and members of the Free church, a town-hall, a gaol, and several libraries and public institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3000.—This is the birth-place of Telford the engineer, and Meikle, the translator of the "*Lusiad*."

**LANGLEY**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**LANGRES**, *langr*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, 18 miles S.E. from Chaumont. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-hall, an old Roman triumphal arch, built into the town-walls, a gymnasium, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Fine cutlery; Langres being the principal seat of the hardware manufacture in France. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 47° 52' N. *Lon.* 5° 20' E.

**LANGSIDE**, *lång'-side*, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 2 miles S. from Glasgow. Shortly after the escape of Mary Queen of Scots from Lochleven castle, in 1568, a battle was fought near this place, between her adherents and the troops of the regent Murray, which resulted in the defeat of the former, and the flight of Mary to England.

**LANGTON**, *lång'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**LANGUEDOC**, *lan'-ge-dok*, an old province in the south of France, which extended on the east as far as the Rhone, and on the west to the Garonne and the borders of Gascony. It now forms the departments Aude, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, and Tarn, and parts of those of the Upper Loire, Upper Garonne, and Tarn-and-Garonne.—The CANAL of Languedoc connects the Garonne, near Toulouse, with Lake Thau, in Hérault, an inlet of the Mediterranean.

**LANISCAT**, *la'-nis-ka*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 19 miles N.W. from Loudéac. *Pop.* 3500.

**LANJARON**, *lan'-ha-ron*, a market-town of Spain, 21 miles S. from Grenada. It has mineral waters, and, on account of the coolness of its atmosphere, is much frequented in summer. *Pop.* 3000.

**LANNION**, *lan'-ne-one*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 36 miles N.W. from St. Brieuc. *Manf.* Linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6500.

**LANZAROTE**, *lan'-za-ro'-tai*, the most N.E. of the Canary Isles. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being of volcanic origin; the soil is fertile, yielding abundance of grapes and fine fruits, barilla, and orchil. *Pop.* 18,000. The chief town is Teguisa, situated in the interior of the island.

**LAODICEA**, *la'-o-di-se'-a*, two ancient cities of Asia Minor, now in ruins. One, now called Ladiç, is 10 miles N.W. from Koniyyeh; and the other 48 miles S.E. from Allah Shehr. *Lat.* 37° 56' N. *Lon.* 29° 15' E. This is the site of one of the seven churches of Asia.

**LAON**, *la-one'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 75 miles N.E. from Paris. Its cathedral is a large and stately building,



## Laos

with five lofty towers. It has, besides, four other churches, a prefecture, formerly the abbey of St. Jean, part of which forms the public library, a town-hall, citadel, barracks, theatre, a leaning tower, college, hospital, and various schools. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, leather, nails, and earthenware. In its neighbourhood are some vineyards. *Pop.* 10,090. A great battle was fought here in 1814, between the allies under Blucher, and the French under Napoleon I.

**LAOS**, *la'-os*, a series of independent states of India beyond the Ganges, extending from 12° to 18° N. *lat.*, and inclosed on all sides by the Burmese and Siamese territories. Neither their boundaries, areas, nor populations, however, are distinctly known to Europeans.

**LAPEER**, *la-peer'*, a county of the United States, in Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

**LAPIO**, *la'-pe-o*, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 13 miles N.W. from St. Angelo dei Lombardi. *Pop.* 2500.

**LAPLAND**, *láp'-lánd*, the most northern country of Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. It belongs partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden and Norway; the Tornea and the Muonio, one of its tributaries, forming the boundary-line between Russia and Sweden. *Ext.* About 700 miles long, from Cape Orlov, on the White Sea, to the entrance of Saltensford, on the Atlantic; and about 550 broad. *Area*, estimated at 130,000 square miles.

*Desc.* The part of Lapland lying along the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia consists of an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but, at the distance of 80 miles from that sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, till at length it rises to lofty mountains, attaining a height of from 5500 to 6200 feet, which, in this region, is 2700 feet above the line of perpetual ice. These central mountains are the highest in Lapland. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tornea, the Kemi, the Lulea, the Kalix, and the Kola. The Thana, the principal river in the N.E., and the Alten, the principal in the N.W., both run into the Northern Ocean. *Lakes.* Numerous, particularly in its mountainous part. *Climate.* In the maritime districts, the temperature is nearly the same all the year round, and, whilst the winters are not severe, the summers are raw and foggy.

In the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is great, and vegetation is consequently rapid. The mean annual temperature at the North Cape, situated in *lat.* 71° 12' N., is 6° higher than at Enontekis, in the interior, in *lat.* 68° 30' N. Yet, at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 64°, while at the Cape it seldom reaches 50°. *Zoology.* Hares, bears, martens, gluttons, beavers, otters, ermines, squirrels, lemmings or mountain rats, foxes, and wolves: of these animals, hares are the most abundant. The domestic quadrupeds are reindeer, oxen, cows, dogs, sheep, and goats. The reindeer is the most valuable animal in Lapland: it serves as the principal beast of burden, its milk is highly valued, and its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the inhabitants. *Pro.* Barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; berry-bearing plants are also numerous. *Mine-rals.* Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. *Inhabitants.* The Laplanders that live in the interior have no fixed habitation, but wander about in quest of food for their flocks of reindeer, and

## Larkhana

lodge in tents or huts, which are usually about nine feet in height and twelve in length. Their diet consists chiefly of animal food. During winter, they carry on some traffic with the Swedes. This takes place at Tornea, and other towns on the Gulf of Bothnia, and consists in exchanging skins, furs, dried fish, venison, and gloves for flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils; but particularly for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco. The inhabitants of the coasts, and those that live on the banks of the lakes and rivers, support themselves by fishing. *Pop.* estimated at 18,000; of whom 9000 belong to Russia, 4000 to Sweden, and the remainder to Norway. *Lat.* between 64° and 71° N. *Lon.* between 10° and 42° E.

**LA PLATA.** (See PLATA.)

**LA PUEBLA.** (See PUEBLA, LA.)

**LAR**, *lar*, the chief town of the province of Laristan, in Persia, 180 miles S.E. from Shiraz. The houses are, for the most part, well built and commodious, and the bazaar is one of the best and largest in Persia. The governor resides in a palace surrounded with strong fortifications. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, gunpowder, and arms. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 27° 30' N. *Lon.* 53° 58' E.

**LARACHE.** (See EL-ARACH.)

**LARACOR**, *lár-a-kor'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 2 miles from Trim. *Pop.* 2300.—The first duke of Wellington is said to have been born in this parish in 1769.

**LARBERT**, *lar'-bert*, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 2 miles N.W. from Falkirk. *Pop.* 5000. Bruce the African traveller was born in this parish at Kinnaird House in 1730.

**LARGO**, *lar'-go*, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 11 miles S.W. from St. Andrew's. *Pop.* 2800.—Alexander Selkirk, on whose narrative De Foe founded his tale of "Robinson Crusoe," was born in this parish in 1676.

**LARGS**, *largs*, a seaport-town of Scotland in Ayrshire, 23 miles S.W. from Glasgow. *Pop.* 3000.—Here, in 1263, Alexander III. of Scotland gained a victory over Haco, king of Norway.

**LARISSA**, *la-ris'-sa*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of the province of Thessaly, on the Salembria, or Salymbria, the ancient Peneus, 75 miles S.W. from Saloniki. The streets are ill-built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses, in many parts, wretched. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 39° 48' N. *Lon.* 22° 47' E. This town is called Yeni-Shehr by the Turks.

**LARISTAN**, *la-ris-tan'*, a province of Persia, extending along the northern coast of the Persian Gulf, from Cape Berdistan to a point opposite the island of Kishme. *Area.* Estimated at 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly a sandy waste, along the coast, interspersed with salt steppes; the interior, however, is mountainous and contains many fertile valleys. Silk, dates, grain, and salt are the principal products. *Pop.* Not known.

**LA RODA**, *ro'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles N.W. from Albacete. *Pop.* 4600.—This place is famous for the defence it made against the Carlists in 1840.

**LARKHANA**, *lar-ká-na*, a town of Scinde, situated on a canal communicating with the river Arrul, or Western Narra, 147 miles N. from Hyderabad. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, producing abundance of rice. The town has a large bazaar, and the inhabitants carry on an active trade in grain, arms, silk,



# THE DICTIONARY

## Larne

and cotton fabrics. *Manf.* Silk and cotton. *Pop.* 12,000.

**LARNE**, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 18 miles N.E. from Belfast. It is the head of a poor-law union district. The town contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several chapels for non-conformists. *Manf.* Sailcloth, leather, and cordage. *Pop.* 3000.

**LARNAKA**, or **LARNIKA**, *lar-na'-ka*, a dirty and unhealthy seaport town of Cyprus, situated 10 miles S.E. from Lefkosia, or Nikosia, as it is sometimes called. It is the see of a Greek bishop. The main part of the town is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the sea coast, and the houses built in the neighbourhood of the landing-place constitute a suburb of the town which is called Salines. *Exp.* Cotton, wine, turpentine, corn, fruit, and salt. *Pop.* 4500.

**LASSA**, *las'-sa*, "land of the divine intelligence," a city of Asia, the capital of Eastern Tibet, or Tibet Proper, which is subject to China. It is chiefly distinguished as the residence of the Dalai Lama, or great head of the Bhuddist religion. Hence it is usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity. It has a vast temple of Bhudda, covering a large space of ground, and surmounted by a gilded dome. Contiguous to this structure, on its four sides, are four monasteries, in which it is said 4000 recluses reside. There are a great number of merchants here from all parts of Asia, who carry on a large trade in wool, goats'-hair, silk, cashmere and linen fabrics, velvets, sweetmeats, fruits, bullion, and precious stones. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000. *Lat.*  $29^{\circ} 30' N.$  *Lon.*  $91^{\circ} 40' E.$

**LISSWADE**, *liss'-waid*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. from Edinburgh, situated on the Esk, in a romantic country. *Manf.* Gunpowder and paper. It has an iron and brass foundry and oatmeal-mills. *Pop.* 6000. It is the birthplace of the Scottish poet, Drummond of Hawthornden.

**LATAKIA**, or **LATAKIEH**, *la-ta'-ke-a*, a seaport of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, 92 miles S.W. from Aleppo. It consists of an old and new town, but the whole has greatly fallen into decay. In 1822 an earthquake reduced a great part of the new town to ruins. It has a trade in tobacco, for which it is famous; cotton, wax, sponge, and scammony. *Pop.* 8000. It is the ancient Laodicea-ad-Mare.

**LATHERON**, *lath'-e-ron*, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, 16 miles S.W. from Wick. It has some ancient remains and valuable fisheries. *Pop.* 8300.

**LAUBAN**, or **LUBAN**, *lou'-ban*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Queis, 40 miles S.W. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, linen, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6500.

**LAUDER**, *law'-der*, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 16 miles N.W. from Kelso, in a parish of the name. It has a parish church, and two churches for United Presbyterians and members of the Free church, and a town-house. The Scottish parliament often met here. *Pop.* 1200.

**LAUDER**, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, joining the Tweed near Melrose, and running through the district called Lauderdale.

**LAUDERDALE**, *law'-der-dail*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire,

## Laurencekirk

**LAUENBURG**, *low'-en-boorg*, a duchy of the German confederation, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg. It is bounded on the N. by Lubeck, on the E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. by Holstein, and on the S. by the Elbe. *Desc.* Flat and sandy in the centre. *Area.* 392 square miles. *Rivers.* The Elbe, Bille, Trave and the Stecknitz. It is also traversed by the Delvenan, or Stecknitz Canal. *Pop.* 50,147. *Lat.* between  $53^{\circ} 20'$  and  $53^{\circ} 48' N.$  *Lon.* between  $10^{\circ} 13'$  and  $11^{\circ} 3' E.$

**LAUENBURG**, the capital of the above duchy, 25 miles S.E. from Hamburg, has a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* with suburbs, 3800.

**LAUENBURG**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles N.W. from Dantzie. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4500.

**LAUGHARNE**, *lorg'-arn*, a seaport and market town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 9 miles S.W. from Caermarthen. It has a fine old parish church, and several chapels for nonconformists. Near the town are the remains of Laugharne castle. It has a small trade in corn and the produce of the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 2250.

**LAUGHTON**, *law'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**LAUJAR**, *low'-har*, a town of Spain, situated 18 miles N.W. from Almeria, on the river Andarax. *Manf.* Cloth. *Pop.* 3500.

**LAUNCESTON**, *lans'-ton*, a market and borough town of England, in Cornwall, on the Attery, 10 miles N.W. from Tavistock. It was the county town of Cornwall until 1838. The principal object of interest is the castle, the ruins of which prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress. It contains an ancient church of great beauty built of carved granite, a guildhall, various schools, and a union work-house. It has a trade in corn and the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* of borough, 2069; of parish, 2629.

**LAUNCESTON**, a district of Tasmania, bounded on the N. by Bass Strait, on the S. by the district of Campbelltown, on the W. by Norfolk Plains, and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area.* 3800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the Tamar. *Pop.* 11,00.—The **CAPITAL** town is of the same name, and is 30 miles S.E. from Port Dalrymple. It has a handsome church, government house, barracks, gaol, and court-house. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic with S. Australia and Victoria. *Pop.* 10,359.

**LAUPEN**, *lo'-pen*, a small town of Switzerland, on the Sarine, 12 miles S.W. from Bern. In 1339 a battle was here fought between the Swiss and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

**LAUREL MOUNTAINS**, *lor'-el*, a mountain range in N. America, which run west of the Alleghany ridge, across Virginia, U.S., into Kentucky, U.S., where they take the name of the Cumberland Mountains.

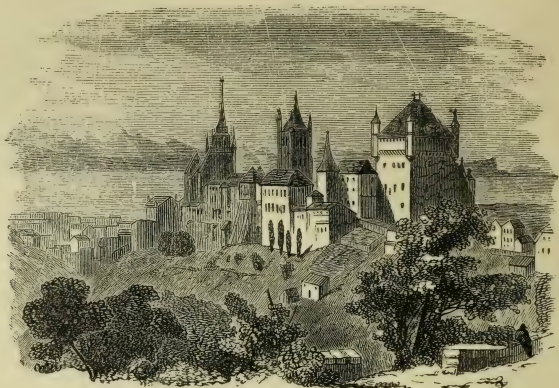
**LAUREL RIVER**, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland.

**LAURENCE**, *St., lor'-ence*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

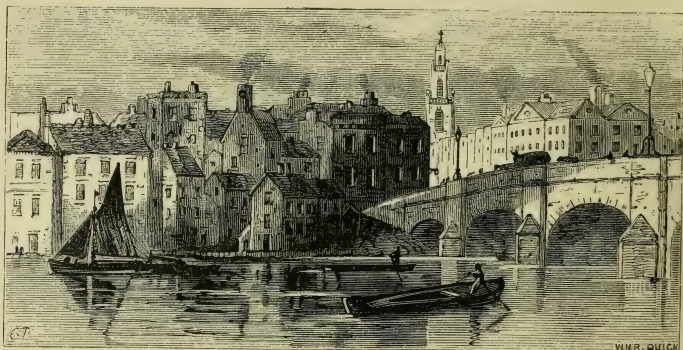
**LAURENCE**, *St., or CLARK ISLAND*, an island in Behring Sea. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 30. *Lat.*  $63^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.*  $170^{\circ} W.$

**LAURENCEKIRK**, *lor'-ence-kirk*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 8 miles





LAUSANNE.



LEEDS.—ENTRANCE TO BRIGGATE.



LEYDEN.



## Laurens

N. from Montrose. *Manf.* Snuff-boxes and linens. *Pop.* 1700.

LAURENS, *lor'-ens*.—1. A district of South Carolina, between the rivers Enoree and Saluda. *Area.* 920 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. A county of Georgia, on the Oconee. *Area.* 763 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—Also, a township in New York, U.S., 70 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2500.

LAURENT, *St.*, *lor'-awng*, the name of numerous places in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

LAUSANNE, *lo-san'*, the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences at the base of Mont Jorat, about a mile from the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and 50 miles S.W. from Bern. On account of the uneven surface on which the town is built, the streets are steep and irregular, and the houses, for the most part, are not well built. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a large and handsome building in the Gothic style, situated on the highest of the eminences; the castle, in which the legislative assembly of the canton holds its meetings, the town-house, arsenal, and hospital, a college with an excellent public library attached to it; a museum, penitentiary, club-house, and several charitable institutions. It also contains several churches, of which the most remarkable is the ancient church of St. Francis. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, leather, paper, and jewellery. The beautiful and picturesque views presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains, render Lausanne a place of much attraction. *Pop.* 20,515. Under the French it was the capital of the department Leman. The remains of St. Bernard, the founder of the hospice and monastery of St. Bernard on the Alps, are entombed in the cathedral.

LAUSIGK, *low-seek'*, a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.E. from Leipzig. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 2500.

LAUSITZ, *low-sitz*, an old margraviate of Germany, which is now divided between Prussia and Saxony. The part which belongs to Prussia is generally called Prussian Saxony and Prussian Silesia, while that which still remains to Saxony forms the circle of Bautzen in that kingdom.

LAUTER, *low-ter*, a river of Bavaria, in the province of the Palatine of the Rhine, in the Vosges mountains, and, after a course of 45 miles, enters the Rhine at Lauterburg.

LAUTER, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 5 miles N.W. from Schwartzburg. There are some coal-mines and vitriol-works in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2500.

LAUTERBURG, *lo'-ter-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 33 miles N.E. from Strasbourg. *Manf.* Cast-iron ware, bricks and tiles. *Pop.* 2500.—In 1793 the French forced the famous lines of Lauterburg, and took this place.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, *low'-ter-broon-nen*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 18 miles S.E. from Thun. *Pop.* 1757. In the valley of Lauterbrunnen the sun does not appear before 7 A.M., on account of the height of the surrounding mountains. There are several magnificent cascades in this valley, the most famous of which is the Staubbach, which is about 900 feet in height.

LAVAL, *la'-val*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, situated on the Mayenne, 42 miles E. from Rennes. Its principal

## Laybach

edifices are a castle, cathedral, town-hall, linen-hall, theatre, college, public library, hospitals, and schools. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods, and leather. The town also contains some dye-works and marble-works. *Pop.* 28,142. This place suffered greatly in the Vendean war, towards the close of the last century.

LAVAU, *la-vore'*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Tarn, situated on the Agout, 24 miles S.W. from Alby. *Manf.* Silk damasks; it is the entrepôt, indeed, for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. *Pop.* 7400.—In the 13th century, this was the stronghold of the Albigenes.

LAVER, *lai'-ver*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

LAVORO, *la-vo'-ro*. (See TERRA-DI-LAVORO.)

LAWRENCE, *St.*, *lor'-ence*, one of the largest rivers in North America, which issues from Lake Ontario, and forms the outlet of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. The length of its course from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 770 miles. From Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 miles. In this part of the river there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids, and it spreads out, also, in some parts, into large lakes, the most considerable of which are the lakes of St. Francis and St. Louis. Ships of 600 tons can ascend to Montreal with little difficulty; and from thence the navigation is continued to Kingston and Lake Ontario by canals. About 90 miles below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely. At Quebec, the river is 2 miles across, and continues gradually increasing in breadth, until it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where, from Cape Roziere to Mingan Harbour, on the Labrador shore, it is near 105 miles wide. From the beginning of December until the middle of April, the river is frozen over throughout its entire length. The Victoria bridge, built by Robert Stephenson for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, crosses this river in the neighbourhood of Montreal. (See MONTREAL.)

LAWRENCE, the name of several counties and townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 16,000. The counties are in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas.

LAWRENCE, GULF OF *St.*, which receives the waters of the St. Lawrence river, is situated between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, and parts of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. *Ext.* 280 miles long, by the same in width. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by three different passages, and contains many islands. Its fisheries are very important. *Lat.* between 46° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 58° and 65° W.

LAWRENCE, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 26 miles from Boston. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9000.

LAXAS, *lax'-as*, a river of Central America, which traverses the country between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, and enters the lake 16 miles from Nicaragua.

LAYBACH, *lai'-bak*, a circle of Krain or Carniola, a crownland of the Austrian empire. *Area.* 1110 square miles. *Pop.* 165,000.

LAYBACH, or LAIBACH, the chief of the preceding circle, and the capital of the crownland of Carniola, situated on the Laybach, 44 miles

## Laybach

N.E. from Trieste. It is surrounded with several large suburbs, and contains a town-house, a cathedral, several churches, a museum, several schools under the superintendence of the government, and many other handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, porcelain, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 46° 1' 48" N. *Lon.* 14° 30' E.—This place was taken in 1799 by Bernadotte, and in 1809 by Macdonald; and is well known from the congress which was held in it in 1821, the object of which was the extinction of the constitutional government, as established at Naples after the insurrection in 1820.

LAYBACH, a river of Austria, in Carniola, which rises near Adelsberg, under the name of Poik, and loses itself in the grotto of Adelsberg. It afterwards reappears, but is lost again until it arrives at Upper Laybach, a small town 12 miles S.W. from Laybach, where it becomes navigable. It is a tributary of the Save.

LEA, *le*, a river of England, rising near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Thames at Blackwall.

LEA, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

LEADHILLS, *led'-hills*, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the most elevated ground that is to be met with in the south part of that county, 42 miles S.E. from Glasgow. In the hills, rich lead-mines have been long worked; and from the concourse of miners, the two villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead have gradually arisen. *Pop.* 842.—Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here.

LEAKE, *leke*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2300.

LEAKE, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 635 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS, *lem'-ing-ton*, a market-town and watering-place of England, in Warwickshire, noted for its mineral springs, 2 miles E. from Warwick. It contains five churches, including the parish church, which has been lately rebuilt, several chapels for non-conformists, a large proprietary college founded in 1844, a grammar-school, pump-rooms, baths, assembly, concert, and reading-rooms, a theatre, museum, and several libraries. There are also several charitable institutions in the town, the principal of which is the Warnford Hospital. The Jephson Gardens form an agreeable promenade. *Manf.* Gloves. *Pop.* 17,402.—It is connected with Warwick by railway.

LEAO-TONG. (See CHING-KING.)

LEBANON, or LIBANUS, *leb'-a-non*, "the white mountain," a mountain-chain of Syria, extending S. from the vicinity of Antioch nearly as far as Sidon. Its culminating peak is the Dhor-el-Khodib, 10,050 feet above the level of the sea. The Druses, the most compact and united body of sectarians in Asia, dwell on Mount Lebanon. They occupy the whole of the southern range of the Lebanon chain, the western slope of Anti-Lebanon, and Jebel-esh-Sheikh, where they hold exclusive possession of upwards of forty towns and villages, and, with the Maronites, share 200 more. Eighty villages in other parts of Lebanon are also peopled by them. They owe their origin to a Persian, Mohammed Ben-Ismael-ed-Derazy, who settled in Egypt in 1017, but who, on account of his fanaticism, was driven from the country, and forced to take refuge in the

## Leeds

valley of Wady-el-Teim. Here he propagated his dogmas, which were afterwards modified by Hamza, whom the Druses venerate as their real founder. Quarrels between the Druses and Maronites have been of constant occurrence, and in 1860, the former cruelly massacred great numbers of the latter. The outbreak was quelled by some French and Turkish troops, and the Druses were severely punished by the Turkish government, several of their chiefs being tried and condemned to death.

LEBANON, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area.* 376 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 8000.

LEBONG, *le-bong'*, a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himalaya Mountains, India, in the district of Kumaon. The summit of the pass is nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 30° 20' N. *Lon.* 80° 39' E.

LECCE, *lech'-ai*, a well-built city of S. Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 22 miles N.W. from Otranto. Its principal buildings are the palace of the governor of the province, the cathedral, several other churches and convents, a royal college, town-hall, theatre, and hospital. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, silk, lace, thread, and snuff. *Pop.* 15,000.

LECH, *lek*, a river of Germany, rising in the Vorarlberg, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Danube, 25 miles from Augsburg.

LECTOURE, *lek-toor'*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, situated on the Gers, 19 miles N. from Auch. *Manf.* Serges and coarse woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6500.

LECZNA, *lekz'-na*, a royal town of Poland, on the Wiepry, 15 miles N.E. from Lublin. *Pop.* 2500.

LED'BURY, *led'-ber-re*, a market town of England, in Herefordshire, on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, 12 miles S.E. from Hereford. Its church is a large building in the Norman style of architecture, with a detached tower and steeple. *Manf.* Cordage and sack-cloth. In its vicinity are marble-quarries, hop-grounds, and large orchards which produce excellent apples. *Pop.* 5598.

LEE, *le*, a river of England, in Cheshire, which joins the Weaver.—2. A river of Ireland, falling into Cork harbour, after a course of 35 miles.—3. Another river of Ireland, falling into Tralee bay.

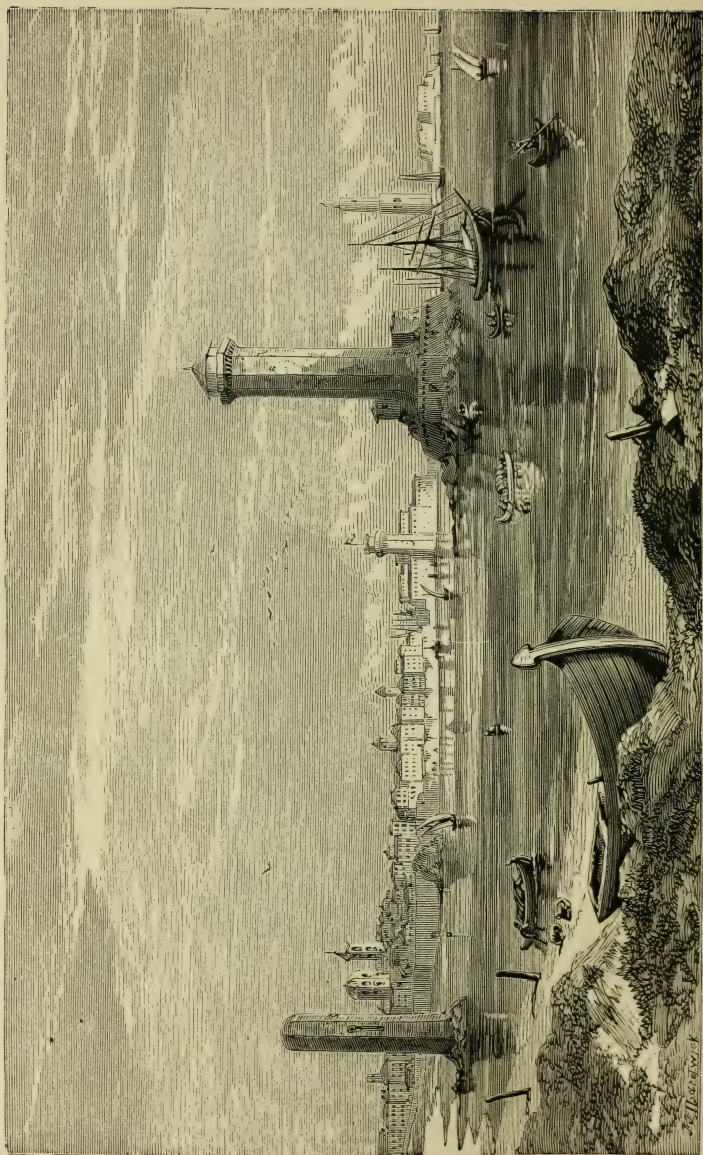
LEE, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3700.

LEE, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5000 and 12,000. They are in Virginia, Iowa, Georgia, and Illinois.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3500.

LEEDS, *leeds*, the principal woollen-manufacturing town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 22 miles S.W. from York. It stands on the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs, Holbeck and Hunslet, by bridges. The houses are, in general, well built, and in the modern part of the town they are handsome and elegant. In the other parts, the streets are narrow, crooked, and in some places dirty. Till the reign of Charles I. Leeds had but one church; but it is now well supplied, having twenty-four, including those in the suburbs, many of which are handsome and commodious buildings. St. Peter's, the parish







## Leeds

church, was rebuilt in 1840, at the cost of £30,000, from designs furnished by Mr. Chantrell. There are also a great number of chapels for nonconformists, and several charitable institutions for the sick and infirm. The remaining public buildings worthy of notice are the Commercial Buildings, containing news-rooms and offices, including those of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, the Stock Exchange, the County Court, the town-hall, a handsome and imposing building, opened by Her Majesty in 1858; the Leeds Club, the borough gaol and court-house, the Central Market, the Free and South markets, the Corn-exchange, cavalry barracks, with a large parade-ground, a music-hall, theatre, and public baths. The town also contains a great many schools, the principal of which is the Leeds Free Grammar School. The Industrial School at Burmantofts is also an important educational establishment. In addition to these, there is the library founded by Dr. Priestly in 1768, the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, a school of design, a museum, and a flourishing mechanics' institute. The chief charitable institutions and hospitals are the Leeds Infirmary, the Lying-in Hospital, the dispensary and hospitals for persons suffering from diseases of the eye and ear. The infirmary has a large annual income, and there is a school of medicine in connexion with the public dispensary. There are, besides, various charitable endowments, estimated to produce upwards of £5000 per annum. The most remarkable buildings of Leeds, however, are the cloth-halls. It is here that all the great sales of woollen cloth take place. The Mixed-Cloth Hall was erected in 1758, at the expense of the manufacturers, to remedy the evil of exposing the goods in the street, as had formerly been the practice. It is a quadrangular building, inclosing an open area. It is thoroughly lighted, and the colours of the goods can be seen as distinctly as in the open air. The White or Undyed Cloth Hall is upon the same plan with the others. It was built in 1775. The markets for mixed and white cloths are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Manuf.* The staple article is woollen cloth. Superfine cloths are manufactured on a great scale; also kerseymeres, shalloons, stuffs, Scots camlets, blankets, and all kinds of woollen goods. There are also manufactures of felted carpets, silks, canvas, linen, sacking, thread, flat and green glass, fine and coarse pottery; and the town also contains several iron-foundries, machine works, chemical works, and soap-factories. *Pop.* Of parliamentary borough, 207,153.

LEEDS, a town of the United States, in Maine, 20 miles from Augusta. *Pop.* 2000.

LEEDS, a parish of British North America, Upper Canada, 15 miles from Kingston. *Pop.* Not known.

LEEK, *leek*, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, 11 miles S.E. from Macclesfield. It has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, some almshouses, a town-hall, mechanics' institute, and workhouse. *Manf.* Silks and ribbons. *Pop.* 14,326.—It is connected with Macclesfield and Uttoxeter by railway.

LEER, *leer*, a town of Hanover, on the Leda, 17 miles S. from Aurich. *Manf.* Hosiery, linens, soap, iron wares, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 7000.—This place has a considerable shipping trade.

LEESBURG, *lees'-berg*, a town of the United

## Leghorn

States, in Virginia, 33 miles N.W. from Washington. *Pop.* 2000.

LEEUWARDEN, *lei-var'-den*, a town of Holland, and the capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee, 31 miles W. from Groningen. It is intersected by numerous canals. The chief public buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a palace belonging to the prince of Orange, a synagogue, and several churches. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and printing-establishments. *Pop.* 28,000.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, *loo'-ard*. The terms Leeward and Windward, applied to the West-India islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthage, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rico to Dominica, and comprise the British islands of Anguilla, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Dominica, Monserrat, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands. The French islands are Marie Galante and Guadeloupe, with all the Swedish, Danish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago.

LEFKOSIA, or NIKOSIA, *lef'-ko'-se-a*, the capital city of the island of Cyprus. It stands nearly in the centre of the island, and contains the church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic edifice, now a mosque, a good bazaar, and several convents and churches. It is the see of a Greek bishop. *Manf.* Carpets and red leather. *Pop.* 12,000.

LEGHORN, *leg'-horn*, (Italian LIVORNO, *le-vor'-no*), a town and seaport of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean, 50 miles S.W. from Florence. It is situated in a marshy district, and is surrounded with walls, and protected by numerous forts and batteries. The streets are in general wide, straight, clean, and well paved, and the private houses are for the most part well built; the town contains but few public buildings of interest. In the middle of the Via Ferdinanda, opposite the Piazza d'Arme, or Place of Arms, stands the Duomo, or cathedral, a Gothic fabric, which contains some fine paintings. Besides this, there are several other churches, including places of worship for Protestants, Greeks, and Armenians, an elegant synagogue, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a plain and unpretending building. Near the inner harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I., grand duke of Tuscany. The other public structures are the arsenal, the theatre, the public baths, hospitals, and schools. The N. part of the city comprises many wharfs and warehouses, and is intersected by canals. There is safe and good anchorage for shipping in the roadstead which lies outside the harbour, which consists of two parts, called the outer and inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter: it is protected by a mole of 600 paces in length. The inner harbour, sometimes called the Darsenna, is only a small basin. On one side of the port is the Lazaretto of St. Rocco, said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe, and consisting of a variety of buildings, divided into squares, through which there is a constant and free circulation of air. The warehouses are airy and extensive; and the merchandize, after being opened, remains untouched for a certain time. The lighthouse of Leghorn stands on a rock outside the harbour, and is brilliantly illuminated at night. Leghorn supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies. In return, it exports the produce and



Leh

manufactures of Tuscany and Central Italy. The chief industrial establishments in Leghorn are the coral factories, in which the coral gathered on the coast of Africa and Sardinia, by Livornese coral boats, is made into ornaments. The other manufactures are silk, leather, paper, glass, and soap. *Pop.* 96,471. *Lat.* 43° 30' N. *Lon.* 10° 17' E. Leghorn was made a free port by Cosmo de' Medici in the 16th century, and it is to this circumstance that its prosperity may be chiefly attributed.—It is connected with Florence and Pisa by railway.

LEH, *lay*, a large commercial city of Central Asia, and the capital of Ladakh, situated near the Indus, 156 miles E. from Cashmere, in a valley about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the great road across the Himalaya mountains, commenced by the Marquess of Dalhousie about 1846, under the name of the "Thibet and Hindostan High Road." Speaking of this road in connexion with Leh, a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 8, 1863, says:—"As to the commerce which the Thibet road will open, Leh, the capital of Ladakh, is the entrepôt of the Turkestan and Chinese trade. Thither the Chinese provinces of Ruthan and Chang-Thang pour their cashmere wool, their brick tea, their borax; getting back by the perilous mountain passes, on the backs of yaks, opium, saffron, and brocades. This little rillet of commerce will grow into a broad and regular river; for Leh is connected with Yarkund and Thassa by caravans; and the first-named city has a population of 90,000. It is thus the traveller Atkinson speaks of it: 'The bazaars are three miles and a half in length, and on market days present a busy scene. Rich silks and porcelain are conspicuously displayed; also embroidered kankalats, for which the Khirgiz chiefs give twenty and thirty horses in exchange; brick-tea appears in vast quantities, as well as printed calicoes from Kocan.' Manchester may prick up its ears at 'printed calico'; all the trade in that way at present is done by Russia under a disadvantage, and by a route incaleculably more serious than ours will be when the Himalayan road is open. The great defile of the Kara-Korum may come to swarm with traffic, and Leh, whose position was not accurately known till 1860, be the inland Liverpool of Central Asia." *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 34° 11' N. *Lon.* 77° 40' E.

LEICESTER, a market-town of England, and the chief town of Leicestershire, situated on the Soar, which is crossed here by four bridges, in the centre of the finest wool district in the kingdom, 20 miles from Rugby. The houses are, in general, modern. It contains nine churches, the oldest of which is St. Nicholas's, in the Saxon style, consisting only of a nave and south aisle, with a square tower at the west end. There are, besides, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, a large proprietary school, a county and town gaol, infirmary, a lunatic asylum, an exchange, guildhall, assembly-rooms, theatre, museum, mechanics' institute. There are also many valuable charities, including Trinity and Wigston hospitals, and a county hospital. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery, of which it is the principal seat in the kingdom. There are also large lace manufactories. *Pop.* 41,835. Leicester was a populous city at the time of the Conquest. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

LEICESTER, two townships in the United

Leipa

States, one in New York, and the other in Massachusetts. Neither has a population above 3000.

LEICESTERSHIRE, *les'-ter-sheer*, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded on the N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Warwick and Derby; and between these, for a short distance, also by Staffordshire. *Area.* 803 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is undulating, being almost entirely covered with ranges of low hills, which are of sufficient acclivity to carry off the surplus rain that falls on them, but not high and steep enough to prevent cultivation in any part. The soil consists, for the most part, of a rich loam, admirably adapted for grazing lands and dairy-farms. *Rivers.* The Soar, a tributary of the Trent; the Wreak, the Anker, the Tame, the Mease, and the Devon. There are also numerous smaller streams. In addition to these, the country is intersected by numerous canals. *Pro.* More than half the land is constantly kept in grass. There are many large dairies. The famous Stilton cheese is made near Melton Mowbray, and the county is noted for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses. The swine are also of a superior breed. Along the banks of the rivers, especially those of the Soar, the natural meadows are rich and extensive. *Minerals.* Chiefly coal and lime. In some parts the limestone affords a rich lead-ore. Ironstone is found in abundance on the Ashby Wolds, as well as large quantities of slate, freestone, and clay for bricks. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery; with manufactures of silk plush, fire-bricks, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 237,412.

LEICHLINGEN, *lishé'-ling-en*, a district of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wupper, 12 miles S.E. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Cutlery and woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 12,000.

LEIGH, *le*, a market-town of England, in Lancashire, 7 miles S.W. from Bolton. *Manf.* Fustians, cambrics, and muslins. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 30,052. A station on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway.—Also the name of many other parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, *ley'-ton buz'-zard*, a market-town of England, in Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, 17 miles S.W. from Bedford. *Manf.* Lace and straw plaits. It has, besides, a trade in cattle, corn, and grocery. *Pop.* 7312.

LEINE, *lí'-ne(r)*, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, falling into the Nesse.—Another of Lower Saxony, which rises in the Harz mountains, and, after a course of 130 miles, falls into the Aller, at Hudemühlen.

LEININGEN, *lí'-nin-gen*, an old principality of Germany, which is now divided between Baden, Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

LEINSTER, *lens'-ter*, a province of Ireland, occupying the S.E. part of that island, bounded on the N. by Ulster, W. and S.W. by Connaught and Munster, and S. and E. by the sea. It comprises the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. *Area.* 7472 square miles. *Pop.* 1,457,635.—It gives the title of duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is the premier, and indeed the only duke of Ireland.

LEIPA, or LEIPPA, *lí'-pa*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. from Leitmeritz.



Leipsic

*Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 7000.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG, *lip'e-sic*, a city of Germany, in Saxony, on the White Elster, 61 miles N.W. from Dresden. It was formerly fortified, but the defensive works have long been dismantled, and the ramparts converted into promenades and public gardens. The town has four large suburbs, and contains several churches and hospitals, and one spacious square. Among the public edifices, the most remarkable are the exchange, the town-house, the cloth-hall, the church of St. Nicholas, the University church, dedicated to St. Paul, the Roman Catholic church by Heideloff, the theatre, the arsenal, an orphan-house, a founding-hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, a house of correction, with a separate ward for lunatics, and various important schools. In addition to these, are the castle, called the Pleissenburg, now used as barracks, the observatory, which stands on this castle, the Königshaus, near the town-hall, and the Augusteum, which was opened in 1835, and forms a noble addition to the university. The university of Leipsic was founded in 1409: it has a library, containing several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, many oriental manuscripts, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities. *Manf.* Linen, silk, velvets and velvetens, soap, playing-cards, leather, hosiery, tobacco, jewellery, snuff, chocolate, musical instruments, with large engraving, printing, and dyeing establishments. It is, besides, a great entrepôt of trade. A great amount of business is done at the three great fairs, which take place at the commencement of the year, Easter and Michaelmas. The book trade forms a remarkable and peculiar feature in the commerce of Leipsic, which, in this respect, is the grand emporium of Germany, booksellers from all parts of Europe attending the Easter fair to make purchases. *Pop.* 78,495. Leipsic was taken by Frederick II. of Prussia in 1756. In the autumn of 1813 its environs became the scene of several most sanguinary actions, in one of which the French, under Napoleon I., were defeated by the allies. It has communication by railway with Berlin, Dresden, Magdeburg, Halle, Weimar, and Zwickau.

LEISNIG, *lise-nig*, a town of Saxony, 26 miles S.E. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, bricks, tiles, and tobacco-pipes. *Pop.* 1600. Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder, was born here.

LEITH, *leeth*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, formerly called Inverleith, 2 miles N.E. from Edinburgh, of which it is the seaport. It is divided by the Water of Leith into two parts, called South and North Leith, which are connected by two drawbridges and a stone bridge thrown across the river. The greater part of the town is on the south side of the river, and, with the exception of the modern streets, it is irregularly built, the streets being very narrow, and the houses, for the most part, old-fashioned and inconvenient. Among the public buildings are the parish churches, one in South Leith and the other in North Leith; and several other churches and chapels for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, members of the Free Church, and nonconformists of different denominations. Adjacent to the parish church in South Leith is James the Sixth's hospital, founded by the kirk-session

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in 1614. There is also the high school of Leith, the exchange, containing the assembly-rooms, sale-rooms, subscription-library, and reading-room. The custom-house, which contains also the excise-office, stands on the north side of the harbour. To the east of the town are the baths of Seafield. The edifice in which these are contained is light and elegant, and an excellent hotel is attached to it. The prison was erected in 1565. In 1800 extensive works were projected for the improvement of the harbour: a magnificent suit of wet docks was planned, and two of these beautiful basins were soon opened for shipping. These docks comprehend nearly eight acres, together with three graving-docks; and a new basin called the Victoria Dock, which has been recently formed. The harbour of Leith has been gradually improved by running out wooden and stone piers into the sea, at the extremity of one of which a lighthouse has been erected. *Commerce.* Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, and other countries of Europe; such as Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; vessels are also constantly sailing to and from the West Indies and America; and it has a large coasting trade to the different parts of England and Scotland. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted with great activity. *Manf.* Unimportant: they consist chiefly of rope, canvas, glass, and soap; sugar-refining is also carried on, preserved meats are made for sea-going vessels, and there are several breweries, iron-works, and cooperages. Shipbuilding, also, is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 33,628. *Lat.* 55° 58' N. *Lon.* 3° 10' W.—It was burned in 1541 by an English fleet, and, in 1549, it was occupied by French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. In 1832 it was made a parliamentary borough.

LEITH RIVER, or WATER OF LEITH, forms the harbour of Leith, but is otherwise unimportant for commercial purposes.

LEITMERITZ, *lite'-mer-itz*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 34 miles N.W. from Prague. It has an old but handsome cathedral, several churches, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and a gymnasium. *Pop.* 5500.

LEITRIM, *le'-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S.W. by Roscommon and Sligo, N.W. by the Bay of Donegal, N.E. by Donegal and Fermanagh, and E. and S.E. by Cavan and Longford. *Area.* 613 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* Extremely uneven, being composed for the most part of bogs and high mountains, the latter of which, however, afford sufficient herbage for feeding cattle. The valleys are fertile and well watered. *Rivers.* The Shannon, Blackwater, Yellow River, and Bonnet. *Lakes.* Allen, Melvin, and Rinn. *Pro.* Potatoes, barley, rye, wheat, and oats in great abundance. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods for home consumption. *Pop.* 104,744.

LEMAN, LAKE. (See GENEVA, LAKE OF.)

LEMAN, a river in Devonshire, joining the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMBERG, *lem'-baig*, a city of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the Peltew, a branch of the Dniester, 185 miles S.E. from Cracow. It was once fortified, but the ramparts are now converted into streets and public walks. The lofty towers and domes of the Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic cathedrals, and the numerous churches, and the height and massive appearance of the

## Lemberg

houses, most of which are built of freestone, give the town an imposing appearance, particularly at a distance. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and the see of a Greek, a Roman Catholic, and an Armenian archbishop. The public institutions are a university, a town-hall, two gymnasia, a theatre, a museum, a public library, a synagogue for Jews, and numerous schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, jewellery, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 50,000.

LEMBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 2 miles E. from Pirmasenz. *Pop.* 1250.

LEMGO, *lem'-go*, a town of Lippe Detmold, on the Bega, 18 miles S. from Minden. It has several churches, a palace, gymnasium, a seminary for noble ladies, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and meerscham pipes. *Pop.* 4500.—This was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMNOS, or STALIMENE, *lem'-nos*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between Monte Santo, or Mount Athos, and the Hellespont. *Area*, 148 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a fertile soil, producing oil, wine, corn and fruits. *Pop.* 8000.—The Town of Lemnos, or Staliméne, the capital, has a small, but good harbour. Shipbuilding is carried on here, and the town has a small trade in corn, hemp, flax, and fruit. *Pop.* 1000.

LEN, *len*, a river of England, in Kent, falling into the Medway, at Maidstone.

LENA, *le-na'*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the mountains N.W. of Lake Baikal, and, after a course of 2400 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between *lat.* 72° and 73° N., and *lon.* 125° and 130° E.

LENAWEE, *len-a-we'*, a county of Michigan, U.S. *Area*. 735 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.

LENCZICZ, or LECZYA, *lenk'-zicks*, a fortified town of Russian Poland, in the province of Lublin, situated on the Wieprz, 105 miles S.E. from Warsaw. *Pop.* 4000.

LENKORAN, *len-ko-ran'*, a town on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, situated in the Russian province of Talish, in the government of Transcaucasia, 55 miles S.W. from the mouths of the Kur. It is a mean and ill-built town, but derives some importance from being a station of the Russian navy in the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* 2500.

LENOIRE, *le-nor'*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*. 385 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

LENOX, *len'-ox*, a post-township of Massachusetts, U.S., 100 miles W. from Boston. *Pop.* 8000. —Another in Madison county, New York. *Pop.* 2300.

LENS, *lens*, a parish and town of France, in the department Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles N. from Arras. *Pop.* 3000.—A battle was fought here, in 1648, between the Spanish forces and those of the prince of Condé, who gained the victory.

LENS, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, situated on the Dender, 9 miles N.W. from Mons. *Pop.* 2000.

LENTINI, *len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, near a lake of the same name, 15 miles S.W. from Catania. There is a fishery on the lake which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 5200.

LEOBEN, *lai-o'-ben*, a town of Austria, in Upper Styria, on the Mur, 80 miles S.W. from Vienna. There are some iron and coal mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2500.—The peace of Leo-

## Leon

ben was concluded here between Austria and France in 1797.

LEOMINSTER, *lem'-ster*, a borough and market-town of England, in Herefordshire, on the Lugg, 12 miles N. from Hereford. It has a parish church, a large and handsome building, besides numerous chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, gaol, market-house, a free grammar-school, and many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Hats and gloves; there is also some trade in felts and leather. *Pop.* 5658.

LEOMINSTER, a township of the United States, in Massachusetts, 35 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 3500.

LEON, *lai-one'*, an old kingdom of Spain, and one of the great divisions of that country, which now forms the modern provinces of Leon, Salamanca, Valladolid, Zamora, and Palencia. It is surrounded by Estremadura, Old Castile, Galicia, and Portugal, and has the form of an irregular oblong, 200 miles in length from N. to S., and 168 in breadth from E. to W. *Area*, 20,060 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N. and W., with an elevated plain in the centre and S.E. part of the district. *Rivers.* The Douro, Sil, Pisuergra, Tera, and Bernesga. *Pro.* The soil, especially in the central plain, is fertile and produces abundance of corn, wine, flax, fruits, and vegetables. Sheep and oxen are reared and fed on the high lands, and asses and mules are bred, which are sent into all parts of Spain, and are much esteemed for their strength and size. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 1,100,000.

LEON, a province of Spain, occupying the northern part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and surrounded by the Asturias, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Galicia. *Area*, 5894 square miles. *Pop.* 348,756.

LEON, the capital of the foregoing kingdom and province, situated at the confluence of the Torio and Bernesga, 174 miles N.W. from Madrid. It is surrounded by walls, flanked by circular bastions. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the old mansions which are found in many of them, are fast falling into decay. It contains several handsome churches and convents, an episcopal palace, theatre, town-house, and gymnasium. The cathedral of Leon surpasses in grandeur and beauty all similar edifices in the kingdom, and no finer specimen of Gothic architecture can be found in Europe. *Manf.* Chiefly leather and earthenware *Pop.* 5720.

LEON, ISLA DE, an insulated tract on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz, which is built on a promontory that projects from it. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

LEON, ISLA DE, or SAN FERNANDO, a town of Spain, situated on the above island, 7 miles S.E. from Cadiz. It is surrounded with strong defensive works. It contains many handsome streets, and spacious squares, but the houses are, for the most part, in a ruinous condition. It has several churches, a nunnery, barracks, hospital, naval college, and observatory. *Manf.* Leather, starch, and vermicelli. *Pop.* 9500. The naval arsenal of La Carraca is situated mid-way between this town and Cadiz, on the E. side of the island.

LEON, the capital of the province of Nicaragua, in South America, standing near the N.W. extremity of Lake Leon Managua, 10



## Leon

miles from the Pacific Ocean. It contains many convents and churches, an hospital, and a university. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 12° 25' N. *Lon.* 86° 50' W.—The LAKE is 35 miles long, and 15 broad, and communicates with the Lake of Nicaragua by the river Tepitapa.

LEON, a town of Mexico, in the government of Guanajuato, 35 miles N.W. from Guanajuato. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 21° 7' N. *Lon.* 103° 39' W.—Also the name of several rivers of South America.

LEON, NEW, a department of the Mexican confederation, bounded by Zacatecas, San Luis de Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Cohahuila. *Area.* 21,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, though there are tracts of considerable fertility in many parts of the province. *Rivers.* The principal is the Tigre. *Pro.* Chiefly live stock, and grain and fruits common to tropical countries. *Minerals.* Lead, silver, gold, and salt. *Pop.* 102,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 99° and 100° W. Monterey is the chief town of the province.

LEONARD, ST., *lail'-o-nar*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles E. from Limoges. *Manf.* Leather, paper, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4000.

LEONARDS, ST., *len'-ards*, a watering-place of England, in Sussex, about a mile W. from Hastings, but connected with it by a handsome row of buildings, called the Parade, fronting the sea. It is a favourite summer resort, with a fixed population of about 1600.—ST. LEONARDS FOREST is an inclosed tract of about 10,000 acres, 2 miles from Horsham. It is a portion of the ancient wood of Anderida, which, in the Saxon period, comprised the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

LEOPOLDO, SAN, *lail'-o-pol-do*, a German colony of Brazil, in the province of Sao Pedro do Sul. *Area.* 2500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and traversed by navigable streams. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, manioc, and sugar-cane. *Pop.* Estimated at 5000. *Lat.* between 29° and 30° S.—The capital town of the colony is of the same name. It is situated about 30 miles N. from Port Alegre.

LEPANTO, or EPIAKTO, *le-pän'-to*, a seaport-town of Greece, 12 miles N.E. from Patras. *Pop.* 3000. A memorable sea-fight took place off Lepanto, in 1571, between the Turkish fleet and a fleet composed of Spanish, Maltese, Genoese and Venetian vessels, under the command of Don John of Austria. The Turks were defeated with great loss.

LEPANTO, GULF OF. (See CORINTH, GULF OF.)

LEPE, *lail'-pai*, a seaport town of Spain, near the Atlantic, 12 miles S.W. from Huelva. *Pop.* 3100.

LEPTON, *lep'-ton*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S.E. from Huddersfield. *Pop.* About 4000.

LERICI, *ler'-e-che*, a seaport of the island of Sardinia, on the Gulf of Spezzia, 6 miles S.E. from Spezzia. *Pop.* 5800.

LERIDA, *ler'-e-da*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre, 80 miles N.W. from Barcelona. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, excepting on the quay, which extends the whole length of the town. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, several parish churches, and a military hospital. Its university, formerly in repute, was suppressed by Philip V. *Pop.* 16,634.—In 1707 this place was stormed by the French, and in 1810 it was again taken by

## Leuca, Capo di

French troops under Suchet. It is the capital of a PROVINCE of the same name. *Area.* 6140 square miles. *Pop.* 198,000.

LERINS, ISLES, *ler'-ä*, a group in the Mediterranean Sea, in the department of Var, consisting of the islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, and some smaller islets.

LERMA, *lair'-ma*, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Arlanza, 19 miles S. from Burgos. *Pop.* 3000.

LERMA, a town of the Mexican Empire, standing 24 miles S.W. from Mexico, near one of the head streams of a river of the same name, which flows into Lake Chapala. It is 8550 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 4000.

LERWICK, *ler'-rik*, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Bressay Sound, 20 miles N.E. from Sumburgh Head. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes diverging from it. It is the seat of the Shetland courts of law, and is defended by a fort. It also contains a free church, and places of worship for United Presbyterians and Independents. The remains of an old castle are to be seen on the margin of a lake near the town. *Manf.* Straw plait. *Pop.* 3061, chiefly employed in the herring and whale fisheries.

LESBOS, *les'-bos*. (See MYTILENE.)

LESCHISTAN, *les'-gis-tan*, a province in the Russian government of Transcaucasia, lying to the W. of Daghistan. The Lesghis have been tributary to Russia since the commencement of the present century.

LESINA, *les'-e-na*, anciently called Pharos, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, lying off the S. coast of Dalmatia. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of from 2 to 6. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing wine, figs, and rosemary. The island contains quarries of excellent marble, and there are valuable anchovy fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 9500.—Its chief town, on the S.W. coast of the island, is of the same name. *Manf.* Oil and spirit extracted from the rosemary that grows on the island. *Pop.* 1500.

LESINA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 30 miles N.W. from Foggia. It is situated on the borders of a salt lagoon, which extends for 12 miles along the shores of the Adriatic. *Pop.* 1500.

LESMAHAGOW, or ABBEY GREEN, *les-mahai'-gow*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Nethan, 5 miles S.W. from Lanark. The parish contains several villages, of which Lesmahagow is the largest. Cannel coal is found in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8000.—The Falls of Clyde are in this parish.

LESSEN, *les'-sen*, a town of Prussia, 15 miles S.E. from Merienwerder. *Pop.* 1500.

LESSINES, *les'-seen'*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the Dender, 20 miles N.W. from Mons. *Manf.* Chicory and salt. *Pop.* 5000.

LESSOE, or LASSOR, *les'-so'*, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, lying 11 miles off the E. coast of Jutland. *Area.* 42 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and encompassed by banks. *Pop.* 2500, chiefly occupied in fishing and agricultural pursuits.

LETTERKENNY, *let-ter-ken-ne*, a small market-town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 15 miles N.W. from Lifford. It has a trade in iron, coal, bark, and the produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 2000.

LEUCA, CAPO DI, *lail'-oo-ka*, the S.E. extremity



Leuce

of Italy, 27 miles S. from Otranto. *Lat.* 39° 48' N. *Lon.* 18° 22' E.

LEUCE, or the ISLE OF SERPENTS, *loo-se'*, a small island in the Black Sea, 25 miles S.E. from the Kilias mouth of the Danube.

LEUCHARS, *lu'-kars*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 miles N.W. from St. Andrews, with a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway. *Pop.* 2000.

LEUK, or LOUCHE, *look*, a town of Switzerland, in the Canton Valais, 15 miles N.E. from Sion. *Pop.* 1000. About 5 miles N. from this town are the warm saline baths of Leuk, nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea, which are visited by a great number of persons every year during the spring and autumn.

LEUTHEN, *lov'-tain*, the name of several villages in Germany, one of which, in Prussian Silesia, is noted for being the scene of the defeat of the Austrians, in 1757, by Frederick the Great, of Prussia.

LEVANT, *le-vant'*. This term properly signifies the East; but it has been commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, more especially those of Asia Minor and Syria, frequented by Europeans for mercantile purposes.

LEVANTE, *lai-van'-tai*, a province of the duchy of Genoa, in Italy. *Area.* 260 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.

LEVEN, LOCH, *le'-ven*, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kinross, about 12 miles in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which stood the castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence. Queen Mary was imprisoned here in 1567-8, and was compelled to sign her abdication of the Scottish crown. She escaped from it in 1568, to meet with an imprisonment of much longer duration and more fatal termination in England. Loch Leven abounds with pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout.

LEVEN, a river of Scotland, rising in Loch Lomond, and, after a course of 7 miles, joining the Clyde, at Dumbarton Castle.—Another in Fifeshire, issuing from Loch Leven, and, after a course of 14 miles, entering the Firth of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles N.E. from Kirkcaldy. *Manf.* Linen and tiles. There is also a large iron foundry in the town. *Pop.* 2100.

LEVEN, a river of England, in Lancashire, forming the channel of communication between Windermere and Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, BLACK and WHITE, two small rivers of England, in Cumberland.

LEVENZO, *lai-vain'-zo*, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles N. from Nice. *Pop.* 1500. General Massena was born here.

LEVER, *le'-ver*, the name of several places in England, none of them with a population above 4000.

LEVERTON, *le'-ver-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2300.

LEWES, *loo'-es*, a borough and market-town of England, in Sussex, on the Ouse, 7 miles N.E. from Brighton. It contains several churches, some of which are of ancient date, and numerous chapels for nonconformists. It has also a free grammar-school, a county-hall, a house of correction, barracks, assembly-rooms, mechanics' institute, and a county gaol. *Manf.* Paper, leather, cordage, and twine; the town has also an active trade in corn and malt. Near this town, in 1264, Henry III. was defeated by Simon

Leyden

de Montford, and imprisoned in the castle. *Pop.* 53,895.

LEWIS, *loo'-is*, one of the largest and most northerly islands of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea, and two small rivers that run into them from Lake Langabhat, into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. *Area.* Estimated at 1090 square miles. *Desc.* The coastline is greatly indented, and much of the surface is covered with peat. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, rearing and feeding cattle, and other agricultural pursuits. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloth for home consumption, and earthenware. *Pop.* 23,666. *Lat.* between 57° 40' and 58° 32' N. *Lon.* between 6° and 7° W. The northern part of the island, or the parish of Lewis, belongs to the county of Ross, while the parish of Harris is considered a part of Inverness.

LEWIS, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area.* 1122 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Virginia, formed in 1816, from part of Harrison county. *Area.* 600 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—3. In Kentucky. *Area.* 316 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—4. In Missouri. *Area.* 520 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.

LEWIS ISLAND, in the Dampier Archipelago, lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, in *lat.* 20° 30' S.; *lon.* 116° 30' E.

LEWIS RIVER, a river of N. America, sometimes called the Great Snake River, which rises on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles, enters the Columbia, about 400 miles above its mouth.

LEWISHAM, *loo'-ish-äm*, a town of England, in Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 miles S.E. from London. There are many villas and mansions in the neighbourhood, belonging to merchants and others engaged in business in the city of London. The church is a handsome building, containing some fine monuments. There is a free grammar-school in the village, founded in 1656. *Pop.* 22,880.

LEWISTOWN, a township of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Juniata river, 140 miles N.W. from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 3000. Also the name of other townships in the United States.

LEW-KEW ISLANDS. (See LOO-CHOO.)

LExINGTON, *le'-ing-ton*, a central district in South Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 834 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

LExINGTON, a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 11 miles N.W. from Boston. *Pop.* 2000. The first battle in the war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in N. America was fought here on April 19th, 1775, and ended disastrously for the British.—Also the name of several other places in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

LExINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, U.S., on Town Fork, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn, 60 miles S.E. from Louisville. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a market-house, a Masonic hall, a public library, a university, an academy for females, and several places of worship. *Manf.* Hardware goods, and cotton and woollen stuffs. It has also paper-mills, rope-walks, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 9321.

LeyDEN, *li'-den*, a city of Holland, in the province of South Holland, on the Rhine, 22

## Leyden

miles S.W. from Amsterdam. The town is oblong in form, and is traversed by canals, which, by their various intersections, form upwards of 50 islands, connected by upwards of 100 small bridges, mostly of wood. The principal streets are broad, well paved, and somewhat raised in the middle; so that no water can remain on them. The street in which the Stadthouse or Town-hall is situated, is considered one of the finest in Europe. It extends, in the form of a crescent, from one end of the town to the other, and is nearly two miles in length. The houses are for the most part of brick, built with the gable-ends facing the street. Many of them are five or six stories high. Of the public buildings, the Stadthouse is a magnificent structure with a stone front. There are seventeen churches in the city, the chief of which is the church of St. Peter, a large and handsome building in the Gothic style. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, supposed to have been built by the Romans. The other buildings of note are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals. The university, founded in 1575, was formerly famous throughout Europe. Connected with it are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library. There are, besides, many learned institutions. *Manf.* Woollen goods, soap, chamois, or more correctly, shamoyed leather and parchment, the inhabitants also carry on a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and grain. The best editions of the classics were formerly produced at Leyden, and printing, a hundred years ago, formed one of the chief branches of the trade of the city; but it is now much reduced. *Pop.* 37,399. *Lat.* 52° 9' N. *Lon.* 4° 29' E. In 1573, Leyden sustained a long siege from the Spaniards, who were ultimately obliged to withdraw from the walls; in 1655, it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1807 a great part of the city was destroyed by a tremendous explosion of gunpowder.

**LEYDEN**, a town of New York, U.S., 108 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2500.

**LEYLAND**, *lai'-land*, a parish of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles S. from Preston. It comprises several townships, and has numerous churches and endowed schools within its limits. *Pop.* 14,000.

**LEYTE**, *lai'-e-tai*, one of the Philippine islands, lying to the S.W. of Samar. *Ext.* 130 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. It produces cotton, rice, ebony, and other fine woods. *Pop.* 95,000.

**LEYTHA**, *li'-ta*, a tributary of the Raab, in Germany, which forms part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary; after a course of 90 miles it joins the Raab, close to the town of that name.

**LEYTON**, *lai'-ton*, a parish and village of England, in Essex, 5 miles N.E. from London, on the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 4000.

**LIANCOURT**, *le'-an-koor*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 5 miles S.E. from Clermont. *Pop.* 1500.—It is a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway.

**LIBANUS**, *lib'-a-nus*, a lofty mountain range of Syria, the ancient Lebanon. (See **LEBANON**.)

**LIBAU**, *le'-bow*, a seaport-town of European Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic, 119 miles S.W. from Riga. It is inclosed by walls, and has a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and salt herrings. *Pop.* 9000.

## Lichfield

**LIBERIA**, *li-beer'-e-a*, an independent negro republic of W. Africa, established in 1823. *Area.* 20,000 square miles. This country has been purchased in portions from time to time by the American Colonization Society, and has been greatly improved. It produces coffee, indigo, camphor, ginger, arrow-root, hides, ivory, and gold dust. *Pop.* 200,000, of whom a fourth are free blacks from the United States, and the remainder are aborigines or captives released from slave-ships. *Lat.* between 4° 50' and 7° N. *Lon.* between 6° 50' and 12° 39' W. Monrovia, on Cape Mesurado, is the capital of the district.

**LIBERTY**, *lib'-er-te*, a county of Georgia, U.S., lying on the sea coast. *Pop.* 9000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**LIBETHBANUA**, *le'-bet-ban-ya*, a free town of Hungary, 11 miles E. from Neusohl. *Manf.* Hardware and earthenware. There are large mines of iron and copper in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1600.

**LIBOURNE**, *le-boorn'*, a trading town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 17 miles N.E. from Bordeaux. It is inclosed by walls, and has good barracks for cavalry. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cordage, and glass; shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent, and the town has an active trade in wine, brandy, and iron. *Pop.* 12,000.—This place was founded by Edward I. of England, in 1286.

**LIBYAN DESERT**, *lib'-i-an*, a region of N. Africa, including portions of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca.

**LICATA**. (See **ALICATA**.)

**LICHFIELD**, *lich'-feeld*, a city of England, in Staffordshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, 20 miles S.E. from Stafford. It is neat and well built, and consists of three or four principal streets and some smaller ones. It is the residence of many dignitaries of the church connected with the cathedral, and a number of good families are in consequence attracted to the place. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded in 667. It has been much enlarged and improved since 1660. It is one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, extending 411 feet in length from E. to W., and 153 in breadth across the transepts from N. to S. A spire, beautifully ornamented with carved stonework, rises from the centre of the building, to the height of 258 feet, two smaller ones being placed at the west end. The interior is finished with corresponding elegance and splendour. Over the great west doors that open into the nave is placed a very splendid circular window, constructed at the expense of James, duke of York, in the reign of Charles II. A number of interesting monuments are dispersed through the building, including one to the memory of Dr. Johnson, who was a native of Lichfield. St. Mary's chapel is uncommonly rich and beautiful. The library belonging to the cathedral contains the Gospels of St. Chad and other literary rarities. The bishop's palace is situated at the N.E. corner of the cathedral, while the deanery stands W. from the palace. In addition to the cathedral, Lichfield contains several churches and numerous chapels for non-conformists. The other public buildings are the market-house, the guildhall, and gaol, the theatre, the market, and a free grammar-school, at which Addison, Ashmole, Garrick, and Johnson were educated. Nearly opposite to it



Lichtenau

is the Hospital of St. John, originally a monastery. There are, besides, several other charitable institutions. *Manf.* Carpets, harness and carriages. There are also several breweries in the city. *Pop.* 6893.

LICHTEAU, *leech'-te-nou*, the name of several towns in Hesse-Cassel, Baden and Prussia, none of them with a population above 1600.

LICHTENBERG, *leech'-ten-bairg*, a principality of Germany, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia. *Area.* 236 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded and hilly. *Pop.* 40,000. This was formerly known as the lordship of Baumholder. It was erected into a principality by the duke of Saxe Coburg in 1816, and was ceded to Prussia in 1834.

LICHTENSTEIN, *leech'-ten-stine*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 7 miles N.E. from Zwickau. It stands at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle. *Pop.* 3500

LICHTERVELDE, *leech'-ter-veld*, a parish and town of Belgium, 12 miles S. from Bruges. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, leather and tobacco. *Pop.* 6000.

LICKING, *lik'-ing*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 640 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

LICKING, a river of the United States, which rises in Kentucky, and joins the Ohio opposite Cincinnati.—Another in Ohio, a tributary of the Muskingum.

LICORDIA, *le-kor'-de-a*, a town of Sicily, 6 miles from Caltagirone. *Pop.* 7000.

LIEBENAU, *le'-be-nou*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3000.

LIECHTENSTEIN, principality of, *leech'-ten-stine*, a small independent state of South Germany, inclosed by a part of the Tyrol and the Swiss canton of St. Gall. *Area.* 52 square miles. *Pop.* 6500.

LIEGE, *le'-aizh*, a province of Belgium, in the south-east part of the kingdom, surrounded by Limburg, Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, Namur and S. Brabant. The southern portion of the province comprises a large part of the forest of Ardennes. *Area.* 1120 square miles. *Desc.* The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the S. and E., where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests. *Rivers.* The principal is the Maas. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Amblève, and the Vesdre. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and hops. Large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep are fed on the extensive pasture lands of the province. Iron and coal of an excellent quality are found, as well as alum, lead, and calamine. *Manf.* Firearms and hardware of every description, glass, and woollen, linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 537,218.

LIEGE, the capital of the above province, is situated 54 miles S.E. from Brussels, on the Maas, which, on entering the town, divides into a number of branches, bordered by quays and crossed by handsome bridges. The town is compact, but in some parts the streets are narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited; while in other parts there are broad streets, neat squares, and quays, and agreeable promenades. In general, however, it is an ill-built town, without that cleanliness and neatness which mark most towns of the Netherlands. The chief public buildings are the cathedral church of St. Lambert, built in the eighth century, a plain Gothic edifice, the beautiful church of St. Jacques, the town-hall, the university founded

Lima

in 1817, the theatre, the arsenal, and the lyceum, or great provincial school. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the tourist. *Manf.* Arms, as well as cannon, muskets, and rifles; also clock-work and nails; cloth, serge, black lace, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. It has, besides, some sugar-refineries, tan-yards, and distilleries. *Pop.* 97,544. From 1793 to 1814 Liège was the capital of the French department of Ourthe.

LIEGNITZ, *leeg'-nitz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwarzwasser, and the Neisse, 35 miles N.W. from Breslau. The principal objects of interest are the old palace of the princes of Liegnitz, the castle, the council-house, the gymnasium, and Ritter academy, the theatre, the hospitals, and orphan asylum, the Lutheran churches, the college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, the Catholic church of St. John, attached to which is the superb chapel where the princes of Liegnitz and Brieg were buried. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, cotton, silk, and linen goods, tobacco, and beer. *Pop.* 13,000. The Austrian army was totally defeated before Liegnitz in 1760 by the Prussians under the command of Frederick the Great.

LIEENZ, *leents*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated on the Drave, 39 miles E. from Brunecken. It has a church, a college, a convent, and an old castle on a height commanding the town. *Manf.* Iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 2000.

LIERRE, *le'-air*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, situated at the junction of the two Nethe, 10 miles S.E. from Antwerp. It contains several churches and a hospital. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; the town also contains numerous distilleries and breweries, with oil mills for crushing rape-seed and linseed and extracting the oil. *Pop.* 14,000.

LIEFF and BERVIE, *lif, ber'-ve*, a parish of Scotland, 4 miles W. from Dundee. *Pop.* 19,000, chiefly employed in weaving.

LIFFEY, *lif'-fe*, a river of Ireland, which passes through the city of Dublin. It rises in the mountains of Wicklow, about 12 miles S.W. from the capital, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the bay of Dublin.

LIGNY, *leen'-ye*, a village of Belgium, in the province of Namur, 13 miles N.W. from Namur. It was the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and French, on the 16th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

LIGOR, *le-gor'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, in the Strait of Malacca. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* between 7° and 9° N. *Lon.* 100° 10' E.

LILLE. (See LISLE.)

LIMA, *le'-ma*, or *li'-ma*, a department of Peru, which contains several districts, and is bounded on the N. by Junin, S. and E. by Huancavelica, and W. by the Pacific. *Area.* Estimated at 38,000 square miles. *Pop.* 190,000.

LIMA, a city of South America, and the capital of Peru, situated on the river Rimac, which is crossed here by an elegant stone bridge, 6 miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific. The city is triangular in form; the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with numerous bastions, having in its circumference seven gates and three posterns. The streets are broad, and at right angles to each other, some running from north to south, and others from east to west, forming squares or blocks of houses,



## Limburg

each of which is about 150 yards in length on every side. They are well paved, and furnished, from the river, with water courses, which are arched over, and rendered subservient to cleanliness and many other conveniences. The houses, though low, are generally commodious, and of a handsome appearance. They are constructed of wood, on account of the frequent occurrence of earthquakes; but in such a manner as to have the appearance of being built of stone. The grand square in the middle of the city is of great extent and beauty. The east side is occupied by the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, both of which are lofty and magnificent buildings, partly constructed with stone. On the north side is the viceroy's palace, which contains the courts of justice and several public offices. On the west side is the town-house and city prison; and the south is occupied with private houses, which have fronts of stone, adorned with elegant porticoes. The city also contains a great number of churches and chapels, which are partly built of stone, and magnificently decorated with paintings and ornaments of the greatest value. There are several convents, colleges, and institutions for religious instruction, and many charitable foundations, hospitals for different objects, and numerous schools. Outside the walls are the public cemetery, the baths, and many agreeable promenades and public gardens. The chief places of amusement, in addition to the alamedas or promenades, are the theatres, two in number, and the bull-ring. *Manf.* Articles of gold and silver, leather, cotton fabrics, which form articles of export, and glass. From the fertility of its neighbourhood, large quantities of provisions and live stock are produced. For a long period, Lima formed the grand entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, and it still has a large trade. *Pop.* Estimated at about 70,000. *Lat.* 12° 3' S. *Lon.* 77° 6' W.—As rain is seldom seen at Lima, thunder and lightning are not known; the want of rain is supplied by irrigating the gardens and surrounding districts with water from the rivers. It is, however, subject to the great calamity of earthquakes, and has been, at various times, nearly destroyed from this cause. One of the most dreadful of these visitations happened on the 20th of October, 1687. During this convulsion of nature, the sea retired considerably from its bounds, and returning in waves that resembled mountains, it totally overwhelmed Callao and its inhabitants, all of whom, with the exception of twenty or thirty, were drowned. Other earthquakes took place in 1697, 1699, 1716, 1725, 1732; but all these were less terrible than that which occurred on the 28th of October, 1746, and caused considerable damage to Lima, and the neighbouring country.

**LIMBURG**, *läm'-boor*, a province of Holland, in the S.E. part of the kingdom, bounded by Rhenish Prussia on the E. and on the S. and W. by Belgium and the Dutch province of North Brabant. *Area.* 850 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile in the S.; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle, and other agricultural pursuits. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and calamine. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 190,000.

**LIMBURG**, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liège, 16 miles N.E. from Liège. It was formerly a fortified town, but it is now much reduced in importance. It was the capital of the old duchy of Limburg that is now divided

## Limerick

between Holland and Belgium. It has a large suburb called Dolhain, with a station on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Liège. *Pop.* 4500.

**LIMBURG**, a province of Belgium, inclosed by Dutch Limburg, Antwerp, and N. Brabant, and the Belgian provinces of Liège. *Area.* 930 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile on the banks of the Maas, producing corn, hemp, flax, and tobacco, and affording extensive pasture-land for sheep and cattle. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 210,000.

**LIMBURG-ON-THE-LAHN**, *lim'-boorg*, a walled town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 27 miles N.W. from Mainz. It has a ducal palace, a magnificent cathedral, and various schools. *Pop.* 3300.—Another, in Prussian Westphalia, 22 miles W. from Arnsberg. *Pop.* 2500.

**LIMEHOUSE**, *lime'-hous*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. Adjoining it are the West-India Docks. *Pop.* 27,161.

**LIMERICK**, *lim'-e-rik*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare, S. by Cork, N.E. and E. by Tipperary, W. by Kerry. *Area.* 1064 square miles. *Desc.* The surface, though diversified by gently rising hills, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the S.E., where it is bounded by the Galtees, a lofty ridge, which extends into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises, and forms a grand amphitheatre of low but steep hills, which extend in a wide area from Loughill to Drumcolloher. The land throughout is generally fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Maig, the Feale, the Gale, the Blackwater, and the Shannon. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, and potatoes. There are a great many dairy farms in the county, and extensive pasture-lands, on which great numbers of sheep and oxen are fed. Large quantities of corn, butter, and cider are exported. *Pop.* 172,801.

**LIMERICK**, a city of Ireland, and the chief town of the above county, situated on the Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth, and 55 miles from Tipperary. It stands on an island, and on both banks of the river. In all the old parts of the town, the streets are narrow and gloomy; but in the new part, on the S. bank of the river, called Newtown Pery, there are several handsome streets, in which the houses are uniformly built, and convenient quays constructed along the river side. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the parish churches, the chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, of which there are a great number, friaries, convents, schools, an infirmary, asylums, hospitals, county and city court-houses and gaols, an exchange, chamber of commerce, theatre, a linen-hall, and markets. The cathedral is a fine old building in the form of a cross, built in 1490. An excellent library is attached to the Limerick Institution, founded in 1829. There are numerous hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, and other charitable institutions. *Manf.* Unimportant: the principal are lace and fishing-hooks. There are, however, numerous flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, tanyards, and iron-foundries. Shipbuilding is carried on, as well as a considerable export and import trade. *Pop.* 44,476. *Lat.*

## Limestone

52° 40' N. Lon. 8° 35' W. Limerick has always been deemed a place of importance. It was taken by the English in 1174; in 1651 it was taken by Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell; in 1690 it was unsuccessfully besieged by King William III. in person; in 1691 it surrendered to General Ginkel, afterwards earl of Athlone. Before the Conquest, it was the seat of the kings of Thomond.

**LIMESTONE**, *lime'-ston*, a county of Alabama, U.S., on the N. side of Tennessee river. *Area*. 550 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also a river in Tennessee, the N.E. branch of the Nolachucky river.

**LIMMAT**, *lim'-ma*, a river of Switzerland, which issues from Lake Zurich, and, after a course of 18 miles, joins the Aar, at Brugg, or Bruck.

**LIMOGES**, *le-mozh'*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Vienne, 112 miles N.E. from Bordeaux. The streets are steep, irregular, and narrow in the old part of the town, but in the new part there are many handsome edifices, with two spacious squares and numerous public fountains. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. It is the seat of an ecclesiastical college, an academy, a tribunal of commerce, and several learned societies. The other public buildings are the churches of St. Michel des Lions, and St. Pierre de Queyroix, the bishop's palace, the public library, the cavalry barracks, the theatre, and the hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen cloths, porcelain, pottery, and paper; an active trade is also carried on in corn, wine, fruit, brandy, and ironware. *Pop.* 40,000.—This town was besieged and taken by the English in 1370. It is the birthplace of Marmontel.

**LIMOUX**, *le'-moo*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, situated on the Aude, 14 miles S.W. from Carcassone. *Manf.* Fine broad-cloths, worsted-yarn, leather, and oil. *Pop.* 8000.

**LINARES**, *le-na'-rais*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, Andalusia, 22 miles N.E. from Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. *Pop.* 7000.

**LINCOLN**, *lin'-kon*, a city of England, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 47 miles N.E. from Derby. It is a city of high antiquity, and the see of a bishop, but it has lost much of its former splendour. It consists chiefly of two long streets, connected by several smaller streets and lanes, which are, for the most part, narrow and irregular. Of the public buildings, the principal is the cathedral, or minster, a fine specimen of Norman and early English architecture. It has three lofty towers,—one in the centre, said to be the highest in the kingdom, and two at the western end, all richly decorated. These towers were formerly surmounted with spires. The grand western front is especially distinguished for the beauty and magnificence of its architecture. This cathedral was first founded in 1066, and rebuilt in 1127, the original building having been destroyed by fire. Besides the cathedral, there are thirteen parish churches, and several chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings and institutions are the castle, the county and city gaols, the county hospital, the free grammar-school, the diocesan school, and other educational establishments, an assembly-room, a theatre, lunatic asylum, market-house, several libraries, of which the permanent stock library is the most considerable, and a mechanics' institute. Few places in the kingdom afford so many remains of an-

## Lincolnshire

tiquity as Lincoln. The most remarkable are the Exchequer Gate in the cathedral close, and the remains of buildings called John of Gaunt's palace and stables. There is also an old gateway of handsome appearance in the High-street, over which is a large room used as the town-hall. *Manf.* Unimportant; but it has several breweries and an export trade in flour. *Pop.* 20,925.—At the time of the Conquest, and for a long period after that event, this was one of the richest towns in the kingdom; but during the wars of the barons and the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, it sustained considerable injuries.

**LINCOLN**, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck, at its mouth. *Area*. 824 square miles. *Pop.* 79,000.—2. In the west part of North Carolina. *Area*. 270 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—3. In Georgia, on Savannah River. *Area*. 195 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—4. In West Tennessee, on Elk River. *Area*. 332 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—5. In Kentucky. *Area*. 370 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—6. In Missouri. *Area*. 576 square miles.

**LINCOLNSHIRE**, *lin'-kon-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the E. coast, lying between the estuaries of the Humber and the Wash, and bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; N. by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; W. by the counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester; and S. by the counties of Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge. *Area*. 2776 square miles. *Desc.* Although the entire surface of Lincolnshire is flat and low, and presents but little diversity of appearance, it is divided by nature into three parts—the Wolds, the Heaths, and the Fens, each of which presents its distinctive characteristics. The Wolds are chalk downs, which commence near Spilsby, and extend, in a north-westerly direction, to Barton-on-the-Humber. They are, on an average, nearly 8 miles in breadth. The Heaths, north and south of Lincoln, extend from the Humber to Grantham, and were formerly barren, but are now for the most part inclosed and cultivated. Along the foot of the Wolds is a low land, which forms a district called the Marsh, a long and rather narrow strip, extending from Wainfleet, on the Wash, to the Humber. To the south of this is the district of the Fens, which forms the northern termination of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, Welland, Witham, Glen, and Ancholme. The county is also intersected by various canals, which give it the advantage of inland communication. *Pro.* The Fens form one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. They afford excellent pasture-lands for feeding cattle. All the ordinary crops are grown in this part of the county with advantage, especially oats, which are raised in great quantities. In many parts of the Fens which have not yet been brought into cultivation, thousands of geese are reared, partly for the sake of their quills and feathers, and partly to supply the London market. Immense numbers of wild fowl are also caught in these fens by decoys. The soil of the Wolds consists of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. Besides the ordinary live stock, a great number of rabbits are bred in this district. The soil of the Heaths is in,



## Linden

general a good sandy loam, on a bed of limestone. These high grounds, which were formerly open, wild, and heathy, are now mostly inclosed, and produce all the ordinary crops. The number of sheep in the county is very great, and it has been long famous for its breed of horses. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 412,246. —The number and beauty of the parish churches have been frequently remarked.

LINDEN, *lin'-den*, "limes," the name of numerous villages in Germany, with small populations.

LINDO, *lin'-do*, a village on the E. coast of the island of Rhodes, with a small harbour, 12 miles S.W. from Rhodes. It is the birthplace of the artists Chares and Laches, who executed the Colossus of Rhodes, and of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

LINFORD, *lin'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

LINGEN, or LINGA, ISLE, *lin'-ga*, an island in the Eastern Seas, lying off the E. coast of the island of Sumatra, 126 miles S.E. from Singapore. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles. *Desc.* In general low, but healthy; producing fruits and fine timber. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000. *Lat.* 0° 20' S. *Lon.* 104° 40' E.

LINGEN, *ling'-en*, a town of Hanover, 36 miles N.W. from Osnabruck. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 3000. It is the capital of a county, in which much flax is grown of a superior quality.

LINKÖPING, *lin'-che(r)-ping*, a town of Sweden, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Stanga, about 2 miles S. from Lake Roxen, 110 miles S.W. from Stockholm. It has a cathedral, an old castle, a town-hall, house of assembly, and gymnasium. *Pop.* 4000. The district is mountainous and well wooded, with an area of 4235 square miles, and a population of 223,000.

LINLITHGOW, *lin'-lith-go*, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, and the capital of Linlithgowshire, 17 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller streets or lanes diverging from it. Many of its buildings show traces of former magnificence. At the north side of the town stands the royal palace, a large quadrangular building, with towers at each corner. On the W. side of this building is the room in which Queen Mary was born, on the 8th December, 1542. This palace was set on fire, in 1746, by the royal army, on their march to the battle of Falkirk. It is now roofless; but even in its present ruinous condition it exhibits a most majestic appearance. At the south-east corner of the palace is the church, a noble structure, of Gothic architecture, with a fine spire, ornamented with an imperial crown. The other public buildings are the town-house and prison. *Manf.* Leather and glue. Brewing and distilling are also carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 5784. —Linlithgow was constituted one of the principal burghs in the kingdom in the reign of David I., and has been the scene of many memorable transactions in the ancient history of Scotland.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, E. by the county of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, S. by Mid-Lothian and Lanarkshire, and W. by the latter county and Stirling. *Area.* 101 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is

## Lipari Islands

diversified by flat tracts and small hills, while every description of soil is to be found within the limits of the shire. It contains the richest carse clay, and some of the best loams within its limits, as well as large tracts of gravel and sandy soil. The farms in all parts of the county have been greatly improved by drainage and judicious culture, and large crops of turnips and other roots are grown. The other kinds of produce are the same as in the other Lothian counties. *Rivers.* The chief are the Almond and the Avon, which forms the western boundary for 12 miles. Small streams, however, run in every direction. *Minerals.* Abundant. Coal is found all over the county, as well as limestone and marl. Lead-mines were formerly worked in the hills of Bathgate. Ironstone and freestone are likewise found in various parts. *Manf.* Unimportant. The chief articles of traffic are salt, lime, freestone, and coal. *Pop.* 33,645.

LINN, *lin*, a county of the United States, in Iowa. *Pop.* 6000. —Another in Missouri. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

LINNE, LOCH, *lin'-he*, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 8. It has several branches, which take the names of lochs Etive, Leven, and Czeran.

LINSTEAD, *lin'-sted*, the name of three parishes of England, in Kent and Suffolk, none of them with a population above 1000.

LINTON, *lin'-ton*, the name of several parishes and places in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

LINTON, the name of two parishes in Scotland, in the counties of Haddington and Peebles, neither with a population above 2000.

LIN-TUNG, *lin'-ching'*, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tung, 85 miles N.W. from Tsi-nan, the capital. It carries on an active transit trade between Peking and the southern provinces of China. *Pop.* Not known.

LINWOOD, *lin'-wood*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles W. from Paisley. *Pop.* 1300, mostly employed in cotton weaving.

LINTZ, or LINTZ, *lintz'*, the capital of Upper Austria, situated at the confluence of the Traun and the Danube, 96 miles W. from Vienna. The town itself is on the right bank of the river, but it has a large suburb on the opposite bank, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge of great length. The whole is encircled by a chain of thirty-two detached forts, which communicate with each other by means of covered ways. The cathedral, the Hofburg or castle, which is used as a prison, the government house, and the new county-hall, are large and imposing buildings. Besides these, it has many churches, several public schools, a public library, an institute for the deaf and dumb, a magnificent theatre, gymnasium, lyceum, custom-house, and barracks. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods, gold lace, tobacco, cards, gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* 48° 19' N. *Lon.* 14° 17' E.

LIT, *le-oo'*, a village of India, in Bussahir, on the Spiti, composed of about twenty Tartar families, all professing Lamaism. It stands on an eminence, in a fertile tract, abounding with fruit-trees. *Lat.* 31° 50' N. *Lon.* 78° 37' E.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *lip'-a-re*, a group of islands in the Tuscan Sea, belonging to Sicily, and situated between the N. coast of that island and the S.W. coast of Italy. *Pop.* of the entire



## Lipari

group, 22,000. *Lat.* between  $38^{\circ} 20'$  and  $38^{\circ} 50'$  N. *Lon.* between  $14^{\circ} 15'$  and  $15^{\circ} 13'$  E.

LIPARI, the largest island of the above group, to which it gives a name. It has a circumference of about 20 miles, and is highly cultivated, producing grapes, figs, and olives in large quantities. *Minerals.* Pumice-stone, which it sends to all parts of the world, sulphur, soda, and nitre. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.*  $38^{\circ} 28'$  N. *Lon.*  $15^{\circ} 12'$  E. Its CHIEF TOWN is of the same name, and has a population of 1000.

LIPETZK, *le-petz'k'*, a town of Russia, 84 miles S.W. from Tambov. *Manf.* Woollens principally. *Pop.* 8000.

LIPPE, *lip'-pe*, a river of Germany, which rises 3 miles from Lippspringe, in Lippe-Detmold, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, joins the Rhine at Wesel.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, *del'-molt*, a principality of Germany, inclosed by Hanover, Prussian Westphalia, and Hesse-Cassel. *Area.* 440 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded. *Pro.* The soil is fertile, producing corn, flax, hemp, and vegetables. Great numbers of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are bred and reared in the principality, and the horses of the district are highly esteemed. *Minerals.* Salt, marble, freestone, limestone, and gypsum. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 107,000. The capital is Detmold, situated on the Werra.

LIPPE-SCHAUENBURG, *show'-en-boorg*, a principality of Germany, inclosed by Hanover, Hesse-Schauenburg, Lippe-Detmold, and Prussian Westphalia. *Area.* 203 square miles. *Desc.* Similar in general appearance, soil, and productions, to Lippe-Detmold. The Steinhuder lake lies within its limits. *Pop.* 31,000. The chief town is Bückeburg on the Aa.

LIPPESPRINGE, *lip'-spring*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles S. from Minden. *Pop.* 1600.

LIPPSTADT, *lip'-stat*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in Westphalia, 37 miles S.E. from Munster. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5000.

LIRIA, *le'-re-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, and 20 miles N.W. from the city of that name. *Manf.* Linen, soap, and earthenware, and brandy. *Pop.* 9000.

LISBON, *lis'-bon* (Portuguese LISBOA, *lees-bo'-a*), the capital of Portugal, situated on the N. bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic. It is built along the river, in the form of a half moon, on three hills, the most W. of which rises from the banks of a stream flowing between the city and Belem. The second hill, reckoning from the W., is a continuation of the first, being separated from it only by a narrow valley: the streets in this part of the city are all crowded and narrow. The slope of the hill on the E. side leads to the centre of the city, in which the principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices are situated. On the bank of the Tagus is a square called the Praça do Commercio, containing the exchange, the custom-house, and the India-house. In front of it are the principal quays, and in the centre a colossal statue of Joseph I. of Portugal, on horseback. Three streets, leading from it to the N., join the Praça do Rocio, a square of much larger dimensions, and the Praça da Figueira, or market-place. The third hill begins with the eminence on which the castle of St. George is built, and extends, with some interruptions, to the E. limits of the town. This quarter is very old, and consists of narrow,

## Lisieux

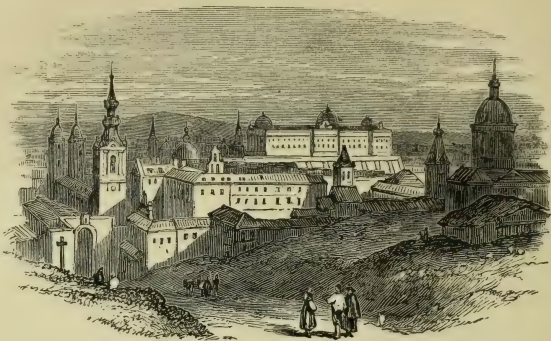
crowded, irregular, and ill-paved streets. The castle occupies the highest ground in the whole city, but is of no importance in a military point of view. Lisbon contains a large number of parish churches, chapels, convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also numerous squares, great and small, besides those which have been already mentioned above. The principal edifices are, the cathedral or patriarchal church, near the castle; the royal monastery of Belem; the church of St. Roque, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits; and the New Church, a building in the form of a cross, the largest structure erected in Lisbon since the earthquake. The royal hospital, and the palace of the Inquisition, a large and elegant building, stand in the Praça do Rocio. To the N.E. of that square is the public walk, an oblong garden laid out in alleys; and, farther to the north, one of the five theatres of Lisbon, with the square where bull-fights are exhibited. But of architectural curiosities, the greatest is the aqueduct which supplies Lisbon with water, and which, in the short distance of half a mile, when approaching the city, passes, in one part, through a tunnel, and, in another, across a defile. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Gothic architecture: the principal arch is pointed and 107 feet in width, and is accounted one of the finest specimens of the kind in Europe. Of the public institutions, the principal are the Academy of Sciences, a geographical academy, the College of Nobles, the Royal Marine Academy, the Royal Military College, and the Royal Academy of Fortification. Lisbon is the seat of the government offices, and contains the royal palace of Necessidades, in which the Cortes assemble. Its commerce is considerable, but it has greatly declined since Brazil asserted its independence. *Manf.* Firearms, powder, silks, porcelain, paper, soap, and jewellery. *Pop.* 275,000. *Lat.*  $38^{\circ} 42'$  N. *Lon.*  $9^{\circ} 8'$  W. In 1755, 60,000 lives were lost, and a great portion of this city destroyed, by an earthquake. In 1807 it was occupied by the French, and was afterwards the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital. Belem, or Bethlehem, is an extensive suburb of Lisbon, lying to the W. of the city, and separated from it by the stream of Alcantara. Its principal building is the Ajuda Palace, one of the principal residences of the king of Portugal.

LISBON, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 6000.

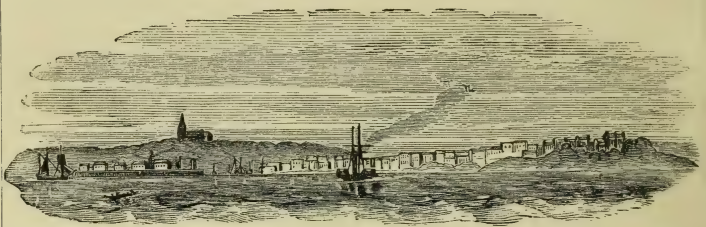
LISBURN, *lis'-burn*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the Lagan, 8 miles S.W. from Belfast. Its public buildings are the parish church, which is also the cathedral church of the diocese of Down and Connor, some Roman Catholic chapels, and chapels for nonconformists; a large market-house, an infirmary for the county of Antrim, a fever hospital, linen-hall, assembly-rooms, almshouses for poor widows, and various schools, including one founded by John Hancock, for the children of persons belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers as they are commonly called. *Manf.* Principally damasks and fine linens. *Pop.* 503.—It is connected by railway with Belfast.

LISIEUX, *le'-ze-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, situated near the confluence of the Orbec and the Tanque, 25 miles S.E. from Caen. The only remarkable buildings

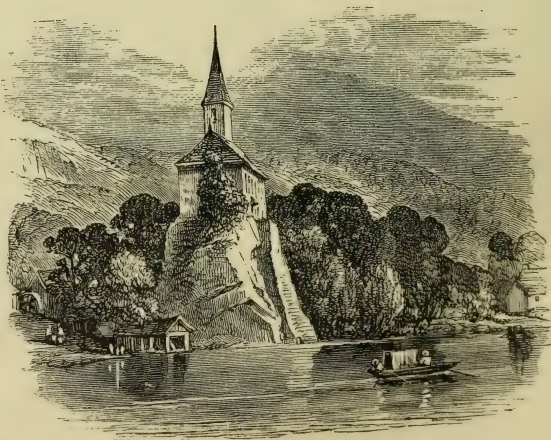




LISBON.



LOWESTOFT.



LUCERNE.



## Liskeard

are the ancient cathedral and episcopal palace. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and coarse woollen fabrics, flannel, leather, and brandy. *Pop.* 12,000.

**LISKEARD**, *lis-kard'*, a market-town and borough of England, in Cornwall, 12 miles E. from Bodmin. The streets are irregularly built, and many of the houses are poor and mean in appearance. The church is large, having two aisles, in addition to the nave and chancel. There are many chapels for nonconformists. It has, besides, a town-hall, built on columns of granite, a union workhouse, a grammar-school, and a mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Serges and tanning. In the neighbourhood are tin, copper, and lead mines. *Pop.* 6504.

**LISLE**, or **LILLE**, *leel*, a city of France, formerly the capital of French Flanders, and now of the department of the North, situated in a rich and level plain, 28 miles N.E. from Arras. This plain is traversed by canals called the Higher, Middle, and Lower Deule, which connect the rivers Lys, and Escaut or Scarpe. Several branches of these canals enter the town, and supply the wet ditches which surround the citadel and fortifications. The town is built in the form of an oval, and is about 5 miles in circumference without the walls. It presents an imposing appearance, on account of its great extent, its fortifications, canals, squares, and public buildings. Few cities of France can be compared with it in regard to the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and the general air of neatness which it possesses. The principal square is the Place d'Armes. Among the public buildings are several churches, of which the church of St. Maurice is considered to be the oldest and finest, numerous convents, the general hospital, the barracks, the exchange, the town-hall, formerly a palace of the dukes of Burgundy, the mint, the corn-market, the museum, formerly an abbey, which contains a fine picture gallery, and public library, and the theatre. It has several educational institutions, including a society of arts, a communal college, an academy of music, a school of design, a school of surgery and medicine, and a botanic garden. There are also several charities. The canals in the town are crossed by several bridges, and along the Middle Deule is the fine esplanade in front of the citadel, near to which is the handsome Pont Royal. The citadel, the masterpiece of Vauban, situated to the S.W. of the town, is the finest in Europe, after that of Turin. It is a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by a double moat. *Manf.* Camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, paper, beetroot sugar, tobacco, leather, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 131,827. *Lat.* 50° 38' N. *Lon.* 3° 2' W.—The foundation of this town is ascribed by tradition to the Romans. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667. It surrendered, in 1708, to the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and at the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France. It is connected by railway with Brussels and Ghent.

**LISLE**, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 13 miles E. from Avignon. *Manf.* silk, woollen stuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 5200.

**LISMORE**, *lis-mor'*, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, lying off the W. coast of Scotland, at the entrance to Loch Linnhe. Its S. extremity, on which there is a lighthouse, is about 2 miles E. from Desart Castle, in the Isle of Mull. It has the remains of a castle

## Littleton

and a cathedral. *Area.* 15 square miles. *Pop.* 853.

**LISMORE**, an episcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 37 miles S.W. from Waterford. It was formerly a considerable city, but is now a small mean place. Its castle is a magnificent quadrangular building. The cathedral, which was built about 1663, is also a handsome structure, with a fine tower and steeple. It stands at the E. end of the town, while the castle stands at the W. end. There are also chapels for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, a hospital, a dispensary, a school, established by the duke of Devonshire, and some almshouses. *Pop.* 13,146.—It is the birthplace of Congreve the dramatist, and Boyle the philosopher.

**LISSA**, *lis'-sa*, a town of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia, 39 miles S. from Posen. It has a castle, several churches, a Protestant school, and a synagogue. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom nearly half are Jews.—Another town, in Bohemia, 20 miles N.E. from Prague. *Pop.* 1200.

**LISSA**, a mountainous island of Austria, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 33 miles S.W. from Spalatro. It produces wine, olives, almonds, and figs. *Pop.* 3000.—From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the British, when it had a population of 12,000, mostly engaged in the sale of English manufactures to purchasers from Turkey and Austria.

**LISTOWEL**, *lis'-to-el*, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the Feale, 16 miles N.E. from Tralee. It contains a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a hospital, and the ruins of Listowel Castle. *Pop.* 2200.

**LITCHFIELD**, *litch'-feeld*, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area.* 885 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**LITHUANIA**, *lith'-u-ai'-ne-a*, the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, and now comprised in the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, Mohilev, Vitepsk, and Minsk. Augustowo, a portion of what is now called the kingdom of Poland, was also a part of Lithuania. The whole district is very flat. It is sandy in parts, and intersected by vast marshes and bogs, but the soil produces timber, grain, flax, and hemp in abundance.

**LITREY**, or **LITTRY**, *le'-tre*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 9 miles S.W. from Bayeux. There are some coal-fields of limited extent, and some mineral springs in its vicinity. *Pop.* 2300.

**LITTAU**, *lit'-tou*, a town of Moravia, 10 miles N.W. from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and muslins. *Pop.* 3000.—It is a station on the railway to Prague. There is a magnificent castle near the town, which belongs to the prince of Liechtenstein.

**LITTLE ROCK**, a city of the United States, and the capital of Arkansas, 90 miles from the junction of the river of that name with the Mississippi. It has a handsome capitol or state-house, a court-house, numerous churches and chapels, a theatre, national arsenal, gaol, and other public buildings. *Pop.* 3727. *Lat.* 34° 40' N. *Lon.* 92° 10' W.

**LITTLETON**, *lit'-tel-ton*, the name of several

## Littorale

parishes in England, none of them with a population above 300.

**LITTORALE**, or **LITORALE**, *lit'-to-ral*, or *lit-to-ra'-lai*, the name formerly given to the palatinate of Fiume, in Croatia, a district of the Austrian empire, extending along the north coast, from Fiume to Dalmatia. *Area*. 150 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.—It includes the towns of Fiume, Novi, and Porto Rê.

**LIVADIA**, or **LIVADHIA**, *li-vai'-de-a*, or *le-va-de'-a*, the name given by the Turks to Northern Greece, which lies between Turkey in Europe, and the Gulf of Corinth. It formed a province of European Turkey under this name until the Greeks acquired their independence in 1827.

**LIVENZA**, *le-vain'-dsa*, a river of Venice, rising in Udine, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Adriatic Sea, 28 miles from Venice.

**LIVERMERE**, *liv'-er-meer*, two parishes of England, in Suffolk, neither of which has a population above 400.

**LIVERPOOL**, *liv'-er-pool*, a town of England, in Lancashire, and one of the principal trading and seaport-towns in Great Britain, situated on the Mersey, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, and 178 miles N.W. from London. It is about 5 miles in length, and about 2½ miles in breadth. It stretches along the river, and has docks and basins having an aggregate water area of nearly 200 acres. Among the largest of the docks are the King's, Queen's, Brunswick, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, Waterloo, Prince's, George's, Clarence, Nelson, Victoria, Trafalgar, Collingwood, Wellington, Stanley, Huskisson, Sandon, and Salisbury. The older and more confined parts of the town, towards the W., have been greatly improved during the last twenty years, although the streets in this quarter are, for the most part, narrow and irregular. In the E., or newer part of the town, the streets are, on the contrary, spacious and airy, while some of them present a handsome and imposing appearance. The suburbs abound with villas and mansions belonging to the principal merchants of Liverpool and other wealthy families, which are built in a style of elegance and splendour which alike betokens and befits the taste and opulence of their owners. The public buildings are numerous, and generally remarkable for their great size and architectural beauty. Of these the town-hall and exchange buildings, opposite Castle-street, may be considered to be the principal. They were erected in 1749 at a cost of upwards of £110,000. These buildings form a quadrangular block, the town-hall occupying the S. side of the square, while the three remaining sides are devoted to the exchange buildings, which comprise news rooms, underwriters' rooms, cotton sales' rooms, merchants' offices, and the apartments appropriated to the Liverpool and American chambers of commerce. There is a covered walk round three sides of the area, in the interior, and a bronze monument to Lord Nelson in the centre. Among other public buildings of importance are the corn exchange, the Lyceum and Athenæum news rooms, the custom-house or revenue buildings, the collegiate institution, St. George's Hall, the Sailors' Home, the royal and mechanics' institutions, the borough gaol, and the railway stations. St. George's Hall is in Lime-street. It is a handsome structure, built after the Corinthian order of architecture, and containing the assize courts, a concert-room, and a hall for public meetings. Liverpool contains fifty-one churches, of which St. Nicholas Church, near the town-

## Liverpool, Cape

hall, is the oldest. There are also numerous places of worship for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, and a great number of chapels for nonconformists. The charitable institutions are also numerous and well conducted. Among these may be noticed the dispensaries for supplying medicines to the sick poor, an hospital for decayed seamen and their widows and children, a fever hospital, a ladies' charity, for the relief of poor married women in childbed, a penitentiary for unfortunate women, the Strangers' Friend society, an ophthalmic hospital, a lunatic asylum, and several others. There are several institutions established for the encouragement of literary and scientific pursuits, the chief of which is the Royal Liverpool Institution, where public lectures are given. This institution is provided with philosophical apparatus of every description, and a museum of natural curiosities is attached to it. A botanic garden was also established in connexion with it in 1801, at an expense of about 10,000*l.* The Collegiate Institution, in Shaw-street, is a fine building in the Tudor style. Besides a music room, sculpture gallery, and lecture hall there, this building affords accommodation for three large day schools, and evening schools for adults. There are also several schools in connexion with the royal and mechanics' institutions. The custom-house is a plain building at the S. end of Castle-street. The corn-exchange is spacious, fronted with stone. The borough gaol is built on a plan furnished by the celebrated Mr. Howard. There are several large open and covered market-houses for the sale of provisions of all kinds, meat, vegetables, poultry, and fish, the chief of which is St. John's Market. There are several theatres, music-halls, concert-rooms, and similar places of amusement in various parts of the town, with the Zoological Gardens in the West Derby-road, to the E. of the suburb of Everton. The trade of Liverpool is most extensive; and it is to this, rather than to manufactures, that it owes its importance. It has, however, sugar refineries, breweries, rope-walks, glass works, brass and iron foundries, soda works, and manufactures of watches and jewellery. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The trade of Liverpool to all parts of the globe is very great, and has been largely extended by the construction and arrangement of the docks. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought into it; and from it an immense number of emigrants start every year for Canada and the United States. In the vicinity are many windmills for grinding corn, which have a peculiar and striking appearance. *Pop.* about 443,874. *Lat.* 53° 25' N. *Lon.* 3° 0' W.—Liverpool is connected by railway with all the great towns of England and Scotland; and by steam packets with the principal ports of America, and the cities of Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, and Bristol. It is the birthplace of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess.

**LIVERPOOL**, a village on Lake Onondaga, New York, U.S., 130 miles W. from Albany. In its neighbourhood are numerous salt-springs. *Pop.* Not known.

**LIVERPOOL**, a town of British N. America, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 70 miles S.W. from Halifax. *Pop.* Not known.—Also a town of New South Wales, 16 miles W. from Sydney.

**LIVERPOOL, CAPE**, a headland of British N. America, in *lat.* 70° N., *lon.* 129° W.



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Liverpool Plains

**LIVERPOOL PLAINS**, a well-watered district of New South Wales, situated in Buckland county. *Lat.* between 31° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 150° and 151° E.

**LIVERPOOL RANGE**, a mountain-range in New South Wales, separating Pottinger and Buckland counties on the N., from Brisbane county on the S.

**LIVERSEDGE**, *liv'-er-sedj*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 6 miles N.E. from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7000.

**LIVINGSTON**, *liv'-ing-ston*, the name of several counties of the United States. 1. In New York. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—2. In Louisiana. *Area*, 786 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.—3. In Michigan. *Area*, 575 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—4. In Missouri. *Area*, 536 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—5. In Illinois. *Area*, 1026 square miles. *Pop.* 2000. Also the name of two townships, one in N. York and the other in N. Jersey, neither with a population above 3000.

**LIVONIA**, *li-vo'-ni-a* (Germ. **LIEFLAND**, *leef'-lant*), a maritime province of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Esthonia, S. by Courland, W. by the Gulf of Livonia, and on the E. by Lake Peipus Pskov, and Vitepsk. *Area*, including the island of Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a vast tract of level country, interspersed with numerous marshes and lakes. *Pro.* Rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and oats. The inhabitants of the agricultural districts are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, sugar, and tobacco. *Pop.* 850,000. *Lat.* between 56° 30' and 59° 15' N. *Lon.* between 24° and 28° E.

**LIVONIA**, or **RIGA**, the **GULF** of, is an inlet of the Baltic Sea, between Courland and Livonia. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by 80 broad. *Lat.* between 57° and 58° 30' N. *Lon.* between 22° and 24° E.

**LIVORNO**, *le-vor'-no*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Po, 17 miles S.W. from Vercelli. It has a trade in cattle and wool. *Pop.* 5000.

**LIVORNO**, a city of Italy. (See **LEGHORN**.)

**LIVUMA**, *li-vu'-ma*, a considerable river of Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean a few miles N. from Cape Delgado. It forms the boundary line between Quiloa and Mozambique.

**LIXURI**, *lee-x-oo'-re*, a town of Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, 3 miles N.W. from Argostoli. It is the see of a Greek bishop. *Pop.* 5000.

**LIZARD ISLAND**, *liz'-ard*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying off the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 14° 40' S. *Lon.* 145° E.

**LIZARD POINT**, in Cornwall, the most S. promontory of England, 24 miles S.E. from the Land's End. *Lat.* 49° 58' N. *Lon.* 5° 11' W. There are two lighthouses on this headland, with fixed lights.

**LLAN**, *län*, a word meaning "church," that is added as a prefix to the names of numerous places in England and Wales, generally with small populations.

**LLANBADARN FAWR**, *län-ba-darn' vavr*, an ancient market-town and parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire, about a mile from Aberystwith. *Pop.* 13,000.

**LLANDAFF**, *län-daf'*, a parish and city of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the Taff, 2 miles N.W. from Cardiff. The city is a mere

## Llanrwst

hamlet, but is noted for its cathedral. It is the see of a bishop. *Pop.* 6585.

**LLANDEILO FAWR**, *län-di'-lo*, an irregularly-built market-town of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 14 miles N.E. from Caermarthen. It has a handsome parish church, which was rebuilt in 1850, and several chapels for nonconformists. It is the head of a Poor-law union district. *Manf.* Flannels and leather. *Pop.* 5440. Near this town is Grongar-hill, where, in 1282, the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales.

**LLANDOVERY**, *län-do'-ve-re*, a well-built market-town and parish of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, 23 miles N.E. from Caermarthen. There is an institution in this town, founded in 1847, in which every pupil is taught the Welsh language. There are no buildings of importance with the exception of the parish church and some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 1855.

**LLANELLY**, *län-neth'-le*, an irregularly-built town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, at the mouth of the Burry river, 14 miles S.E. from Caermarthen. It depends chiefly on the coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures of cast-iron goods and pottery. Copper ore is imported from Cornwall and smelted here. It has four docks on the estuary of the Burry. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 11,084. It is connected with Caermarthen and Swansea by railway.

**LLANERCHYMEDD**, *län-er-kim'-eth*, a market-town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 11 miles N.W. from Beaumaris. *Manf.* Shoes and snuff. *Pop.* 100.

**LLANGADDOCK**, *län-gäth'-ok*, a market-town and parish of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, situated near the confluence of the rivers Towy and Sawdy, 29 miles N.E. from Caermarthen. It has a fine old parish church, dedicated to St. Cadog. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods and stockings. *Pop.* 1000.

**LLANGOLEN**, *län-goth'-len*, a market-town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee, which is crossed here by a bridge, 27 miles S.E. from Denbigh. It is a mean-looking town, with a few narrow streets. Its neighbourhood, however, is much admired for its scenery. *Manf.* Flannels. *Pop.* 5799.—On a conical hill not far from this town, are the ruins of Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity, and in the neighbourhood is the Pont-y-Cysylltan, a magnificent aqueduct, built by Telford, by which the Ellesmere canal is carried over the Dee 125 feet above the surface of its waters.

**LLANIDLOES**, *län-id'-less*, a town and parish of N. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, situated on the Severn, 18 miles N.W. from Montgomery. It has a parish church, adorned with beautifully carved pillars, and an old timber-framed town-house. *Manf.* Flannels and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 3500.

**LLANRWST**, *län-roost'*, an irregularly-built market-town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 16 miles S.W. from Denbigh. It has a church, and an elegant chapel, called the Gwydir chapel, which was built from designs by Inigo Jones. Llewellyn, the last Celtic prince of N. Wales, was buried at Llanrwst. *Manf.* Welsh harps. *Pop.* of parish, 3993.—The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful.



Llantrissant

**LLANTRISSENT**, *lün-tris'-sent*, an ill-built borough and market-town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, finely situated on the brow of a lofty hill, 9 miles N.W. from Cardiff. It has a town-hall and market-house, and is the seat of the quarter-sessions for the hundred. The church is a large Norman building. *Pop.* of parish, about 4300.

**LIERENA**, *l-yai-rail'-na*, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 59 miles N. from Seville. *Pop.* 6500.—Near this place, the English under Combermere defeated the French under Drouet, in 1812.

**LOUGHOR**, *lou-gor'*, a seaport town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 6 miles N.W. from Swansea. *Pop.* 900. Also the name of a river which divides Caermarthenshire from Glamorganshire and enters the estuary of the Burry river.

**LLUCHMAYOR**, *l-yoo-má'-yor*, a town of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, 13 miles S.E. from Palma. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7300.

**LOANDA**. (See **ST. PAUL DE LOANDA**.)

**LOANDA**, *lo-an'-da*, an island of Africa, lying off the coast of Angola, and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile.

**LOANGO**, *lo-ang'-o*, a considerable country of Western Africa, to the north of the Zaire or Congo. Its limits are not well defined, but it is supposed to extend along the coast from Cape Lopez to the mouth of the Zaire, a distance of upwards of 450 miles. Loango proper or Loangiri occupies only the centre of this space, having Mayumba and other districts on the N. and Kacongo on the S. *Desc.* Flat and fertile along the coasts. *Pop.* Not known. (See **ANGOLA**, **BENGUELA**, and **CONGO**.)

**LOANGO, CITY OF**, the capital of the kingdom of Loango, situated near the sea at the head of Loango Bay. It is said to be about 4 miles in circuit. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 4° 44' N. *Lon.* 12° 30' E.

**LOANO**, *lo-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, situated on the Gulf of Genoa, 18 miles S.W. from Savona. *Manf.* Soap, vermicelli, and black lace. *Pop.* 3500.

**LOBAU**, *lob'-ou*, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S.E. from Bautzen. In its neighbourhood crystals, known by the name of "Lobau diamonds," are found. *Pop.* 4000.

**LOBAU**, an island in the Danube, about 6 miles below Vienna. The French crossed the Danube at this point to fight the memorable battle of Aspern, in 1809. It was occupied by the French after their defeat at Aspern until the battle of Wagram, in the same year, in which they were victorious.

**LOBAU**, a town of Prussia, 40 miles S.E. from Marienwerder. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3500.

**LOBBES**, *lob*, a parish and town of Belgium, 10 miles S.W. Charleroi, on the Sambre. *Pop.* 2000. This was the scene of an engagement between the Austrian and French troops in 1794.

**LOBENSTEIN**, *lo'-ben-stine*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reus-Schleiz, situated on the Lemnitz, 12 miles S.W. from Schleiz. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

**LOBOS**, *lo'-bos*, one of the smaller Canary Islands; lying off the coast of Fuerteventura. *Lat.* 28° 46' N. *Lon.* 13° 49' W.

**LOBOS**, a small island at the mouth of the La

Lockwood

Plata, 15 miles S.W. from Cape St. Maria. *Lat.* 35° 1' S. *Lon.* 54° 39' W.

**LOBOS, ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 6° 30' S. *Lon.* 80° 55' W.

**LOBSENS**, *lob'-sens*, a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles N.W. from Bromberg. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 3000.

**LOCARNO**, *lo-kar'-no*, a town of the Swiss canton Ticino, situated on the Lago Maggiore, 12 miles W. from Belinzona. *Pop.* 3000.

**LOCCUM**, *lok'-kum*, a market-town of Hanover, 25 miles N.W. from Hanover. *Pop.* 2000.

**LOCH BROOM**, *broom*, an extensive arm of the sea, running between the counties of Cromarty and Ross, on the N.W. coast of Scotland. It contains numerous islands. *Lat.* 57° 50' N. *Lon.* 5° 15' W.—There is a parish of the same name in Ross-shire, which extends along the S. coast of the loch. *Pop.* 5000.

**LOCHABER**, *lok-a'-ber*, a district of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It is wild and mountainous, and has in its neighbourhood lochs Lochy, Laggan, Oich, Arkaig, and Eil.

**LOCHAR MOSS**, *lok'-ar*, a bog or morass of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, beginning at the Solway Firth, and running into the parish of Dumfries. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of from 2 to 3.

**LOCHES**, *loshe*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre-and-Loire, 24 miles S.E. from Tours. *Manf.* Principally woollen fabrics and paper. *Pop.* 3500.

**LOCHGILPHEAD**, *lok-gilp'-hed*, a village of Scotland, in Argyshire, 18 miles S.W. from Inverary. It stands on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne. *Pop.* 2000.—It has steam communication with Glasgow.

**LOCHIE**, *lok'-e*, a town of Scotland in Forfarshire, 2 miles N.W. from Dundee. *Pop.* 4000.

**LOCHMABEN**, *lok-ma'-ben*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 8 miles N.E. from Dumfries. It has a town-house and a church. *Pop.* 3000.

**LOCHNAGAR**, *lok-na-gar'*, one of the Grampian Hills, of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. *Height.* 3815 feet above the level of the sea. It is celebrated in Byron's song of "Lochnagar."

**LOCHWINNOCH**, *lok-win'-nok*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 14 miles S.W. from Glasgow. *Pop.* 4130, chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. The village is situated on the W. bank of Castle Semple Loch, which covers an area of 200 acres.

**LOCHY**, *lok'-e*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which, after a course of 15 miles, falls into Loch Tay.—Also a river in Inverness-shire, falling into the sea near Fort William.—Also a LAKE, forming one in the chain of lakes that traverse the Great Caledonian Glen. *Ext.* 9 miles long, by 1 broad.

**LOCKEBIE**, *lok'-er-be*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 10 miles N.E. from Dumfries, noted for having the largest lamb-fair in Scotland. *Pop.* 2000.—It has a station on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway.

**LOCKPORT**, *lok'-port*, a township of the United States, in the State of New York, 20 miles N.E. from Buffalo. It is the capital of the county of Niagara, and stands on the Erie Canal. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 13,000.

**LOCKWOOD**, *lok'-wood*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles S.W.

## Loche, Le

from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 5500.—It has some springs of medicinal waters in its immediate neighbourhood.

LOCLE, *Le, lokl*, a town of Switzerland, on the French frontier, 9 miles N.W. from Neuchâtel. *Manf.* Watches and lace. *Pop.* 9000.

LODEINOJE-POLE, *lo-dai-no'-je-pole*, an inland town of Russia, on the Svir, 32 miles S. from Olonez. *Pop.* 1000.—The nucleus of the Russian navy was formed here by Peter the Great.

LODEVE, *lo-dai-vé*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the Ergue, 29 miles N.W. from Montpellier. Its streets are narrow and ill built. *Manf.* Cloth, woollen goods, hosiery, soap and leather. There are large workshops here in which uniforms are made for the French army. *Pop.* 12,000.

LODI, *lo'-de*, a well-built town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Adda, 19 miles S.E. from Milan. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is that of the Incoronata, the interior of which was painted partly in fresco and partly in oil, by Calisto da Lodi, who studied his art under Titian. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a gymnasium, and has a hospital, a theatre, a public library, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, linen fabrics, and chemicals. Parmesan cheese, called Lodigiano in Lombardy, is made in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 19,562.—This place was founded by the Emperor Frederick I., in 1158. In 1796 the bridge of Lodi was carried by Bonaparte, in a most daring manner, with the bayonet, and a decisive victory gained over the Austrians.

LODI VECCHIO, or OLD LODI, *vel'-ke-o*, lies 4 miles W. from Lodi, and was founded by the father of Pompey the Great. It was almost destroyed by the Milanese in 1111. *Pop.* 3000.

LODOMERIA. (See GALICIA.)

LOFODEN, or LOFOTEN ISLES, *lo-fó'-den*, a group of islands within the Arctic Circle, in the North Sea, lying off the N.W. coast of Norway. The principal are the E. and W. Vaagen Langsen, Andven and Hindsen. During the fishing season, they are visited by an immense number of boats from the coasts of Norway and Finmark. They are exposed to severe tempests, and near the S. of the group is the Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool, occasioned by the swell of the Ocean during the N.W. winds. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* between 67° 30' and 69° 30' N. *Lon.* between 12° and 17° E.

LOGAN, a river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, falling into the Nevan.

LOGAN, the name of several counties in the United and Confederate States.—1. In the S.W. part of Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 600 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—2. In Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 440 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—3. In Virginia, C.S. *Area.* 700 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—4. In Illinois, U.S. *Area.* 540 square miles. *Pop.* 6000. Also the name of several townships with small populations.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS, a range which separates the sources of the river Darling from those of the Logan, in E. Australia. *Lat.* 28° S. *Lon.* 152° E.

LOGGON, *log-goon'*, a country of Africa, lying to the S. of Lake Tchad. *Desc.* Fertile, with a healthy climate. Its inhabitants are skilled in weaving and dyeing cotton goods. *Pop.* Not known.

LOGIE, *lo'-gie*, the name of several parishes in

## Loire, Haute

Scotland, none of them with a population above 3000.

LOGRONO, *lo-grone'-yo*, a town of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, situated on the Ebro, 66 miles N.E. from Burgos. It has several churches and convents, a hospital, and a theatre. *Manf.* Leather, brandy, and hats. *Pop.* 7000.—In 1808 and 1823 it was occupied by the French, being of importance as a military post.

LOHAROO, *lo-ha-roo'*, a district of India, forming a portion of the North-West Provinces. *Area.* 200 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 28° 50' N. *Lon.* between 75° and 76° E.

LOIRE, *lore*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, situated on the Maine, 20 miles N.W. from Würzburg. *Manf.* Paper, leather, glass, and iron goods. *Pop.* 4000.

LOING, *lwing*, a river of France, which rises near St. Sauveur, in the department of Yonne, and, after a course of 70 miles, enters the Seine at Moret.

LOIR-AND-CHER, *lwaw, shair*, a department of France, which forms the southern portion of the old province of Orléannais. It is bounded on the N. by Eure-and-Loir, S. by Indre, E. by Loret-and-Cher, and W. by Indre-and-Loir and Sarthe. *Area.* 2360 square miles. *Desc.* It is for the most part level, and contains numerous lagoons. It occupies a portion of the basin of the Loire, and is watered by that river, the Loir, the Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Blois, Romorantin, and Vendôme. The capital of the whole department is Blois. *Pro.* Wine, hemp, fruit, and grain. Sheep and horses are reared in great numbers; the former are much esteemed for the excellence of their wool, while the latter make good draught horses. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, glass, cotton stuffs, beetroot-sugar, paper, and gloves. *Pop.* 269,029.

LOIRE, *la, lwaw*, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, at an elevation of 3940 feet, and, after a course of upwards of 500 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay, about 40 miles below Nantes. It is connected by canals with the Seine, Saône, and the Vilaine.

LOIRE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Saône-and-Loire, S. by Ardèche and Upper Loire, E. by Rhone and Isère, and W. by Allier and Puy-de-Dôme. *Area.* 1842 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, being partly traversed by the Cevennes, and partly by the Forez mountains, in the neighbourhood of Feurs. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Montbrison, Roanne, and St. Etienne; Montbrison being the capital of the department. *Rivers.* The Loire and its affluents. *Pro.* Corn, potatoes, chestnuts, and hemp; it also produces wine, and silkworms are reared to a great extent. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, granite, marble, flint, and porphyry; there are also some excellent mineral springs. *Manf.* Silk, iron and steel goods, glass, cottons, laces, paper, cloths, and leather. *Pop.* 517,603.

LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 14 miles S. from Lyon. *Pop.* 1500.

LOIRE, HAUTE, or UPPER, a department in the S.E. of France, situated to the south of the department of the Loire, and surrounded by the



Loire Inferieure

departments of Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Ardèche, and Lozère. *Area*. 1916 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with Mont Mezen 6561 feet high, of the Cevennes, for its culminating point. The soil is generally unproductive, and agriculture in a backward state. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Le Puy, Yssengeaux, and Brioude. Le Puy is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Corn and potatoes; some wine is produced, but it is of inferior quality. Bees are kept, and great numbers of silkworms reared. *Minerals.* Coal, gypsum, antimony, building-stone, and potter's clay. *Manf.* Lace, silks, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 305,521.

LOIRE INFÉRIEURE, or LOWER, a department in the W. of France, formed of the S.E. portion of the ancient province of Brittany, and bounded by the Atlantic and the departments of the Ille-and-Vilaine, Maine-and-Loire, Vendée, and Morbihan. *Area*. 2654 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part level. *Rivers.* The Loire, Brivé, Erdre, Vilaine, Achenau, Ognon, Maine, and Moine. It contains many lagoons and lakes, that of the Grand Lieu being the largest in France. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Nantes, Ancenis, Chateaubriant, Paimbœuf, and Savenay. Nantes is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Grain and sweet wines. Bees are kept in great numbers, and much cider is made in the district N. of the Loire. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, salt, and turf. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and coarse woollen goods, cables, cordage, and iron-ware. Ship-building is carried on in towns on the coast. *Pop.* 380,297.

LOIRET, *luw'-rai*, a river of France, rising about 2 miles from Orleans, and, after a course of 10 miles, joining the Loire near Orleans.

LOIRET, a department in the N.W. of France, comprising a portion of the old provinces called Orléannais and the Gatinas, and bounded by the departments of the Seine-and-Oise, the Seine-and-Marne, the Yonne, the Nièvre, the Cher, the Loir-and-Cher, and the Eure-and-Loir. *Area*. 2640 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and watered by the Seine and its affluents. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Orleans, Pithiviers, Gien, and Montargis. Orleans is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples are largely cultivated; bees and fowls are abundant; and the sheep and cattle of the province are highly esteemed. *Manf.* Cloth, woollen caps, cotton goods, leather, paper, pottery, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 352,575.

LOJA, *lo-ya*, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, situated on the Xenil or Genil, 32 miles W. from Granada. It contains three handsome churches, a town-hall, court-house, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Paper, and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 15,000.

LOKEREN, *lo'-ker-en*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Durme, 7 miles N.W. from Termond. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, and tobacco. It also has a trade in corn, flax, and linen. *Pop.* 17,000.

LOKHVITZA, *lok-vitz'-ka*, a town of Russia, 80 miles N.W. from Poltava. *Pop.* 6000.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, *lom-bar'-do*, the name given, after the congress of Vienna, in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy, composing both Lombardy and the territory which belonged to the republic of Venice. *Area*, 17,480 square

Lomnitz

miles. *Desc.* It may be regarded as a vast plain, situated in the basin of the Adriatic, having on the N. Switzerland and the Tyrol; on the E. the Adriatic and Illyria; on the W. Piedmont; and on the S. the Romagna, which then formed part of the States of the Church, Modena, and Parma. *Rivers.* The Po and its tributaries, which enter it on the N. side, the Adige, the Brenta, and the Piave. *Lakes.* The finest of N. Italy are comprised within its limits, and Lago Maggiore forms part of its W. boundary. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax; a great quantity of cheese is made, and good wine is manufactured. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, clay, and precious stones. *Manf.* Silks, cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, pottery, and paper. *Religion.* Roman Catholic. *Pop.* 5,000,000. *Lat.* between 44° 47' and 46° 40' N. *Lon.* between 8° 33' and 13° 43' E.—This kingdom was formed in 1814, and recognised by the congress of Vienna. From 1848 to 1853 it was in a state of siege, in consequence of the desire shown by the inhabitants to shake off the Austrian yoke. After the termination of the war between France and Sardinia on the one hand, and Austria on the other, in 1859, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was dissolved by the treaty of Zurich, signed in November, in the same year; Lombardy being made over to Piedmont by Austria, and Piedmont incurring the obligation of a debt of £10,000,000. (See ITALY.)

LOMBARDY, *lum'-bar-de* (Ital. *LOMBARDIA*, *lom-bar-de'-a*), an old kingdom of Italy, which was founded by Alboin in 568, and annexed to the empire of Charlemagne in 774. It took its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from the north of Europe, that had settled on the banks of the Danube, and subsequently crossed the Alps into Italy, about 565. It comprised the whole valley of the Po, or the country lying between Switzerland and Tuscany. It now forms the modern province of Lombardy, the E. part of Piedmont, and Modena and Parma.

LOMBARDY, a province which was once the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, but now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy. It is bounded N. by the Rhetian Alps, which divide it from Switzerland; S. by the Po; E. by the Lago di Garda and the Mincio; and W. by the Lago Maggiore and the Ticino. *Area*, 8298 square miles. *Pop.* 2,750,000.

LOMBLEM, or LOMBLEM, *lom'-blem*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying to the E. of Flores. *Eat.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 16. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 8° 20' S. *Lon.* 123° 40' E.

LOMBOK, *lom'-bok*, an island of the Malay archipelago, separated from the island of Baly by the Strait of Lombok, and from Sumbawa by the Strait of Allas. *Area*. Estimated at about 1400 square miles. *Desc.* A well-watered plain, lying between two ranges of mountains running along the N. and S. coasts. *Pro.* Rice, coffee, and maize. *Pop.* Estimated at 250,000. *Lat.* between 8° 12' and 9° 1' S. *Lon.* between 115° 44' and 116° 40' E.

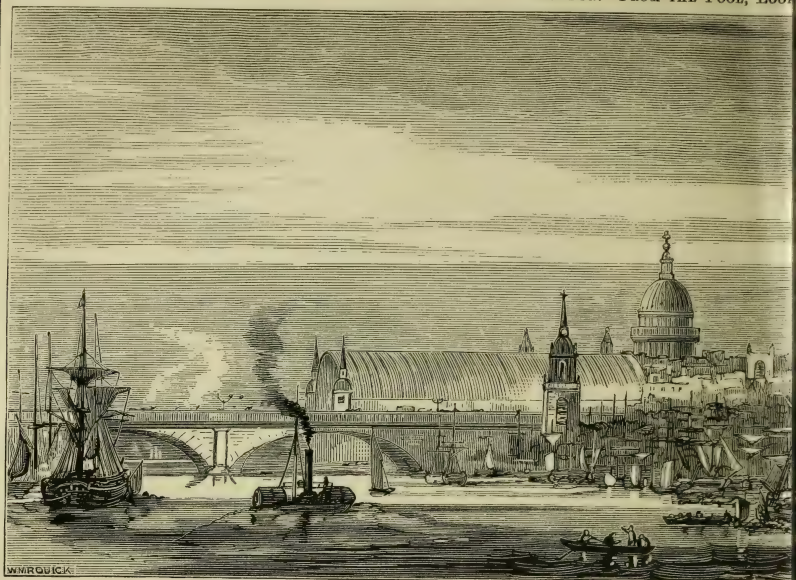
LOMMATSCH, *lom-matsh'*, a town of Saxony, 20 miles N.W. from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 3000.

LOMMEL, *lom'-mel*, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 19 miles N. from Hasselt. *Pop.* 2300.

LOMNITZ, *lom'-nitz*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population of more than 3000.



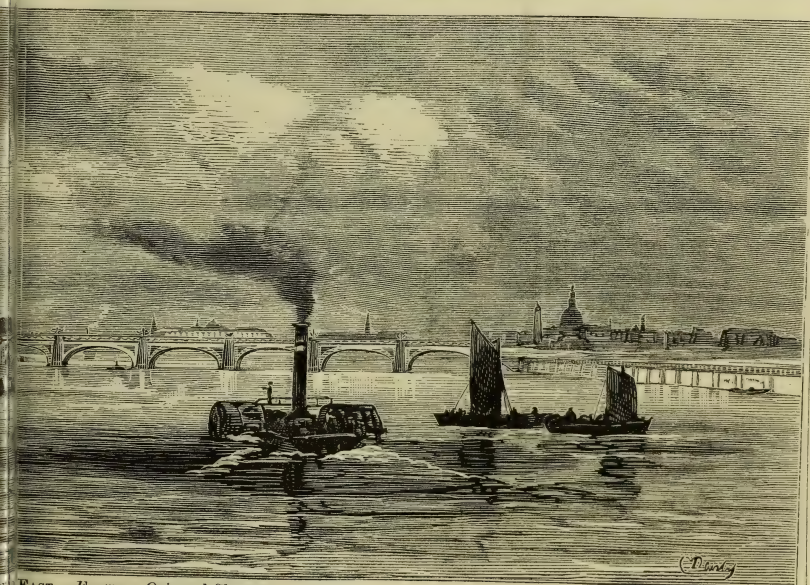




WM. ROY



WEST.—From an Original Sketch.



EAST.—From an Original Sketch.





# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Lomond, Loch

**LOMOND, LOCH**, *lo'-mond*, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, remarkable for the picturesque scenery on its shores. It is 16 miles from Glasgow, and is the largest lake in Scotland. *Est.* Upwards of 20 miles long, with a breadth of about 8 miles at its widest points. It contains 30 islands, and receives several rivers. The river Leven carries off its surplus waters, and discharges them into the Firth of Clyde. It is overlooked by BEN LOMOND, which attains an elevation of 3197 feet above the level of the sea.

**LOMZA**, *lom-za'*, a town of Russian Poland, 70 miles N.E. from Warsaw. *Manf.* Paper; and it has an arsenal. *Pop.* 3500.

**LONATO**, *lo-na'-to*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S.E. from Brescia. It is defended by a citadel, and remarkable as the scene of a victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians, 1796.

**LONDA**, *loné-da*, a town of Tuscany, 17 miles N.E. from Florence. *Pop.* 2000.

**LONDERZEEL**, *loné-dair-zail*, a town of South Brabant, 12 miles N.W. from Brussels. *Pop.* 4500. It is a station on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin.

**LONDON**, *lun'-dun*, the capital of England, and the metropolis and seat of government of the British empire. The limits of the metropolis, according to Act of Parliament, are defined by the circumference of a circle described with a radius of 3 miles in length from the General Post-office as a centre. The most usual acceptation of the word "London" comprises the ancient city proper of that name, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and their respective suburbs. The cities of London and Westminster are situated in the county of Middlesex, on the northern bank of the river Thames; and the borough of Southwark is on the southern bank, in the county of Surrey. To each of these principal divisions of London many neighbouring villages have been successively annexed, some of these suburbs being situated in Essex, and others in Kent. The opposite banks are connected by nine bridges, available for carriages and foot passengers. These are named respectively Battersea-bridge, Chelsea-bridge, Vauxhall-bridge, Lambeth-bridge, Westminster-bridge, Waterloo-bridge, Blackfriars'-bridge, Southwark-bridge, and London-bridge. Besides these, the Thames is crossed by five railway bridges, one a short distance E. from Chelsea-bridge, another between Westminster and Waterloo-bridges, occupying the site of Hungerford Suspension bridge, which has been removed to Clifton, near Bristol, another is situated a few yards E. from Blackfriars-bridge, another, called the South Eastern Railway-bridge, is used to connect London-bridge station with the terminus in Cannon-street, while the West London Extension Railway-bridge crosses the Thames a little above Cremorne Gardens. The limits of the metropolis, according to the Returns of the Census, are identical with those of the District of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the exception of the hamlet of Penge, which belongs to the parish of Battersea, but is included in Croydon Union, and forms no part of "London" as defined in the Registrar General's *Weekly Table of Births and Deaths*. According to these authorities, it extends from Greenwich on the E. to Putney on the W., and from Hampstead on the N. to Dulwich and Herne-hill on the S., em-

## London

bracing an area of 77,977 statute acres, or nearly 122 square miles, with a population of 2,803,989 according to the census of 1861. By this estimate the district considered to lie within the limits of London measures about 9 miles from N. to S., and 14 miles from E. to W. The following is a list of the Poor-law Unions and Registration Districts comprised within the metropolis, with the area of each in statute acres, and the population from 1861.

	DISTRICTS.	AREA.	POP.
West.	Kensington .....	7,342	185,950
	Chelsea .....	865	63,439
	St. George's, Hanover Square .....	1,161	87,771
	Westminster .....	917	68,213
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields .....	305	22,639
	St. James, Westminster .....	164	35,326
North.	Marylebone .....	1,509	161,680
	Hampstead .....	2,252	19,106
	Pancras .....	2,716	198,788
	Islington .....	3,127	155,341
	Hackney .....	3,929	83,295
Central.	St. Giles .....	245	54,076
	Strand .....	172	42,979
	Holborn .....	196	44,862
	Clerkenwell .....	380	65,681
	St. Luke .....	220	57,073
	East London .....	153	40,687
	West London .....	138	27,145
East.	London City .....	434	45,555
	Shoreditch .....	646	129,364
	Bethnal Green .....	760	105,101
	Whitechapel .....	406	78,970
	St. George-in-the-East .....	243	48,891
	Stepney .....	576	56,572
	Mile End, Old Town... Poplar .....	681 2,918	73,064 79,196
South.	St. Saviour, Southwark .....	250	36,170
	St. Olave, Southwark... ..	169	19,056
	Bermondsey .....	688	58,355
	St. George, Southwark .....	282	55,510
	Newington .....	624	82,220
	Lambeth .....	4,015	162,044
	Wandsworth .....	11,695	70,403
	Camberwell .....	4,342	71,488
Kent.	Rotherhithe .....	836	24,502
	Greenwich .....	5,367	127,670
	Lewisham .....	17,224	65,757
	Total .....	77,977	2,803,989

There is strong reason to believe that London was the *Civitas Trinobantum* of Cæsar. Under the Romans it was known as *Colonia Augusta* or *Londinium*, deriving the latter name from its old British appellation, *Llyn-Din*, "the town by the lake." In 610 or 604, according to some historians of London, a church was erected on the site of the present cathedral of St. Paul, and the Saxon Witenagemote, or council of wise men, were ordered to assemble here in 833. It was afterwards constituted the capital of Eng-

London

London

land by Alfred the Great. In 925, King Athelstan had a palace in it, and, during successive reigns, the dimensions of the city were gradually extended. The White Tower, in the Tower of London, was erected by William the Conqueror, in 1078; and William Rufus, in 1097, built Westminster Hall. In 1285, a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water brought from Tyburn by leaden pipes, and in 1340 tolls were imposed for paving the streets in and near the city. The streets were first lighted with lanterns in 1415; and, in 1443, the supply of water being found insufficient, pipes were laid from Paddington. A statute was passed in 1533, for paving some of the streets; and it appears that the Strand was then only partly built. The increase of London now became so rapid, that Queen Elizabeth and King James each issued proclamations against any farther extension of the city. About 1661, a great many streets in St. James's parish were built, and finished, particularly St. James's-street, Pall Mall, and Piccadilly; and other streets were ordered to be widened. In 1665, London was almost depopulated by the great plague, nearly 70,000 of the inhabitants falling victims to this disorder; and, in the following year, a dreadful conflagration broke out, and destroyed 13,000 houses, and most of the churches and corporation halls, the ruins covering an area of 436 acres, extending along the river from London-bridge to Temple-bar. In rebuilding the city, many important improvements were effected, the streets being widened, and the houses being constructed of more substantial materials. In 1685, the population of Spitalfields and St. Giles's was much increased by an immigration of French Protestant manufacturers, who left their native country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1689, the district called the Seven Dials was built, and the suburbs to the east of the Tower were also greatly extended. Soho-square was built at the close of the 17th century, and, in a few years afterwards, Hanover-square, Cavendish-square, and the streets adjacent, as well as Bedford-row, Red Lion-square, Hatton-garden, and several other streets and squares were finished. The streets from Leicester-square to St. Martin's-lane north, and to the Haymarket and Soho west, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were added in the reign of George I., or early in that of George II. In 1730, two new parishes were formed, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Anne, Limehouse; and, about the same time, the north side of Oxford Street was partly built, and many streets near it were completed. The extension of the metropolis since the middle of the last century has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, covering the fields, gardens, and marshes in the vicinity with new squares and streets. For some years after 1810, the progress of building appeared to be almost entirely checked. But latterly considerable additions have again been made to the metropolis, particularly on the north side. The direction of the main streets is parallel to the course of the river Thames, or very nearly so, from west to east; and the cross streets run, for the most part, in a transverse direction from north to south. There are two chief lines of streets from west to east; one, which may be called the northern line, commences at the north side of Hyde-park, and, under the successive names of Oxford-street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Corn-

hill, and Leadenhall-street, is continued to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the Essex-road. The southern line commences at the south side of Hyde-park, and consists of Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Cannon-street, and Tower-street; whence, crossing Tower-hill, it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side, in Wapping. One of the great features of London are the parks. These are six in number:—Hyde-park, which is the largest and most fashionable; St. James's-park; the Green-park; Regent's-park, in the north; Victoria-park, in the east; and Battersea and Kennington-parks, on the south. Besides these, there are Kennington-gardens, with which Hyde-park communicates at several points. The subterranean works, which have been constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of London, consisting of sewers, drains, and pipes for the conveyance of gas and water, are most extensive and curious. The main system of sewers which is now in course of completion, consists of miles of brickwork, and has an outlet into the Thames between Barking and Erith. Sewerage of such magnitude and extent has never yet been constructed, or even attempted, in any city, ancient or modern. The houses are chiefly built of brick; the principal squares are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St. James's, Hanover, Cavendish, Bedford, Russell, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, Brunswick, and Finsbury, and Lincoln's Inn-fields. The principal public structures in the metropolis, east of Temple bar, are the Tower, the Mint, the Trinity-house, the Bank of England, the Mansion-house, the Royal Exchange, the Auction Mart, the Commercial Mart, the Custom-house, the Excise-office, Guildhall, the bridges of London, Southwark, and Blackfriars; the Monument, the General Post-office, Whitecross-street prison, St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul's cathedral, the churches of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride's, Fleet-street, and the Temple church. The markets are numerous; comprising Covent-garden and Farringdon, for fruits and vegetables; Leadenhall, for poultry; Billingsgate, for fish; and Newgate and the New Market, built on the site of Copenhagen-fields, in the north, for meat. The White Tower was erected by William the Conqueror for the purpose of intimidating the citizens, and the other buildings and fortifications have been added to it at different periods. The whole is surrounded by a ditch, and divided from the river by a wharf, on which is a platform, mounted with cannon. The Tower was inhabited as a palace by several English sovereigns, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Since her death it has been chiefly used as a state prison and depository for arms, records, and property belonging to the crown. It contains the ordnance-office, the record-office, the jewel-office, the horse-armoury, the Spanish-armoury, the grand storehouse, the small armoury, barracks for the garrison, &c. The Trinity-house, an association which has the control of all lighthouses and buoys on the coast, and which may be considered as the head of the mercantile navy of Great Britain, is a very handsome building on the north side of Great Tower-hill. A noble pillar, 202 feet high, called the London Monument, stands on the east side of Fish-street-hill. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the



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great fire of 1666. The cathedral church of St. Paul is placed in the first rank among modern works of architecture in the British empire. The first stone was laid June 21st, 1675, and the last in 1710; the work being completed in 35 years, by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren. The plan is a Latin cross, with an additional arm or transept at the west end, and a semi-circular projection at the east end, for the altar. A dome rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball and a cross, of copper gilt. This vast fabric is 510 feet long, 250 broad, and, with the dome, 370 feet high. The entire ascent to the ball is made by 616 steps. This cathedral contains monuments erected to the memory of many eminent persons deceased, and cost £747,974. The interior has never yet been completed in accordance with the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, but steps are being taken to decorate various parts with coloured mosaic work as the architect originally intended, and to fill the windows with painted glass. Besides St. Paul's, London comprises a vast number of churches, with towers and spires in almost every style of architecture. The inns of court are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Each of these is composed of several large houses, which are built round quadrangular areas, and are divided into numerous sets of chambers, inhabited, or used as offices, by barristers, students, attorneys, and solicitors. The principal public buildings west of the city, exclusive of Buckingham and St. James's palaces and houses of the nobility, are Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, the seat of the king's courts of record,—viz., the courts of Chancery, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; the House of Lords and House of Commons, otherwise known as the New Palace of Westminster; the Horse-guards, or War-office; the Admiralty; the Treasury; the offices of the secretaries of state, in Downing-street; Somerset House, a grand and extensive stone building in the Strand, appropriated to various public uses and offices; the Penitentiary-house, Millbank; Her Majesty's Theatre, or Italian Opera-house; the theatres of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, the Haymarket, the Lyceum, New Adelphi, Princess's, and others. The British Museum, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, is a noble building, with a magnificent reading-room, opened in 1857, for the benefit of those engaged in literary pursuits. The most remarkable churches in this direction are those of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Marylebone. Southwark contains the county gaol for Surrey, Guy's hospital, the Magdalene hospital in Blackfriars-road, the Roman Catholic cathedral dedicated to St. George, and the new Bethlehem hospital for lunatics, erected in St. George's-fields, in place of the old hospital in Moorfields. St. Thomas's hospital also stood in Southwark near the S. end of London-bridge. This building was pulled down in 1862, the site having been sold to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. At the present time (June, 1867), a new St. Thomas's Hospital is being erected in Stangate, on the southern shore of the Thames, opposite to the Houses of Parliament. The bridges which unite the divisions of the metropolis built on the opposite banks of the Thames have already been named. London-bridge, till the middle of the 18th century, was the only bridge

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which connected the Middlesex and Surrey banks; Westminster, the finest bridge in the metropolis, which was erected to replace the old one of the same name, was opened in 1860; Blackfriars will shortly be replaced by a new structure; Waterloo was begun in the year 1811 and opened in 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It consists of nine equal arches, each of 120 feet span; the piers are 20 feet thick, and adorned with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets is 42 feet. It cost upwards of £1,000,000, which was raised by subscription. Chelsea-bridge, a new bridge not far from old Battersea-bridge, was opened in 1859, to unite the Battersea side of the river with the Chelsea side. Two miles below London-bridge, is the Thames Tunnel, which was commenced in 1825, by Sir Isambard Brunel as the engineer, and opened in 1846. The public charities of London (exclusive of parochial establishments) are numerous, and apply to every case of infirmity or distress. Among these may be named St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Christ's hospitals. St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, and St. Thomas's, are appropriated to the relief of the diseased; and Christ's hospital to the maintenance and education of boys who may be selected and presented by the governors. The other hospitals are Bethlehem for lunatics; the Charter-house, near Smithfield, which is an asylum for decayed householders, with a free school attached to it; Guy's, built by Thomas Guy, bookseller, in 1701, and endowed by him at his death with £240,000; St. Luke's; the Foundling hospital, in Guildford-street; St. George's hospital, near Hyde Park Corner; the London hospital, Whitechapel; the Middlesex hospital, Berners-street; the Westminster hospital; and several others; with numerous dispensaries, establishments, and houses for the benefit of the poor and the afflicted, as well as the unfortunate. There is no city in the world where charity of every description is dispensed with such a liberal hand as in London. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, form the court of common council, which constitutes the legislature of the city, and by which all laws are framed which are necessary for its internal government. The lord mayor is the chief magistrate in the city, and the aldermen are justices of the peace for life for the city, and the chief magistrates in their respective wards. The other principal executive officers of this corporation are the recorder, common serjeant, town clerk, and two sheriffs. Since 1837, London has been the seat of a university, with which many colleges throughout the country are connected. The literary and scientific institutions are numerous: among these may be mentioned, the Royal Society, incorporated in 1662, under the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton; the Royal Geographical Society; the Society of Antiquaries; the Board of Agriculture; the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; the Royal Institution; the London, Surrey, and Russell institutions; the Linnean Society, devoted to botany and natural history; the Philosophical Society of London; the British Mineralogical Society; the Entomological, Horticultural, Geological, Mathematical, Medical, Medical and Chirurgical, and City Philosophical societies. The South Kensington Museum, in Cromwell-road, Brompton, was opened in 1857. It contains works of art, specimens of animals and vegetable and mineral productions, a col-

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lection of educational apparatus, and pictures bequeathed to the nation by Turner, and the eminent collectors Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sheepshanks. The British Museum is the grand national depository of antiquities, sculpture, natural and artificial curiosities, scientific collections, manuscripts, and printed books. It was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane. Several institutions have been established for promoting the fine arts; namely, the Royal Academy, instituted in 1768, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds; the British Institution, in Pall Mall, devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures by modern artists. An annual exhibition of paintings is made at the Royal Academy. The National Gallery is in Trafalgar-square, where are also fountains, which frequently play, monuments to the memory of Nelson, Havelock, and other illustrious men, and four splendidly-modelled lions in bronze, by Sir Edwin Landseer. There are other monuments of various kinds erected in honour of men of note in various parts of the city. For musical performances there are Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, and the new theatre in Covent-garden; besides numerous music halls scattered throughout the metropolis. The theatres are also numerous, and the public gardens in the vicinity offer every kind of entertainment to the pleasure-seeking citizen. Newgate is the gaol of London and Middlesex, and is situated in the Old Bailey. There are, besides, various other prisons, as the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, near Gray's Inn-lane; Whitecross-street Prison and the Queen's Bench for debtors; Horsemonger-lane gaol, in Southwark; the Model Prison, Pentonville; the Clerkenwell House of Detention; the New Prison, Holloway; the Tothill-fields prison; the Brixton House of Correction; and the Penitentiary-house, Millbank, built for the purpose of changing the punishment of transportation for a term of years into that of confinement and hard labour. London is also a vast emporium of maritime commerce, and its vessels trade to the most distant parts of the world. The trade of the metropolis is likewise greatly facilitated by the large number of railways that have their termini within its limits. These are now, on the N., the Great Western, the North Western, and the Great Northern. At the North Western there are, besides, the North London, the North and South West Junction, and the North Union. On the S.E. the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South Eastern, and the London and Greenwich, at London-bridge. On the S.W. the London and South Western, at Waterloo-bridge. On the E. the Eastern Counties, and the London and Blackwall, in conjunction with the London, Tilbury, and Southend. In addition to these, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have a West-end terminus, called the Victoria station, in the Chelsea-road, and an underground railway has been constructed under the northern parts of the metropolis, from the Great Western terminus at Paddington to Moorgate-street, and an extension of this system of railway is in progress. The telegraphic communication is also very extensive; and it is in contemplation to erect a general central railway terminus in the City itself, that the intercourse with all parts of the kingdom may, by greater concentration, be rendered still more

Londonderry

rapid and easy. At a very early period London became the seat of an extensive trade. From London-bridge down the Thames, for several miles, the space is occupied by her shipping. This space is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford. To provide further accommodation for her vessels several docks have been constructed, the chief of which are the St. Katharine's Docks, the London Docks, the West India, East India, and Victoria Docks, all of which are on the N. bank of the river, between the Tower and North Woolwich, and the Commercial Docks on the S. side of the river, opposite the West India Docks. The last-named docks were formed by a company, and opened in 1802. They are formed across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, and comprise two basins, one of 30 acres, for unloading the ships arrived from the West Indies, and the other of 24 acres, for loading outward-bound ships. The London Docks were executed by similar means. This dock was opened in 1805, and is used for the general trade of the port. The East India Docks are situated at Blackwall: the loading dock is 780 feet long and 520 wide, and the discharging dock contains 18½ acres. The Victoria Docks are situated to the E. of Blackwall, and are about a mile in length, but it is proposed to extend them still further to the E., for the distance of 2 miles, until a communication is effected with the Thames a little above North Woolwich. About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually. *Manf.* These are of every kind; but consist chiefly of silk fabrics, cutlery, jewellery, watches, japan-ware, cut glass, books, cabinet-work, carriages, and other fine goods and articles of superior description. The southern bank of the Thames is lined with manufactories, such as iron-foundries, dye-houses, soap and oil manufactories, glass-houses, distilleries, tan-yards, and hat manufactories; and in many other parts there are breweries, shipbuilders' yards, oil-cloth and paper manufactories, vinegar works, and chemical manufactories on a large scale. The manufactures of silk in Spitalfields, and of watches in Clerkenwell, employ large numbers of workpeople. *Lat.* Of St. Paul's Cathedral, 51° 30' 49" N. *Lon.* 0° 5' 48' W. of Greenwich Observatory.

LONDON, New, a county of Connecticut, U.S. *Area.* 550 square miles. *Pop.* 52,000.—2. A city and port of entry in New London county, Connecticut, situated 42 miles S.E. from Hartford, on the Thames. Its harbour is one of the best in the States, and is defended by forts. It has a large trade with the West Indies, and many vessels from the port are employed in the whale fishery. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place was burned by the British in 1781.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, *lun'-dun-der'-e*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded S. by Tyrone, W. by Donegal, N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the county of Antrim, from which it is separated by loughs Neagh and Beg. *Area.* 810 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, and in the south; elsewhere, it is for the most part, low and flat, or broken by inconsiderable elevations. The country has a bleak and barren appearance. *Rivers.* The Foyle, the Faughan, the Bann, the Lower Bann, and the Roe. *Pro.* Potatoes are the principal crop. In some parts oats, barley, wheat, and flax are cultivated, and rye is grown on the more elevated grounds. Poultry is abundant, and eggs are exported. *Manf.* Linen is the



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great staple of the county. *Pop.* 184,209. This county is almost wholly owned by a corporation called the Irish Society, the members of which are appointed by the Common Council of the City of London, and certain of the City companies, to which it was granted by James I., shortly after the rebellion of the earl of Tyrone, and other Irish noblemen and gentlemen chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to its ancient name.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on the Foyle, 120 miles N.W. from Dublin. It contains, within the walls, four main streets, at right angles to each other, which diverge from a central square, and extend to the four gates of the city. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in the year 1614, still remain in good repair, and are an ornament to the place. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic structure, which was built in the year 1633, and has a tower and a spire 178 feet high; the bishop's palace, the deanery, an Episcopalian chapel, Free Church, and numerous chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists; a free grammar-school, called Foyle College, numerous endowed schools, a mechanics' institute, gaol, an infirmary, a dispensary, a linen-hall, town-hall, court-house, district lunatic asylum, union workhouse, custom-house, and barracks, with a column on the W. side of the city, surmounted by a statue of the Rev. G. Walker, who defended the city during its memorable siege in 1689. The wharfs and quays, with a good portion of the city, are without the walls. It has an extensive trade with the West Indies and America. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. *Pop.* 20,590. *Lat.* 54° 59' N. *Lon.* 7° 19' W. This town is of great antiquity, and has often suffered from the effects of war. It was besieged by King James II., from December, 1688, till August, 1689, when the siege was raised. It has steam communication with Glasgow and Liverpool, and is connected by railway with almost every part of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY, several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

LONG, LOCH, *long*, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, extending for 20 miles between Dumbar-tonshire and Argyleshire. It has an average breadth of about a mile.

LONG ISLAND, the name of various inconsiderable islands in the Eastern Seas, and in the West Indies, the United States, and other parts of the globe.

LONG ISLAND, an island belonging to the state of New York, U.S. It extends from the city of New York, in an easterly direction to New York Bay. *Ext.* 115 miles long, and 20 broad. *Area.* 1440 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the S., and hilly in the N. The soil is sandy but tolerably fertile. *Pop.* 377,788. On this island is Brooklyn, an important suburb of New York. (*See* BROOKLYN.)

LONG ISLAND SOUND, divides Long Island from Connecticut. *Ext.* 117 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 20 miles.

LONG KEY, the name of several islands in the West Indies, in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

LONG NIDDEY, *nid-dre*, a decayed village of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, situated on the coast, 11 miles N.E. from Edinburgh.

## Loo-choo

LONGDON, *long-don*, the name of three parishes of England, in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, none of them with a population above 2000.

LONGFORD, *long'-ford*, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, bounded W. by Roscommon, N. by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by Westmeath. *Area.* 421 square miles. *Desc.* Generally fertile, though a great part of the surface is covered with bogs, mountains, morasses, and fens. *Rivers.* The Shannon forms the western boundary of the county, which is also intersected by the Inney, the Camlin, the Rinn, and many other smaller streams. *Lakes.* Lough Gownagh and Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon, are the largest. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, and butter. Farms consisting entirely of pasture land for feeding cattle are numerous. *Pop.* 35,650.

LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, on the river Camlin, 70 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, county gaol, infirmary, court-house, and cavalry barracks. *Pop.* 5142.

LONGFORGAN, *long-for'-gan*, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 13 miles N.E. from Perth. It includes a part of the Carse of Gowrie, celebrated in Scottish song. *Pop.* 2000, employed in weaving and quarrying.

LONGOBARDI, *lon'-go-bar'-de*, a maritime town of S. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. from Paola. *Pop.* 2000.

LONGOBUCCO, *lon'-go-book'-ko*, a town of S. Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, 20 miles N.E. from Cosenza. *Pop.* 5000.

LONGUE, *lon'-gai*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine-and-Loire, 12 miles S. from Baugé. *Manf.* Linen cloth. *Pop.* 2000.

LONGWOOD, *long'-wood*, a chapelry of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles W. from Huddersfield. *Pop.* 3300.

LONGWOOD, St. Helena, the residence assigned to Napoleon I. in that island. (*See* St. HELENA.)

LONGWY, *laiong'-ve*, a strongly fortified town of France, in the department of the Moselle, 33 miles N.W. from Metz. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, spirits, and leather. *Pop.* 3500.—This is called the "iron gate of France," and was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, and again by the allies in 1815.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, *lon'-lai lab-bai*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 3 miles N. from Domfront. *Pop.* 4000.

LONMAY, *lon'-mai*, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 5 miles S.E. from Frazerburgh. *Pop.* 2000.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, *launvs le (r) sole'-ne-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 43 miles S.W. from Besançon. Salt-works of considerable extent are established here, in which the salt is extracted from the brine obtained from a salt well in the neighbourhood, which is always full, and which was discovered in the 4th century. *Manf.* Stockings, leather, and potash. *Pop.* 9862.

LOO-CHOO, or LIEOU KIEOU ISLANDS, *loo'-choo*, a scattered group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of Japan, and about 400 miles E. from China. There are 36 islands in the group, of which, however, only one, called the Great Loo-choo, is of importance. *Ext.* About 65 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. *Desc.* The climate seems to be the most



## Loo Christy

agreeable, and the soil the most fertile that can be found on the globe; the fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite nature. The inhabitants are short in stature; they are, however, strong, well made, and athletic. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, gentle, and amiable, though they evince a strong aversion to receive strangers into their country. The capital of Great Loo-choo is supposed to be a town called Shui, situated in the interior of the island, but the chief commercial town and seaport is Napakiang. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 26° 14' N. *Lon.* 127° 52' E.

LOO CHRISTY, *loo kris'-te*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 5 miles N.E. from Ghent. *Pop.* 4000.

LOODIANA, or LUDHEANA, *loo'-de-a'-na*, a town of Hindostan, 110 miles S.E. from Lahore. *Manf.* Shawls. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 30° 55' N. *Lon.* 75° 43' E. In 1843 a hurricane swept over this place, and proved very destructive to human life.—A DISTRICT of British India, with an area of 720 square miles, and a population of 121,000 males only. *Lat.* between 30° 35', and 31° N. *Lon.* 76° 25' E.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, *loo*, two small seaport-towns of England, in Cornwall, situated on opposite sides of the mouth of the river Looe, 19 miles S.W. from Launceston. They are united by a long and narrow bridge across the river. *Pop.* E. Looe, 970; W. Looe, 746. They are now only fishing-villages, the inhabitants being chiefly supported by the pilchard fishery; but in the reign of Edward III. E. Looe sent twenty ships to the siege of Calais. Both are still corporate towns, and sent members to parliament until they were disfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832.

LOONER, *loo-ne'*, a river of Western India, rising in *lat.* 26° 37' N., *lon.* 74° 46' E.; and, after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Runn of Cutch by two mouths, in *lat.* 24° 42' N.; *lon.* 71° 11' E.

LORCA, *lor'-ka*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the Cornera, a tributary of the Sangonera, 36 miles S.W. from Murcia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, of which the former has narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets; while the latter is regularly and neatly built. It contains several churches and monasteries, a bishop's palace, a college, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Saltpetre and linen cloth. *Pop.* 41,000. *Lat.* 37° 25' N. *Lon.* 1° 22' W.—This place was formerly considered the key of Murcia, on account of its castle, situated on a hill called the Monte d'Oro, which commands the town.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 21° 30' S. *Lon.* 135° 33' W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 5° 38' S. *Lon.* 159° 24' E.—The name of another group in the Pacific. *Lat.* 31° 30' S. *Lon.* 159° 10' E.—Also the name of one of the Society Islands.

LOREO, *lor'-ai-o*, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian province of Rovigo, 26 miles S.W. from Venice. *Pop.* 2500.

LORETO, *lo-rai'-to*, a town of S. Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra, 14 miles S.E. from Civita di Penne. *Manf.* Paper; dyeing is also carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 4600.

LORETO, or LORETTO, *lo-rai'-to*, a fortified city of Italy, in the province of Macerata, formerly a legation belonging to the Papal States,

## Lot

situated 14 miles S.E. from Ancona, and not far from the entrance of the Musone into the Adriatic. *Pop.* 8000.—This place took its rise from a famous chapel to the Virgin, over which a magnificent church has been built. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city itself. It contains a palace, in which the governor resides, and some public fountains which are deserving of notice; but the sacred shrine is the principal object of attraction, which is said to contain the cottage in which the Virgin Mary formerly dwelt, which was miraculously transported thither from the Holy Land. Rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims constitute the only trade of the place.

LONGUES, *long*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, situated on the Argens, 7 miles S.W. from Draguignan. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 3500.

L'ORIENT, *lor'-e-a*, a fortified and regularly-built seaport of France, in the department of the Morbihan, on the Bay of Port Louis, 29 miles N.W. from Vannes. The harbour is ample and secure, being easily entered, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large and commodious buildings. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies; and is a place of importance, on account of its magazines for the use of the imperial navy, and its magnificent dockyard. *Manf.* Hats, gold lace, and earthenware; the inhabitants carry on an active trade in provisions of all kinds and manufactured goods, and many of them are engaged in the pilchard fisheries. *Pop.* 35,462.

LORRRAINE, *lor'-rain*, an old province in the N.E. of France, lying between Champagne and Alsace, and now divided into the four departments of the Meuse, the Moselle, the Meurthe, and the Vosges.

LOS, ISLES OF, *los*, a group, consisting of three islands, lying off the W. coast of Africa. They belong to England. *Lat.* 9° 25' N. *Lon.* 13° 50' W.

LOS ANGELOS, *an'-je-los*, a county of S. Carolina, in the United States. *Area.* 18,000 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000.

LOSSINI, *lo-se'-ne*, an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately to the S. of Cherso. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 3. *Pop.* Not known.

LOSSNITZ, *loss-nitz'*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 12 miles S.E. from Zwickau; it is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

LOSTOCK, *los'-tok*, a village of England, in the county of Lancashire, 6 miles W. from Bolton. *Pop.* 700.

LOSTWITHIEL, *lost-with'-el*, an old market-town of England, in Cornwall, situated on the Fowey, 5 miles S.E. from Bodmin. It has a fine old parish church, and an old building near it said to have been a palace of the dukes of Cornwall. Restormel Castle is in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning and wool-combing, and a trade is carried on in iron and coal. *Pop.* 1657.

LOT, *lo*, a department in the south of France, corresponding to the old district of Quercy, in Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by the department of the Corrèze, on the S. by that of Tarn-and-Garonne, on the E. by Cantal and Avignon, and on the W. by Lot-and-Garonne and Dordogne. *Area.* 2168 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fertile valleys between the

## Lot

hills. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon. Cahors is the capital of the department. *Rivers.* The Lot and the Dordogne. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, and tobacco in the lowlands, and abundance of grapes on the mountain slopes. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly brandy, paper, and coarse woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 295,542.

Lot, a river of France, rising in Mont Lozère, and, after a course of 250 miles, joining the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOT-AND-GARONNE, *ga-ron'*, a department in the south-west of France, bounded by the departments of the Dordogne, the Lot, the Tarn and Garonne, the Gers, the Landes, and the Gironde. *Area.* 2067 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in general, but barren in the marshes and the districts termed "Landes." It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns Agen, Marmande, Villeneuve, and Nérac. Agen is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Garonne, the Lot, the Gers, and the Baïse. *Pro.* Corn, chestnuts, prunes, and wine. *Minerals.* Iron, gypsum, and good building stone. *Manf.* Tobacco, brandy, vinegar, sailcloth, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and gloves. *Pop.* 332,065.

LOTHIANS, *THE, lo'-the-ans*, an extensive and fertile district of Scotland, divided into three shires; viz., East Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire.

LOUDON, *lou'-don*, a county of Virginia, U.S., on the Potomac. *Area.* 473 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000, of whom a fourth are black.

LOUDON, *lou'-don*, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 miles E. from Kilmarnock. *Pop.* 4800. —In the neighbourhood, at LOUDON HALL, Bruce, with his forces, encountered the troops of the Earl of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDUN, *loo-du(r)'*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 33 miles N.W. from Poitiers. It is the chief town of an arrondissement, and has a trade in corn, wine, brandy, and fruit. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and jewellery. *Pop.* 4500. —This place is famous for being the seat of the Protestant synod held in 1611 and 1612.

LOUE, *loo'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, 16 miles W. from Le Mans. *Manf.* Paper and linen. *Pop.* 2300.

LOUGEN, *loo'-gan*, a river of Norway, rising by many heads in the Langefield Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Glommen, about 30 miles N.E. from Christiana.

LOUGHBOROUGH, *lu(f)-bru(r)'*, a market-town and parish of England, in Leicestershire, 10 miles N.W. from Leicester. The town consists of one principal street, with four smaller ones diverging from it. It has a fine old church, several chapels for nonconformists, five schools, founded and supported by Burton's charity, a union workhouse, barracks, public library, news-rooms, and a dispensary. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton hosiery, machinery, and lace. *Pop.* 11,500. —It is a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

LOUGHGALL, *lok-gawl'*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, Ulster, 5 miles N.E. from Armagh. *Pop.* 8000.

LOUGHGULE, *lok-gile'*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, Ulster, 8 miles from Ballymoney. *Pop.* 5000. —A great portion of the land consists of bog,

## Louisiana

LOUGHREA, *lok-ra'*, a well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 22 miles S.E. from Galway. It has a parish church, several chapels, some schools, and a nunnery. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and leather. *Pop.* 4000. Close to the town are the ruins of an old castle and monastery, and a few remains of the walls with which it was once fortified may still be seen.

LOUHANS, *loo'-han*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône-and-Loire, 29 miles N.E. from Macon. *Pop.* 3500. It is a commercial dépôt for goods passing between Switzerland and Lyons.

LOUIS, *St., loo'-is*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *Pop.* 106,000.

LOUIS, *St., a city of Missouri, U.S., situated on the Mississippi, about 18 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, and 107 miles W. from Jefferson city. It has many churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral, convent, orphan-asylum, episcopal college, a city hall, theatre, concert-hall, museum, arsenal, the St. Louis university, and numerous academies and schools. Manf.* Leather, machinery, cordage, beer, and brandy; there are also numerous corn, saw, and oil mills in the immediate vicinity of the city. *Pop.* 160,773. This place was founded by the French in 1764, and is the principal western dépôt of the American Fur Company.

LOUIS, *St., loo'-ee*, an island, town, and port, belonging to the French. —The ISLAND is at the mouth of the river Senegal, W. Africa, and the town is upon it, with a population of about 12,000. *Lat.* 16° 2' N. *Lon.* 16° 31' W.

LOUIS, *St. (See MARANHAM.)*

LOUIS, *St., a town of the Island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, situated on the S.W. coast, 21 miles S.E. from St. Paul. Pop.* 1000.

LOUIS, *St., a river of North America, in Wisconsin. After a course of 120 miles, it falls into Lake Superior, at its W. extremity.*

LOUISA, *loo'-é-sa*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 428 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. —Another in Iowa. *Area.* 412 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

LOUISBURG, *loo'-is-berg*, a town of the island of Cape Breton, situated on the S.E. side of the island, 15 miles S.E. from Sydney. Its streets are regular and broad, consisting, for the most part, of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel. It has a safe and capacious harbour, more than half a mile broad and 6 miles long. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cod fishery. *Pop.* Not known. —Louisburg was taken from the French by the English in 1745, but restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the English in 1758, and its fortifications were then demolished.

LOUISIADÉ ISLAND, *loo'-is'-i-ad*, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.E. of New Guinea, and extending over a superficial area about 400 miles in length, by about 160 in breadth, in the broadest part. The inhabitants are of the Papuan race. *Lat.* nearly 10° S. *Lon.* of the centre, 152° 25' E.

LOUISIANA, *loo'-e-se-a'-na*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Arkansas, W. by Texas, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and E. by Mississippi. *Area.* 41,345 square miles. *Desc.* The south-eastern part is mostly included in the delta of the Mississippi, and the south-western part is generally level prairie, much of its area being very productive. The north-western part is a thick forest, with low grounds, consisting of rich alluvial soil, along the banks of the rivers. Here



## Louisville

the land is extremely fertile, but, at a distance from the streams, it is high, broken, and sterile. *Rivers.* The Mississippi, with its numerous branches. *Lakes.* These mostly consist of expansions or overflowings of the rivers; Lake Pontchartrain is the largest. *Zoology.* Panthers, deer, and immense numbers of birds; the rivers swarm with alligators. *Pro.* Corn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape vines, and almost all kinds of garden vegetables. Oranges flourish, and the usual fruits of southern climates generally attain perfection. On the prairies, large herds of cattle and mules are reared. The exports of Louisiana, since the country came into the possession of the United States, have been rapidly increasing. The produce received from the northern part of the country, from the shores of all the large tributaries of the Mississippi, is immense. The principal town is New Orleans. *Pop.* 708,002, of whom nearly half are coloured. This country was settled by the French in 1682, and named after Louis XIV. It was purchased by the United States in 1803. In 1812 it was admitted into the Union. A large portion of the population are of both Spanish and French descent.

LOUISVILLE, *loo'-is-vil*, a post town-ship of New York, U.S., on the St. Lawrence, 175 miles N.W. from Albany. *Pop.* 2500.

LOUISVILLE, a city of Kentucky, U.S., pleasantly situate on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the S. bank of the Ohio, immediately above the rapids, 91 miles S.W. from Cincinnati. It has several churches, an elegant court-house, a gaol, theatre, market-house, hospitals, and various schools. *Manf.* Woollen goods, cordage, boots, shoes, and machinery; the city also contains numerous flour-mills and iron-foundries. It has a considerable trade with New Orleans and the towns on the Ohio, the rapids being avoided by a short canal. *Pop.* 68,033.

LOULE, *loo'-lai*, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, situated on a river of the same name, 11 miles N.W. from Faro. *Pop.* 5000.

LOUP, *Str.* *loo*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

LOURCHES, *loorsh*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Le Nord, or the North, 8 miles S.W. from Valenciennes. *Pop.* 3000.

LOURDES, *loord*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 miles S.W. from Tarbes. It is commanded by a strong castle, which is now used as a prison. *Pop.* 3500.—This place has extensive Roman remains, and was fortified by Julius Cesar.

LOURICAL, *loo'-re-kal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 21 miles S.W. from Coimbra. *Pop.* 3000.

LOUTH, *louth*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded on the S. and S.W. by Meath, on the W. by Monaghan, N. by Armagh, and N.E. by the Bay of Carlingford, which separates it from the county of Down, and on the E. by the Irish Channel. *Area.* 315 square miles. *Desc.* It is in general a rich and well-cultivated country, in which there is very little waste ground. *Rivers.* The principal is the Boyne. Several other small ones cross the county, and fall into the Bay of Dundalk. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. *Manf.* Chiefly linen. *Pop.* 75,973.

LOUTH, a town and parish of England, in

## Lowestoft

Lincolnshire, 23 miles N.E. from Lincoln. *Manf.* Carpets, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 10,560. A station on the East Lincolnshire Railway.

LOUVAIN, *loo'-vâ*, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, situated on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. from Brussels. Its walls have a circuit of nearly seven miles, but a great part of them has been demolished and converted into promenades. There are but few public edifices which deserve attention. The town-hall is, however, admired as a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and the collegiate church is inferior to few in Belgium. The great Hôpital des Invalides, and the buildings of the university, founded in 1426, and suppressed in 1835, are also objects of interest. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, lace, cotton twist, and glass. It is noted for its beer, and has a large trade in corn and hops. *Pop.* 32,026.—Under the French, Louvain was the capital of the department Dyle. It is connected by railway with Mechlin and Tirlemont.

LOUVAT, *loo'-va*, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Vitepsk, and, after a course of 170 miles, enters Lake Ilmen, 20 miles from Novgorod.

LOUVEN, *loo'-ven*, a river of Norway, which rises in the district of Christiania, and, after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Skagerrack.

LOUVIERS, *loo'-ve-ai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Eure, situated on the Eure, 12 miles N. from Evreux. It has a church, public library, a theatre, and various schools. *Manf.* Broadcloth, machinery, and soap. *Pop.* 10,841.—This place is one of the chief seats of the cloth manufacture in France. It was sacked both by Edward III. and Henry V. of England.

LOUZA, *loo'-za*, a town of Portugal, situated at the foot of Mount Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice, 12 miles S.E. from Coimbra. *Manf.* Paper of excellent quality. *Pop.* 3500.

LOWELL, *lo'-el*, a city of the United States, in Massachusetts, 20 miles N.W. from Boston, at the confluence of the Merrimac and Concord rivers. It has several churches, a lyceum, some literary and mechanics' institutions, of which the Lowell Institute is the principal, and a great number of schools. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods, Lowell being the chief seat of that manufacture in the United States. It has, besides, powder-mills and extensive bleaching fields. *Pop.* 36,827.—The condition of the workpeople is said to be very satisfactory, whilst their morals are exemplary. It is connected with Boston both by canal and railway.

LOWENBERG, or LUMBERG, *loom'-baing*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Bober, 57 miles W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5000.

LOWESTOFT, *lo'-stoff*, a seaport and market-town of England, in Suffolk, on a hill looking down upon the sea, 38 miles N.W. from Ipswich. It has a parish church, assembly-rooms, a town-hall, theatre, baths, and reading-rooms. Being built on the most easterly part of the coast of England, it has two lighthouses, while its harbour is defended by forts and a battery. *Manf.* Earthenware and cordage; but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the herring, cod, mackerel, and sprat fisheries. *Pop.* 9534.—It is the terminus of a branch of the Great Eastern Railway, and is connected with Norwich by a canal.



## Lowicz

**LOWICZ**, *lo'-iks*, a town of Poland, situated on the Bzura, 40 miles S.W. from Warsaw. It has several churches, a monastery, a gymnasium, and a Piarist college. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and wax. *Pop.* 3500.

**LOWNDES**, *lounds*, several counties in the United States. 1. In Georgia. *Area.* 1650 square miles. *Pop.* 8500.—2. In Alabama. *Area.* 870 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—3. In Mississippi. *Area.* 590 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**LOXA.** (*See* **LOJA**.)

**LOXA**, or **LOJA**, *lox'-a*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Ecuador, in the department of Assuay, 80 miles S. from Cuenca. It is situated in a valley, about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The finest chinchona bark grows in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 3° 59' S. *Lon.* 79° 15' W.

**LOYALTY ISLANDS**, *lo'-al-te*, a group of five islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the E. of New Caledonia. The three largest are inhabited. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 21° S. *Lon.* 167° 50' E.

**LOZERE**, *lo'-zair*, a department in the south of France, bounded N. by the departments of the Cantal and the Upper Loire, E. by Ardèche, S. by Gard, and W. by Aveyron. *Area.* 1995 square miles. *Desc.* The department is traversed by the Cévennes mountains; the soil, generally speaking, is unproductive, but average crops are raised in some parts by skilful farming. It is divided into three arrondissements, Mende, Florac, and Marvijois, named after their chief towns. Mende is the capital of the department. *Rivers.* The Allier, Tarn, Lot, Truyère, and Gard. *Pro.* Chestnuts, corn, potatoes, and wine; sheep are reared in large numbers on the mountains; the greater portion of the inhabitants, particularly in the hilly districts, subsist on potatoes and chestnuts. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, antimony, and silver. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly woollen cloth for home consumption, paper, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 137,367.

**LUBAR**, *loo-bar'*, a market-town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia, situated on the Slutsh, 50 miles S.W. from Schitomir. *Pop.* 3500.

**LUBBEN**, *loob'-ben*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on an island formed by the Spree and the Birste, 50 miles S.E. from Berlin. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, tobacco, beer, and brandy. *Pop.* 5000.

**LUBBENAU**, *loob'-be-nou*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 40 miles S.W. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, and brandy. *Pop.* 3100.

**LUBECK**, *lool'-bek*, a principality of Northern Germany, belonging to Oldenburg. It is composed of two detached portions, inclosed by Holstein. *Area.* 137 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

**LUBECK**, a free city of Germany, on the Trave, a navigable river, which enters the Baltic about 8 miles below it. It is the principal of the four free Hanse towns, and is the capital of a small territory, 32 miles N.E. from Hamburg. It is surrounded by walls, which are planted with rows of trees, and carefully preserved as walks for the inhabitants. The principal buildings are a cathedral built of brick, with two lofty spires, and five churches, of which that which is called the Marien Kirche, is a large and elegant Pointed Gothic building; an exchange, mint, arsenal, several hospitals and charitable institutions, a gymnasium, places of worship for

## Lucca

Roman Catholics and Calvinists, a society of useful arts, and a theatre. The Rath-haus, or council-house, in which the senate of Lubeck meets, is a handsome Gothic building, in which the deputies from the cities of the Hanseatic League formerly assembled. The four gates by which the city was entered, when it was surrounded by walls, still remain: of these, the Holstein Gate is conspicuous for its architectural beauty. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, paper, tobacco, hardware, soap, and playing-cards. *Pop.* 31,898. *Lat.* 53° 52' N. *Lon.* 10° 41' E.—Lubeck was built on its present site about the year 1140. In 1226 it was declared a free city of the empire, and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic League. In 1806, Blücher, after the battle of Jena, took refuge in Lubeck, which was carried after a sanguinary action.

**LUBECK**, a post-township of Maine, U.S., situated on the sea-coast. It has a good harbour. *Pop.* 3000.

**LUBEN**, *loob'-ben*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Kalterbach, 14 miles N.E. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and tiles. *Pop.* 4000.

**LUBLIN**, *loob'-lin*, a town of Poland, on the Bistriza, 100 miles S.E. from Warsaw. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and has a castle, now almost in ruins, which stands on a high rock commanding the town. Its principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Sobieski palace, the town-hall, Piarist college, theatre, several hospitals and charitable institutions, a gymnasium, and an academy of sciences. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 51° 16' N. *Lon.* 22° 30' E.—The PROVINCE has an area of 11,935 square miles, and a population of about 1,000,000.

**LUBNY**, or **LUBNU**, *loob'-noo'*, a town of European Russia, government of Poltava, or Pultowa, on the Sula, 79 miles N.W. from Poltava. *Pop.* 6000.—Charles XII., of Sweden, besieged this place for a considerable time, but he did not succeed in taking it.

**LUCCA**, *luk'-ka*, or *look'-ka*, a province of Italy, formerly a duchy, surrounded by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean. *Area.* 512 square miles. It is considered one of the most fertile regions of Italy, and was, in 1847, ceded to Tuscany. *Pop.* 256,161. *Lat.* between 43° 45' and 44° 47' N. *Lon.* between 10° 12' and 10° 42' E.

**LUCCA**, the capital of the above province, and the see of an archbishop, stands in a plain watered by the Serchio, 11 miles N.E. from Pisa. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with ramparts which are planted with trees. The streets are, for the most part, wide, and the houses well built. It contains a cathedral, which is embellished with some good paintings and handsome monuments, and several churches, some of which are built of Carrara marble. The other buildings of note are the old ducal palace, the town-house, and the public library. The theatre is neat, but small. The celebrated baths are on the banks of the Serchio, and the city also contains several good educational establishments, and an academy of letters and sciences. The city is supplied with water by means of a well-built aqueduct, supported on 459 arches, which conveys water from Monte Pisano, a hill near the city. *Manf.* Cloth and silk; and it has a large trade in olive-

## Luce

oil, for which it is particularly famous. *Pop.* 65,435. *Lat.* 43° 54' N. *Lon.* 10° 34' E.—In the middle ages Lucca became a republic, and remained so until 1805, when Napoleon I. made it a principality, and gave it to Eliza, his sister. The baths in its vicinity are the reputed baths of Nero.

**LUCE**, *luce*, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the Bay of Luce.

**LUCE**, *BAY OF*, or **GLENLUCE BAY**, a spacious bay of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. *Ext.* About 19 miles broad at its entrance, and 7 at its head. Its length is about 17 miles. Its quicksands are dangerous, and often prove destructive to shipping.

**LUCENA**, *loo-thai'-na*, a city of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 36 miles S.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Soap, linen, and earthenware. Its neighbourhood is famed for its fruit. *Pop.* 17,000.

**LUCENA**, the name of several parishes and villages in Spain, none of them with a population above 2000.

**LUCERA**, *loo-chair'-a*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 11 miles N.W. from Foggia. It is inclosed by old walls, and contains a cathedral, formerly a Mahometan mosque, a royal college, museum, and a bishop's palace, which is considered the finest building in that part of Naples. *Pop.* 10,000. Lucera was assigned by Frederick II., emperor of Germany and king of Sicily, to some Saracens who had entered his service, as a place of residence, about 1240.

**LUCERNE**, *loo-sair'-n*, a canton lying almost in the centre of Switzerland, and inclosed by the cantons of Zurich, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. *Area.* 586 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N., but mountainous in the S., with a fertile and productive soil. *Rivers.* The principal is the Emmen. *Lakes.* The Baldegg and Sempach. Those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. *Pro.* Corn, fruits, and wine. Many of the inhabitants of the agricultural districts are also employed in rearing and feeding cattle, and in preparing the produce of the dairy. *Pop.* 130,504. This is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

**LUCERNE**, the capital of the above canton, stands on both sides of the Reuss, 42 miles N.E. from Berne. It is built on a gentle eminence, and is surrounded by a wall and towers. The town contains several handsome edifices, with neat groups of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-hall, the watch-tower, the arsenal, gaol, theatre, and several covered bridges built of wood, and adorned with paintings. It contains several churches of Gothic architecture, and some monasteries and convents. In the neighbourhood is a colossal lion sculptured out of the solid rock, as a monument to the Swiss guards who defended the Tuileries at the outbreak of the revolution in Paris, in 1792. The design was furnished by the eminent Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen. *Pop.* 11,522. *Lat.* 47° 3' N. *Lon.* 8° 19' E. This is one of the three towns in which the Swiss diet assembles.

**LUCERNE**, a lake of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schwytz, and Uri. *Ext.* Length, 25 miles, with an average breadth of 2 miles. Its scenery is remarkably picturesque, and a steamer plies on the water, from one end to the other, twice a day in summer. This lake is sometimes called the Waldstädter or Wallenstadter See.

## Lucon

**LUCHON.** (*See BAGNERES DE LUCHON.*)

**LUCIA**, *St.*, *bi'-she-a*, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 miles S. from Martinique. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Desc.* It exhibits a variety of hills, and amongst others, two on the S.W. coast, called the Great and Little Pitons, that are remarkably round and high, and are said to be volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine valleys, having a good soil, and well watered. The elevated parts are covered with thick forests; but the climate is not generally healthy. *Pop.* 26,705. *Lat.* 14° N. *Lon.* 61° W.—There are several commodious bays and harbours in St. Lucia, with good anchorage. The English first settled in this island in 1637; in the year 1763 it was ceded to France. After this time the island became a French and English possession alternately, changing masters several times, until it was finally ceded to Great Britain in the year 1804.

**LUCKAU**, *loo'-kou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 52 miles S.W. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, tobacco and powder. *Pop.* 4600.

**LUCKENWALD**, *look'-en-vald*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 32 miles S. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, iron goods, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 7500.—It is a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway.

**LUCKIMPOOR**, *look-im-por'*, a town of Assam, in India, beyond the Ganges. It stands in a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bengal. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 27° 20' N. *Lon.* 94° 3' E.—The District has an area of 2950 square miles, and a population of 30,000.

**LUCKNOW**, *luk'-now*, a city of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Oude, situated on the river Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges, 172 miles N.W. from Benares. The streets are narrow and very irregular; but it has an imposing appearance at a distance, the gilt domes of the mosques, and the mausoleum of Asoph ud Dowleh, imparting to it an appearance of splendour. The Nabob's gardens are handsome, and the surrounding scenery is pleasing and picturesque. The British military cantonments are about 4 miles from the city. *Pop.* Estimated at 300,000. *Lat.* 26° 53' N. *Lon.* 80° 58' E.—In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, this place was besieged by the rebels, but was bravely defended by the troops under Brigadier Inglis, who had the command of the garrison, and Colonel Palmer, the second in command. The long-suffering troops and English residents were finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, who then effected one of the most masterly retreats on record in the annals of Indian warfare.

**LUCON**, *loo'-kawng*, a parish and town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 18 miles W. from Fontenay-la-Comte. *Manf.* Porcelain; an active export trade is carried on in timber and corn. *Pop.* 4500.

**LUÇON**, **LUZON**, or **LUCONIA**, *loo'-thon*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern archipelago, on which stands Manila, the metropolis of the group. *Area.* Estimated at 57,400 square miles, of which the Spanish portion is more than one half. *Desc.* The country is, for the most part, mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge, and spread over the whole island. In some



## Ludlow

places the detached mountains assume a conical form, rising in the midst of extensive plains. The climate is moist, but it is temperate, considering the situation of the island within the tropics, and the soil is fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, wax, ebony, besides all sorts of tropical produce. *Minerals.* Rock-salt, iron, gold, and copper. There are several volcanoes in this island, which is almost entirely under the dominion of the Spanish crown. The inhabitants are for the most part Malays, but in the wilder parts tribes of the Papuan race are found. *Pop.* estimated at 2,270,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 19° N. *Lon.* from 120° to 124° E.

**LUDLOW**, a well-built market-town of England, in Shropshire, on the Teme, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 23 miles S. from Shrewsbury. The chief public buildings are the church, a very spacious and stately-looking edifice, 228 feet in length, and 73 in breadth; the market-house, and the town-hall. There are several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI., the public buildings, a dispensary, and several charities, both for education and for the relief of the distressed. *Pop.* 5171.

**LUDWIGSBURG**, *lood'-vigs-boorg*, a well-built town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, situated on the Neckar, 7 miles N. from Stuttgart. It has a palace, several churches, arsenal, theatre, opera-house, lyceum, orphan asylum, and workhouse. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, needles, and jewellery. *Pop.* 6500.

**LUGANO**, *loo-ga'-no*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, on Lake Lugano, 15 miles N.W. from Como. It is one of the three chief towns of the canton, and an entrepôt of the trade between Switzerland and Italy. *Manf.* Silk, leather, paper, tobacco, and iron and copper goods. Near it are many curious grottoes. *Pop.* 5000.

**LUGANO, LAKE OF**, a lake in the S. of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino, almost entirely surrounded by lofty and precipitous mountains, covered with timber. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. An active coasting trade is carried on along its shores.

**LUGO**, *loo'-go*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, near the Minho, 51 miles N.E. from Santiago. It has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, several churches and convents, an episcopal palace, theatre, barracks, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Leather, and thread stockings. *Pop.* 7500.—The warm mineral baths of this place were famous in the time of the Romans.

**LUGO**, a town of Italy, in the province of Ferrara, on the Senio, 33 miles S.E. from Ferrara. It has a large annual fair, and is an important place of trade. *Pop.* 10,000.

**LUMPKIN**, *lum'-kin*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area.* 546 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**LUNAWARA**, *loo-na-wa'-ra*, a small state of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area.* 900 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 22° 50' and 23° 16' N. *Lon.* between 73° 20' and 73° 47' E.

**LUNCARTY**, *lun-kar'-te*, a village of Scotland, 4 miles N. from Perth, where the Danes were defeated, in 990, by Kenneth III.

**LUND**, *loond*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Scania, 5 miles from the coast of the Baltic, and 11 miles N.E. from Malmö. It has

## Lus

a cathedral, and is famous for its university, which was founded by Christian I. of Denmark in 1449. The university buildings were erected in 1669. *Pop.* 4500. *Lat.* 55° 42' N. *Lon.* 13° 13' E.

**LUNDY ISLAND** lies at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 11 miles N.W. from Hartland Point. *Area.* 2000 acres. It is surrounded, except on its east side, by lofty rocks, and has a lighthouse, and an old building called the mansion-house. Good butter is produced on the island. Formerly it was a noted stronghold of pirates.

**LUNE**, *lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, and after running through Lancashire, falls into the Irish Sea.—Another of Westmoreland and Durham, which falls into the Tees.

**LUNEBURG**, *loo'-ne-boorg*, a district of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, lying along the left bank of the Elbe, and forming part of the N.W. frontier of Hanover. *Area.* 4325 square miles. *Rivers.* Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, and some smaller streams. *Pop.* 340,000.

**LUNEBURG**, a walled town of Hanover, the capital of the above district, situated on the Ilmenau, 65 miles N.E. from Hanover. It is inclosed by walls, and has a royal palace, a church dedicated to St. Michael, several hospitals, a gymnasium, called the Johanneum, a military school for nobles, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, cotton stuffs, and soap; it has also a trade in horses. The town has some extensive salt-works. *Manf.* Brandy, soap, beer, and paper. *Pop.* 13,000.—It is a station on the Hanover and Harburg Railway.

**LUNEGIANA**, *loo-nai'-ja'-na*, a former canton of Tuscany, incorporated with Parma since the annexation of that duchy to Tuscany.

**LUNEL**, *loo-nel'*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 14 miles N.E. from Montpellier. *Manf.* Brandy; it also has a trade in raisins and wine. *Pop.* 6000.

**LUNENBURG**, *lu'-nen-berg*, a county in the S. of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 410 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom half are coloured.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2000.

**LUNEVILLE**, *loon'-veel*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouze and the Meurthe, 15 miles S.E. from Nancy. The principal public edifices are the castle, the large and handsome church of St. James, surmounted by two elegant towers; the town-hall, barracks, and principal hospital. The palace was for many years the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, yarn, hosiery, earthenware, and gloves. *Pop.* 15,528.—The first treaty of peace between Austria and the French republic was signed in this town in 1801.

**LURGAN**, *lu'-gan*, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, Ulster, 15 miles N.E. from Armagh. It contains a parish church, several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a market-house, court-house, linen-hall, and dispensary. *Manf.* Damask, and diapered linens, and muslins. *Pop.* 7772.—It is a station on the Belfast and Ulster Railway.

**LUS**, *lus*, a province of Beloochistan, bounded on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on its other sides by Mukran, Jhalawan, and Scinde. *Area.* 5200 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, but fertile along the banks of its rivers.



## Lusatia

*Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 65° 30' and 67° 20' E.

**LUSATIA**, *lu-sai'-she-a*, an old province of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It now forms the circle of Bautzen, in Saxony, and part of the regencies of Potsdam, Liegnitz, and Frankfort, in the kingdom of Prussia.

**LUSIGNAN**, *loo-seen'-yawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, situated on the Vonne, 15 miles S.W. from Poitiers. *Pop.* 1500.—This place is the cradle of the Lusignan family, which, during the crusades, gave sovereigns to Jerusalem and Cyprus.

**LUSIGNY**, *loo-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 8 miles S.E. from Troyes. *Pop.* 1000.—Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. rejected the terms of peace offered by the allies.—The name of several other small towns in France.

**LUSS**, *luss*, a parish of Scotland, on Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonshire. *Area.* 33 square miles. *Pop.* 1000.

**LUSSAC**, *loos'-sak*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**LUTON**, *lu'-ton*, a market-town of England, in Bedfordshire, 18 miles S.E. from Bedford. It lies between the ranges of the Chiltern Hills, and has a handsome parish church, built in various styles of Gothic architecture, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a mechanics' institute, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Straw hats and bonnets. *Pop.* 17,821.

**LUTTER**, *loot'-ter*, a town of Germany, 23 miles S.W. from Brunswick, in the Hartz district. *Pop.* 1300. Christian IV., king of Denmark, was defeated near this town by Tilly in 1626.

**LUTTERWORTH**, *lu'-ter-werth*, a market-town of England, in Leicestershire, situated on the Swift, 12 miles S. from Leicester. The pulpit in the parish church, which is a large and handsome building, is the same in which the celebrated Wickliffe addressed his congregation. A portrait of the great reformer, who died here in 1384, is also preserved in the church, as well as a chair which is said to have belonged to him. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, several endowed schools, a town-hall, and a mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Hosiery and ribbons. *Pop.* 2289.

**LUTTICH**. (See **LIEGE**.)

**LUTZEN**, *loot'-sen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Merseburg, 12 miles S.W. from Leipsic. *Pop.* 2230. This place is memorable as the scene of two engagements; one in 1632, in which Gustavus of Sweden was killed; and the other in 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia.

**LUXEMBURG**, **GRAND DUCHY OF**, *loo'-em-boorg*, a state of Europe, bounded on the S. by France, on the N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, and on the W. by Namur. It was formerly annexed to Belgium, but by the revolution of 1830 it was dismembered, and in 1839 divided between Holland and Belgium. The Dutch portion has an area of 848 square miles, and a population of 215,000; the Belgian portion has an area of 1703 square miles, and a population of 203,597.—French **LUXEMBURG** is now comprised in the department of the Moselle.

**LUXEMBURG**, the capital of Dutch Luxembourg, 500

## Lynchburg

is situated on the Alzette, 16 miles S.E. from Arlon. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Europe, and a fortress belonging to the German Confederation; but by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, the fortifications were ordered to be demolished, the Duchy was forever to remain neutral, and to be separated from the Germanic Confederation. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, which are connected by many flights of steps, and irregular winding streets. The only public building worth notice is the governor's castle. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, stockings, and fine earthenware. There are also a cannon foundry and several iron-works. *Pop.* 12,000. It was taken by the French in 1795, and retained by them until 1814.

**LUXEUIL**, *loo'-e(r)-e*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, 16 miles N.E. from Vesoul. *Manf.* Cutlery, hardware goods, and paper. *Pop.* 4300. The town has some warm mineral springs and baths which attract many visitors.

**LUXOR**, *lux'-or*, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 2 miles from Carnac. It stands on a portion of the site of the ancient Thebes, and has one of the most magnificent ancient temples that are in existence, and in a good state of preservation at the present time. The celebrated obelisk known as the obelisk of Luxor was transported to Paris, and placed in the Place de la Concorde. (See **THEBES**.)

**LUZERNE**, *lu'-zern'*, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1265 square miles. *Pop.* 57,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2000.

**LUZON**. (See **LUCON**.)

**LYCOMING**, *li-kom'-ing*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area.* 928 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—Also a township on Lycoming Creek. *Pop.* 2000.

**LYDFORD**, or **LIDFORD**, a parish of England, in Devonshire, 7 miles N. from Tavistock, famous for its old castle and its waterfall, 200 feet in height. *Pop.* 300.

**LYDFORD**, *lid'-ford*, the name of two parishes of England, in Somersetshire, neither of them with a population above 2000.

**LYME**, *lime*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**LYME REGIS**, *re'-gis*, a market, borough, and seaport-town of England, in Dorsetshire, 22 miles W. from Dorchester. It is noted for its excellent artificial harbour, formed by a stone pier, called the Cobb. The principal buildings are a parish church, custom-house, town-hall, and assembly-rooms. *Pop.* About 2537. It is the birthplace of Admiral Summers, the discoverer of the Bermudas. In 1839 it was visited by a slight earthquake.

**LYMINGTON**, *li'-ming-ton*, a borough, market, and seaport-town of Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, now a place much visited by persons who require sea-bathing. It is 12 miles S.W. from Southampton, and has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, town-hall, custom-house, theatre, baths, and a dispensary. The town also contains some yards for ship-building, and some salt-works. *Pop.* 5300.

**LYNCHBURG**, *linch'-berg*, the capital of Campbell county, Virginia, U.S., 88 miles S.W. from Richmond. It has several churches and chapels, and handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Tobacco, cotton fabrics, and iron goods. *Pop.* 9000

## Lyncombe

LYNCOMBE, *lin'-kum*, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, contiguous to Bath. It has a Roman Catholic college. *Pop.* 10,000.

LYNDHURST, *lind'-hurst*, a parish and village of England, in Hampshire, 8 miles S.W. from Southampton. *Pop.* 1522. In the neighbourhood, the spot is shown where William Rufus was slain in the New Forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst, where is also the residence of the lord warden of the forest.

LYNE, *line*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Tweed above Peebles.—Another, of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent.—Another, of Northumberland, which falls into the North Sea.

LYNN, *lin*, a township of Massachusetts, U.S., 13 miles from Boston, much frequented by seabathers. *Pop.* 15,000.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough, market-town, and seaport of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, about 10 miles N.W. from its mouth, and 37 from Norwich. Four rivulets run through the town, over which are a number of small bridges. The town is defended by a fort on the N. side, and on the land side it was formerly surrounded with a deep fosse, and a strong wall flanked by nine bastions, but little of this defensive work now remains. The public buildings are the church of St. Margaret; the chapel of St. Nicholas, a handsome building; the chapel of St. James, now converted into an hospital; the Exchange, or custom-house; the Guildhall, an ancient building of stone; the new theatre, gaol, mechanics' institute, market-place, with a market-cross, several churches, besides those that have been already named, with a grammar-school and other schools. It has an active export and import trade in coal, wipe, corn, timber, hemp, wool, and Canadian produce. *Pop.* 11,636. Steamers ply between this place and Hull, and it has a station on the East Anglian Railway.

LYNTON, or LINTON, and LYNMOUTH, two contiguous watering-places on the N. coast of Devon, 47 miles N.W. from Exeter, famed for the picturesque beauty of the surrounding scenery. The Valley of Rocks is about a mile from Lynton. *Pop.* 1043.

LYONS, or more properly LYON, *li'-ons* (Fr. *le'-awng*), a large and celebrated city in the S.E. of France. It is the capital of the department of the Rhone, situated on a tongue of land inclosed between the Rhone and the Saone, 235 miles S.W. from Paris. It is surrounded by a rampart, and is more remarkable for its trade than for the elegance of its appearance. The streets are dark and gloomy except in the more modern parts of the town, such as the square of Louis le Grand, and the quays along the Rhone, where they display considerable architectural beauty. Of the public buildings the most noted are the Hôtel-de-Ville, or town-hall, and the large hospital called Hôtel-Dieu. The cathedral of St. Jean, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large and magnificent Gothic building; and the church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity, standing as it does over dungeons in which many of the early Christians suffered imprisonment previous to undergoing martyrdom. Of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux, St. Irenæus, and St. Nizier alone deserve to be visited. The other buildings of interest are the archiepiscopal palace, the arsenal, the exchange, the Mai on

## Macao

de la Charité, or poor-house, the residence of the prefect, the Palais des Arts, or museum, the barracks, the university buildings, the two theatres, and the mint. Lyons also possesses a variety of antiquities, including the remains of an aqueduct and reservoirs, and some curious mosaics. Of its literary institutions, there are an academy of sciences, founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts in 1724. It has a primary and secondary school, a school for children of artisans, called the "Institution de la Martinière," and a large public library on the Quai de Retz. *Manf.* For these Lyons is celebrated; particularly for its beautiful fabrics of silk, gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; also gold and silver laces, gauze, ribbons, and silk stockings; hats, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. The printing and bookselling establishments of this place are next to those of Paris in magnitude. In regard to population and commercial importance, it is the second city of France. The quays, which extend along the Rhone, are bordered with rows of trees, and are little inferior in beauty to the famous quays of Paris, on the banks of the Seine. *Pop.* Including the suburbs, 318,803. *Lat.* 45° 48' N. *Lon.* 4° 50' E.—Lyons was founded about 42 years before the Christian era. It suffered greatly during the revolution from the conflicts of hostile parties. It is the birthplace of Germanicus, the emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu; Jacquard, the inventor of the loom which bears his name; and Camille Jourdain. It is connected by railway with Marseilles, Paris, and other large towns of France.

LYONNAIS, *li'-on-nai*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of the Rhone and the Loire.

LYONS, or LYON, GULF OF, the N.W. part of the Mediterranean Sea, extending along the S. coast of France, from the coast of Catalonia to the Gulf of Genoa.

LYS, *leece*, (Dutch *lice*) a navigable river of France and Belgium, which, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.

LYTHAM, *li'-tham*, a watering-place of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Ribble, 6 miles S.W. from Kirkham. It contains two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, baths, and assembly-rooms. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship-building and sail-making. *Pop.* 3194.

LYTHE, *lithe*, a parish of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.W. from Whitby. *Pop.* 3300.

## M

MAAD, *mad*, a town of Hungary, in the Hegyalla mountains, 9 miles N.W. from Tokay. It is famous for its vineyards, which produce the celebrated Tokay wine. *Pop.* 6000.

MAAS, MAËSE, or MEUSE, *mai'-se*, the German name of a river of Europe, which rises in the French department of the Upper Marne, enters Belgium to the north of Charleville, and, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the German Ocean below Rotterdam.

MAASTRICHT. (See MAËSTRICHT.)

MACAO, *ma-kai'-o*, an island and town of China, in the bay of Canton, and only separated



## Macarthur

from the continent by a narrow channel, 65 miles S.E. from Canton. The Portuguese were allowed to build a town and form a settlement here, in return for the assistance they gave the Chinese against the pirates by whom the coast were infested. It was, at one time, a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, but it has now fallen into decay. Its principal edifices are a collegiate church, with some other churches and Chinese temples. At one end of the town is the house where the Portuguese poet Camoens composed a large portion of his "Lusiad." It has a college and endowed grammar-school, and its harbour is defended by six forts. *Pop.* Estimated at 35,000. *Lat.* 22° 11' N. *Lon.* 113° 32' E.

MACARTHUR, *măk-ar'-thur*, the name of two rivers in Australia, and of one in New South Wales.

MACARTHY ISLAND, *măk-ăr'-the*, lies off the W. coast of Africa, in the river Gambia, about 130 miles E. from Port Bathurst. *Area.* 3 square miles. *Pop.* about 1250, for the most part liberated African slaves. This island belongs to Great Britain.

MACASSAR, or MANKASSER, *ma-kăs'-sar*, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes. It is on the S.W. coast of the peninsula of the island, and is for the most part inhabited by Chinese, who carry on an extensive trade, principally with China. It is defended by Fort Rotterdam. *Pop.* estimated at 150,000. *Lat.* 5° 9' S. *Lon.* 119° 12' E.—In 1810 it surrendered to the British, but was restored to the Dutch in 1814.

MACASSAR, STRAIT OF, the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. *Ext.* about 450 miles long, and from 110 to 140 miles wide.

MACCLESFIELD, *măk'-kels-feeld*, a market-town of England, in Cheshire, on the river Bollin, 18 miles S.E. from Manchester. It consists of four principal streets that diverge from the market-place, and some smaller streets and lanes branching from the main thoroughfares, and has seven churches, of which that of St. Michael is the principal, a free grammar-school, a school of design, a museum, dispensary, society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, a town-hall, an ancient gaol, assembly-rooms, theatre, baths and wash-houses, and various chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 27,475.

MACERAKAI, *măk'-e-rai'-kai*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—Also a town in New York, 120 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,000.

MACERATA, *ma-chai'-ra'-ta*, a town of Italy, in the province of Macerata, situated on an eminence near the river Chienti, 23 miles S. from Ancona. It has a cathedral and several churches, numerous monasteries and nunneries, an university, or rather a collegiate school, with a good library, a museum, and several fine mansions belonging to wealthy Italian families. *Pop.* 20,000. Under the French, this was the capital of the department of the Musone.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, *măc'-gil-li-kud'-de*, the loftiest mountain-range in the county of Kerry, Munster, Ireland, running for about 10 miles between lakes Killarney on the E. and Carra on the W. In the immediate neighbourhood of Killarney, it takes the name of the Glens Purple Mountain. The highest peak is Carran-tual, which attains an elevation of 3410 feet.

## Madagascar

MACHYNLLETH, *măk'-in-leth*, an ancient market-town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the confluence of the Dulas and the Dovey, 29 miles W. from Montgomery. *Manf.* Flannel and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 1700. Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here in 1402, and the house in which it was held remains to this day. It has a handsome parish church, partly rebuilt in 1827, and several chapels for nonconformists, with a town-hall and market-house.

MACKEAN, *mă-keen'*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 1122 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

MACKENZIE RIVER rises in the great Slave Lake, British North America, and falls into the Frozen Ocean in *lat.* 68° 30' N. and *lon.* 135° W. It was discovered and first navigated in 1789, by Alexander Mackenzie. Its course is estimated at 900 miles.—Also the name of a river in North Australia, and of two groups of islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

MACKINTOSH, *măk'-in-tosh*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Pop.* 6000.

MACLEAN, *mă-kleen'*, a county of Illinois, U.S. *Area.* 1064 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

MACMIN, *măk-min'*, a county of Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 508 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

MACON, *mă'-kaevng*, a town of France, the chief town of the department of the Saône-and-Loire, situated on the Saône, 37 miles N. from Lyons. It has a neat quay, bordered with good buildings, along the bank of the river. The streets are, however, narrow, winding, and dirty, although the houses are good and substantially built. The chief buildings are the town-hall and theatre, the church of St. Vincent, the hôtel de ville, a college, and several schools. *Manf.* Watches and jewellery, coarse woollen goods, and earthenware. *Pop.* 18,006. The cathedral of Macon was destroyed by a mob in the time of the French revolution. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, but these have been taken down, and the vacant space has been laid out in public walks.

MACON, *mă'-kon*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Carolina. *Area.* 776 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 375 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—3. In Alabama. *Area.* 933 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—4. In Illinois. *Area.* 469 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area.* 825 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also a city in Georgia, 26 miles from Milledgeville. *Pop.* 5,000.

MACOUPIN, *ma-koo'-pin*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area.* 864 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Also a river, from which the above county takes its name, which falls into the Illinois.

MACQUARIE, *măk-quă'-re*, a county of New South Wales. *Area.* 2800 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000. The chief town is Port Macquarie. (*See* PORT MACQUARIE.)—Also a river of New South Wales, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, which, after a course of about 250 miles, loses itself in marshes, in *lat.* 30° 45' S.; *lon.* 147° 10' E.—Also a river of Tasmania.—Macquarie is likewise the name of numerous places in New South Wales.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Desc.* Mountainous, but well wooded. *Lat.* 54° 41' S. *Lon.* 158° 40' E.

MACRI. (*See* MAKRI.)

MADAGASCAR, *măd-a-gas'-kar*, an island of the Indian Ocean, situated at some distance from



## Maddalena, La

the E. coast of Africa, being separated from that continent by the channel of Mozambique. *Ext.* 985 miles long, and about 350 at its broadest part. *Area.* 220,000 square miles. *Desc.* It possesses great variety of surface, being intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, the range approaching nearer to the E. than the W. coast. The soil is, in general, fertile, the whole island being covered with rich pasturage and magnificent forests. *Pro.* The forests abound in valuable trees and medicinal plants. The other products are rice, sugar, silk, potatoes, pepper, cotton, indigo, cocoa-nuts, bananas, and other fruits, honey, and wax. Large numbers of horses and camels are reared, with sheep and swine, and numerous herds of oxen, some of which grow to an enormous size. *Minerals.* Coal, gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. *Manf.* Jewellery, chains, necklaces, carpets, cotton, and sugar. An active export and import trade is carried on in the produce of the island, and linen, ribbons, glass, and Spanish piastres. *Pop.* May be estimated at 3,500,000. *Lat.* between  $11^{\circ} 56'$  and  $25^{\circ} 38'$  S. *Lon.* between  $43^{\circ} 20'$  and  $50^{\circ} 31'$  E. The French, after establishing themselves at Bourbon and Mauritius, formed several settlements in different parts of the island, in 1665, and at subsequent periods; but they were repeatedly driven out by the natives, who repelled every attempt made by the French to introduce the arts of civilization among them. The French missionaries, however, were unsparing in their efforts to introduce Christianity, and in 1820 the practice of the Christian religion was fully permitted on the island by Radama I., who also encouraged intercourse with Europeans, especially the English. His successor expelled the English in 1836, and restored the old system of Fetichism. In 1846 the crown prince embraced Christianity, and the French and English were again permitted to enter the island, although the reigning queen always evinced an hostility to them. In 1861 Radama II. succeeded his mother, but in consequence of the reforms that he introduced, and the partiality he showed for Europeans and European customs, he was murdered by some of the chiefs of the Ovahs, the old dominant race of the island, May 10th, 1863. He was succeeded by Queen Rabodo.

MADDALENA, LA, *mad-da-lai-na*, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles E. from Longo-Sardo. It has a small town of the same name, with a good harbour. *Pop.* 1500.

MADDALONI, *mad-da-lo-ne*, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. from Naples. It has several churches, a royal college, and an aqueduct, which conveys water to the cascades in the royal gardens.

MADEIRA ISLES, *mā-deer'-a*, a group belonging to Portugal, off the W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. The group consists of Madeira, Porto Santo, and Deserta Grande and Bugia; but Madeira is the principal. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Desc.* It consists altogether of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest of which is upwards of 6000 feet above the level of the sea. On the declivities of these mountains all the productions of the island are raised. Vines form the chief object of cultivation, but small quantities of wheat, barley, oats, coffee, and arrowroot are also produced. Goats and hogs abound, and the rabbit is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees are plentiful,

## Madras, Presidency of

and the honey they produce is very delicate. The peasants, like most mountaineers, are healthy and vigorous, but wretchedly poor; whilst the Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little with the English residents, or with strangers. Funchal, the capital, contains several churches, a cathedral, theatre, numerous convents, and a hospital. The most opulent portion of the inhabitants of this city consist of British merchants engaged in the wine trade. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the exportation of its wine, in return for which Britain sends to Madeira, clothing, household furniture, and ornaments, as well as provisions, particularly herrings, dried fish, and potatoes. On account of the salubrity of its climate, the island is much resorted to by invalids. *Pop.* 104,420, of whom about 400 or 500 are British. In 1431, this island was settled by the Portuguese.

MADELEY, *mād'-le*, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, near the Severn, 13 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. It contains two churches, a dispensary, and a market-house. There is an iron bridge across the Severn, about a mile from the town, which is the first bridge built in England of this material. *Manf.* Porcelain. In the vicinity are the iron-works and coal-mines of Coalbrookdale. *Pop.* 9000.

MADERA, or MADEIRA, *ma-dair'-a*, a large and navigable river of Peru. It is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, and, after a course of 1800 miles, enters the Amazon in *lat.*  $3^{\circ} 24'$  S.

MADISON, *mūd'-i-son*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area.* 580 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area.* 260 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—3. In the north of Georgia. *Area.* 272 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—4. In Alabama, on the north side of the Tennessee river. *Area.* 905 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—5. In Kentucky. *Area.* 490 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—6. In Ohio. *Area.* 420 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—7. In Illinois, on the Mississippi. *Area.* 655 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—8. In Louisiana. *Area.* 655 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—9. In Indiana. *Area.* 370 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—10. In Missouri. *Area.* 653 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—11. In Arkansas. *Area.* 963 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—Also the name of several townships in different states.

MADISON, a town of Indiana, the capital of Jefferson county, 40 miles from Louisville. It is a thriving and prosperous city, and contains several churches and a handsome court-house. *Manf.* Chiefly iron goods; but the town contains numerous flour, oil, and cotton mills. *Pop.* 13,000.

MADISON RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in *lat.*  $45^{\circ} 22'$  N.

MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS. (See BABUYAN ISLANDS.)

MADONIA MOUNTAINS, *mā-dō'-ne-an*, a range in the island of Sicily, lying between the towns of Cefalù on the N. coast, and Polizzi in the interior.

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY OF, *mā-drās'*, one of the three great divisions of Hindostan, bounded on the N. by the Bombay presidency, the territory of the Nizam, from which it is separated by the Kistna river, Jeypoor, and some smaller states within the confines of the presidency of Bengal; E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal; S.

## Madras, Presidency of

by the Indian Ocean; and S.W. and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* From Cape Comorin in the S. to its N.E. extremity, near the Chilka Lake, about 950 miles in length, with a breadth of about 400 from the city of Madras to Mangalore. *Coast line*, 1730 miles, nearly destitute of harbours for large ships. The districts under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council at Madras are N. and S. Arcot, Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, including Madras, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Guntur, Madura, including Dindigul, Malabar, Masulipatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely, and Trichinopoly. These are the regulation districts. The non-regulation districts are Ganjam, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. Over each of these districts there is a European judge and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are, also, four provisional courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above-mentioned judges are subordinate; and a supreme court of appeal, stationary at Madras. (For further particulars see HINDOSTAN, INDIA (BRITISH), and the several articles relating to districts and places comprised within the limits of the presidency.)

MADRAS, called by the natives CHENNAIPATAM, a maritime city and fortress of British India, and the capital of the above presidency, situated in the centre of the Coromandel or E. coast of the peninsula, about 650 miles S.E. from Bombay. It was founded in the year 1640, on a small territory 5 miles in length by 1 in breadth, but which has now an area of 30 square miles. A worse position could not have been chosen, as it is situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and where it is surrounded by salt-water creeks or rivers, which prevent the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town. The original fortress was a small square, which now contains the public offices. To the S. of this stands the church, near to which is the residence of the governor; and to the N. of the old fort is the exchange. All the offices of government and courts of justice are in the fort, which is called Fort St. George; but the governor, and all the principal inhabitants, have houses at a short distance in the country, where they generally reside. The nabob of the Carnatic has also a palace a short distance from the Esplanade, and among other public buildings there is a cathedral, dedicated to St. George, and a handsome mosque. The native, or Black town, is about half a mile to the north of the fort. It has some good streets and bazaars; but the former are very irregular. There are also several churches, and chapels of various religious denominations, and a cenotaph to the memory of the marquis of Cornwallis. Madras is an episcopal see, and also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It is the seat of all the chief government offices for the presidency, and is the principal commercial emporium of the Coromandel coast. Its trade is considerable with Europe, the United States, China, Ceylon, Pegu, the Isle of France, and different parts of India; but, owing to the want of a navigable river, and the difficulty of landing goods on account of the heavy surf, it labours under great disadvantages. The climate of Madras is very hot. *Pop.* Estimated at 450,000. *Lat.* 13° 4' N. *Lon.* 80° 14' E. The site of this city formed the first acquisition of the British in India, who, in 1639, obtained permission from the king of Golconda to erect a fort here. The French took possession of Madras in 1744, and

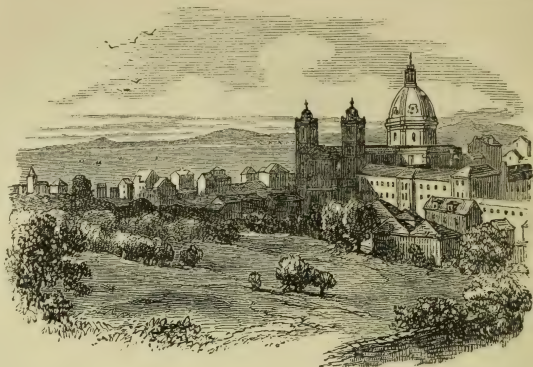
## Madrid

entirely destroyed the Black town and every building which stood within 300 yards of the fort. Out of the ruins they constructed an excellent glacis. The city was restored to the British at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, since which period its limits have been gradually extended and improved, and it may now be considered one of the strongest fortresses in India.

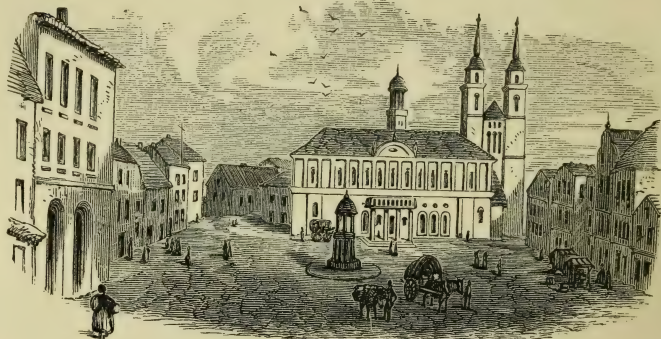
MADRID, *ma-drid'*, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, on the left bank of the river Manzanares, situated in the centre of the kingdom, about 200 miles from the coast on the N. and E., on a table-land nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It is of an oblong form, surrounded by a high wall, with fifteen gates, some of which have been erected as triumphal arches, with trophies, inscriptions, and other ornamental work. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others of more recent construction are wide, straight, and regular; while some of them are equal to those of the finest cities in Europe. The squares are numerous, but most of them are very small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta del Sol. The private houses are generally low, with grated windows; those of the first grandes are distinguished only by their magnitude. The only exceptions are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veraguas. The houses of the dukes of Alba, Medina-Celi, and some others, possess valuable collections of paintings. The churches are also distinguished by the same simplicity. The most remarkable are St. Jerome's, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St. Isidore, with a fine front; that of the Mendicant Friars, which is one of the largest in the city; the church of the Incarnation; that of the Visitation, or las Salesas Viejas, a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, and marble pillars. The monument of the bishop of Placencia, in the chapel called del Obispo; the silver tabernacle, in the church of St. Martin; the altar and monument of Joan of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy of notice. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Palacio del Congreso, or chamber of deputies, in which the cortes assemble, a large and handsome edifice, recently erected, also the quarters of the guards, the largest building in Madrid; the Aduana custom-house, post-office, prison, the town-hall, the national library, the stock exchange, the royal museum, near the palace of Buen Retiro, and the academy of the fine arts. The royal armoury contains a valuable collection of the armour of different ages. There are several theatres, a bull-ring, and two palaces on a large scale—the Palacio Real, at the western extremity of the city; and the Buen Retiro, founded by Philip IV., at the eastern. Both are insulated buildings; the Palacio Real is of a square form, and contains a large collection of paintings, by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown jewels and other regalia. The Buen Retiro has very extensive gardens, and also a large collection of paintings. Of the public walks, the principal are the Prado, which runs along a great part of the east, and part of the north side of the city. It forms a broad walk, planted with trees, for carriages, with an alley on either side for pedestrians. Madrid almost always enjoys a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from its elevated site and the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarrama. The great



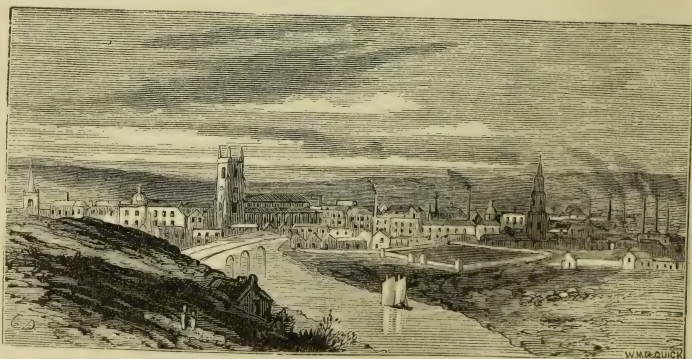




MADRID.



MAGDEBURG.



MANCHESTER.—FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

W.M. & A. QUICK

## Madrid, New

school of Madrid occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, in the N.W. part of the city. There is a botanical garden; also a chemical school, classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine; academies for the study of history, painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. In addition to this, are the royal school of St. Fernando, a music school called the Conservatorio de Musica, and several other educational establishments. The charitable institutions are numerous. The principal industrial establishments are manufactories of carpets and porcelain. Paper, jewellery, hats, and silks, are also made. *Pop.* 476,785. *Lat.* 40° 24' N. *Lon.* 3° 41' W. Madrid is supposed to stand on the site of a small town founded by the Romans, and called Majoritum by the Goths. It is first mentioned in history, under its present name, as a frontier castle of the Moors, which was taken from them by Alphonso VI., king of Leon, in 1086. It was made the capital of Spain by Philip II., in 1560. It was occupied early in 1808 by the French troops, who were finally obliged to quit it in 1813. The French troops, under the duke d'Angoulême, again entered it in May, 1823. It is the birthplace of many of the kings of Spain, and eminent men; among whom may be noted the brothers Velasquez, Alonzo de Ercella, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, and Minzez. Here Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the throne of Spain by his brother, Napoleon I. in 1808.

MADRID, NEW, a town of Missouri, U.S., near the bank of the Mississippi. *Pop.* 2000.

MADRIDAJOS, *ma'-dre-lai-hose*, a neat and well-built town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Armaguilla, 40 miles S.E. from Toledo. *Manf.* Serges and woollens generally. *Pop.* 5500.

MADURA, *ma-door'-a*, an ancient city, and capital of a district of the same name, in the S. of India, 33 miles S.E. from Dindigul. *Pop.* Not known.—The District has an area of 10,700 square miles, with a population of 1,760,000. *Lat.* between 9° 5' and 10° 54' N. *Lon.* between 77° 15' and 79° 15' E.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, situated off the N.E. coast of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Sourabaya. *Area.* Estimated at 1330 square miles. *Desc.* The country throughout is fertile and tolerably cultivated; but it is, on the whole, inferior in this respect to Java. *Pop.* 300,000. The Dutch invaded this island about the year 1747, and made slaves of a great number of the inhabitants.

MÆNDER, *me-än'-der*, a river of Asia Minor. (See MENDERE.)

MASSEYCK, *maise-ike*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg, 20 miles N.E. from Hasselt. *Manf.* Leather, paper, tobacco, beer, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4000.—It is the birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, the inventors of painting in oil.

MAESTRICHT, *maise'-treecht*, a town of Holland, and capital of the province of Limburg, on the Maas, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer, 110 miles S.E. from Amsterdam. It communicates with the suburb of Wyck, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 feet in length. It is tolerably well built, the principal street extending from the bridge to the other extremity of the town; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street

## Magdeburg

which runs parallel to it. The market-place and the place d'armes are two handsome public squares. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-hall and the church of St. Gervais; the college, once occupied by the Jesuits; the theatre, and the citadel, which is built on a hill that contains some valuable quarries, in which some remarkable fossils have been found. Maestricht is one of the strongest fortresses in Holland. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, but its principal strength consists in a number of detached forts. *Manf.* Leather, flannel, stockings, and different kinds of coarse cloth; also hardware, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 21,080. This town was taken by the French in 1794; and from 1795 till 1814 it was the capital of the French department of the Lower Meuse.

MAEIRA, *ma'-fra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 20 miles N.W. from Lisbon, with a convent and a royal palace, which contains a valuable library. *Pop.* 3250.

MAGADOXA, *mag-a-dox'-a*, a town of Eastern Africa, the principal commercial entrepôt between the river Juba and cape Gardafui, 650 miles S.W. from the latter. It is inclosed by strong walls, and has a large trade with Arabia. The climate is very unhealthy. *Pop.* about 5000. *Lat.* 2° 2' N. *Lon.* 45° 25' E. The chief of the surrounding district is tributary to the Iman of Muscat. His territory is called Mukdeesha.

MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF. (See MAGELLAN.)

MAGDALEN RIVER, *mäg'-da-len*, a river of Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, *mag-da-lai'-na*, a large river of S. America, which rises on the frontier of Ecuador, in lat. 2° N., and lon. 76° W., and, after a course of 800 miles, enters the sea, 63 miles from Carthagena, in lat. 11° 2' N.—The name, also, of several other smaller rivers in North and South America.

MAGDALENA, the most N. department of New Granada, S. America. *Area.* Estimated at about 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S. and E., and in other parts diversified with hill and dale. *Pop.* 340,000.

MAGDALENA, the most S. of the Marquesas islands, in the Pacific Ocean. — Another off the coast of Senegambia, W. Africa, lying to the S. of Cape Verd.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, *mäg'-da-lene*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lat.* 47° 30' N. *Lon.* 61° 30' W.

MAGDEBURG, *mäg'-de-boorg*, a fortified city of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 77 miles S.W. from Berlin. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded by a number of outworks, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and storehouses. The town itself is divided into three parts: the Old Town, the Neumarkt, and the Friedrichstadt, or tower fort; and, in addition to these, there are two suburbs, Neustadt, and the quarter called Sudenburg. Of its squares, or open spaces, the principal are the Domplatz or Cathedral square, also called the New Market, which has a number of neat houses, and the Old Market. The principal public buildings are,—the church of St. Sebastian and the Marien Kirche, the town-hall, the government-house, the new and old arsenals, and the cathedral, a structure of great architectural beauty, built of freestone, with two spires. There are, besides, many other churches, some convents, several hospitals and charitable institutions, some schools, and a theatre. There are



Magdelaine

likewise several public libraries and collections of paintings. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax, besides extensive breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 78,665. Magdeburg is a town of old date, having been mentioned in history in the reign of Charlemagne. It suffered greatly in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was a native of Magdeburg, and is buried in the church of St. Sebastian. The Circle of Magdeburg, one of the three departments into which Prussian Saxony is divided, has an area of 4465 square miles, with a population of 675,000.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, *mäg'-de-lain*, a flourishing place on the river St. Lawrence. *Pop.* Not known.

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF, *mag-gel'-lan*, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at the S. extremity of the continent of America, which separates the mainland from the island of Tierra del Fuego. *Ext.* Nearly 300 miles long, extending from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean; in some places several miles in breadth, and in others not much more than a mile. The strait was discovered and passed through in the year 1520, by Ferdinand Magellan, or Magalhaens, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. *Lat.* 52° 36' to 54° S. *Lon.* 70° to 77° W.

MAGENTA, *ma-jain'-ta*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles W. from Milan. *Pop.* 6044. —A great battle was fought here, in June, 1859, between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated. The French were commanded by General MacMahon, who received the title of Duke of Magenta.

MAGEROE, *ma'-ge-ro*, an island at the N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland, containing the North Cape. It is inhabited by a few Lapps and Norwegians. *Lat.* 71° 10' N. *Lon.* 25° 45' E.

MAGGIORE, LAGO. (See LAGO MAGGIORE.)  
MAGHERAFELT, *mah'-er-a-felt'*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 26 miles S. from Coleraine. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 1293.

MAGINDANAO, or MINDANAO, *ma-hin-da-na'-o*, the most S. of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. *Area.* Estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Desc.* The interior is intersected by ranges of hills, with intervening plains, which afford pasture for vast herds of cattle. The country is also well wooded, and in many parts towards the sea-coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. There are no ferocious wild beasts on the island; on which account deer, wild cattle, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses multiply fast; the latter being of a small breed, but remarkable for their strength and spirit. *Pro.* Maize, rice, wax, cassia, coffee, ebony, tobacco, and rattans. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 5° 40' to 9° 55' N. *Lon.* 119° 30' to 125° E. (See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

MAGINDANAO, the principal town of the above island, near the mouth of the river Mindanao. It is the residence of the sultan of Magindanao. At a short distance from it inland, on the opposite side of the river, stands the town of Selangan, containing 200 houses. *Lat.* 7° 9' N. *Lon.* 124° 7' E.

Maidstone

MAGLIANO, *mal'-ge-a-no*, the name of several small towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2500.

MAGNETIC ISLAND, *mäg-net'-ik*, lies in Hali-fax Bay, off the E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 19° 6' S. *Lon.* 146° 45' E.—It was discovered by captain Cook, in 1770.

MAGNUS BAY, *St.*, *mäg'-nus*, a safe and commodious bay of the Mainland of Shetland, on the W. coast. It runs 7 miles inland, and has a width of from 8 to 11 miles.

MAGUS MUIR, *mai'-gus mure*, a moor of Scotland, in Fifeshire, about 3 miles S.W. from St. Andrews. On which Archbishop Sharpe was murdered in 1679.

MAHANUDDY, *ma-ha-nud'-de*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Nagpoor, and after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in *lat.* 20° 20' N.

MAHAVELLI GANGA, *ma'-ha-vel-le gan'-ga*, the principal river of Ceylon, which rises in the centre of the island, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths at Trincomalee.

MAIDA, *mai'-da*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 miles S. from Nicastro. It is noted for the defeat of the French under Regnier by the British under Sir John Stuart, in an action that took place in the plains near the town, in 1806. *Pop.* 4000.

MAIDENHEAD, *mai'-den-hed*, a well-built market-town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, 25 miles W. from London. It has an Episcopal chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, an endowed school, and several charities. *Pop.* 3895. The Thames is crossed here by a viaduct of the Great Western Rail way.

MAIDENS, *mai'-dens*, a cluster of rocks lying off the E. coast of Ireland, 7 miles N.E. from Larne. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs. The two highest of the rocks have lighthouses on them. *Lat.* 54° 55' N. *Lon.* 5° 44' W.

MAIDSTONE, *maid'-stone*, a market and borough town of England, in Kent, 29 miles S.E. from London, on the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches. The town consists of four principal streets, which meet each other in the market-place, with some smaller ones branching off at right angles. The principal public buildings are, the parish church of All Saints, known as the "Pilgrim's Chapel" which is 227 feet in length and 91 in breadth, and is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, five other churches, numerous chapels for nonconformists, the town-hall, the county gaol, theatre, free grammar-school, and other schools. The town also contains neat and extensive cavalry barracks, handsome and commodious assembly-rooms, a philosophical society, mechanics' institute, library, and several banks. The archbishop of Canterbury has a palace here, but very little remains of the original building, which was erected in the 14th century. There was also a college in the town, founded by archbishop Courtenay, which has been converted into dwelling-houses and warehouses. The principal productions of the neighbourhood are fruit and hops; Maidstone being, indeed, the first hop market in the kingdom. *Manf.* Felt, paper, coarse woollen goods, and beer. *Pop.* 23,058. The first English hops were raised here in the time of Henry VIII. In 1648 the town was stormed by the parliamentary troops.



Maine

**MAINE**, *main*, the most N.E. state of the United States, bounded N.W. and N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S.E. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. *Area*. 35,000 square miles. *Desc.* Somewhat elevated in the interior, with a surface diversified by hill and dale. A tract commencing on the W. side of the district, about 160 miles in length, and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. There is also a small mountainous tract in the N. extremity. The land along the coast is flat and sandy. *Rivers.* The principal are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, St. Croix, Piscataqua, Casco, and St. John. It has, besides, several lakes and bays, some of which are among the best in the United States. *Pro.* The principal are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, timber, apples, and cherries. The climate is subject to great extremes, both of heat and cold. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and marble. *Manf.* Principally woollen and cotton fabrics, and iron goods. The chief exports are dried fish, grain, salted beef and pork, and lumber. *Pop.* 628,279.

**MAINE**, one of the largest rivers of Germany, formed by the two streams called the Red and White Maine, rising in Bavaria, and, after a course of 280 miles, falling into the Rhine opposite Mainz or Mentz.

**MAINE, LOWER**, an old province in the W. of France, which now forms the greater part of the departments of Mayenne, and Sarthe, and portions of those of Orne, and Eure-and-Loir.

**MAINE-AND-LOIRE**, *main-and-loawr*, a department of the N.W. of France, formed of the old province of Anjou. It is bounded N. by the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe, S. by Vienne, Vendée, and the two Sèvres, E. by Indre-and-Loire, and W. by Lower Loire. *Area*. 2766 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hills and undulating plains. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Angers, Baugé, Segré, Beaupréau, and Saumur. Angers is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, fruits, grain, and cattle. *Minerals.* Granite, marble, flint, and slate. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, gingham, and calicoes. *Pop.* 526,012. *Lat.* between 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. *Lon.* between 0° 15' E. and 1° 18' W.

**MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, or ZETLAND**, *main'-land*, the largest of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* 54 miles long from N. to S., and from 2 to 22 miles in breadth. *Desc.* The interior is craggy, mountainous, and barren; but along the shores there are many verdant spots, interspersed with marshy plains and tracts, that a little care would render tolerably productive. The coast is deeply indented with inlets of the sea. There are many small fresh-water lakes, and some mineral springs impregnated with iron. Agriculture is much neglected. The hills are for the most part covered with heath, but they afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep. There is also a very small but hardy breed of horses in the island, known as Shetland ponies, and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is highly esteemed. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey are numerous. Swans annually visit the small lakes in great numbers, and geese, ducks, and sea-birds abound on all parts of the coast. *Pop.* About 16,000. (*See* ORKNY, SHETLAND.)

**MAINZ.** (*See* MENTZ.)

**MAIRE, LE, STRAITS OF**, *le (r)-mair'*, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between

Malabar

the S.W. extremity of Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island, about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

**MAIRWARA**, *mair-war'-a*, a mountainous tract of Rajpootana, India. *Ext.* About 100 miles long with an average breadth of 15. It contains iron, antimony, copper, and lead. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* between 25° 30' and 26° 10' N. *Lon.* 73° 50' and 74° 30' E.

**MAIXENT**, *St., mair'-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 13 miles N.E. from Niort. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 3927.

**MAJORCA**, *ma-jor'-ka* (Span. *MALLORCA*, *mal-yor'-ka*), the principal of the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean, lying about 120 miles to the east of Spain, and forming part of the Spanish dominions. *Area*. 1400 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which extends towards the centre of the island. The climate is usually temperate. There are a number of salt marshes on the coast. Coral is found, and game is plentiful. The horned cattle are diminutive; but the sheep and hogs on the contrary are large. A great quantity of sheep and goat-milk cheese is made and exported to Spain. The soil produces oranges, vines, olives, and other fruits which are equal in quality to those of Portugal. The wool of Majorca is held in high estimation. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen, silk, and linen goods. *Pop.* 43,000. Majorca and Minorca were the *Baleares* of the Romans. (*See* BALEARIC ISLES.)

**MAKALLAH, or MACULLAH**, *mak-al'-la*, a seaport-town of Arabia, in a small bay on the S. coast, about 290 miles N.E. from Aden. It is the most commodious station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions. It has a trade in gums, hides, senna, coffee, and other native produce. *Pop.* about 5000, including foreigners. *Lat.* 14° 30' N. *Lon.* 49° 15' E.

**MAKER**, *mai'-ker*, a village and parish of England, 2 miles from Plymouth. A battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound, has been constructed on Maker Height. *Pop.* 2986.

**MAKO**, *ma'-ko*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Maros, 20 miles S.E. from Szegedin. *Pop.* 23,000.—Large quantities of wine are made in the neighbourhood.

**MAKOWAR, or MACOWA**, *ma-ko'-ar*, two small islands in the Red sea, 118 miles N. from Suakin.

**MAKRI**, *ma-kre'*, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Asia Minor, situated on the S.W. coast 85 miles S.E. from Smyrna. *Pop.* about 500.—Another town of Turkey, in Europe, on the S. coast of the province of Roumelia, 75 miles S.W. from Adrianople. *Pop.* 7500.

**MALABAR**, *māl'-a-bar*, an extensive province of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. It is bounded N. by the province of Canara, S. by Cochin, E. by a chain of lofty mountains denominated the Western Ghats, and W. by the Indian Ocean. *Area*. About 6000 square miles. *Desc.* This province consists either of flat land washed by the sea, or of different ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountains, and intersected by a number of mountain-streams. *Pro.* Teak timber, sandalwood, cocoa-nuts, black pepper, tobacco, cotton, rice, ginger, betel-nuts, coffee, and sugar. *Minerals.* Iron ore is found in the hills. *Pop.* about 1,500,000; comprising Hindoos, Mussul-

## Malabar Point

mans, Christians, and Jews. *Lat.* between  $10^{\circ} 15'$  and  $12^{\circ} 18' N.$  *Lon.* between  $75^{\circ} 15'$  and  $76^{\circ} 55' E.$ —On the downfall of Tippoo Saib, this country was annexed to the British dominions.

**MALABAR POINT**, a noted promontory on the island of Bombay, near which is a celebrated Hindoo temple. There is a residency here for the use of the governor of Bombay. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 56' N.$  *Lon.*  $72^{\circ} 51' E.$

**MALACCA**, *ma-lak'-ka*, a British settlement situated on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, about 100 miles N.W. from the settlement of Singapore. *Area*, 1000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is traversed by hills, and covered with large forests and marshes, which render it a matter of great difficulty to penetrate into the interior. *Pro.* Rice, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa-nuts, gums, ivory, and excellent fruit. *Minerals.* Tin and gold-dust. *Pop.* 80,797. *Lat.* between  $2^{\circ}$  and  $3^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $102^{\circ}$  and  $103^{\circ} E.$ —This district was annexed to the Portuguese dominions about 1511 and taken by the Dutch in 1640. In 1825 it was given by the Dutch to the British in exchange for Bencoolen and added to the Bengal presidency. In 1851, however, it was separated from Bengal, and, with Prince of Wales Island and Singapore, was placed under the administrative control of a governor.

**MALACCA**, the capital of the above country, is situated on the coast, upon the strait which bears its name, 130 miles N.W. from Singapore. The principal public buildings are the court-house, town-house, gaol, barracks, and hospitals. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 14' N.$  *Lon.*  $102^{\circ} 12' E.$ —In 1507 this town was visited by the Portuguese, and afterwards stormed by them. It was subsequently taken by the Dutch, who retained possession of it till 1795, when it was occupied by a British force. After the formation, however, of the settlement at Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, the garrison and stores were withdrawn from Malacca, and the whole place dismantled.

**MALACCA, STRAIT OF**, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, extending from the equator to *lat.*  $5^{\circ} N.$

**MALAGA**, *mal'-a-ga*, a city of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, situated near the centre of a deep bay, 66 miles N.E. from Gibraltar. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress, called the Gibralfaro, and is of a circular form, surrounded by a double wall, with a number of stately towers. The greater part of the city was built by the Moors, and the houses exhibit a number of contrivances for mitigating the extreme heat of summer, and for securing the tranquillity of retirement. The streets are narrow, the houses are large, and, in general, each has an inner court into which the windows open. The public buildings are partly hidden by the private houses which are built around them, and the city does not contain a single good square. The buildings that are chiefly remarkable for their size or architectural beauty are the custom-house and the cathedral. The cathedral is very large, the greater part of it is in the Italian style of architecture, but it presents many features of the Moorish style, although it was erected in the 16th century. The interior is finished with exquisite taste. The bishop's palace is a handsome building which stands in front of the

## Malchin

cathedral. The Almeda, or public walk, is a handsome promenade. In addition to these, the city contains several parish churches, a town-house, court-house, diocesan college, several hospitals, a theatre, and a bull-ring. The harbour of Malaga is capable of containing about 450 merchant vessels. A fine mole, of 700 yards in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalhorce discharge their waters into the ocean near this place. The chief exports are fruit and wine, the finest of which is called "Mountain" and "Lagrimas." *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, sailcloth, paper, rope, hats, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 13,050. *Lat.*  $36^{\circ} 43' N.$  *Lon.*  $4^{\circ} 26' E.$ —Malaga was founded by the Phenicians. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them until 1487, when it was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic. In 1810 it was occupied by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. It has, at different times, suffered severely from the plague.

**MALAR, LAKE**, *ma'-lar*, a lake of Sweden, running inland from the Baltic about 80 miles. It is surrounded by the districts of Stockholm, Nyköping, Upsala, and Westeras. It contains upwards of 1200 islands, and varies in breadth from 2 to 21 miles. The city of Stockholm is built on the strait which connects it with the Baltic.

**MALAUCCENNE**, *ma'-lo-sen*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, 23 miles N.E. from Avignon. *Manf.* Silk goods, woollen and linen fabrics, tiles, cordage, paper, and earthenware. *Pop.* 3500.

**MALAY PENINSULA**, *ma-lai'*, the most S. portion of continental Asia, forming the S.E. peninsula of Further India. The Isthmus of Kra connects it on the N. with Siam; on the E. it has the Gulf of Siam, and on the S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. *Area.* Estimated at 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, and traversed throughout its centre by a mountain-chain, rising between 3000 and 5000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Fine timber, arcaea-palm, bamboos, sago, caoutchouc, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cloves, cotton, and indigo. Ivory and horns are also produced. *Minerals.* Tin is the principal. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $98^{\circ}$  and  $104^{\circ} E.$  This country was formerly divided into a great number of petty states, and quarrels and wars between the rulers of the different districts were of constant occurrence. In consequence of their lawless manner of life at home, and the acts of piracy which they were constantly committing abroad, the Malays acquired a character for cruelty which rendered them the terror of the inhabitants of Southern Asia. The interior is inhabited by negroes, who live on the produce of the chase, and resemble the African negro in every respect except their stature, their average height being about 4 feet 9 inches.

**MALAYSIA**, or **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**, *ma-lai'-se-a*, a name given to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, comprising Borneo, the Sunda Isles, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and others, which are principally inhabited by the Malay race.

**MALCHIN**, *mal'-kin*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 miles E. from Gustrów. *Manf.* Chiefly weaving and tanning. *Pop.* 3852.



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Maldah

**MALDAH**, *mal-da'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*. Estimated at 1000 square miles. *Desc*. Fertile and well watered, producing wheat, barley, rice, and seeds yielding oil. *Pop*. 435,000. *Lat*. between 24° 30' and 25° 25' N. *Lon*. between 87° 50' and 88° 30' E. This district came into the possession of the British in 1765. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the Mahanuddy river, 60 miles N. from Moorshadabad. *Pop*. Not known.

**MALDEGHEM**, *mald'-gem*, a village and parish of Belgium, East Flanders, 17 miles N.W. from Ghent. *Manf*. Tobacco and beer; the village also contains some calico-printing works and oil-mills. *Pop*. 6514.

**MALDEN**, *mäl'-den*, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over the Mystic river. *Pop*. 4000.

**MALDIVE ISLANDS**, *mäl'-deev*, a cluster of small islands, of coral formation, in the Indian Ocean, about 350 miles S.W. from Cape Comorin. They are divided into several groups called atolls, separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burthen. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 60 to 80 miles. *Pro*. Millet, fruit, and poultry. The islands carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with India. The climate is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop*. About 180,000. *Lat*. between 0° 45' S. and 7° 6' N. *Lon*. between 72° 48' and 73° 48' E. The inhabitants of these islands live under a sultan, who is independent, and lives in amity with the British government, exchanging annual presents with the governor of Ceylon in token of his alliance with the British crown.

**MALDON**, *maw'-don*, an ancient borough and market-town of England, in Essex, situated on the Chelmer, 9 miles E. from Chelmsford. The public buildings are the church of All Saints and St. Mary's church, a spacious building, said to have been built before the year 1056. There was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Peter, of which the tower alone remains. The town also contains a town-hall, a large brick building, built in the reign of Henry VI. At the W. end of the town, there is an extensive range of barracks, and in addition to the buildings already mentioned, there are a gaol, union workhouse, a free grammar-school, founded in 1608, with a library attached to it, and various other schools, and chapels for nonconformists. *Pop*. of borough, 4787.

**MALDONADO**, *mal-do-na'-do*, a town of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the N. coast of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, and sheltered from the S.E. winds by a small island, which bears the same name. *Pop*. About 1250. *Lat*. 34° 53' S. *Lon*. 54° 58' W.

**MALH**, or **MOHL**, *mole*, the principal island of the Maldive group, about 5 miles in circumference. It is the residence of the sultan, and is imperfectly fortified. *Pop*. About 2000. *Lat*. 4° 10' N. *Lon*. 73° 34' E.

**MALIGNANO**, or **MELEGNANO**, *ma'-lain-ya'-no*, a village of N. Italy, from which the Austrians were dislodged by the French under the command of Baraguay d'Hilliers, June, 1859. It is situated on the Lambuo, about 9 miles S.E. from Milan.

**MALINES**, a town of Belgium. (See **MECHLIN**.)

**MALLEVILLE**, *mal'-veel*, a village of France, 509

## Malo

in the department of the Aveyron, 24 miles N.W. from Rodez. *Pop*. 2300.

**MALLICOLLO**, *mal-li-kol'-lo*, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. *Area*. 600 square miles. *Lat*. 16° 25' S. *Lon*. 167° 57' E.

**MALLING**, *maw'-ling*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2250.

**MALLORCA**, an island of the Mediterranean. (See **MAJORCA**.)

**MALLOW**, *mäl'-lo*, a well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Blackwater, which is crossed here by an excellent stone bridge, 18 miles N.W. from Cork. Its chief structures are the parish church, a handsome edifice erected in 1820, two Roman Catholic chapels, and several chapels for nonconformists, a good market-house, a court-house, barracks, infirmary gaol, union workhouse, and news-room. It has a mineral spring, which is the hottest in Ireland. *Pop*. of borough, 4841. It is a station on the Great South-Western Railway. The ruins of Mallow Castle are about a mile from the town, on the banks of the river Blackwater.

**MALMEDY**, *mam'-de*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the Warge, 23 miles S. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manf*. Woollen goods, lace, muslins, leather of a superior description for the soles of boots and shoes, glue, and soap. *Pop*. 4400.

**MALMESBURY**, *mams'-ber-e*, a western district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Pop*. About 10,000.

**MALMESBURY**, an ancient market and borough town of England, in Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon, 18 miles N.E. from Bath. Its castle has long since been entirely demolished; but there are still some remains of its ancient abbey in existence. Part of the old abbey church now forms the parish church. In addition to this, there are two other churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a market cross, a union workhouse, part of the remains of an old nunnery, now called chapel-house, and several endowed schools. *Manf*. The cloth manufacture formerly flourished in Malmesbury, but it has long since been abandoned. The principal manufactures at present are leather, lace, silk, and beer. *Pop*. Of parish, 2400, of parliamentary borough, 6881. Malmesbury is the birthplace of the historian William of Malmesbury and Thomas Hobbs.

**MALMISH**, *mal'-mish*, a town of Russia, on the Viatka, 90 miles E. from Kasan. *Pop*. 2000.

**MALMO**, *mal'-(mer)*, a district of Sweden, occupying its S.W. extremity. *Area*. 1774 square miles. *Desc*. Level for the most part, and one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom. *Pop*. 255,000.

**MALMO**, the capital of the above district, stands 14 miles S.E. from Copenhagen. It has a citadel, and a small harbour, which is almost insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade of the town. *Manf*. Woollen goods, soap, and tobacco. *Pop*. 11,000.

**MALO**, *St., ma'-lo*, a seaport of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, on the small island of Aron, which is connected with the continent by means of a mole, 40 miles N.W. from Rennes. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended by bastioned walls and a castle. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of its natural and



## Maloi-Jaroslavitz

artificial defences. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-hall, the episcopal palace, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and a naval arsenal. The harbour is large, and has recently had a wet-dock added to it. *Manf.* Rope, stockings, fishing-nets, blocks, snuff, and soap. It has an active trade in fish, corn, cider, brandy, and provisions. *Pop.* 9330.—It is the birthplace of Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. Close to St. Malo is the small town of St. Servan, which may be considered as a suburb of the former.

**MALOI-JAROSLAVITZ**, *mal'-loi-ja-ro-sla'-vit-z*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga, 33 miles N. from Kaluga. It is noted for being the scene of a most sanguinary action between the French and Russians, in October 1812, in which the French were defeated. Also the name of other small towns in Russia.

**MALONE**, *ma-lone'*, a town in Franklin county, New York, U.S., 42 miles N.W. from Plattsburg. It has a state arsenal. *Pop.* 5000.

**MALPAS**, *mal'-pas*, a market-town of England, in Cheshire, 14 miles S.E. from Chester. It has a plain parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, and an endowed grammar-school. It is chiefly worthy of notice as being the birthplace of Matthew Henry and Bishop Reginald Heber. *Pop.* 5598.

**MALPLAQUET**, *mal'-pla-kai*, a village of France, in the department of Le Nord, or the North, 12 miles S.E. from Valenciennes. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in 1709, between the French, under Marshal Villars, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and the Prince Eugene.

**MALSEN**, or **MALESINE**, *mal'-sen*, a town of Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 25 miles N.W. from Verona. *Pop.* 2500.

**MALSTROM**, **MÆLSTROM**, or **MOSKØESTROM**, *mail'-strom*, a whirlpool on the coast of Norway, close to the Lofoden Islands. *Lat.* 68° 8' N. *Lon.* 10° 40' E.

**MALTA**, *mal'-ta*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, nearly opposite to the S. angle of Sicily, from which it is distant about 60 miles. *Ext.* 17 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest part. *Area.* 98 square miles. *Desc.* Its coast is in general steep and rugged, and well fortified throughout. The island of Gozo is separated from it only by a narrow channel in the middle of which lies the little islet of Comino. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care, and many places which were once totally bare have been converted into productive fields and gardens, by covering them with earth brought from other parts of the island, or conveyed in ship-lads from Sicily. *Climate.* Healthy, and resembling Africa rather than Europe. Frost and snow are unknown, and ice is largely imported from Sicily. *Pro.* Most of the productions both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. A little corn is raised. Indigo and saffron are cultivated, and also cotton, which has been exported to a great extent. The honey of Malta is in high repute. *Manf.* Coarse cottons, jewellery, and cabinet-work. *Pop.* of Maltese, including Gozo and Comino, 131,000. *Lat.* of Cape Valetta, on the N. side, 35° 53' N. *Lon.* 14° 31' E.—Malta was possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, and afterwards by the Saracens, who were driven from it by the Normans. They

## Malwa

retained it until it was given by Charles V. Emperor of Germany in the 16th century, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who fortified it, and participated in all the attacks made upon the Turks, by the Christian powers, both by sea and on the coast of Africa. In 1565 it was besieged by the Turks, who were obliged to retire after making repeated attacks during the space of four months, in which the lives of more than 30,000 men were sacrificed, and, from that time, they forbore from making any further attempts on the island. In 1798 it surrendered to Bonaparte, and received a French garrison. Being afterwards blockaded by a British squadron, it was forced to surrender, through famine, in 1800; and by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was assigned to Great Britain. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing. Its administration consists of a governor and a council of seven persons appointed by the British Crown.

**MALTBX**, *mal'-be*, the name of two parishes of England, one in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, and the other in Lincolnshire. Neither has a population above 1000.

**MALTON**, **NW**, *mal'-ton*, a borough and market-town of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Derwent, which is crossed here by a spacious stone bridge, 18 miles N.E. from York. This bridge connects New Malton with its suburb, Norton, which is on the opposite bank of the river. Old Malton, which was once a Roman military station, is about a mile from New Malton, on the same side of the river. The houses in New Malton are mostly of stone, and, in general, well built. It has two churches and several chapels for nonconformists. The remains of the castle are still visible, and the town contains a town-hall, theatre, public rooms, a literary institute, a free grammar-school, and several other schools. There is a mineral spring near New Malton. Large quantities of corn, butter, and bacon-hams are exported to Hull. *Pop.* 8072.—It is a station on the York and North Midland Railway. Old Malton was destroyed by fire shortly after the Conquest. It was partly rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and the new town which shortly afterwards sprung up near it, took the name of New Malton.

**MALVERN**, **GREAT AND LITTLE**, *mal'-vern*, two villages of England, in Worcestershire, 8 miles S.W. from Worcester. The first is noted for its mineral springs, which are the means of drawing many invalids to its neighbourhood. It has a fine old church, the remains of its once celebrated monastery, which was founded and endowed by Edward the Confessor. *Pop.* 4000.—**LITTLE MALVERN**, which is about 3 miles S. from Great Malvern, has not more than 100 inhabitants.

**MALVERN HILLS**, a range of hills of England, in the counties of Worcester and Hereford. They extend about 9 miles from N. to S. Near the centre of the range is an ancient British intrenchment, called Herefordshire Beacon, 1444 feet above the level of the sea.

**MALWA**, *mal'-wa*, an old province of Central Hindostan, now comprised in the states of Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Rajghur, and many others. It is an open table-land, diversified with conical-shaped hills, and is the region in which several of the Indian rivers have their rise. There are many tribes of Bheels in the southern part of this territory, a small but active

## Malwan

race of men, some of whom have been organized into a military corps. *Lat.* between 22° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 74° and 79° E.

MALWAN, MULWAUN, or SOONDERDROOG, *mal'-wan*, a town and fortified island of Hindostan, on the coast of Southern Concan, 207 miles S. from Bombay, to which presidency it belongs. It was formerly a great resort of pirates. *Lat.* 16° 2' N. *Lon.* 73° 31' E.

MAMERS, *ma'-mair*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, situated on the Dive, 25 miles N.E. from Le Mans. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and hempen goods, hosiery, and mother-of-pearl buttons. *Pop.* 6000.

MAMMOLA, *mam'-mo-la*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra I., situated on the Locarno, 8 miles N. from Gerace. *Pop.* 8300.

MAMORE, *ma'-mo-rai*, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Chapare, the Rio Grande, and other streams; which enters the Madeira, after a course of 400 miles, in *lat.* 11° 55' S.

MAN, ISLE OF, MONA, or MENAVIA, an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Ext.* About 30 miles long, and 10 or 12 broad, terminating in a sharp point towards the north. On the south is a small island called the Calf of Man. *Area.* Estimated at 280 square miles. *Desc.* The interior and central part is mountainous, the peak called Snafeld, or Snowfield, attaining an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The towns and villages are almost all situated along the coast; and the interior is mostly divided into small farms, or left in a state of nature, covered with heath and gorse. The soil is light and unproductive in the S. part of the island, but richer and tolerably fertile in the N. part. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. Large numbers of cattle are fattened for exportation, and butter forms one of the chief articles of commerce. Poultry of all kinds is plentiful, as well as eggs and fish. Immense numbers of sea-fowl breed among the rocks, especially on the Calf of Man, and the island possesses a small but excellent breed of horses. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and copper. There are also quarries of slate and stone. *Manf.* Coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are made in different parts of the island. Almost the whole of the produce and manufactures of the island which are not required for home consumption are sent to Liverpool, with which port it carries on an active trade. *Gov.* All legislative and judicial power in the Isle of Man is vested in a governor, two deemsters, and the House of Keys, a body of 24 of the most influential landowners on the island, formerly the representatives of the people, but now a self-elected body. The governor also has the assistance of four or five gentlemen, who act as a council of public affairs. The whole island is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, and is, besides, sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges. *Pop.* 52,469. *Lat.* Of the Calf of Man, 54° 3' N. *Lon.* 4° 49' W.—The earls of Derby [were formerly kings of Man and the title subsequently passed from the Derby family to the dukes of Athol; in 1765 the sovereignty was purchased of the duke of Athol at that time, by the English government for the British crown, and finally, in 1829, certain remaining privileges were given

## Manchester.

up by the Athol family on receiving 132,950*l.* This island was a great station of the Druids, of whose circles it contains numerous remains. In its schools the Manx, a dialect of the Celtic, as well as the English, is taught. A notice of the Isle of Man would be incomplete without mention of the brave countess of Derby, who held the island against the troops of the parliament in 1651, after her husband had been beheaded at Bolton in the same year, for his loyalty and devotion to the cause of Charles I., and his son, Charles II.

MANA, *ma'-na*, a town of British India, in the district of Kumaon, in the North Western Provinces. It is nearly 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is deserted by its inhabitants in winter, when it is buried by the snow. In the summer the inhabitants carry on a trade principally with Chinese Tartary, through the Mana Pass, which has an elevation of 18,000 feet.

MANAAR, *man'-ar'*, an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. *Lat.* 9° 6' N. *Lon.* 79° 55' E. There is a town of the same name at the S. end of the island.

MANAAR, GULF OF, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between the S. extremity of Hindostan and the island of Ceylon. It is about 120 miles wide at its entrance.

MANACOR, *man'-a-kor*, a town of the island of Majorca, 29 miles E. from Palma. It is situated in a fertile plain, and is a bishop's see. *Pop.* 10,000.

MANCHA, LA, *man'-cha*, an old province in the central part of Spain, lying to the S. of Old Castile, and now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forming parts of the Sierra de Toledo, the Sierra de Alcaraz, and the well-known Sierra Morena.—Sancho Panza, the squire of Don Quixote, in the novel of that name, written by Cervantes, was intended as a representative of the peasantry of this country.

MANCHA REAL, *rai'-al*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles N.E. from Jaen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4000.

MANCHE, LA, *manz*, a maritime department of France, bounded W. and N. by the English Channel, S.E. by the departments of Calvados and Orne, and S. by those of Ille-and-Vilaine, and Mayenne. *Area.* 2291 square miles. *Desc.* It comprises the western part of Normandy, and, although marshy in some parts, is nevertheless fertile, producing grain, hemp, flax, and apples. The cattle that are reared in the department are excellent, and its horses are the best in France. It is divided into six arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, St. Lô, Constances, Valognes, Cherbourg, Avranches, and Montain, St. Lô is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Douve, Tienne, See, Selune, Vire, and Taute. *Manf.* Linens, cottons, and lace; also iron, copper, and zinc goods. *Pop.* 591,421.

MANCHESTER, *man'-ches-ter*, a city of England, in Lancashire, which with Salford, the adjacent borough, is the chief seat and centre of the cotton manufacture in England. It is situated on the Irwell, which has been rendered navigable from Liverpool, and is 162 miles N.W. from London. The greater part of the town lies on the left or E. bank of the river; but the district of Salford, formerly a suburb, is built entirely on the W. bank, and is joined to the



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opposite side by six bridges. The town has been much improved, and extended in late years, and now covers an area of about 3000 acres. The central parts consist of a great number of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, all crowded with warehouses, factories, and shops; but towards its extremities, among the more modern buildings, are very handsome and elegant dwelling-houses, either standing alone, or forming rows, places, parades, or squares. The churches and chapels are numerous. When Manchester was made the seat of a bishopric, the Collegiate Church, usually called the Old Church, a fine Gothic structure, richly ornamented both externally and internally, was erected into the cathedral church of the diocese. Its entire breadth is 120 feet from N. to S.; and the whole length from E. to W. is 216 feet. Some of the other churches deserve notice; as St. George's, in Hulme; St. Luke's, in Cheetham; and Trinity Church at Salford. Besides these there are 38 other churches in Manchester belonging to the Established Church, a Roman Catholic cathedral in Salford, with about 120 chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, with two synagogues, and a place of worship for members of the Greek Church. No town is more distinguished by the number of its charitable institutions. Cheetham Hospital, commonly called the College, is intended for the maintenance and education of eighty boys, from the age of six to fourteen, and has a large library and a museum attached to it. In addition to this, there is the Manchester Free Grammar-school, founded in 1515; the Lancashire Independent College, in connexion with the University of London; Manchester New College, belonging to the Unitarians; Owen's College, founded and endowed by a merchant of Manchester of that name, for the encouragement of every branch of learning except theology, both in connexion with the University of London; and the Royal Manchester School of Medicine and Surgery, founded in 1824. The infirmary is a handsome set of buildings, opposite Piccadilly: it includes a large general hospital, a dispensary, and a lunatic hospital and asylum. There are, besides, a lying-in hospital, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, the House of Recovery, or fever-ward, the Strangers' Friend Society, instituted in 1791, a hospital for persons afflicted with diseases in the eye, also the Royal, Salford, and Lock hospitals, and a penitentiary for juvenile offenders, the Manchester poor-house; besides various other charitable institutions and associations for different purposes. The charity-schools are numerous in Manchester; also the Sunday schools. There is a royal Lancasterian school, and a smaller establishment on the same plan; also two national schools, on Dr. Bell's system; schools for the deaf and dumb and blind, and the Manchester Commercial Schools, under the direction of the Manchester Church Education Society. Of the associations for promoting literature and science, the principal are the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1781; the Royal Institution; Geological, Statistical, Architectural, Phrenological, Botanical, and Natural History societies; besides several mechanics' institutes and literary societies; a School of Design, and the Manchester Museum in Peter-street. Among the libraries in Manchester which have been established for the benefit of the working classes, the Manchester

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Free library in Campfield, and the Salford Free library in Peel Park, are the most important; and among the literary societies in the city and its suburbs, the mechanics' institutions in Cooper-street, Miles-Platting and Salford, and the Athenæum, a handsome building in Bond-street, occupy the first rank. The Exchange, for the resort of the merchants and tradesmen, is a very fine and spacious building, built in the Doric style. On the ground floor is a magnificent hall, 185 feet long and 92 feet broad, comprising an area of 17,020 square feet, with rooms above for public dinners, meetings, &c., on a corresponding scale. The other buildings of importance are the Corn Exchange, the Free Trade Hall in Peter-street, the town-hall in King-street, the theatres, the largest of which is in Peter-street, the Concert-hall, Assembly-rooms, Salford and Chorlton town-halls, the New Bailey prison in Salford, founded in 1787, the New Borough gaol in the Gorton-road; various asylums for the blind, and deaf, and dumb, the barracks, and the Victoria bridge. Manchester contains three public parks: the Queen's Park at Harpurhey; Philip's Park, Bradford; and Peel's Park in Salford. There are also three cemeteries; one in the Rushblin-road, another at Harpurhey, and a third at Ardwick. *Manf.* It is as a manufacturing city that Manchester derives its importance. Of its manufactures, the principal, and the source of most of the rest, is the cotton manufacture. From Manchester as a centre, this trade extends around it in all directions, to Furness and Derby on the north and south, and to Leeds and Liverpool on the east and west. It is, besides, the general dépôt from which the raw material is distributed through all parts of the district, and in which all the merchandize made in the neighbouring towns is again collected when finished, to be sent to Hull, Liverpool, and London, and thence all over the world. The principal articles are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, gingham, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton and cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is most extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. Weaving by power-looms, or looms worked by machinery, is also carried on to a great extent, and the erecting and keeping up of the various and complicated machinery, which is constantly at work, is, in itself, a source of very great business in and around Manchester. This has given rise to great iron-foundries, and other works of a similar kind, and to the invention even of new machines to facilitate its operations. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing, and bleaching businesses are largely pursued. The hat-manufacture is also very extensive, and there are large chemical works, besides a great number of other manufactories. By means of the canals which proceed from it to different parts of the country, Manchester enjoys communication by water both with the eastern and western seas, being situated directly in the line of navigation which extends across this part of England from shore to shore, while it is equally open to the north and south by various branches from the main trunk. *Pop.* in 1861, of Manchester, within the parliamentary limits, 529,245; of Salford, 102,449.—Manchester is in connexion by railway with all the principal places in the



## Manchester

kingdom, and is the birthplace of the celebrated duke of Bridgewater, Henry Dalton, and the father of the great Sir Robert Peel. During the years 1862 and 1863, the operatives of Manchester suffered severely from the check given to the cotton manufacture by the war in America. (See LANCASHIRE.)

MANCHESTER, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 14,000. The largest is in the state of New Hampshire, 20 miles from Concord.

MANCHOORIA, *man-choo'-re-a*, an extensive region of E. Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, bounded on the N. by the Amoor or Saghalien river, which separates it from the Russian government of Amoor, E. by the Sea of Japan and the Russian possessions on the coast of the Gulf of Tartary, S. by Corea and the Yellow Sea, and W. by Mongolia. *Area.* Estimated at 600,000 square miles. *Desc.* A mountain-chain runs along the coast, which has prevented Europeans from exploring the interior; but it is said that large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng are sent to China, and that rhubarb, timber, and live stock are abundant. Its centre is traversed by the Nouni and Songara rivers, tributaries of the Amoor; but beyond this, little more is known of the country. *Pop.* Not known, consisting for the most part of wandering tribes. *Lat.* between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ}$   $30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $117^{\circ}$  and  $135^{\circ}$  E. The chief town is Kirin-oola or Ghirin-oola, on the Songara.

MANDARA, *man-da'-ra*, a state of Central Africa, lying to the S. of Bornou. It is a mountainous country, inhabited by negroes, who are said to profess the Mahometan religion, whose principal manufacture consists of iron wares.

MANDINGO, or MANDING, *man-din'-go*, a mountainous territory in W. Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra, N. by Fooladoo, W. by Salonkadoo, and S. by Kankan, and other smaller states. *Desc.* Rocky and barren, containing no towns of any consequence, except Kamaba and Kulihori. The whole region is watered by the head streams of the Niger. The Mandigoes have now spread themselves over the greater part of W. Africa, and this country is supposed to be the cradle of their race. *Lat.* between  $11^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $7^{\circ} 40'$  and  $9^{\circ} 40'$  W.

MANDURIA, *man-doo'-re-a*, an ancient town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 22 miles S.E. from Taranto. *Pop.* 6000.

MANEROO, or BRISBANE DOWNS. (See BRISBANE.)

MANFREDONIA, *mān-frai-dō'-ne-a*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, situated on a bay of the Adriatic, 24 miles N.E. from Foggia. It is surrounded by walls, and its port is sheltered by a mole. *Pop.* 7500. This town was founded in 1251 by Manfred, the son of Frederick II., emperor of Germany and king of Sicily.—The GULF of the same name is an inlet of the Adriatic, and is about 15 miles long, and 30 wide at its entrance.

MANG, *māng*, a river of Ireland, rising in the mountains of Kerry.

MANGALORE, also called COURTIAL BUNDER, *mān-ga-lor'*, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan, on the E. shore of the Indian Ocean, in the province of South Canara, 128 miles N.W. from Seringapatam. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.*  $12^{\circ} 53'$  N. *Lon.*  $74^{\circ} 54'$  E.

MANHEIM, or MANNHEIM, *man'-hime*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, at the

## Manilla

confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, 33 miles N. from Carlsruhe. Manheim was a petty village when, in 1606, it was chosen for the site of a town by Frederick IV., then elector-palatine of the Rhine. It has since advanced rapidly; the town was fortified according to the rules of the celebrated Coehorn in 1699, and the present palace was completed in 1731. It presents a very fine appearance from a distance, being built with the greatest regularity. The palace belonging to the grand-duke is on the W. part of the town, near the Rhine. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a large library. The observatory is a noble building, with a curious tower 103 feet in height. The custom-house resembles a palace, and is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the Jesuits' church, an imposing structure of great architectural beauty, with several churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins, both of which are now used for secular purposes; the arsenal, the merchants' hall, the theatre, gymnasium and botanic garden, several hospitals and asylums, a workhouse, an orphan-house, an academy of fine arts, a mercantile school, and other literary institutions. The fortifications were destroyed by the French, and the site of the walls have been converted into pleasant promenades. *Manf.* Tinsel-ware resembling gold, tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, and playing-cards; the town also contains several bleaching-grounds and tan-yards. It has a bridge of boats over the Neckar, and a flying-bridge over the Rhine. *Pop.* 27,172. *Lat.*  $49^{\circ} 29'$  N. *Lon.*  $8^{\circ} 28'$  E.—This place has sustained several sieges. It has a station on the Main-Neckar Railway.

MANHEIM, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

MANIAGO, *man-e-a'-go*, a market-town of Northern Italy, in the crown-land of Venice, 26 miles N.W. from Udine. *Manf.* Iron and steel. *Pop.* 4000.

MANILLA, or MANILA, *ma-nil'-la*, a town of the island of Luzon, and the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippine Islands, situated on the banks of a bay of the same name, on the S.W. coast. The city proper is connected with its suburb Binondo, the seat of most of the trade, by a bridge over the river Passig. It contains many handsome private houses, and notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes, it still contains some magnificent churches and a fine cathedral. The largest and best part of the town is occupied by monasteries and convents; but it has a university, a missionary college, a handsome custom-house, a royal college, and a large number of schools and hospitals. There is also a government cigar-manufacture. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloth, rushes, rattans, indigo of excellent quality, rice, cotton, copper, and cochineal, with a large proportion of coin and bullion. *Pop.* inclusive of the suburbs, which are numerous and extensive, upwards of 100,000; of whom about 5000 are Europeans. *Lat.*  $14^{\circ} 39'$  N. *Lon.*  $121^{\circ} 2'$  E.—Manilla was founded in 1571. In the year 1645, a great part of the city was destroyed by an earthquake, and, in 1762, it was taken by the English, and a million sterling was named for its ransom, a portion of which was

## Manitoulin Islands

paid. The city suffered severely from an earthquake on September 22, 1852, and again from the same cause on June 3, 1863. The following is a graphic account of the terrible occurrence, collected from the *Diario de Manila* of June 6, and other sources:—"On the 3rd instant, at half-past seven in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and gird the city of Manila (the 'beautiful flower of the east,' as she is finely and poetically designated by her possessors), and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute, but in that short space nearly the whole of fair Manila has been reduced to a heap of ruins. Before the earthquake took place, sulphurous odours were perceived, rumbling like the firing of ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive and train! The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the bay to ascend towards the sky; and another, a triple-snaked one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet; while on the shore the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet. This is the most severe earthquake experienced in the Philippines since the year 1645. The Cathedral, the Royal Chapel, St. Domingo, St. Isabel, San Juan de Dios, the palace, several schools, the military hospital, the buildings occupied by the Tribunal of Commerce, and indeed all the public buildings, have been rased to the ground. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1645. The palace and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed, and is nothing but a mass of ruins. All the houses in Baracca came down, the hydraulic press for hemp is all down, and nothing but heaps of ruins are to be seen wherever you go. The Binonda, an ancient structure, came down with a tremendous crash. The Santa Mesa rope factory has come off best of any place in Manila. In the direction of Bulacan, several houses are said to have disappeared entirely. The steamer *Esperanza* is reported lost with all hands, last seen without a screw in a gale of wind: she was bound to Iloilo from Manila. The San Fernando and French Hotels are both down, and the European merchants' houses are all down with a single exception. We believe that upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but it is impossible to say or to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The loss of life must have been much greater than the accounts yet detail. Many priests and people were at vespers in the cathedral when the shock came, some of whom escaped—those being in the back part of the edifice—the front only having fallen, burying in its ruins many of the worshippers, and killing eight priests. The governor was fortunately away from home when the palace fell, many of his family having with difficulty extricated themselves from the ruins. The shrieks and wailings of the people buried in the ruins, and not rescued on the morning of the 4th, are described as something fearful."

**MANITOULIN ISLANDS**, *man'-i-too-lin*, a chain of islands lying off the N. or Canadian shore of Lake Huron, belonging to Canada.

## Mansoura

**MANKASSER.** (See *MACASSAR*.)

**MANLIUS**, *mān'-le-us*, a township of Onondaga county, New York, U.S., 10 miles S.E. from Syracuse. *Pop.* 6500.

**MANNESDORF**, *man'-nes-dorf*, the name of several towns in Austria, none of them with a population above 2000.

**MANNINGHAM**, *mān'-ning-ham*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated about a mile from Bradford, and forming a suburb of that town. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 12,889.

**MANNINGTREE**, *man'-ning-tree*, a small market-town and parish of England, in Essex. *Pop.* 881.

**MANOSQUE**, *ma'-nosk*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, near the Durance, 31 miles S.W. from Digne. *Manf.* Serge, silk twist, leather, and wine. *Pop.* 5200. —In 1706 it was dreadfully shaken by an earthquake.

**MANRESA**, *man'-ri-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N.W. from Barcelona. It has a castle and five churches, a hospital, and barracks. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, broadcloths, ribbons, gunpowder, and brandy. *Pop.* 14,000.

**MANS**, *LE*, *ma*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Sarthe, situated near the Sarthe, 51 miles N.E. from Angers. The streets in the new part of the town are airy and clean, but in the old part by the river they are irregular, confined, and dirty. The only public buildings or institutions worth notice are the cathedral of St. Julien and the other churches, the public library, the theatre, the prefect's hotel, the theological college, the communal college, the museum, and the hospitals. It has a fine square, called the Place des Halles, and two pleasant public walks, Des Jacobins and Du Greffier. *Manf.* Linen, sailcloth, flannel, serge and druggets, leather, gloves, paper, soap, and wax candles. *Pop.* 37,209. —The final struggle between the Vendean troops and the French republicans took place here in 1793. Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line, was born at Le Mans.

**MANSFIELD**, *māns'-feeld*, a market-town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 14 miles N. from Nottingham. It consists of two principal streets and several smaller ones. It has a parish church, a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Anne, two charity schools, a small theatre, moot-hall, market house, town-hall, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, hosiery, and lace. It has, besides, a large trade in malt. *Pop.* 11,000. Mansfield is a place of great antiquity. The event which gave rise to the story of the Miller of Mansfield happened in the time of Henry II., or perhaps later. The town stands on the borders of Sherwood Forest, and has a station on the Midland Railway. The market-place contains a fine monument in memory of Lord George Bentinck.

**MANSFIELD**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**MANSFIELD ISLAND** is in Hudson's Bay, British North America, about 100 miles S.E. from Cape Southampton. Its length is estimated at about 70 miles.

**MANSOURA**, or **MANSURAH**, *man'-soo'-ra*, a town of Lower Egypt, built by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians, 34 miles S.W. from Dalmietta. A considerable



## Mantelo, Cape

part of it is in ruins; but it contains several mosques and a government cotton-factory. Great numbers of chickens are hatched here by artificial heat. *Pop.* Not known.—Some French troops which occupied the garrison were massacred here in 1798.

MANTELO, CAPE, *man'-te-lo*, the S.E. extremity of the island of Eubœa, Greece. *Lat.* 37° 57' N. *Lon.* 24° 34' E.

MANTES, *mants*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, situated on the Seine, 30 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 4500.—A station on the railway to Rouen.

MANTINCEA, *mân-te-ne'-a*, anciently a city of the Morea, 9 miles N. from Tripolitza. It is now the modern Greek village of Palespoli. It is famous for the victory gained by Epaminondas in its immediate neighbourhood, in 363 B.C., a victory which was purchased by his death.

MANTUA, *mân-tu-a* (Ital. MANTOVA, *man'-to-va*), a fortified city of Northern Italy, situated partly on two islands, formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the mainland, 22 miles S.W. from Verona. Mantua is, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges, flanked with redoubts, and is built on a plain of tolerable regularity, divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well-paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well built; while the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade. In the centre of this square there is a column of marble which was placed there as a monument to Virgil. The principal public edifices at Mantua is the cathedral, a beautiful building, surmounted by a fine dome, and adorned in the interior with rows of Corinthian pillars and a number of paintings. The churches of the city are numerous, and contain many fine paintings and works of art. The other buildings are the Palazzo della Giustizia; the museum and public library, the ducal palace which belonged to the Gonzaga family, and another which also belonged to the same family, and which, from its shape, bears the singular name of the Palazzo di T; the theatre, amphitheatre, and the various markets, some of which were built from the designs of Giulio Romano. Besides these may be mentioned the university buildings, the lyceum, the gymnasium, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the cavalry barracks, and the founding hospitals. Mantua also contains several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities, which belongs to the Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, leather, paper, parchment, and cordage. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 45° 10' N. *Lon.* 10° 48' E.—Mantua can boast of an antiquity almost equal to that of Rome. It shared the prosperity of that metropolis, suffered under her disasters, experienced all the vicissitudes of the middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. It was surrendered to the French under Bonaparte, in February 1797; was taken by the allies in 1799; again ceded to the French in 1801, from whom it was finally taken in 1814. Under the French, up to that period, it was the capital of the French department of the Mincio. From 1814 to 1859 it was under the dominion of Austria, but by the treaty of Zurich,

## Maraga

Mantua, and the province of which it is the capital, was taken from that power with the rest of Lombardy, and became a part of the new kingdom of Italy.

MANYTCH, or MANITCH, *man'-itch*, a river of Russia, which rises in the S. of Astrakan, and, after a course of 300 miles, enters the Don near Old Tcherkask. It forms the Lake Manytch in its course.

MANZANARES, *man'-tha-na'-riaz*, a river of Spain, in New Castile. After a course of 40 miles it joins the Henares, 8 miles below Madrid.

MANZANARES, a river of Venezuela, S. America, which, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Caribbean Sea close to the city of Cumana.

MANZANARES, or MANÇANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, New Castile, 31 miles E. from Ciudad Real. It has an old castle, a church, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. *Pop.* 9000.—The neighbourhood is celebrated for its saffron and its wine.

MAOUNA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, *ma-oo'-na*, one of the Navigators Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 14° 22' S. *Lon.* 169° 25' W.—This island takes its name from the fact of eleven of the companions of La Pérouse, the French navigator, having being massacred upon it.

MARACAIBO, or MARACAYBO, *ma-ra-ki'-bo*, a province of Venezuela, S. America, which consists of several cantons, and has a population which may be estimated at about 30,000.

MARACAIBO, the capital of the above province, situated on the lake of the same name, 30 miles S. from the sea coast. There are a great number of houses at Maracaibo built with chalk and sand, and put together with a great deal of taste, but the best houses are covered with a sort of reed, which grows on the banks of the lake. This mixture of houses covered with tiles and with reeds, gives the city the appearance of a village, and exposes it to constant danger from fire. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 10° 41' N. *Lon.* 71° 40' W. A moving bar, or quicksand, which has but 10 or 12 feet of water above it, entirely excludes large vessels from the harbour, and with difficulty admits small ones.

MARACAIBO, a large lake of S. America, in Venezuela. *Ext.* About 80 miles long, and 60 broad. It receives several rivers, and communicates with the Gulf of Maracaibo, by a strait about 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 8 miles.

MARACAIBO, GULF OF, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, containing several small islands, and extending N. and S. about 75 miles, and having a breadth of 150. It has on the E. the peninsula of Paragana.

MARACAY, or MORACAO, a town of S. America, in the province of Valencia, Venezuela, on the N. coast of the lake Valencia, 46 miles S.W. from Caracas. Three-fourths of its houses are built of stone, and with as much elegance as solidity. The streets are not paved, and clouds of sand and dust are consequently raised by the wind, which occasions great discomfort and inconvenience. The inhabitants are active and industrious. *Pop.* 8400.

MARAGA, or MARAGHA, *ma-ra'-ga*, a city of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, situated in a low valley, 12 miles from Lake Urumiyeh. It is well-built, and is encompassed with a high wall. It has several mosques, a large and good



Marais

bazaar, with baths and extensive gardens. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 37° 20' N. *Lon.* 46° 25' E. Here is the tomb of Nasir-Eddin, a Persian prince, a descendant of Genghis Khan, who was a skilful astronomer, and built an observatory on a neighbouring mountain, the ruins of which still remain. The marble in its vicinity is highly valued in Persia, and being nearly transparent when cut in thin layers, it is used for windows at the baths of Tabriz, and other places.

MARAI, *ma'-rai*, a natural division of the department Vendée, in France. It comprises all that part of the coast which was formerly covered by the sea, and has a fertile soil, but an unhealthy climate.

MARAJÓ, or JOANNES, *ma-ra'-zho*, an island in the Atlantic, off the N. coast of Brazil, between the estuaries of the rivers Amazon and Para. *Ext.* About 150 miles in length, and 115 in breadth. *Desc.* Fertile, though it abounds in marshes. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* from the equator to 1° 50' S. *Lon.* from 48° 30' to 51° W.

MARAKAH, or NEW DONGOLA, *ma-ra'-ka*, a large and prosperous commercial town of Dongola, a province of Nubia, situated on the left bank of the Nile, 260 miles N.W. from Khartoum. It has an indigo factory, and a large bazaar well supplied with printed calico, rice, coffee, and hardware, which are exchanged for slaves. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 19° 10' N. *Lon.* 30° 22' E.

MARANHAO, *ma'-ran-yo*, a province of Brazil, which comprehends the island of that name, and part of the adjacent mainland. It is bounded E. by the province of Piahy, N. by the Atlantic, W. and S. by the provinces of Para and Goyaz. *Area.* Estimated at 70,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, although it is to a large extent covered with forests. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, gums, dyewoods, and fruits. *Pop.* 200,000.—A river of the same name, rising in the Sierra Govoados, in the N. of the province of Goyaz, and, after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 2° 30' S.; and *lon.* 44° 30' W.

MARANHAO, a large island of Brazil, at the mouth of the rivers Mirim, or Maranhao, Itapicuru, and Monyi, on the N. side of the above province. *Ext.* 30 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth. On its N.W. side is the capital of the province, called SAN LUIZ DO MARANHAO, and sometimes simply MARANHOA. It has a college, theatre, hospital, numerous convents, and an episcopal palace. Its harbour is defended by two forts. The chief exports are rice, cotton, hides, and sarsaparilla, while its imports are manufactured goods from Europe; flour, wine, brandy, hardware, and slaves from Africa. *Pop.* About 30,000. *Lat.* 2° 31' S. *Lon.* 44° 18' W.

MARANO, *ma-ra'-no*, a town of Naples, 6 miles N.W. from Naples. *Pop.* 6000. Also the name of other towns in different parts of Italy.

MARANON, a river of S. America. (See AMAZON.)

MARANS, *ma'-ra*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 14 miles N.E. from La Rochelle. It has a large trade in timber, grain, brandy, hemp, flax, and seeds yielding oil. *Pop.* 5000.

MARASH, *ma'-rash*, a pachalic of Asiatic Turkey, inclosed by the pachalics of Sivas, Adana, Karamania, Aleppo, and Diarbekir. It

Marchiennes

is traversed by the principal chain of the Taurus mountains. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° 30' N. *Lon.* between 36° and 39° E. The CAPITAL is of the same name, and stands 33 miles N.E. from the head of the Gulf of Scanderoon, or Iskenderoon.

MARATHON, *mār'-a-thon*, a village on the E. shore of Attica, 20 miles N.E. from Athens. It is famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, 490 B.C.

MARAZION, or MARKET-JEW, *ma'-ra-zi'-on*, a market-town of England, in Cornwall, situated on an arm of the sea, 3 miles W. from Penzance. Timber, coals, and iron are imported for the use of the neighbouring mines. *Pop.* 1400. *Lat.* 50° 7' N. *Lon.* 5° 17' W.—St. Michael's Mount, with a quay and harbour, lies opposite to it, and can be approached at low water by means of a causeway which has been formed artificially.

MARBLEHEAD, *mar'-bel-hed*, a post-township of Massachusetts, 15 miles N.E. from Boston. *Pop.* 6000, principally employed in the fisheries.

MARBLETOWN, *mar'-bel-toun*, a township of the United States, New York, 6 miles from Kingston. *Pop.* 4000.

MARBURG, *mar'-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, situated on the Lahn, 47 miles S.W. from Cassel. Its principal public buildings are the church of St. Elizabeth, and a castle situated on a hill which commands the town. It also has a university, founded in 1527, a hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and workhouse, a gymnasium, four churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, and several charitable institutions. A magnificent library is attached to the university, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, tobacco, leather, and pipes. *Pop.* 7689. It has a station on the railway between Cassel and Frankfort.

MARBURG, a town of Austria, in Styria, situated on the Drave, 35 miles S.E. from Gratz. *Manf.* Rosoglio, and leather. *Pop.* 5500. It has a station on the Vienna and Trieste railway.

MARCEL, *St.*, *mar'-sel*, the name of several towns in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

MARCH, *march*, a market-town of England, in Cambridgeshire, on the Old Nen, 24 miles N. from Cambridge. It has a large trade in coals, timber, and corn. The parish church is large and handsome, and the town has a well-built town-hall. *Pop.* 6300. It has a station on the East Anglian Railway.

MARCH, or MORAWA, *marsh*, a river of Austria, which flows through Moravia, and, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Danube about 8 miles above Presburg.

MARCH OF ANCONA. (See ANCONA.)

MARCHE, *La*, *marsh*, an old province of central France, which now forms the department of the Creuse, and part of the department of the Upper Vienne.

MARCHENA, *mar'-chai'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 33 miles S.E. from Seville. It has several churches and convents, a college, two hospitals, a town-hall, prison, and an orphan-asylum. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, earthenware, and soap. *Pop.* 12,000.—In its neighbourhood are sulphur baths.

MARCHIENNES, *mar'-she-ens*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, or the North, situated on the Scarpe, or Escant, 18

## Marcigny

miles S.E. from Lille. *Manf.* Leather, and tulle or net. *Pop.* 3000.

MARCIGNY, *mar-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Saone-and-Loire, 35 miles W. from Macon. *Manf.* Damasked table linen. *Pop.* 2500.

MARCILLAC, *mar'-see-yak*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

MARCOUF, *St., mar-koof'*, two small islands of France, in the department Manche, which lie off the E. coast of the peninsula of Cotentin, which forms the N. part of the department, and protect the roadstead off Cape La Hague. They were taken by the British in 1795, but restored to France at the peace of Amiens. There is a small village of the same name about a mile from the coast, and 10 miles S.E. from Valognes, from which these rocks take their name.

MARDEN, *mar'-den*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying from 20 to 2000.

MAREMMA, *La, ma-raim'-ma*, a marshy region of Italy, forming the S.W. part of Tuscany, and extending along the shore of the Mediterranean from Piombino to Mount Argentario. It formerly contained several of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, but is now, for the most part, an unhealthy waste, although portions of it have been drained, and rendered habitable. This name is also applied to the lowlands and marshes in the S.W. part of the Papal States.

MARENGO, *ma-ren'-go*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, near the Bormida, 2 miles S.E. from Alessandria. It stands on the border of a great plain where Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under General Melas, on the 14th June, 1800.

MARENNES, *ma-ren'*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 24 miles S. from Rochelle. It has a large trade in salt, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 5000.

MAREOTIS, *ma'-re-o'-tis*, an extensive lake or lagoon of Lower Egypt, lying to the S.E. of Alexandria. It communicates on the N. with Lake Madieh, and Aboukir Bay. *Ext.* 40 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth.

MAREUIL, *ma'-re-(r)-e*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

MARGARET, *St., mar'-ga-ret*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

MARGARET, *St.*, the name of several parishes in Leinster, Ireland, none of them with a population above 1000.

MARGARITA, *Santa, mar-ga-re'-ta*, a town of Sicily, 43 miles N.W. from Girgenti. It is the chief town of a small district of the same name in the province of Girgenti. *Pop.* 7414. Also the name of a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles E. from Comi. *Pop.* 1750.

MARGARITA, *Santa*, an island off the W. coast of Lower California.

MARGARIT, a town of European Turkey in Albania, 39 miles S.W. from Janina. *Pop.* 5000.

MARGARITA, *mar'-ga-re'-ta*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, on the coast of Venezuela, about 30 miles N. from Cumana. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with an average breadth of 8 miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the interior, but barren along the coasts. *Pro.* Maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, palm-oil, and bananas. A great quantity of poultry are reared

## Marias las Tres

on the island and there are valuable fisheries along the coast. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 11° N. *Lon.* 64° W. The CHANNEL of Margarita, which is about 20 miles in breadth, lies between the island and the mainland. All ships from Europe pass through it for Barcelona, Cumana, and La Guayra.

MARGATE, *mar'-gat*, a seaport-town of England situated in the Isle of Thanet, on the N. coast of Kent, 15 miles N.E. from Canterbury. In 1724 it was but a poor fishing-town; but being well adapted for sea-bathing, it has risen, during the present century into considerable importance. The older part of the town stands in a low situation along the shore, and consists of a number of small and irregular streets. The part which originally formed the village of St. John, is now the High Street of Margate. From this the land rises towards the north; and on this slope the New Town has been built, consisting of neat and excellent modern buildings, and several spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the old parish church of St. John, Trinity church—a modern Gothic building, an almshouse known as Draper's hospital, a dispensary, a sea-bathing infirmary, numerous chapels for non-conformists, a national-school, assembly-rooms, town-hall, market-house, libraries, theatre, custom-house, Droit-office, and baths. The vicinity abounds with agreeable walks and rides. Its harbour is formed by a stone pier, the original pier suffered greatly from a storm on January 14th, 1803, which swept away the bathing-rooms, and part of the High Street. A new pier 900 feet in length and 60 in breadth was then built at an expense of £90,000; and a handsome raised and enclosed walk was made upon it. A wooden jetty of great length projects into the sea from the extremity of the pier, where a lighthouse has been erected. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors who resort thither in summer, and by the business which their temporary residence occasions. It also carries on a considerable trade in corn and fish sent to the metropolis, in coals imported from Newcastle and Sunderland, and in timber, iron, tar, tin, and hemp, from Memel and Riga. *Pop.* 10,019.—It is in constant communication with London by steamboats, and with Canterbury and Ramsgate as well as the metropolis by branches of the London and South-Eastern Railway.

MARGUERITE, *St., mar'-ge-reet*, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the Saguenay, 14 miles from its mouth, in the Estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MARGUERITES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated on the Vestre, 4 miles N.E. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Carpets. *Pop.* 2037.

MARIA ISLAND, an island in the great Southern Ocean, lying about 2½ miles off the E. coast of Tasmania. It is used as a convict establishment. *Lat.* 42° 40' S. *Lon.* 148° 10' E.

MARIANNA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Gevas, situated on the Rio del Carmen, 8 miles E. from Ouro Preto or Villa Rica. It stands in a plain upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and has a cathedral, several convents, and an episcopal palace. *Pop.* 8000.

MARIANNE ISLANDS. (See LADRONES.)

MARIAS LAS TREES, *ma-re'-as las traits*, "the Three Marys," three small islands lying off the W. coast of Mexico, and belonging to the department of Jalisco. The largest is 15 miles in



## Mariazell

length and about 8 in breadth. They are uninhabited, but they are occasionally visited by vessels for the sake of procuring fresh water. *Lat.* between 21° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 106° and 106° 30' W.

MARIAZELL, or ZELL, *ma'-re-a-tsel'*, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 6½ miles S.W. from Vienna. It is noted for a shrine and image of the Virgin, which is visited by about 100,000 pilgrims every year. *Pop.* 1000.

MARICA, *ma'-re-ka*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, 22 miles E. from the town of that name. *Pop.* Not known.

MARIE, *Str.*, *ma'-re*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, about a mile S.W. from Oloron. *Pop.* 3939.—The name of some other places belonging to France.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, *o-meen'*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the upper Rhine, 14 miles N.W. from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hosiery. *Pop.* 12,332.

MARIE GALANTE, *ma-re ga-lant'*, one of the French W. India Islands, about 17 miles S.W. from Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Its chief town is called Bassetarre or Grand Bourg. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. *Pop.* 12,000. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

MARIEFRED, *ma'-re-fred*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyköping, 22 miles S.W. from Stockholm. It stands on a bay of Lake Mälär, and has in its vicinity the palace of Gripsholm. *Pop.* 661.

MARIENBAD, *ma-re-en-bad*, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, celebrated for its cold chalybeate and saline baths. It is situate in a valley lying to the N. of Pilsen.

MARIENBERG, *ma-re-en-bairg*, a town of Saxony, 39 miles S.W. from Dresden. *Manf.* Lace and linen, many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 4895.

MARIENBOURG, a fortified town of Belgium, situated in the province of Namur, 30 miles S.W. from Namur. *Pop.* 600.—This place was occupied by the French from 1659 to 1815.

MARIENBURG, *ma-re-en-boorg*, a market-town of Russia, in Livonia, 58 miles S.W. from Pskov. It is situated on a lake of the same name, *Pop.* 2000.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, in the government of Dantzic, situated on the Nogat, a branch of the Vistula, 27 miles S.E. from Dantzic. Its castle was long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. The town also contains extensive distilleries, breweries, and tan-yards, and has an active trade in timber, grain, bristles, and quills. *Pop.* 7595.

MARIENWERDER, *ma-re-en-cair'-der*, the capital town of the province of West Prussia, situated 3 miles E. from the Vistula, and 45 miles S.E. from Dantzic. It has a cathedral, a school of arts and agriculture, and an hospital. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, leather, beer, and spiritous liquors. *Pop.* 6607. The government of Marienwerder has an area of 6760 square miles, with a population of 615,000.

MARIESTADT, *ma'-re-stat*, a town of Sweden, situated on Lake Wener, 155 miles S.W. from Stockholm. The houses and public buildings are for the most part built of wood. *Pop.* 2337.—It is the capital of a län, or district producing corn and iron, with an area of 3300 square miles, and a population of 200,000.

## Maritzza

MARIETTA, *mā-re-et'-ta*, a township of Ohio, U.S. situated on the river Ohio, 96 miles S.E. from Columbus. This is the oldest town in the state. *Pop.* 4500.

MARIGNANO, MELEGNANO, or MALGNANO. (See MALEGNANO.)

MARINO, a market-town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near Lake Albano, 13 miles S.E. from Rome. *Pop.* 5070.

MARINO, SAN, or SAMMARINO, a small but independent state of Italy, surrounded by the provinces of Forlì and Urbino. It is one of the smallest and most ancient states of Europe. *Area.* 21 square miles. *Desc.* It consists for the most part of a rocky mountain, upwards of 2000 feet high, and a small surrounding territory; the capital stands about half way up the slope of the mountain and bears the same name as the state. The population are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the silk manufacture is carried on in the district to some extent. *Gov.* San Marino is a republic. Its government is administered by a council consisting of 60 members appointed for life. From these a smaller body of 12 is chosen to assist the regents or chief magistrates of the republic who are chosen by the council and hold office for six months at a time. The administration of justice is entrusted to an Italian, not a native of the state, who is elected to hold his office for three years. *Army.* 80 men, forming the guard of the regency. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 43° 50' N. *Lon.* 12° 21' 24" E.

MARINO, SAN, the capital of the above state, stands on the side of the mountain, 11 miles S.W. from Rimini. It has two or three churches an old castle, and a town-house, in which is preserved a valuable collection of medals. *Pop.* 1500.—This town is built round a hermitage, founded in the 4th century by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, and is accessible only by one road.

MARION, *mair'-e-on*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 520 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Alabama, U.S. between the Tuscaloosa and the Tombigbee. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—3. In Mississippi, U.S. on Pearl River. *Area.* 1544 square miles. *Pop.* 4500.—4. In Ohio, U.S. formed in 1820, in the Indian Reservation. *Area.* 303 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—5. In Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 583 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—6. In Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 332 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—7. In Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 316 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—8. In Illinois, U.S. *Area.* 575 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—9. In Missouri, U.S. *Area.* 425 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—10. In Arkansas, U.S. *Area.* 535 square miles. *Pop.* 3000.—11. A district of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3000.

MARIPOSA, *ma-re-po'-sa*, a county of the United States, in the centre of North America. *Area.* Estimated at 7950 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—The mineral wealth of this district is great, gold being found in considerable quantities.

MARITIMO, or MARETIMO, *ma-re-te-mo*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, situated off the W. coast of Sicily, about 27 miles W. from Trapani. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile. It is the ancient Hiera. *Lat.* 38° N. *Lon.* 12° 5' E.

MARITZA, or MARIZZA, *ma-ritz'-a*, the ancient



## Mariupol

Hebrus, a river of European Turkey, in Roumelia, rising in the Balkan mountains, near Dubritza, and after a course of 260 miles, falling into the Gulf of Enos, in the Ægean Sea.

MARIUPOL, *ma'-re-oo-pol*, a town of European Russia, on the Sea of Azof, 140 miles S.W. from Ekaterinoslav. It has a port at the mouth of the little river Kalmijus. *Pop.* 5000.

MARJAOW, *mar'-ja-o*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, in the province of North Canara, about 12 miles from Onore, or Honahwar. *Pop.* Not known. This is supposed to be the ancient Musiris.

MARKET BOSWORTH. (See BOSWORTH.)

MARKET DEEPING, *mar'-ket de'-ping*, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, 36 miles S.E. from Lincoln. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a town-hall. The village of St. James Deeping is contiguous to it and may almost be considered as its suburb. *Manf.* Cordage, malt, and beer. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in boatbuilding. *Pop.* 1300.

MARKET DRAYTON, *drai'-ton*, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, on the Tern, 20 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury. It has a church, erected in the reign of King Stephen, with a district church, several chapels for nonconformists and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Paper and horsehair cloth. *Pop.* 5000.

MARKET-JEW. (See MARAZION.)

MARKINCH, *mar'-kinch*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 miles S.W. from Cupar. *Manf.* Paper and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* of parish, 6000.

MARKT, *markt*, the prefix to the names of numerous small places in Germany.

MARLBOROUGH, *marl'-bur-o*, an irregularly built market-town and borough of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 25 miles N. from Salisbury. It has two churches, one dedicated to St. Mary, displaying various styles of architecture, and the other to St. Peter and St. Paul, adorned with a lofty square tower, surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. It also has an old market-house in which are the assembly-rooms and court-hall, and a free grammar school founded by Edward VI. The most important building in the town is Marlborough College, a large proprietary school, established chiefly for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, who are received at a low rate of payment than the sons of laymen. It is a handsome structure and stands on the site of Marlborough Castle, in which Henry III. once held a parliament. *Manf.* Sacking and cordage. *Pop.* 5200. This place gave the title of duke to the celebrated general of the reign of Queen Anne, and now to the family of Spencer-Churchill.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.—Also the name of a district in S. Carolina. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

MARLOW, GREAT, *mar'-lo*, a borough and market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, which is crossed here by an iron suspension-bridge, 5 miles N.W. from Maidenhead. The church is a large and modern building, and the town contains several chapels for nonconformists, a free-school and some almshouses. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and silk. It has a trade in coals, timber, and malt. *Pop.* 6500.

## Marne, Upper

MARLOW, LITTLE, a parish 2 miles N.E. from Great Marlow. *Pop.* 790.

MARMAGNAC, *mar'-man-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, 6 miles from Aurillac. A chapel excavated out of the rock is to be seen here. *Pop.* 1712.

MARMANDE, *mar'-mand*, a town and parish of France, in the department Lot-and-Garonne, situated on the Garonne, 30 miles N.W. from Agen. It has a town-hall, communal college, and court-house. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, leather, cordage, and brandy. *Pop.* 8661.—Steamboats ply from this place to Bordeaux daily.

MARMORA, *mar'-mo-ra*, an island in the Sea of Marmora, from which it takes its name. *Ext.* 6 miles in length, with a breadth of 2 miles. Its principal products are wine and marble. *Pop.* Not known.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, a small inland sea, about 172 miles long from Ismid to the Dardanelles and 55 miles in breadth, lying between Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia, and connected by the channel of Constantinople, or the Bosphorus, with the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles with the Mediterranean.

MARMORICE, *mar'-mo-recce*, a seaport town of Anatolia, in Turkey in Asia, with a fine harbour, 63 miles S.E. from Smyrna. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 36° 52' N. *Lon.* 25° 19' E.

MARNE, *mar-n*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Marne, and, after a course of upwards of 200 miles, enters the Seine near Charenton.

MARNE, a department in the N.E. of France, which once formed part of the province of Champagne. It is surrounded by the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, the Aisne, the Upper Marne, the Seine-and-Marne, and the Aube. *Area.* 3158 square miles. *Desc.* A considerable portion consists of sandy plains, which have been planted with Scotch firs, and thus rendered profitable. The land between Ste. Menelould and Vitry, and in the valley of the Aisne is fertile, and produces abundance of corn, fruit, and vegetables. It is divided into five arrondissements which are named after their chief towns, Chalons-sur-Marne, Epernay, Rheims, Ste. Menelould, and Vitry-le-François. Chalons-sur-Marne, is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Seine, the Aisne, the Aube, and the Marne. *Pro.* The usual grain crops and fruit, but champagne wine is the principal product. *Minerals.* Stone suitable for making millstones. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, earthenware, paper, glass, leather, wine, and soap. *Pop.* 335,493.

MARNE, UPPER, a department in the N.E. of France, formed out of the S. part of Champagne, and contiguous to the departments of the Meuse, the Vosges, and part of Burgundy. It is bounded by the Marne, the Cote-de-Or, the Aube, and the Upper Soane. *Area.* 2400 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is elevated and mountainous. The soil in the valleys is fertile and productive. The slopes of the mountains are covered with forests of fine timber. It is divided into three arrondissements which take their names from their chief towns, Chaumont-en-Bassigny, Langres, and Vassy. Chaumont-en-Bassigny is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Marne, Meuse, and the Aube. *Pro.* Grain, wine, fruit, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron, the iron-mines of this department being amongst the most important in

## Marnes, St. Louin

France. *Manf.* Cutlery, cotton and woollen yarn, coarse woollen goods, gloves, leather, wine, and beer. *Pop.* 254,413.

MARNES, ST. LOUIN de, *marns*, a town of France, in the department of the two Sèvres, 9 miles S.E. from Thoirars. *Pop.* 2200.

MAROCO. (See MOROCCO.)

MARONI, or MARAWINA, *ma-ro'-ne*, a small river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. It forms the boundary line between Dutch and French Guiana. *Lat.* 5° 52' N. *Lon.* 55° 14' W.

MAROS, *ma'-rosh*, the name of several villages in Hungary, none of them with a population above 2000.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, which rises near the frontier of Moldavia, and after a course of nearly 400 miles, enters the Theiss opposite Szegedin.

MARPLE, *mar'-pel*, a township of England, in Cheshire, in the parish of Stockport, 5 miles S.E. from Stockport. *Pop.* 3338.

MARQUESAS, or MENDOÇA ISLANDS, *mar-kai'-sas*, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, four of which were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, and the rest by Captain Cook in 1774. They have since been visited by several navigators. They are 13 in number. The principal of them, named Nukahiva, has a circumference of 70 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, producing pulse, sugarcane, bamboos, yams, cotton, nuts, and swine. *Pop.* estimated at 13,000, mostly in a savage state. *Lat.* between 8° and 11° S. *Lon.* 140° W.

MARQUETTE, *mar-ket'*, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Wisconsin. *Area.* 860 square miles. *Pop.* 8233. 2. In Michigan. *Area.* 3880 square miles. *Pop.* 2821.

MARSALA, *mar-sa'-la*, a fortified town of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, at the western extremity of the island, 18 miles S.W. from the town of Trapani. It has a cathedral, some convents, barracks and a gymnasium. The chief exports are a white wine called Marsala, oil, wheat and barilla. *Pop.* about 31,350.—This is the ancient Lilybæum, which was for a long period the capital of the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily. Garibaldi and the raw Italian levies who won Naples and Sicily for Victor Emanuel, landed here in 1860, and commenced the work of liberating Southern Italy from the yoke of the Bourbons.

MARSEILLAN, *mar-sai'-yan*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Hérault, 25 miles S.W. from Montpellier. There are some salt-works in its immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4000.

MARSEILLES, *mar-sai'* (Fr. *mar'-sai'-za*), a commercial city in the S. of France, the capital of the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, situated on the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lyon. It is inclosed by a succession of rocky hills, which extend in the form of a crescent, until each extremity reaches the sea. Marseilles is nearly square in form; it is surrounded by walls, and divided into the Old and New Town, the former being composed of narrow and dirty streets, while the latter is equal in beauty to any town of France, and separated from the old part by one of the finest streets in Europe. The public buildings, with the exception of the Hotel-de-Ville, are not remarkable for architectural beauty. The principal arc, the arsenal, constructed in 1690; the

## Marsico Nuovo

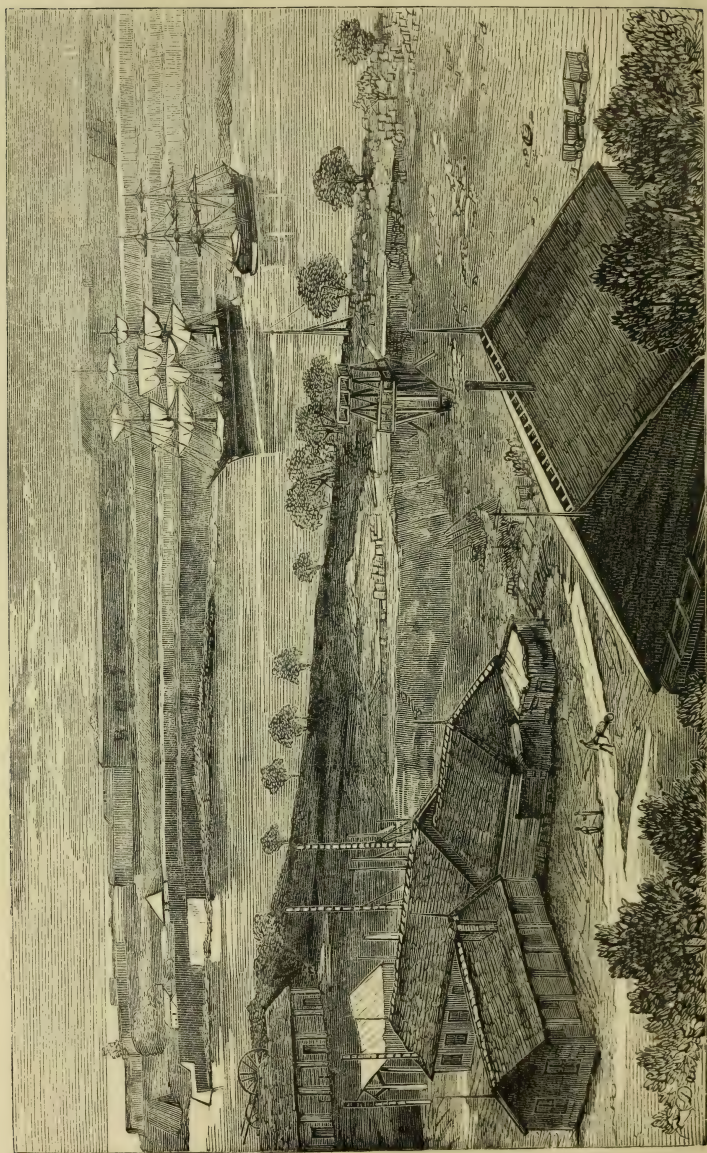
ancient cathedral, a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of the temple of Diana; two theatres, the largest of which is built on the model of the Odeon at Paris; many religious houses, numerous hospitals, the prefect's residence, the town-hall, the custom-house, the exchange, the museum and public library, and the different markets. One of the finest public institutions is the Lazaretto, outside of the town, about 200 paces to the north. The literary institutions are, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a royal college, and a school of navigation. The public library is large, and attached to it there is a museum containing cabinets of natural history, with a botanical garden, and an observatory, from which a most picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country is obtained. The port of Marseilles may be called a small salt-water lake, completely sheltered from all winds. The entrance does not exceed a hundred yards, being formed by two projecting rocks, one on either side, on which two forts have been built for its defence. It is further protected by other works, and is completely surrounded by quays. *Commerce.* Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France, and may be considered the chief commercial port in the empire. *Exp.* Light woollen fabrics, silk, and colonial produce, to the Levant and the north coast of Africa. Being a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy, it sends to the latter the woollen goods of Languedoc and Dauphny, linens, liquors, oil, hardware, and lead. It has, also, extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the West Indies. To England, and other northern countries, the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit, soap, silks, gloves, French shawls, and other articles. *Manf.* The most important are soap, coral ornaments, silk, and embroidered stuffs, woollen fabrics, cotton goods, and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. There are besides large sugar refineries, extensive manufactories for making vinegar and chemicals. Another branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of fish. *Pop.* 260,910. *Lat.* 43° 17' 8" N. *Lon.* 5° 22' 2" E.—Marseilles is one of the most ancient towns in France, having been founded by the Phœceans, about 600 B.C. It preserved its liberty under the Romans, and was long celebrated for its cultivation of the fine arts and letters. In 1481 it was united by Louis XI. to the crown of France. In 1649 it was visited by the plague, and again by it in 1720 and 1721, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belzunce—the "Marseilles good bishop" celebrated by Pope—the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moustrier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable efforts to relieve the sufferings and alarm of the terror-stricken populace did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature.

MARSHALL, *mar'-shal*, the name of several counties in the United States, the largest in Mississippi, U.S., with a population of 30,000. None of the others have a population above 20,000.

MARSICO NUOVO, *mar'-se-ko*, an episcopal city of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 20 miles







## Marston

S.W. from Potenza. *Pop.* 9899.—This place was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1357.

MARSTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1500.

MARTABAN, *mar-ta-ban'*, a seaport town of British Burmah, in the province of Tenasserim, 10 miles N. from Moulmein, being separated from it by the estuary of the Saluen river. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 16° 30' N. *Lon.* 97° 35' E.—The British province of the same name has an area of 12,000 square miles, and a population of 60,000. It produces cotton, indigo, and valuable woods.

MARTIGUES, *LES, mar'-teeg*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Lake of Berre, 18 miles N.W. from Marseilles. It has valuable fisheries on the lake, and a trade in wine. The harbour is safe and commodious. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding. *Pop.* 8433.

MARTIN, *mar'-tin*, two counties of the United States. 1. In N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 340 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—2. In Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 334 square miles. *Pop.* 8975.

MARTIN, *St.*, an island in the West Indies, forming one of the Lesser Antilles, the S. portion of which belongs to Holland, and the N. to France. *Area.* Estimated at 90 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and not very productive; the climate is tolerably healthy. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rum; large numbers of cattle are also reared on the island. *Pop.* of the Dutch portion, 2691; of the French, 3675. *Lat.* 18° 4' N. *Lon.* 63° 8' W.

MARTIN, *St.*, several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

MARTIN, *St.*, numerous parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

MARTINIQUE, *mar-te-neek'*, an island in the W. Indies, the most northern and one of the largest of the Windward group. *Ext.* 45 miles in length, and about 10 in mean breadth. *Area.* May be estimated at 400 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic; the soil in the valleys is fertile and productive. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, rum, and molasses. *Pop.* 136,562. *Lat.* between 14° 24' and 14° 53' N. *Lon.* between 60° 50' and 61° 18' W.—This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1439. In 1635 a French colony was established on it, and in 1762 it was taken by the English, but restored in the following year. In 1794 it was again taken by the English, and held till 1809. In 1815 it was finally relinquished by them, and since that time it has remained a French dependency.

MARTON, *mar'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2000.

MARTOS-Y-FUENSANTA, *mar'-tose e foo'-ain-san'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, and 12 miles S.W. from the town of that name. It stands on a hill, and has several churches, a fine town-house, hospital, theatre, and orphan asylum. *Manf.* Linen and earthenware. *Pop.* 11,072.

MARY, *St.*, the name of several parishes in England and Wales, none of them with a population above 3000.

MARY'S, *St.*, a county of Maryland, U.S. *Area.* 315 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also a county of Louisiana, U.S. *Area.* 720 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

## Marylebone

MARY'S, *St.*, a river of the United States, which divides Georgia from East Florida, and falls into the sea in *lat.* 30° 43' N., *lon.* 81° 35' W.—An inconsiderable town of the same name is situated at its mouth.

MARY'S ISLANDS, *St.*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lat.* 50° 20' N. *Lon.* 60° W.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.*, or ST. MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, connecting lakes Huron and Superior, and containing four large and several smaller islands.

MARYBOROUGH, *mair'-e-bur-o*, a town of Ireland, the chief town of Queen's county, Leinster, situated near the Barrow, 49 miles S.W. from Dublin. The town contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for non-conformists, a court-house, gaol, infirmary, hospital, barraeks, and a lunatic asylum. *Pop.* 2935.—It has a station on the Great South-Western Railway of Ireland.

MARYLAND, *mair'-e-land*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S.W. and W. by Virginia. It is intersected from north to south by Chesapeake Bay, on either side of which it extends for 120 miles in length, until it nearly reaches the northern parallel of latitude, *lat.* 39° 46' N., which separates it from Pennsylvania. *Area.* 11,124 square miles. *Desc.* The country on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, which forms a large peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding in many places with stagnant water. That part of the peninsula which belongs to Maryland is much lower and more uniformly level than the portion which forms the state of Delaware; it is also intersected to a greater extent by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The country on the western shore of the Chesapeake, for about 20 miles from the coast, is similar to that on the eastern shore; but beyond this limit the country gradually becomes uneven and hilly, and, in the western part of the state, it is mountainous; the soil in the valleys between the mountain ranges being extremely fertile and productive. *Rivers.* The Potomac, the Patapsco, the Severn, the Patucent, and the Susquehanna. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, hemp, flax, sweet potatoes, honey, maple sugar, wool, silk, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, and other kinds of fruit, of which there is an abundance. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, coal, lead, cobalt, lime, alum, manganese, and some gold. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods; there are also extensive iron-works in different parts of the state; besides breweries, distilleries, tan-yards, and yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 637,049, of whom 170,000 are coloured. *Lat.* between 38° and 39° 44' N. *Lon.* between 75° 45' and 79° 20' W.—Lord Baltimore was the first to colonize this territory in 1632.

MARYLAND-IN-LIBERIA, a colony of free blacks, on the W. coast of Africa, founded by the state of Maryland, in the United States, and forming part of the negro republic of Liberia. It is partially peopled by emigrants from the United States.

MARYLEBONE, or ST. MARYLEBONE, *mar'-re-le-bon*, a parliamentary borough of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of London, having Westminster on its S. side, and Finsbury on its E. The limits of the borough include the pa-



## Maryport

ishes of St. Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras. *Pop.* of the borough, 436,252; of the parish, 161,680.

**MARYPORT**, *mair'-e-port*, a market-town and seaport of England, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles N.W. from Cockermouth. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in trade and in the fisheries. The place is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a church, and numerous chapels for nonconformists, a mechanics' institute, a well-built market-house, and a gaol. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods and black-lead pencils, cotton fabrics, cordage, and sailcloth. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in ship-building. Coal, lime, and building-stone are largely exported. *Pop.* 6150.

**MASAFUERA**, *mal'-sa-fwa'-ro*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 130 miles W. from Juan Fernandez, covered with wood, but uninhabited. *Ext.* 10 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 33° 45' S. *Lon.* 80° 46' W.

**MASBATE**, *mas-ba'-tai*, one of the Philippine islands, about 25 miles S.W. from the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 20.

**MASCALI**, *mas-ka'-le*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, situated at the foot of Mount Etna, 17 miles N.E. from Catania. It has an active trade in wine, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. *Pop.* 4000.

**MASCARA**, *mas-ka'-ra*, a town of Algeria, 48 miles S.E. from Oran. *Pop.* 8629.—This was the residence of Abd-el-Kader, who was Bey of Mascara. The town was taken and nearly destroyed by the French in 1835, and occupied a second time by General Bugeaud in 1841, since which time a garrison of French troops has been constantly maintained there.

**MASCAT**, or **MUSCAT**, *mus-ka'-l*, a large seaport of Arabia, standing on a peninsula on the N.E. coast of the province of Oman. It is the capital of the imanat of Mascat, and, in 1507, was taken by Albuquerque. For nearly 150 years after, it continued in the possession of the Portuguese. About the year 1648, however, it was retaken by the natives, who have ever since retained it. It trades with the British settlements in India, and towns on the coast of the Malay peninsula, the Red Sea, and the east coast of Africa. The government of the Imam is the most civilized and orderly of any either in Persia or Arabia. Accordingly, Mascat is resorted to as a sort of magazine for goods, by vessels from every port in Persia and Arabia. A very large trade is carried on by caravans with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round and strongly fortified. The harbour is defended by forts, and a large fleet may anchor there in safety. It is the residence of a British consul. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000. *Lat.* 23° 38' N. *Lon.* 59° 15' E.

**MASCAT, IMANAT OF**, comprises the S. and E. portion of the Arabian peninsula, lying along the coast, and extending from the British territory of Aden to the head of the Persian Gulf, and in addition to this, the Imam claims the territory lying on the coast of Africa, from Cape Guardafui to Cape Delgado. It is an extensive and a powerful state. The Imam has unrestricted power, and possesses an army of 20,000 men, and the most effective naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan.

**MASHAM**, a market-town of England, in the

## Massa di Carrara

North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Ure, 13 miles S.E. from Richmond. *Manf.* Woollen and linen yarns, beer, and cordage. *Pop.* 2438.

**MASON**, the name of three counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 372 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—2. In Kentucky, U.S., on the Ohio. *Area.* 195 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—3. In Illinois, U.S. *Area.* 463 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

**MASOVIA**, *ma-so'-ve-a*, the name of an old province or palatinate of Poland, bounded N. by Plock, E. by Podlachia, S. by Sandomir and Kalisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. It now forms, in conjunction with Kalisch, the Russian government of Warsaw.

**MASSA-CARRARA**, *mas'-sa kar-ra'-ra*, a province in the central part of Italy, situated on the S. side of the Apennines, and surrounded by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. *Area.* 245 square miles. It was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, but at her death, in 1829, it was reunited to Modena. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II. *Pop.* 140,733.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, *mis'-sa-chu'-sets*, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. *Area.* 7800 square miles. *Desc.* The western parts of this state are intersected with different ranges of mountains; the middle part is undulating and agreeably varied with hill and dale, while the coast is indented with bays, studded with numerous islands. The soil varies considerably in different parts, comprising every description, from the most fertile to the most unproductive. The climate is liable to extremes of heat and cold. *Rivers.* The Connecticut, the Housatonic, the Charles river, the Pawtucket and the Merrimac. *Pro.* Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese of excellent qualities, are produced in abundance in most parts of the state. Hundreds of acres are laid out as orchards and fruit gardens, in which apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants are grown. The bays and rivers abound with salmon, mackerel, and other kinds of fish. *Minerals.* Not abundant; consisting chiefly of salt, slate, and iron. *Manf.* These consist of almost every article of domestic use in metals, wood, cotton, and woollen goods; the cotton manufacture being the great staple of the state. The United States government have an extensive arsenal and establishment for the manufacture of firearms in Springfield. Breweries and distilleries are numerous in all parts of the state, and there are yards for ship-building in every town on the coast. The whaling is also carried on with great activity and success by the inhabitants of Nantucket. *Pop.* 1,231,066. The colony of Plymouth was first settled in this state by Puritans from England in 1620. It is further distinguished for the leading and spirited part it took in the American Revolution, which resulted in the independence of the Union.

**MASSACHUSETTS BAY** is on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 20.

**MASSACRE ISLAND.** (See MAOUNA.)

**MASSA DI CARRARA**, *mas'-sa de kar-ra'-ra*, an episcopal city of Italy, in the province of Modena,



## Massafra

56 miles S.W. from Modena. Its principal public buildings are a palace, an old castle, and a cathedral of no great architectural beauty. *Manf.* Silk; with an active trade in fine white marble. *Pop.* 15,017.

MASSAFRA, *mas'-sa-fra*, a strong town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 9 miles N.W. from Taranto. *Pop.* 9390.

MASSA LOMBARDA, *lom-bar'-da*, a town of Italy, 30 miles S.E. from Ferrara. *Pop.* 4987.

MASSA LUBRENZE, or SORRENTO, *loo-brain'-sai*, an episcopal town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. from Naples, on the S. coast of the Gulf of Naples. *Pop.* 8017.

MASSAROONY, or MAZARUNI, *mal'-za-roo'-ne*, a river of British Guiana, which rises near *lat.* 4° N. and *lon.* 60° W., and joins the Cuyuni about 10 miles above its entrance into the estuary of the Essequibo. It has numerous rapids in its course, which is about 450 miles in length.

MASSERA, or MOSEIRAH, *mas'-se-ra*, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. *Lat.* 20° 30' N. *Lon.* 59° E.

MASSOWA, MASUAH, or MUSSOUAH, *mas'-soo-a*, the principal seaport-town of Abyssinia, situated on a small island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel 250 miles S.E. from Suakin. Some of the houses are of stone, but they are, in general, built of poles and covered with coarse grass and reeds. It has a large and important trade with Mocha, Jidda, and Bombay. The imports consist of spices, piece-goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 16° 4' N. *Lon.* 39° 37' E. This island belongs to the viceroy of Egypt, who has a governor here.

MASULIPATAM, *ma-su'-le-pa-tüm*, a seaport-town and district of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, on one of the mouths of the Kistna river, 225 miles N.E. from Madras. It has been long celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colours of its cotton cloths, called chintzes, and it carries on a very considerable traffic in these fabrics with China, Calcutta, Persia, and Arabia. Its harbour is good, being the only one on the whole coast that is not exposed to the fury of the open ocean. *Pop.* of town, 25,000. *Lat.* 16° 10' N. *Lon.* 81° 10' E. —THE DISTRICT has an area of 5000 square miles, and a population of 520,866. It is watered by the Kistna, and yields rice, tobacco, and cotton.

MATA, *ma-ta*, a lake of Brazil, in which the river Codo has its rise. It is 180 miles S. from Maranha, and is about 20 miles in length and breadth. Also the name of two small towns in Spain, neither of them with a population above 1100.

MATAGORDA, *ma-ta-gor'-da*, a seaport-town of the United States, in Texas, situated at the mouth of the Colorado river, at the N.W. end of Matagorda Bay. It has a large export and import trade, and is a rapidly improving place. *Pop.* Not known.

MATAMORAS, *ma-ta-mo'-ras*, a river-port town of Mexico, in the department of Samaulipas, situated on the Rio Bravo del Norte, 155 miles E. from Monterey. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.

MATAN, *ma-tan'*, one of the Philippine Islands, lying to the E. of Zebu, where Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives, in 1520. *Lat.* 10° 20' N. *Lon.* 124° E.

## Matto-Grosso

MATANZAS, *mo-tan'-thas*, a fortified seaport-town of Cuba, on the N. coast, 57 miles E. from Havana. It has a good harbour, and a considerable export trade in sugar, molasses, and coffee. *Pop.* 36,102.

MATAPAN, CAPE, *mat'-a-pan'*, the southern extremity of the Morea, Greece. *Lat.* 36° 23' N. *Lon.* 22° 29' E.

MATARIEH, *ma-ta-ri'-a*, a village of Lower Egypt, in the province of Ghizeh, which stands on the site of the ancient Heliopolis, 5 miles N.E. from Cairo.—The Turks were defeated here by the French in 1800. It was originally famous for a magnificent temple of the Sun.

MATARO, *ma-ta-ro'*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18½ miles N.E. from Barcelona. The old part of the town is of great antiquity, and the streets are narrow and irregular. In the new part, however, there are several wide and handsome streets, and spacious squares. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, velvets, ribbons, and silk twist; also canvas and leather. Bay-salt is collected along the shore; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding. *Pop.* 13,010. It has communication by railway with Barcelona.

MATELICA, *ma-tai'-le-ka*, an ancient town of Central Italy, situated in the province of Macerata, 37 miles S.W. from Ancona. It is inclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths. *Pop.* 7355.

MATEO, SAN, *ma-tai-o*, a town of South America, 50 miles from Cumana. *Pop.* 7000.

MATERA, *ma-tai'-ra*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, situated on the Gravina, 43 miles E. from Potenza. It has a cathedral and convents, an archbishop's palace, a royal school, and a curious tower of great antiquity called the Torre Metella. *Manf.* Liqueurice. *Pop.* 14,225.

MATHEWS, *mil'-thews*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 90 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.

MATLOCK, *mat'-lok*, a village of England, in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, 16 miles N.W. from Derby. The town has a church, built in 1842, and some baths supplied from hot mineral springs. There are lead-mines in the neighbourhood, which is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and numerous caves, and springs possessing petrifying qualities. *Manf.* Ornaments made from the fluor spar, or Derbyshire spar, as it is sometimes called.

MATTO-GROSSO. (See MATTO-GROSSO.)

MATSUMAI, or MATSUMA, *mats'-mai*, a large town of the Japanese empire, the capital of the island of Jesso, or Yesso. It stands on the S. extremity of the island, 40 miles S.W. from Hakodati. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 41° 35' N. *Lon.* 140° 8' E.

MATTO-GROSSO, *mat'-to gros'-so*, an inland province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Para, S. by that of San Paulo, W. by La Plata, and E. by the province of Goyaz. *Area.* 427,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, but consisting chiefly of vast table-lands, and covered in many parts with impenetrable forests, from which it takes its name. *Rivers.* The Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, and Xingú; all of which have their sources in this province, and are tributaries of the Amazon, La Plata, and Tocantins. The country is inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, and, as yet, it has been very imperfectly explored. Its chief town is Cuyaba, situated on the river of that name. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* between 7° and 24° S. *Lon.* between 50° and 62° W.

## Maturin

**MATURIN**, the largest of the five departments of the republic of Venezuela, consisting for the most part of extensive and uncultivated plains, covered with innumerable herds of cattle. Its chief town is Cumana, situated on the Gulf of Cariaco. The department is divided into the provinces of Cumana, Barcelona, and Margarita. *Pop.* 130,000.

**MAUBEUGE**, *mo'-be(r)ge*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, or Le Nord, situated on the Sambre, 48 miles S.E. from Lille. *Manf.* Firearms, and iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 8900.

**MAUCLINE**, *maw'-lin*, a town and parish of Scotland, 10 miles N.E. from Ayr. *Manf.* Cotton goods and wooden snuff-boxes. *Pop.* of town, 1500.

**MAUGUO**, *mau-gwe'-o*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, 7 miles E. from Montpellier. *Manf.* Brandy. *Pop.* 2300.—It is on the railway to Nîmes.

**MAULE**, *maw'l*, a province of Chili, lying between the province of Talca on the N., and those of Nuble and Concepcion on the S. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Area.* About 3990 square miles. *Pop.* 166,245.

**MAULE**, a river of the above province, entering the Pacific Ocean in *lat.* 34° 50' S.

**MAULMAIN.** (See MOULMEIN.)

**MAUKE**, *St.*, the name of two parishes and towns of France, neither of them with a population above 4300.

**MAURICE**, *St.*, the name of several parishes and towns of France and Switzerland, none of them with a population above 3000.

**MAURICE**, *St.*, a river of Lower Canada, which rises in a lake, in *lat.* 48° 40' N., *lon.* 74° 30' W., and, after a course of 200 miles, enters the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

**MAURITIUS**, or the ISLE OF FRANCE, *maw-rish'-e-us*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying about 500 miles E. from Madagascar, and forming a colony of Great Britain. *Area.* Estimated at 700 square miles. *Desc.* The island is almost entirely covered with rugged and irregular mountains, which usually rise into rough points or pinnacles. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, yams, and sugar; but it depends for provisions almost entirely upon Bourbon, which is considered as its granary; while this island is, on the other hand, the port of Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves. *Pop.* about 190,000, of whom about 50,000 are whites, while the rest are negroes and hill coolies. *Lat.* of the S.W. point, 20° 27' S. *Lon.* 57° 21' E. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, and in 1598 it was taken by the Dutch, who gave it its present name, in honour of Prince Maurice. In 1810 it came into the possession of the British. It is the scene of the tale of "Paul and Virginia," by St. Pierre. The famous mountain called Peter Botte, which is 2800 feet above the level of the sea, is about 4 miles S.E. from Port Louis.

**MAWES**, *St.*, *mors*, a small fishing village of England, in Cornwall, on the E. side of Falmouth harbour. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. *Pop.* 950.

**MAXIMIN**, *St.*, *max'-i-mä*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 21 miles S.W. from Draguignan. *Manf.* Principally woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4000.

**MAXWELLTOWN**, *müx'-wel'-town*, a borough and barony of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with

## Mayo

which it is connected by two bridges. *Pop.* 4000.

**MAY**, *mai*, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles S.E. from Fifeness. It is about a mile long, and has a ruined priory, and a lighthouse 240 feet above the sea.

**MAY**, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, falling into the Erne.

**MAY**, a river of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, falling into the Irish Channel.

**MAYAGUEZ**, *mai'-a-gwai*, a town and port of the island of Porto Rico, 68 miles S.W. from St. Juan de Porto Rico. *Pop.* Not known.—An adventurer, named Ducoudray, took this town in 1822, and made an attempt to establish an independent republic.

**MAYBOLE**, *mai-bowl*, a market-town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 8 miles S. from Ayr. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4000.

**MAYEN**, *mi'-en*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles W. from Coblenz. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and earthenware. *Pop.* 5500.

**MAYENCE**, *mai'-yence*, a fortified city of Germany. (See MENTZ.)

**MAYENNE**, *mai'-yen*, a department of France, comprising the N.W. portion of the province of Maine, and the N. part of Anjou. It is bounded by the departments of the Orne, Manche, Sarthe, Maine-and-Loire, and Ile-and-Vilaine. *Area.* 1993 square miles. *Rivers.* The Mayenne, the Calmont, and the Oudon. *Desc.* Generally flat, but fertile. The vine is cultivated to a small extent, but cider and perry are made in great quantities. Flax and hemp are grown, and the forests abound with excellent timber. It is divided into three arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Laval, Mayenne, and Chateau-Gontier. Laval is the capital of the whole department. *Pop.* 375,000.

**MAYENNE**, a town of France, in the above department, situated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N.E. from Laval. The streets are very steep, narrow, and irregular. It has two churches, a town-hall, an old castle which belonged to the lords of Mayenne, and a communal college. *Manf.* Linen, thread, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

**MAYENNE**, a river of France, rising in the department of the Orne, and joining the Loire near Angers.

**MAYN.** (See MAIN.)

**MAYNOOTH**, *mai-nooth'*, a neat and well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 13 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has a college, instituted in 1795, for the education of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, and supported by an annual grant from the British government. It affords accommodation for 500 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. *Pop.* 2200.

**MAYO**, *mai'-yo*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Galway, N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N.W. by Sligo, and E. by Roscommon. *Area.* 2131 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* The soil varies greatly, part of the county being covered by bleak and rugged mountains. The best lands are almost entirely kept in grass for dairy farms, and for feeding cattle. The lakes are Lough Mask, Cara, Carrowmore, and Lough Conn; besides numerous smaller ones, which, in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. The most extensive rivers are the Moy, the Deel, the Owenmore, the Robe; be-



## Mayo

sides other smaller streams. The coast is lined with islands, and possesses excellent harbours and bays; such as Killary, Newport, Blacksod or Clegg Bay. *Pro.* Flax, oats, and potatoes. *Pop.* 275,000.

**MAYO**, one of the Cape Verd islands, off the W. coast of Africa, lying about 30 miles E. from Santiago. *Ext.* 21 miles in circumference. It abounds in salt, but water is extremely scarce. *Pop.* 1500. *Lat.* 15° 10' N. *Lon.* 23° 8' W.

**MAZAMET**, *ma'-za-mai*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 33 miles S.E. from Alby. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, cloth, and paper. *Pop.* 10,924.

**MAZANDERAN**, *ma-zan-de-ran'*, a province of Persia, lying along the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, having Khorassan on the E. and Irak-Ajemi on the S. *Area.* Estimated at 10,000 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat and swampy, producing cotton, fruits, rice, and silk. Saree is the capital of the province; Amol and Bal-frush are the most important commercial towns within its limits. *Pop.* 150,000.

**MAZEENA**, *ma-zee-na*, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles from Jelalabad, near which the Afghans were defeated by the British in 1842.

**MAZZARA**, *mat-sa'-ra*, a town of the island of Sicily, on the W. coast, 26 miles S. from Trapani. It has numerous churches and convents, a senate-house, bishop's palace, college, theatre, and hospital. *Pop.* 10,999.

**MAZZARA**, *VAL DI*, an old province of Sicily, which formerly comprised the W. part of the island. It now forms the provinces of Girgenti and Trapani, and part of those of Palermo and Caltanissetta.

**MAZZARINO**, *mat-sa-re'-no*, an inland town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 14 miles S.E. from the town of that name. It has several churches, and a college. *Pop.* 11,474.

**MEACO**, or **MIAKO**, *me-a'-ko*, a great city of Nippon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire, and still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the Dairi, or spiritual sovereign, 235 miles S.W. from Jeddo. It is situated in a wide plain, inclosed by mountains. Some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. It is the centre of all the literature and science of the empire. *Manf.* Japanned work, painting and carving in wood and ivory. *Pop.* Various estimates from 500,000 to 1,000,000. *Lat.* 35° 4' N. *Lon.* 135° 35' E.

**MEANGIS ISLANDS**, *me-an'-gis*, a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, 125 miles S.E. from Cape St. Augustine, the S.E. headland of Mindanao. The principal island of the group is called Nanusa. *Lat.* 5° N. *Lon.* 127° 20' E.

**MEARNS**, *meerns*, the popular name of the county of Kincardine, Scotland.—Also a parish 3 miles from Paisley. *Pop.* 4000.

**MEATH**, *meeth*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth; E. by the Irish Channel, and the county of Dublin; S. by the county of Kildare; and W. by Westmeath. *Area.* 906 square miles. *Desc.* It consists, for the most part, of rich, flat pasture-land, having few bogs or hills, and these but of inconsiderable extent or height. It is noted for its excellent grazing and tillage lands. There are a number of dairy-farms, especially in the S.E. part. An immense number of

## Mechlin

horses are fed in the summer season on the marshes by the Moynalty river; and the Kilcrew Hills, in the W. angle, adjoining Cavan, afford good pastures for fattening sheep. *Rivers.* The principal are the Boyne, the Blackwater, the Nobben, the Nanny, and the Moynalty. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. *Manf.* Dowlas, sacking, and coarse linen. In the N.W. parts linen of a finer texture is made. *Pop.* 110,373.

**MEAUX**, *mo*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 23 miles N.E. from Paris. It stands on the Marne, and is divided into two parts by that river. The principal public building is the cathedral of St. Etienne, which is considered a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, although it is still unfinished. The tomb of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, is in the choir. It has a good public library, a town-hall, barracks, two hospitals, and an episcopal palace. It also possesses a trade in corn and cheese. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 10,762. —After a siege of several months, this place was taken by the English, in 1520. It is a station on the railway to Strasburg.

**MECCA**, *mek'-ka*, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hejaz, and of the district Beludel-Haram. It is situated in a narrow valley, about a day's journey inland from the Red Sea, and 250 miles S. from Medina. The houses follow the windings of the valley, and are partly built on the declivities upon each side. The streets are regular and rather handsome, being level and convenient, while the fronts of the houses are extremely neat. This pleasing external appearance is carefully preserved, as the livelihood of the inhabitants depends much on letting apartments to pilgrims, who flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world, extending on one side to the frontier of China, and on the other to the states on the Niger. The number of visitors has greatly diminished of late years, still many thousands annually repair to the holy Mount Ararat, where Mahomet was accustomed to pray. It is 3 miles distant from the city, and must be visited at least once in their lives by all good Mussulmans. The chief ornament of the place is the famous temple called Beitullah, or El Haram, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or the house of the Prophet. This is contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic in the Kaaba is the black stone said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, to form the foundation of the edifice. *Pop.* Probably 50,000. *Lat.* 21° 18' N. *Lon.* 40° 7' E.—This is the birthplace of Mahomet, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. In 1804 and 1807, it was taken by the Wahabees, and, in 1818, by Ibrahim Pasha.

**MECHLIN**, or **MALINES**, *mek'-lin*, or *ma'-leen*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, situated on the Dyle, and divided by this river into two parts. It is 14 miles S. from Antwerp. The streets are broad and clean, and bordered in many places by good buildings. The public square or Place d'Armes, and the market-place, are both spacious and regular, whilst the cathedral has a tower 350 feet high, and contains a picture of the Crucifixion by Vandyke. There are several other churches, richly adorned with sculpture and paintings, by Rubens and other artists of celebrity. The other buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, and an asylum for 800 widows



## Mechoacan

and elderly women. *Manf.* Fine point lace and linen, besides damasked goods and silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, and tobacco. It has likewise many large breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. *Pop.* 33,855.—This is the centre of the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions.

**Mechoacan**, or **MICHOACAN**, *mek'-o-a-kan'*, a maritime state of the empire of Mexico, having the Pacific on its S.W., and on its other sides the departments of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Mexico, and Queretaro. *Area.* 23,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hills and plains, but fertile, and interspersed with numerous lakes. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, cotton, and sugar. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 554,585, the greater part of whom are Indians. *Lat.* between 18° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 100° and 104° W.

**MECKLENBURG**, *mek'-len-berg*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 685 square miles. *Pop.* 20,443.—Another in N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 578 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

**MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN**, *mek'-len-boorg-shver'-in*, a grand-duchy in the N. of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. and S. by Prussia and Hanover, and W. by Denmark. *Area.* 4825 square miles. *Pop.* 551,761.—This duchy was formerly a part of Lower Saxony.

**MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ**, *strel'-itz*, a grand-duchy in the N. of Germany, consisting of two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The one is called the grand duchy of Strelitz,—*area* 764 square miles; *pop.* 82,175: the other is the principality of Kalzeburg, lying to the W. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—*area* 140 square miles; *pop.* 17,000.

**MEDEAH**, or **MEDEYAH**, *me'-de-a*, a fortified town of Algeria, 40 miles S.W. from Algiers. *Pop.* 10,495. In 1830 this town was taken by the French. Before that event, it was the residence of the bey of Titteri.

**MEDEBACH**, *med'-e-bak*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. from Arnberg. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 2500.

**MEDELLIN**, *mai-dail'-leen*, a town of S. America, New Grenada, 50 miles S.E. from Antioquia. It is the commercial centre of a large surrounding district. *Pop.* 14,000. This city is upwards of 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

**MEDINA**, *me-di'-na*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 416 square miles. *Pop.* 22,517.

**MEDINA DEL CAMPO**, *mai-de'-na dail kam'-po*, an inland town of Spain, in Leon, in the province of Valladolid, 26 miles S.W. from Valladolid. *Pop.* 2980.—This is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon.

**MEDINA DEL RIO SECO**, *re'-o-sai'-ko*, an old and ill-built town of Spain, in Leon, in the province of Valladolid, 24 miles N.W. from Valladolid. It contains several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen goods and earthenware. *Pop.* 5100. Medina is the name of several other small towns in Spain, distinguished by different affixes.

**MEDINA SIDONIA**, *se-do'-ne-a*, a very ancient town in Andalusia, 22 miles S.E. from Cadiz. It has two churches and several monasteries. *Manf.* Earthenware and cordage. *Pop.* 11,000.

**MEDINA**, *me-de'-na*, a city of Arabia, one of the two that are rendered sacred in the eyes of Mussulmans by their connexion with different events in the life of the founder of the Mahometan faith, 250 miles N. from Mecca. It consists of about five hundred houses, most of

## Meerut

which are very poorly built. The tomb of Mahomet is here, and is placed between two others, which contain the ashes of the first caliphs, Abu Beker and Omar. These tombs are inclosed by a partition of very close lattice-work, and are completely hidden from view by a curtain of rich silk which surrounds them, and is suspended on posts set round the tombs at a short distance within the outer lattice work or railing. The curtain is renewed whenever a new sultan ascends the Turkish throne. The mosque, which contains Mahomet's tomb, was founded by the Prophet himself, and is said to be very magnificent, being supported by four hundred columns, and lighted by a great number of lamps which are always kept burning. *Pop.* 8000. This was the seat of the Arabian empire under Mahomet, who died here, in 632.

**MEDITERRANEAN**, *med'-iter-rai'-ne-an*, an inland sea, lying between Europe on the N., Africa on the S., and Asia on the E. It is the largest expanse of water in the world that does not come under the name of ocean. It terminates W. in a point at the Strait of Gibraltar, by which it communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* Its length from N. to W., in a curved line from Gibraltar to Beyrout, is about 2250 miles; its breadth varies from 80 miles between Sicily and Cape Bon, in Africa, to 750 miles between Saloniki in Turkey in Europe and Alexandria in Egypt. *Area.* Estimated at 735,000 square miles. This includes several other seas, as the Adriatic, Ionian, Tyrrhenian, and the sea of the Grecian archipelago. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Asof, are considered separate seas. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews the "Great Sea," and has erroneously been considered to be free from the rise and fall of the tides. At present it may be regarded as politically under the influence of Great Britain, as that country holds Gibraltar and Malta Islands.

**MEDNOI**, or **COPPER ISLAND**, *med-noi'*, an island belonging to Russia, in the sea of Kamchatka, 30 miles E. from Behring Island. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 54° 40' N. *Lon.* 167° 40' E.

**MEDVIDITZA**, *med'-ve-ai-dit'-sa*, a river of Russia, in the country of the Don Cossacks. After a course of 300 miles, it joins the Don, a few miles below the influx of the Choper. Many German colonies occupy its banks.

**MEDWAX**, *med'-wai*, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and after receiving numerous tributaries in Kent, falls into the Thames in a large estuary at Sheerness. It is navigable to Penshurst.

**MEERANEE**, *me-a-ne'*, a village of Scinde, on the Indus, 4 miles S.W. from Hyderabad.—A Beloochee force of 20,000 men was completely defeated here in 1843, by about 3000 of the Anglo-Indian army.

**MEERPOOR**, *meer'-por*, a town of Scinde, near the Pinyaree, 50 miles S. from Hyderabad. *Pop.* 10,000.—There are numerous villages of Scinde and Beloochistan of the same name.

**MEERUT**, *meer'-oot*, a district of British India, in the North-West Provinces. *Area.* 2332 square miles. This country forms a part of the Doab or plain between the Ganges and the Jumna, and was the scene of one of the first outbreaks which preceded the Sepoy rebellion of 1857. *Pop.* about 1,135,072. *Lat.* between 28° 35' and 29° 16' N. *Lon.* between 77° 12' and 78° 15' E.—It has a chief town of the same name,

## Megalo-Kastro

35 miles N.E. from Delhi, with large cantonments or barracks in its vicinity. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 28° 59' N. *Lon.* 77° 30' E.

MEGALO-KASTRO, *mai-gá-lo kas'-tro*, a name sometimes given to Candia, the capital of the island of Crete, or Candia. (*See* CANDIA.)

MEGARA, *meg'-a-ra*, a town of Greece, in the Isthmus of Corinth, 20 miles N.W. from Athens. This was formerly an important city, but it is now nothing more than a poor village. *Pop.* 1000.

MEIAPONTE, *mai'-e-a-pone'-tai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Goyaz, 90 miles N.E. from Goyaz. *Pop.* of the town and surrounding district, about 8000.

MEIGO, *mi'-go*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 403 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

MEININGEN, *mi'-ning-en*, a town of Germany, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated on the Werra, 29 miles S.W. from Gotha. It has a palace, in which the dukes reside, a house of assembly for the duchy, and a gymnasium or high school. There are also three churches, a theatre, barracks, and some charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 6700.

MEISENHEIM, *mi'-sen-hime*, a town of W. Germany, the capital of a detached territory belonging to Hesse-Homburg, on the Glan, 45 miles S. from Coblenz. *Pop.* 3000.

MEISSEN, *mi'-sen*, an ancient town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 15 miles N.W. from Dresden. It is surrounded with walls and has a cathedral with a chapel attached to it, in which some of the early electors of Saxony are buried. *Manf.* Porcelain, known as Dresden china, hosiery, leather, and colours. *Pop.* 10,500.

ME-KONG, MA-KIANG, or CAMBOJA, *me-kong'*, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, which rises in Tibet, and, after traversing several provinces and the kingdom of Annam, falls into the China Sea by several mouths, in *lat.* 10° N.; *lon.* 106° 40' E.

MEKRAN, or MUKRAN, *mek-ran'*, a large maritime province of Beloochistan, separated from Scinde on the E. by the small Belooch provinces of Lus and Jhalawan, bounded on the W. by Persia and separated from Afghanistan on the N. by a desert. *Area.* Estimated at 100,000 square miles. It is divided into a great number of petty districts, held by separate chiefs, whose subjects are principally engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 58° and 66° E.—This is the country through which the troops of Alexander the Great passed on their return from India, and in which they suffered severely from drought.

MELBOURNE, *mel'-born*, the chief town of the British colonial territory of Victoria, situated on the Yarra-Yarra, on the S. coast of Australia, or Port Philip harbour. It was founded in 1837, and during the gold mania of 1853 its population increased with wonderful rapidity. It is the chief seat of the trade of Victoria. Its streets are regular, and the public buildings are for the most part built of stone. It has a cathedral, various churches, clubs, schools, a court-house, government offices, Port Philip College, a botanic garden, theatre, mechanics' institute, race-course, and numerous associations: it has, besides, extensive wool-stores, iron-foundries, and flour-mills. *Pop.* probably 125,000. *Lat.* 37° 45' S. *Lon.* 144° 57' 7" E.

MELBURY, *mel'-ber-re*, the name of several

## Melton Mowbray

parishes in England, in the county of Dorset, none of them with a population above 500, and all distinguished by a different affix.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, noted as the birthplace of Nicholas von der Flüe and Arnold of Grütli, two of the founders of the Swiss confederation.

MELDAL, *mel'-dal*, a parish and village of Norway, 35 miles S.W. from Drontheim. *Pop.* 4500.

MELEDA, or MELITA, *mai-lai'-da*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 13 miles N.W. from Ragusa. *Ext.* 23 miles long and 4 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, producing corn, fruit, wine, silk, honey, and oil. *Pop.* 900.

MELEGNANO. (*See* MALEGNANO.)

MELFI, *mail'-fe*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, near the Ofanto, 27 miles N. from Potenza. It contains a cathedral. In 1851 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which caused the death of a great many persons. *Pop.* 9863.

MELILLA, *mai-leel'-ya*, a seaport of Morocco, belonging to Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 136 miles S.E. from Centa. *Pop.* 3000.—It has a citadel on a rock, garrisoned by about 1000 men. This town was seriously injured by an earthquake in 1848.

MELITTO, *mai-leel'-to*, the name of several small towns in Naples, none of them with a population above 4000.

MELKSHAM, *melk'-sham*, an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon, 10 miles E. from Bath. It has a large church in the form of a cross, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and a market-house. *Manf.* Woollen goods and cordage. *Pop.* 5337. In the neighbourhood are baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring.

MELORIA, *mai-lor'-e-a*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 3 miles W. from Leghorn. A naval engagement took place here in 1250 between the Pisans and the Genoese, in which the former were defeated.

MELROSE, *mel'-rose*, or *mel-rosé*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, situated in a fertile vale, intersected by the Tweed, 11 miles N.W. from Jedburgh. Near the town are the remains of Melrose abbey, which was one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. When entire it was reckoned amongst the most beautiful Gothic structures in Great Britain, from the height and embellishment of its columns, the elegance of its sculpture, and the symmetry of its parts. It was founded in 1136 by David I. of Scotland, but it was not completed until the time of James IV. Part of the abbey church was used for many years as the parish church, but a new building was ultimately erected for this purpose to the W. of the town. *Pop.* 7711. Within a few miles of Melrose is Abbotsford, the former residence, and Dryburgh Abbey, the burial-place, of Sir Walter Scott. It has a station on the North British Railway.

MELTON, *mel'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200.

MELTON MOWBRAY, *mo'-brai*, a market-town of England, in Leicestershire, on the river Ene, which is crossed here by two handsome stone bridges, 14 miles N.E. from Leicester. The church is a fine structure, with a handsome tower. It has, besides, several chapels for non-



## Melun

conformists, free-schools, almshouses, a library, and stabling for 750 horses belonging to members of the Melton hunt. *Manf.* Bobbin net lace. It has a considerable trade in pork-pies, called Melton pies, and Siltton cheese. *Pop.* 4926. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

MELUN, *mlu(r)*, a town of France, on the Seine, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 24 miles S.E. from Paris. It has several churches, cavalry barracks, a theatre, and a prison. *Manf.* Linen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 11,170. It has a station on the Paris and Troyes Railway.

MELVILLE BAY, an inlet on the coast of Greenland, at the head of Baffin's Bay. *Lat.* 76° N. *Lon.* between 60° and 64° W.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic Ocean, discovered by Captain Parry. Cape Dundas, its most western point, is in *lat.* 74° 55' N.; *lon.* 113° 57' W. Melville Sound lies to the S.E. of Melville Island, and Melville Peninsula to the S.E. of the Gulf of Boothia.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island off the N. coast of Australia. *Ext.* about 70 miles long, with a breadth of 30. *Lat.* 11° 28' S. *Lon.* 131° E.

MEMEL, *mem-el*, a town of East Prussia, on the small river Dange, adjacent to the Cürische Haff, which is connected with the Baltic at this point by a narrow strait, 74 miles N.E. from Königsberg. It is strongly fortified, and consists of the town and three suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. It is the great commercial entrepôt of the country watered by the Niemen, and exports timber, which is brought down in floats; as well as large quantities of hemp, flax, and corn. The other exports are hides, skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. The harbour is capacious, and can accommodate 300 merchant ships of considerable tonnage. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and soap; shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 55° 42' N. *Lon.* 21° 5' E.

MEMMINGEN, *mem-min-gen*, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 29 miles S.E. from Ulm. It has several churches, a town-hall, arsenal, museum, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7620.

MEMPHIS, *mem-fis*, a ruined city, 10 miles S. from Cairo. It was the ancient capital of Egypt, but now its site is occupied only by a few villages.

MEMPHIS, a town of Tennessee, U.S., on an eminence near the Mississippi, 200 miles S.W. from Nashville. *Pop.* 22,623. It is connected by railway with Nashville and Richmond.

MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE, *mem'-fre-ma'-gog*, a lake of North America, part of which lies in the British district of Lower Canada, and part in the state of Vermont, U.S. *Ext.* 30 miles long. The river St. Francis issues from it, and it receives the Black River.

MENAI STRAIT, *men'-ai*, a strait of North Wales, which divides the island of Anglesea from Carnarvonshire. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile. A chain bridge, called the Menai Suspension-bridge, 560 feet in length, crosses this strait; and a tubular suspension-bridge, which forms a part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

MENAM, or MEINAM, *me-nan*, "mother of waters," one of the largest rivers of S. Asia, which traverses the centre of Siam, and, after a course of 700 or 800 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by three mouths.

MENDAVIA, *men-da'-ve-a*, a town of Spain, in 523

## Mentz

the province of Navarre, 37 miles S.W. from Pamplona. *Pop.* 2000.—Cæsar Borgia, the infamous son of Pope Alexander VI., was killed here in a skirmish in 1507.

MENDE, *mend*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Lozère, situated on the Lot, 65 miles N. from Montpellier. It has a cathedral with two towers, which, with the exception of the prefect's residence, is the only building of importance in the town. *Manf.* Paper and coarse woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6370.

MENDERRE, *men'-de-re*, two rivers of Asia Minor; one of which, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Samos, in the Archipelago, 33 miles from Alasaluck; while the other, after a course of 60 miles, enters the Hellespont.

MENDIP HILLS, *men'-dip*, a noted range in the county of Somerset, in England, dividing the N. from the central part of the county, and abounding in minerals. *Length.* About 25 miles. *Height.* 1100 feet.

MENDOCINO CAPE, *men-do-se'-no*, the most W. point of Upper California, on the Pacific. *Lat.* 40° 30' N. *Lon.* 124° 29' W.

MENDOZA, *men-do'-za*, a city and department of the Argentine Confederation, S. America. The city stands in a plain at the foot of the Andes, 156 miles W. from Valparaiso. It contains several convents, a college, a pleasant Alameda, or public promenade, and numerous churches. *Pop.* 18,000.—The river Mendoza flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado.—The DEPARTMENT has a population of about 60,000. It produces fruits, wheat, and maize, and is watered by the Mendoza. *Lat.* between 32° and 34° 30' S. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° W.

MENDRISO, *men-dre'-se-o*, the most S. town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 5 miles N. from Como. It has a college, a church, and a convent. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 2000.

MENEHOULD, St., *men'-hoold*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, situated on the Aisne, 26 miles N.E. from Châlons. *Manf.* Glass, leather, and earthenware, with a trade in grain, timber, and vegetables. *Pop.* 4500.—This town was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653. It was destroyed by fire in 1719, but it has since been rebuilt.

MENETON-SALON, *men'-tanng*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, 11 miles N.E. from Bourges. *Manf.* Serges, and it has distilleries. *Pop.* 2700.

MENIN, *men'-ä*, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 31 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Manf.* Table linen, lace, and silk stuffs, oil, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9622.—It has undergone a great number of sieges, and, in the 17th and 18th centuries, was frequently taken by the French.

MENOUF, *me-noof*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, 30 miles N.W. from Cairo. *Manf.* Mats and indigo. *Pop.* Not known.

MENS, *mens*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Isère, 27 miles S. from Grenoble. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and glass. *Pop.* 1903.

MENTEITH, *men-teeth*, a beautiful district of Scotland, situated on the banks of the Teith, in Perthshire. It is about 25 miles in length, and has an area of 30 square miles. It contains Loch Vennachar and Loch Menteith.

MENTZ, MAINZ, or MAYENCE, *mentz, mintze,*



## Mentz

*mai-yence*, a city of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Main, 19 miles N.W. from Darmstadt. It is built nearly in the shape of a semicircle, of which the Rhine forms the chord. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the empire. The whole town, as well as its suburb Cassel or Castel, a village on the opposite side of the Rhine, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, is surrounded with extensive and complicated defensive works. The interior of the town is by no means handsome. Most of the streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, which is now used as a custom-house and merchants'-hall, the house of the Teutonic Knights, now the grand ducal palace and the residence of the military governor; and the arsenal. The principal churches are the Dom, or cathedral, built in the 12th century; the church of St. Ignatius, which is a unique specimen of church architecture, and adorned with good paintings; and the ancient church of St. Stephen, the tower of which commands an extensive view. The public library contains a collection of 100,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins and medals, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments, a museum of Roman antiquities, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy, and a gallery of pictures. A club-house or casino now occupies the site of the house of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, to whose memory a statue has been erected opposite the theatre. The house in which Guttenberg was born, and that in which he first practised the art of printing, still exist. The chief educational establishments are a gymnasium, a lyceum, and a school of medicine. Along the banks of the Rhine there is a beautiful public walk, and a quay or wharf for landing goods. But the greatest attraction which Mentz affords is to be found in the beautiful scenery of its environs. It is the principal trading city of the duchy, and, after Cologne, the principal in W. Germany for supplying the productions of the Rhenish provinces. *Manf.* Leather, soap, glue, tobacco, artificial pearls, musical and philosophical instruments, metal wares, porcelain, and carriages. *Pop.* 41,279, exclusive of the garrison, which is about 8000. *Lat.* 50° N. *Lon.* 8° 17' E.—The site of Mentz was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the 13th and 14th centuries, it was a place of some note for literature and the fine arts. In the Thirty Years' War, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, but restored at the subsequent peace. At the end of 1792, it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Luneville, concluded in 1801, it was formally ceded to France, and in 1815 it was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt, the fortress to belong to the German Confederation, and to be garrisoned with Austrian, Prussian, and Hessian troops. It is a station on the Frankfort and Wiesbaden Railway, and is connected by railway with Paris, Darmstadt, and other towns.

*MENTZ, mentz*, a township of New York, U.S., on the Erie Canal, 8 miles from Auburn. *Pop.* 6000.

*MENZALEH, men-za'-le*, an extensive lagoon of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast to the east of the Damietta branch of the Nile. *Ext.* 60 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth. It

## Mergentheim

communicates with the Mediterranean by three openings, and has extensive fisheries.

*MENZALEH*, a town on the above lake, partly in ruins, with a trade in rice and fish, 20 miles S.E. from Damietta. *Pop.* Not known.

*MEPEL, mep'-pel*, a town of Holland, in the province of Drenthe, situated on the Havelter Aa, near its mouth, 25 miles S.W. from Assen. *Manf.* Chiefly sailcloth and cordage, with a large export trade in corn, cheese, butter, and the productions of the province of Drenthe, of which it is the chief commercial town. *Pop.* 7000.

*MEPPEN, mep'-pen*, a town of Hanover, in the province of Osnabruck, 43 miles N.W. from Osnabruck. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 2500.

*MEQUINENZA, mai'-ke-nain-tha*, a town and fort of Spain, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca, in the province of Huesca, Aragon, 64 miles S.E. from Huesca. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810. *Pop.* Not known.

*MEQUINEZ, mai'-ke-naith*, a city of Morocco, frequently the residence of the emperors, 35 miles W. from Fez. It is situated in a fine plain, watered by the Seboo, and numerous rivulets. The seraglio is a very extensive quadrangular edifice. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 33° 56' N. *Lon.* 5° 50' W.

*MER, mair*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, 12 miles N.E. from Blois. *Pop.* 4163.—It has a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway.

*MER and SER, mer, ser*, two contiguous summits of the Himalaya Mountains, in the N. part of the Punjab, which are among the loftiest between the Indus and the Sutlej rivers. The one is generally white with snow, and the other uniformly black and bare. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* 76° 10' E.

*MERAN, mer-ran'*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 41 miles N. from Trent. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol, from which the country takes its name. *Pop.* 2500.

*MERCEB, mer'-ser*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In Pennsylvania. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Pop.* 36,856.—2. In Illinois. *Area.* 550 square miles. *Pop.* 15,042.—3. In Kentucky. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—4. In New Jersey. *Area.* 272 square miles. *Pop.* 37,419.—5. In Ohio. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 14,104.—Also several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 1500.

*MERCIA, mer'-she-a*, one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., Wales on the W., and the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E. Its capital city was Leicester.

*MERDIN, or MARDIN, mer-din'*, a fortified city of the pachalic of Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles S.E. from Diarbekir. The houses are old, and have small windows grated with iron; it contains many churches and mosques, and a fine bazaar. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.

*MERE, meer*, a market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 20 miles W. from Salisbury. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and an old market-cross in the middle of the town. *Manf.* Silk and bed-ticking. *Pop.* 3000.

*MERGENTHEIM, mair'-gen-time*, a town of Wurtemberg, 53 miles N.E. from Stuttgart. It

## Mergui

has a church, town-house, gymnasium, baths, and an ancient palace, with a library. *Pop.* 2381.

MERGUI, *mer-ge'*, a seaport-town of British Burmah, in the province of Tenasserim, on an island in the delta of the Mergui or Tenasserim river, 260 miles S. from Amherst. Its exports are ivory, saffron wood, tortoise-shell, rice, and other provisions. *Pop.* Estimated at 8000. *Lat.* 12° 30' N. *Lon.* 98° 23' E.—This place was taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying along the coast of Tenasserim and the isthmus of Krah, with a strait between them and the mainland, of 15 to 30 miles broad, which affords good anchorage for shipping. It forms part of the British district of Mergui, which is the most S. on the coast of Tenasserim. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* between 9° and 13° N. *Lon.* between 97° and 98° 30' E.

MERIDA, *mer'-e-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, situated on the Guadiana, which is crossed here by a large bridge, 35 miles E. from Badajoz. The bridge is a Roman structure, consisting of 81 arches, and 2570 feet in length. It contains a town-house, several churches and nunneries, a theatre, and an old castle. *Pop.* 4112. This place was founded by Augustus, 25 B.C., and is the *Emerita Augusta* of the Romans. It now exhibits but few traces of its former prosperity. Its antiquities, however, scattered as they are in all directions, are full of interest. In 713 it was taken by the Moors, and, in 1229, it was taken from them and added to the kingdom of Castile.

MERIDA, a town of Venezuela, South America, the capital of the province of Merida, 185 miles S.E. from Maracaibo. *Pop.* 6000. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Previous to that event it was the largest city in Venezuela.

MERIDA, the capital of the province of Yucatan, Central America, about 20 miles from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It contains some handsome streets and squares, a fine cathedral, and several churches. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 20° 55' N. *Lon.* 89° 50' W.

MERIDEN, *mer'-i-den*, a parish and village of England, in Warwickshire, the head of a poor-law union district, 5 miles N.W. from Coventry. *Pop.* 968.

MERINCHAL, *mair'-in-shal*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, 14 miles S.E. from Aubusson. *Pop.* 1880.

MERIONETH, *mer-e-on'-eth*, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh, S. by Cardigan, from which it is separated by the estuary of the Dovey, W. by Cardigan Bay, and E. by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. *Area.* 602 square miles. *Desc.* Wild and mountainous, and everywhere abounding with the most romantic and sublime scenery. Cader Idris is the most noted mountain in the county, and is 2914 feet above the sea. Arran Mowddwy is still higher, its height being 2955 feet. The other principal mountains are Arrenig Mawr, 2809 feet; and Cader Ferwyn, 2563. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dee, the Maw or Mawddach, the Dovey or Dyfi, the Wnion and the Diswyny. *Lakes.* Lyn-Tegid, or Bala Lake, near Bala, and Lyn-y-Myngil, at the foot of Cader Idris. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops. *Manf.* Principally coarse flannels, with

## Meshed

strong cloths, druggets, kerseymeres, and stockings. *Pop.* 40,000.

MEROE, ISLE OF, *mer'-o-e*, a vast tract of S. Nubia, lying between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, the Nile, and its tributary the Atbara. *Ext.* 300 miles long, with a breadth of 200. On the N. part of this tract are the ruins of ancient Meroë, 25 miles N.E. from Shendy. On its site is a modern town of the same name, with large corn magazines.

MERRIMAC, *mer'-ri-mäk*, a river of the United States, which rises in New Hampshire, and, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Newburyport in Massachusetts.

MERRIMAC, a county of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area.* 845 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

MERSE, or MARCH, *march*, the name given to a level and fertile district of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, lying between the Lammer-moor hills and the Tweed.

MERSEBURG, *mer'-se-boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 16 miles W. from Leipsic, with narrow and crooked streets, but clean and well paved. Its most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, an old palace now converted into public offices, a military hospital, and a town-hall. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 12,000. It is the chief town of the government of Merseburg, one of the three districts into which Prussian Saxony is divided.

MERS-EL-KEBIR, *mers-el-ke'-bir*, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, 3 miles N.W. from Oran. *Pop.* Not known. This place was taken by the French in 1830.

MERSEY, *mer'-se*, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Irish Sea, forming a large estuary at Liverpool.

MERTHYR, *mer'-ther*, the name of several parishes in Wales, none of them with a population above 1000.

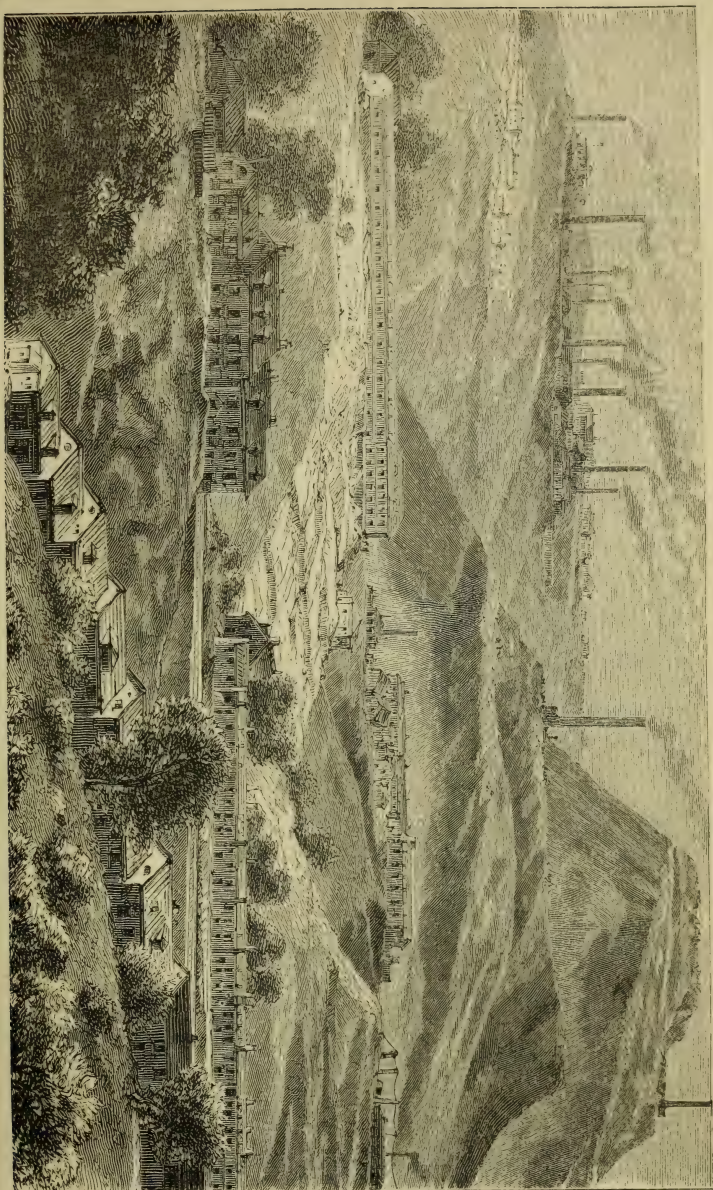
MERTHYR TYDVIL, *tid'-vil*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated in the valley of the Taff, 21 miles N.W. from Cardiff. It is very irregularly built, and presents the appearance of a straggling heap of cottages. The town contains 10 churches and several chapels for nonconformists. It also possesses several schools, a mechanics' institute, and a theatre. Merthyr Tydvil derives importance from its iron-works, the Dowlais Company employing about 5000 men. *Pop.* of the borough, 83,875. —It is connected by the Taff Vale and Vale of Neath railways with Cardiff, Swansea, and Llanelly, from which ports the greatest part of its produce is shipped.

MERTON, *mer'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 2000.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, *mair'-gem*, a neat town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the Lys, 19 miles W. from Lille. *Manf.* Cotton-velvets, leather, glue, tablecloths, damasked-linen. *Pop.* 6000.

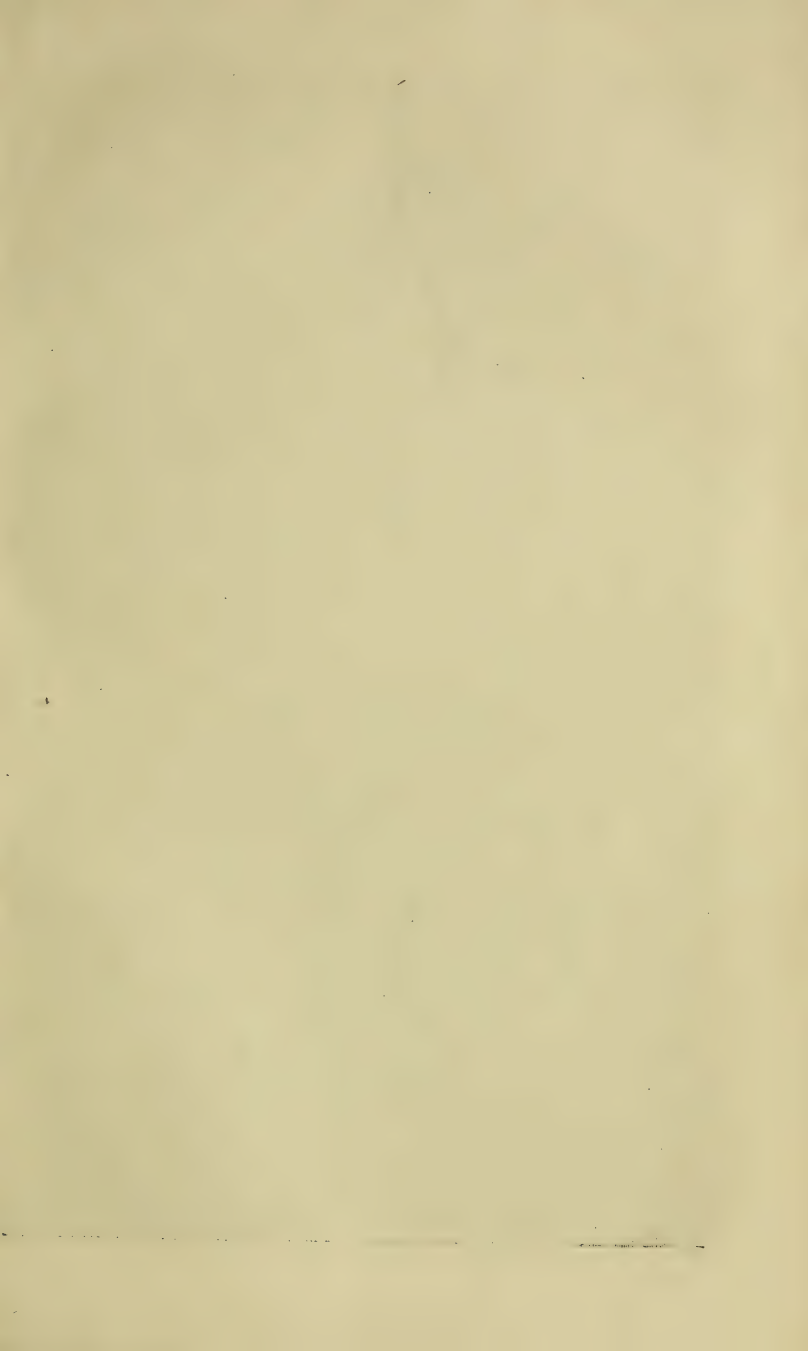
MESHED, or MUSHED, *mesh-ed'*, a city of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, standing in a fertile plain, and enclosed by strong walls, 545 miles N.E. from Ispahan. A great part of the city is now in ruins. It is distinguished by a splendid mausoleum, at one end of which is the tomb or shrine of the Iman Reza, which is entered by a gate of solid silver, which was

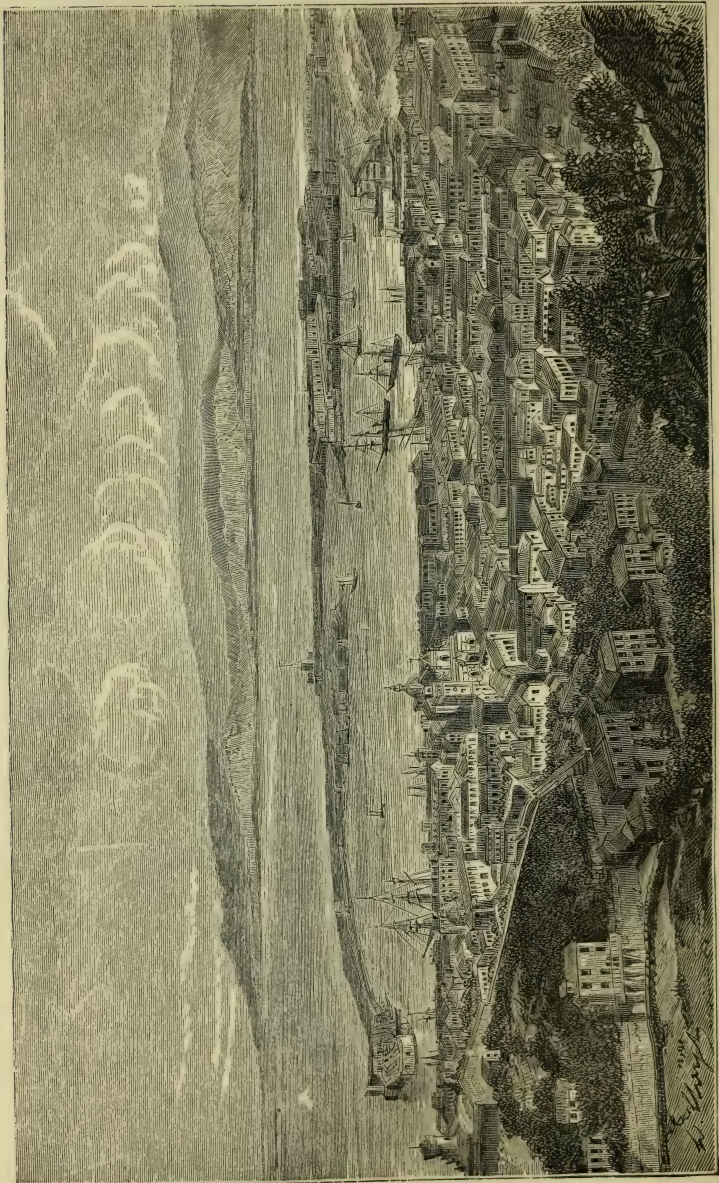














## Mesolonghi

placed there by Nadir Shah. The town contains several mosques and colleges, a palace, which serves as a citadel, and an excellent bazaar; the dwelling houses are for the most part of mean appearance, being chiefly composed of sun-dried bricks. *Manf.* Velvet of the finest quality, cutlery, jewellery, silk and cotton goods, and fur pelisses, which are highly esteemed. *Pop.* 50,000.

**MESOLONGHI**, or **MISSOLONGHI**, *me-so-lon'-gi*, a town of Greece, in the government of Etolia, 22 miles W. from Lepanto. Lord Byron died here in 1824.

**MESOPOTAMIA**, *mes'-op-o-tai'-me-ä*, the ancient name of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now comprised in the pashalics of Bagdad and Diarbekir.

**MESSENE**, *mes-se'-ne*, formerly a city of Greece, in the Morea, but now the modern village of Mavromati, which stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city. It is built at the foot of Mount Ithome, 16 miles from Kyparissia or Arkadia, amidst extensive ruins, which present many objects of interest and great architectural beauty.

**MESSINA**, *mes'-se-nä*, a city in the N.E. of the island of Sicily, situated on a strait, called the Faro di Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria. It is 9 miles N.W. from Reggio, in Calabria. The town runs parallel with the strait; its finest part is the Marina, a long line of buildings which faces the harbour, and runs parallel with it for more than a mile, with a broad quay between the houses and the water's edge, which is planted with trees, and forms a pleasant promenade. The town is built on the slope of the swelling eminences in the rear, and rises gradually, so that almost every public edifice is distinctly presented to the view. The whiteness of the buildings forms a beautiful contrast to the dark green hue of the forests behind. The public buildings consist of numerous convents and asylums for the poor, two theatres, a large hospital, town-hall, exchange, custom-house, college, lyceum, public library, and prison. Besides these there are two arsenals, a senate-house, royal palace, and the archbishop's palace. The churches are numerous, and some of them are beautiful buildings, containing a number of valuable paintings. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, with a plain exterior, but beautifully ornamented within with paintings, mosaics, and sculpture. The harbour of Messina is the finest in the Mediterranean, and the trade is considerable. The exports consist of Faro wine, oil, fruits, and corn. Silkworms have long been reared with success. The town is entirely surrounded with walls and protected by detached forts and a citadel, which stands on the neck of the curved promontory that forms the harbour. *Manf.* Damasks and satins. *Pop.* 103,324. *Lat.* 38° 11' N. *Lon.* 15° 34' E. Messina is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by a Greek colony about 1000 B.C. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, entered it with his followers, in July, 1860.—The STRAIT of Messina separates Sicily from S. Italy, and has a length of 22 miles, and a breadth varying from 3 to 10 miles. The whirlpool Charybdis lies just outside the harbour of Messina.

**MESTRE**, *mais'-trai*, a town of Northern Italy, in the crownland of Venice, 19 miles N.E. from Padua. *Pop.* 6000.—It has a station on the railway to Vicenza.

## Meurthe

**META**, *mai'-ta*, a river of S. America, in New Grenada, which rises about 40 miles from Bogota, and, after a course of 500 miles, enters the Orinoco in *lat.* 6° 10' N.

**METHVEN**, *meth'-ven*, a village and parish of Scotland, 6 miles N.W. from Perth. *Pop.* of parish, 2500.—In this parish is the Lynedoch estate, on which is the grave of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," who died of the plague in 1666.

**METZ**, *metz*, a fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Moselle. It is situated at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, 170 miles N.E. from Paris, and is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions and other defensive works. The breadth of Metz is nearly equal to its length; so that its form is compact, though by no means a regular square. Two quarters—viz., the east and north—are separated from the rest of the town by the rivers, which are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. Some of the streets are tolerably straight and wide, but as in other old towns, they are not laid out on any uniform plan. The public buildings are, the governor's residence, a fine edifice, to the east of the citadel; the cathedral, a Gothic structure, with a spire nearly 400 feet in height, and large windows filled with beautifully painted glass; the theatre, the town-hall, public library, hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here is likewise an arsenal, with arms for 80,000 men. For education, the chief establishments are a royal college, a school of artillery and engineering, a school of design, and a school of surgery and medicine. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics of all kinds, embroidered muslins, beer, leather, paper-hangings and hardware. It has a large trade in these articles, and in provisions of all kinds. *Pop.* 56,888.—Metz stands at the terminus of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasburg.

**METZINGEN**, *metz'-ing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 18 miles S.E. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4500.

**MEUDON**, *mei'-dawn*, a parish and small town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 5 miles S.W. from Paris. It has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway from Paris to Versailles. *Pop.* 5157.

**MEULBEKE**, *me(r)l'-bek*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 10 miles N. from Courtrai. *Pop.* 9300.

**MEUNG**, *me(r)n*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, situated on the Loire, 12 miles S.W. from Orleans. *Pop.* 3660.

**MEURS**, *moirs*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. It has a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, and a national-school. *Pop.* 4000.—Under the French, it was the capital of the department of the Roer.

**MEURTHE**, *murt*, a department of France, composed of a part of Lorraine, and bounded by the departments of the Moselle, and the Vosges, the Lower Rhine, and the Meuse. *Area.* 2353 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and covered with extensive marshes in the N.E. It is watered by the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, the Mortagne, and a number of smaller streams. The department is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Nancy, Chateau Salins, Luneville, Sarrebourg, and Toul. Nancy is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and timber.

## Meurthe

*Minerals.* Marble, alabaster, lithographic stones, and rock-salt. *Manf.* Glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 428,643.

MEURTHE, a tributary of the Moselle, in France, which rises in the Vosges, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Moselle 6 miles below Nancy.

MEUSE, *mu(r)ze*, a department in the N.E. of France, formerly a part of the duchy of Lorraine; bounded on the N. by the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the department of the Ardennes; on the S. by the Vosges and upper Marne; on the E. by the departments of the Moselle and the Meurthe; and on the W. by those of the Marne, and the Ardennes. *Area.* 2406 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, being traversed by the mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and the Seine. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun. Bar-le-Duc is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Meuse, Chiers, Aisne, Ornain, Aire, and Saulx. *Pro.* Wheat, fruit, and timber. Great quantities of wine and cheese are made. Large herds of swine are fed in the forests, cattle and sheep on the pasture lands and on the slopes of the mountains. *Manf.* Iron goods, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 305,540.

MEUSE, a river of Europe. (See MAAS.)

MEXICO, *mex-i-co*, a vast extent of country on the N. side of the isthmus which connects N. and S. America, forming the N. part of Central America. It is bounded on the N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grand del Norte, and by New Mexico and Upper California, which form part of the United States. On the W. it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, while on the S. it is bounded by the republic of Guatemala and Belize or British Honduras. *Political divisions.* Mexico is divided into the following departments:—Chihuahua, Chiapa or Las Chiapas, Cohahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, or Xalisco, Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Oajaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Cinaloa, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, Michoacan, Tlascala, Colima, and Lower California. *Area.* estimated at 1,000,000 square miles. *Desc.* About one-half of Mexico is situated under the burning sky of the tropics, while the other half lies within the temperate zone. The central part of the country is a vast elevated plain, or table land, which is, in many parts, 6000 or 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern part of this table land descends towards the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico by a succession of regular and uniform terraces and gradual slopes of easy ascent. The descent from the western edge towards the shores of the Pacific is much more steep and abrupt, being broken in many places by deep valleys and dangerous rifts and precipices. The centre of this great plain is traversed from N.W. to S.E. by a lofty chain of mountains called the Sierra Madre, which is a part of the immense range that runs through the continent of North and South America, forming a connecting link between the Rocky Mountains in the former, and the Andes in the latter. The E. part of Mexico which lies between *lat.* 87° and 95° W. is a large plain, intersected by ranges of hills towards the S., where it approaches the hilly country of

## Mexico

Guatemala. A series of low hills also extend through the central part of the peninsula of Yucatan. The low grounds along the coasts of Mexico are extremely fertile, teeming with vegetation of the utmost luxuriance. The table-lands and plains in the interior of moderate height are also fertile, but the more elevated districts, whether level or mountainous, are for the most part barren, unproductive tracts, generally covered with lava or with coarse sown grass and stunted shrubs. The peninsula of Lower California, which is separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California, is a barren tract of rocky and mountainous ground, devoid of fertile valleys, with steep precipitous coasts that rise abruptly from the water's edge. *Coasts and Harbours.* The W. coast possesses some excellent harbours, the chief of which are St. Blas in the department of Xalisco at the mouth of the river Santiago, and Acapulco in Guerrero. The last is one of the finest basins in the world, but it is now little frequented. There are several others of less importance. The eastern coast does not, however, possess the same advantages as the western. The harbour of Vera Cruz, the most important commercial town of Mexico, is merely a bad anchorage between the shallows of La Calleta, La Galleja, and La Lavandera. The whole coast of Mexico is also beset with sand-banks, which are raised by the continual and uniform action of the trade-winds on the ocean. Another very serious inconvenience is common to both coasts,—that of being rendered inaccessible for several months by violent tempests, which effectually prevent all navigation, and which are caused, on the W. coast, by the N.W. winds blowing in the Gulf of Mexico, and from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. *Mountains.* That part of the country which is called the isthmus of Tehuantepec, situated immediately to the N. of the Gulf of that name, may be regarded as a mountainous mass of land raised between the Pacific Ocean on the S. and the Gulf of Mexico on the N. by volcanic agency. As the land increases in breadth towards the N. this ridge expands into several wide table-lands, separated from each other by broad valleys, but in the centre of the country it rises above the table-lands into a bare and rugged mountain chain, studded here and there by volcanic peaks of great elevation. This range is known as the Sierra Madre, as it has been said above, throughout its entire length, but that part which lies in the province of Sonora is sometimes called the Sierra Verde, while the central, which runs through the provinces of Durango and Zatecas, the Sierra Tepe-Suene. Although the mountain masses that intersect this country are of volcanic origin, the inhabitants, however, are less disturbed by earthquakes and volcanic explosions than those of Quito. The following are the principal mountain peaks and volcanoes in Mexico:—Orizaba, sometimes called Citlaltepétl or Star Mountain, 17,370 feet above the level of the sea; Popocatepetl or Smoking Mountain, 17,884 feet in height; Istaecihuatl, the Coffre de Perote, Jorulla and Tuxtla, which attain the heights of 15,704, 13,415, 5120, and 4115 feet respectively. But although earthquakes are not so frequent and destructive in Mexico as in the N. part of S. America, these convulsions of nature are by no means rare on the coasts of the Pacific and in the environs of the capital. *Rivers.* Mexico suffers in general from the want of water and of



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## Mexico

navigable rivers. The great river of the S., Rio Bravo del Norte, and the Rio Colorado, are the only ones that are of any great importance. The former separates Mexico from Texas and forms the N.E. frontier of the country. The others are the Rio de Tabasco, the Rio Guasacualco, and the Rio Alvarado, all to the S.E. of Vera Cruz; the Rio de Moctezuma, which carries the waters of the lakes and valley of Tenochtitlan to the Rio de Panuco; the Tampico, and the Santander on the E. coast; while on the W. are the Sonora, the Culiacan, the Chamatla, the Santiago, and the Rio Balsas or Mexcala, all of which fall into the Pacific Ocean. *Lakes.* The most remarkable are Lake Chapala in Xalisco, which covers an area of 1506 square miles, and the lagoons of Paras and Tlahualila in the department of Chihuahua. *Climate.* From the singular construction of the country, the coasts alone possess a warm climate. In the E. of Mexico the parts bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are distinguished by the appellation of *Tierras Calientes*, or the warm regions. In this region the climate, more especially in populous cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from 3936 to 4920 feet, a soft spring temperature reigns perpetually, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees. The natives call this part the Temperate Region. That part which comprehends the plains which are elevated more than 7000 feet above the level of the sea is distinguished by the name of the Cold Region. Here the temperature is mild and agreeable. Above this, the climate is bleak and disagreeable, even to those who are accustomed to live in high latitudes. *Zoology.* Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannahs and woods, the skins and fat of which form an important article of commerce. There are also deer, elk, buffalo, grisly black bears, wild horses, the tapir, the jaguar, the puma, and the tiger-cat. The woods swarm with gluttons, sloths, porcupines, ant-eaters, weasels, polecats, armadillos, caviés, and monkeys. Sheep are numerous; but their wool is of little value. Among the birds may be reckoned all kinds of poultry and game; goldfinches, nightingales, and several species of singing birds; wild pigeons, parrots, parroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, and macaws. Serpents are numerous; and reptiles and insects of all kinds, such as scorpions, spiders, ants, mosquitoes, and locusts, which are sometimes exceedingly destructive. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coasts are found a variety of fish and a great number of alligators, the Mexican crocodile, and the cayman. *Pro.* Sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine. Among the forest trees are cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and all sorts of timber suitable for useful or ornamental purposes. The fruits are pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. In the markets of Mexico about sixty different sorts of native productions are sold, exclusive of European fruits. The country also produces a great variety of valuable drugs; such as copal, gum animi, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan-root, and sarsaparilla. The other productions, of importance in a commercial point

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of view, are cochineal, dyeing-woods, tobacco, and indigo. The agricultural products are, in the warmer regions, the plantain or banana-tree, the cassava-root, the farina of which, called manioc, is made into bread; and maize, which is grown in great quantities, and forms the chief part of the food of the inhabitants. In the temperate region European grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, are cultivated. The absolute want of rain during the summer months is very injurious to the agriculture of Mexico; and the inhabitants are, in consequence, compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. In places which are not artificially watered, the Mexican soil only yields pasturage up to the end of April. Mexico now possesses all the garden vegetables and fruit-trees of Europe. The central table-land produces cherries, prunes, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, melons, apples, and pears, in the greatest abundance. Formerly the olive tree was rarely to be met with in Mexico; but it is now cultivated to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Very important. The mountains contain ores of every kind of metal; comprising not only gold and silver, but mercury, iron, copper, lead, tin, alum, crystal, vitriol, and different kinds of precious stones. In the province of Zacatecas, about 200 miles N.W. of Mexico, and that of San Luis de Potosi, there are silver-mines, which were formerly deemed the richest in the world; but the most important mines, at present, are in the province of Guanajuato, about 100 miles N.W. from Mexico. There are, besides, numerous other mining stations scattered throughout the country, which afford employment to great numbers of the inhabitants. The mines of Mexico, and of N. America generally, are distinguished rather by the abundance of their produce than by the richness of the ore that is extracted. The quantity of silver annually obtained from the mines of Mexico is ten times greater than that which is furnished by all the mines of Europe; but, on the other hand, gold is not much more abundant than in Hungary and Transylvania. The Mexican gold is, for the most part, extracted either from alluvial grounds, by means of washing, or from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock. More than three-fourths of the silver obtained from America is extracted from the ore by means of quicksilver, and the loss of the quicksilver in this operation is immense. The mines are surrounded by cultivated fields, towns, and villages, while the summits of the neighbouring hills and the mountain slopes are covered with forests that afford the timber necessary for mining operations, which, with a combination of other fortuitous circumstances, tends to facilitate the acquisition of the subterraneous wealth of this country. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of sugar, rum, wine, brandy, aloes, glass, paper, earthen and stone ware, thread, and fabrics of cotton, wool, and silk, produced in limited quantities. In time of war, the want of communication with the mother country, and the regulations prohibiting commerce with neutrals, favoured the establishment of manufactures of cotton, calicoes, fine cloth, and whatever is connected with the refinements of luxury. The working of gold and silver, and the coining of money, may be reckoned among the most important. Chandeliers, and other ornaments of great value, are frequently executed with taste and elegance. Strong and serviceable carriages are made, and



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the cabinet-makers produce articles of furniture which are remarkable for their form, and for the colour and polish of the wood. In some parts of the interior harpsichords and pianofortes are manufactured. The Indians display an indefatigable patience in the manufacture of small toys in wood, bone, and wax. *Exp.* Gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate; cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, salt meat and other provisions, tanned hides, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, soap, logwood, pimento. *Imp.* Bale goods, including woollen, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics; paper, brandy, cacao, quicksilver, bar-iron, hardware, steel, wine, and beeswax. *Inhabitants.* The inhabitants of Mexico are composed of several races. 1. The whites born in Europe; 2. the Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction born in America; 3. the Mestizoes, descendants of whites and Indians; 4. the Mulattoes, descendants of whites and negroes; 5. the Zambos, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6. the Indians, or copper-coloured indigenous race; 7. the African negroes. *Gov.* Imperial. In July, 1863, the Council of Notables declared that the Mexican nation had through them determined that Mexico should become an Empire. The Empire was accordingly proclaimed on the 10th of that month, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was selected as emperor. *Pop.* Estimated at 8,140,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 87° and 117° W. Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez in 1521. It remained a Spanish dependency for 300 years, and after a long struggle with the mother country, which commenced in 1810, it shook off the Spanish yoke in 1821, and declared its independence. In the following year Don Augustine de Iturbide, a Mexican, who had been mainly instrumental in bringing about this result was proclaimed Emperor, but in consequence of several ruptures between himself and the Mexican legislative assembly, he abdicated the throne in 1823, and quitted the country. In 1824 he made an attempt to recover his authority, but he was captured soon after landing, and shot. The country was then declared a federal republic, with a constitution similar to that of the United States, and its independence was acknowledged by Spain in 1836. About this time Texas, which was then the most N. E. of the Mexican states, withdrew from the federal league and became an independent republic, the Texans defeating the Mexican general, Santa Anna, who was sent to reduce them to subjection, and taking him prisoner. In 1845, Texas was admitted into the Union. This led to a war between Mexico and the United States, by which the former lost all her northern provinces, consisting of Utah, California, New Mexico, and Texas, which was ceded to the United States in 1848. From this time the history of Mexico consists, for the most part, of a long series of insurrections, revolutions, and political changes, which followed each other in rapid succession. Santa Anna, who had been driven into exile shortly after his disgrace in Texas, was recalled and made dictator in 1853. He was succeeded in power by Generals Carera, Alveraz, Comonfort, and Zulagosa. When the last named was made dictator in 1858, Benito Juarez was declared constitutional president by the liberal party; a civil war ensued, anarchy and confusion reigned supreme in the country; but Juarez, taking advantage of the dissensions between Zulagosa and Miramon, the leaders of two opposite sections of the party that was hos-

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tile to his government, at last gained the ascendancy, and entered the capital as president of the Mexican republic in January, 1861. In the same year, in consequence of the enormities practised by Juarez and his partisans, and the outrages committed on European merchants resident in the country, the governments of England, France, and Spain formed a triple alliance and sent an expedition to Mexico to demand satisfaction for the injuries inflicted on the subjects of their respective countries and to endeavour to bring about a more settled state of affairs. Vera Cruz was occupied by the allied forces, and this event was followed soon after by the convention of Soledad, signed in February, 1862, in which the government of Juarez engaged to comply with the requisitions of the allies. As this did not in any way tend to secure a peaceful future for the distracted country, the French government disapproved of the convention, and although the forces of England and Spain were withdrawn in compliance with its terms, Napoleon III. determined to advance on the capital, with the view of effecting the overthrow of Juarez and placing the government of the country on a settled basis. The French troops were, however, delayed for some months before Puebla, which capitulated on May 18, 1863, and entered Mexico on the 8th of the following month amid the acclamations of the people, who had become weary of the intestine strife that had so long convulsed the land, and which had been produced by the jealousy and rivalry of the party leaders who had aspired to the direction of the government. This event was followed by the proclamation of the Empire and the nomination of Maximilian, the brother of the present Emperor of Austria, as the first Emperor of Mexico under the new regime. After a gallant struggle to reduce the people over whom he had accepted sovereignty to order and civilization, the emperor was betrayed, and shot by command of Juarez, in June, 1867.

MEXICO, the capital of Mexico, is the oldest city in America of which we have any account, and stands in a vast plain 7470 feet above the level of the sea. The original city, or Tenochtitlan, as it was then called, was founded in the year 1325, by the Aztecs, a tribe that had emigrated southwards from the country now called New Mexico, about two centuries before this event. The town was situated in the valley of Tenochtitlan, on a group of islands in Lake Tezcuco, and connected with the mainland by three principal dykes, or causeways, formed of stone and earth. The ancient city was taken by Cortez, in the year 1521, and was completely destroyed, and the present city has risen out of its ruins. The situation is exactly the same; but owing to the diminution of the waters in Lake Tezcuco, the modern city stands on dry land, about three miles distant from the lake in which it was formerly built. It is inclosed by walls, and the ground on which it stands is quite level. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and, being very spacious, appear in general to be almost deserted. The lake communicates with the city by means of various canals, which flow through some beautiful streets, and are covered with boats and canoes, which appear every day, loaded with supplies of fruit, flowers, and other produce of the surrounding district, and make their way as far as the walls of the palace, which is situated in the great square. The city is entered by

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### Mexico, Gulf of

several raised causeways, some of which were built by the Indians, while the others are the work of the Spaniards. The public buildings are magnificent, and some of them are distinguished by great architectural beauty. That which chiefly attracts attention is the cathedral, an imposing edifice, occupying one side of the great square, the front of which is flanked by two towers ornamented with pilasters and statues, while the interior is richly decorated with sculpture, parts of which are richly gilt. In addition to this there are the treasury; numerous convents, the chief of which is the great convent of St. Francisco; the hospital, which is now used as barracks for soldiery, founded in the year 1531; the *Accordada*, or prison, of which the apartments for the prisoners are generally spacious and well aired; the School of Mines, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy; the botanical garden, extremely rich in vegetable productions, either rare, or interesting with a view to commerce; the university and public library; the palace, which was formerly the residence of the viceroy; the senate-house; the circus for bull-fights; the town-house; several churches, many of which contain gold and silver plate and jewelled ornaments of great value; the Academy of Fine Arts, with a collection of ancient casts; a sepulchral monument, consecrated to Cortez, in a chapel of the Hospital de los Naturales, and the mint. Mexico being situated close to the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilco, is abundantly supplied, by means of boats, with all the productions of the surrounding country. The houses are substantially built, although they are seldom above one story in height. They have a neat and pleasing appearance, and are not loaded with useless ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, one a kind of porphyry, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes of magnificence. The general appearance of the city is much heightened by the beautiful character of the scenery by which it is surrounded. The eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully-cultivated fields, which extend to the very base of the colossal mountains which inclose the valley in which Mexico stands; among which are the famous volcanoes of Popocatepetl, and Istacehuatl, situated just within the confines of the department of Puebla. The first of these forms an enormous cone, the crater of which, continually inflamed, and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows. *Manf.* Cloth, woollen fabrics, gold and silver lace, hard soap, and tobacco, which is held as a royal monopoly. The working of gold and silver, in all its branches, is carried to great perfection, as well as various other arts dependent on luxury and wealth. *Pop.* Estimated at 200,000. *Lat.* 19° 25' N. *Lon.* 99° 5' W.

**MEXICO**, a state of the Mexican Confederation, bounded on the S. by the department of Guerrero, and on the other sides by Michoacan, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. *Area.* About 56,900 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered, and rich in minerals. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,000,000.

**MEXICO, GULF OF**, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending from the coast of Florida and Louisiana on the N. to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan on the S., about 800 miles, and from Cape Sable in Florida on the E. to the coast of Mexico on the W. about 1000. *Area.*

### Michel, St.

800,000 square miles. The current which is known as the Gulf Stream, sets out of the Gulf of Mexico between Florida Reefs and Cuba, and takes an easterly direction. Part of the current however is turned westward by the N.W. coast of Cuba, and enters the Caribbean Sea.

**MEXICO**, a township of New York, U.S., 145 miles N.W. from Albany. *Pop.* 4500.

**MEZIERES**, *mez'-e-air*, an ancient and well-built town of France, the capital of the department of Ardennes, situated on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 124 miles N.E. from Paris. It has a handsome Gothic church, and is defended by a citadel and strong defensive works. A suspension-bridge connects it with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. *Pop.* 5,600.—In 1520, the Chevalier Bayard successfully defended this place against 40,000 Spaniards, and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.

**Mezo**, *me-zo'*, a prefix to the names of numerous places in Hungary.

**MIAGO**. (*See* MEAGO.)

**MIAMI**, *mi-ám'-i*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 410 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—Another in Indiana. *Area.* 376 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**MIAMI, GREAT and LITTLE**, two rivers of the United States, which enter the Ohio.

**MIAMI OF THE LAKES**, a river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, and flows into Lake Erie.

**MIATA**, *me-a'-va*, a town of Hungary, on a small tributary of the Morava, 50 miles N.E. from Presburg. *Manf.* Woollen goods and linen. *Pop.* 10,000.

**MICHAEL, Sr.**, the largest of the island group of the Azores, belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* 230 square miles. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, oranges, bananas, yams, and wine. *Manf.* Druggetts and other coarse woollen goods and common earthenware. *Pop.* 81,000. *Lat.* 37° 44' N. *Lon.* 25° 30' W.—The chief town of the island is Ponte Delgada, situated on the S. coast.

**MICHAEL, Sr.**, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 5000.

**MICHAEL, St.**, MOUNT, a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, opposite Marazion. It rises in the form of a cone, and has, on its summit, a chapel, which is said to have been founded in the 5th century, and an old monastery, which has been converted into a modern dwelling-house. The rock is defended by two batteries, and there is a small fishing village at its base. It is connected with the mainland by a causeway, which is uncovered at low water. It is supposed to be the Ocrium of Ptolemy, a port from which tin was shipped in ancient times from Cornwall for seaports in the Mediterranean Sea.

**MICHAEL, St.**, a river of Maryland, U.S., which enters Chesapeake Bay after a course of 16 miles.

**MICHAELSTONE**, *mi'-kel-stone*, the name of four parishes in England and Wales, three of which are in Glamorgan. They are all distinguished by different affixes, and the population of the largest does not exceed 2500.

**MICHEL, St.**, *me'-shel*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 4000.



## Michigan

**MICHIGAN**, *mich'-i-găn*, one of the United States of N. America. It consists of two separate peninsulas, which are situated on either side of Lake Michigan. The smaller or N. portion is bounded by Lake Superior on the N., Wisconsin on the S.W., and Lake Michigan on the S.E.; while the larger part is bounded by Lake Michigan on the N.W. and W., Indiana and Ohio on the S., and Lakes Huron and Erie on the N.E. and E. *Area*. 56,250 square miles. *Desc.* The N. peninsula is covered with woods, lakes, and rivers, and is mountainous and rocky; the S. is level, and comprises a large extent of prairie-land. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, maple-sugar, and wool. Great numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses are reared and fed in the State. *Minerals*. Copper, lead, coal, gypsum, limestone, and marl. *Manf.* Unimportant. There are some woollen factories, saw-mills, and grist-mills in various parts, and numerous iron-forges and furnaces, tanyards, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* About 750,000. *Lat.* between 41° 40' and 47° 30' N. *Lon.* between 82° 35' and 90° 50' W.—This state was admitted into the Union in 1837.

**MICHIGAN LAKE**, one of the five great lakes of N. America included in the territories of the United States. *Area*. 20,000 square miles. It has a communication with Lake Huron by the river or channel of Michillimackinack. *Lat.* 41° 15' to 45° 35' N. *Lon.* 84° 40' to 87° 8' W.

**MICHIGAN CITY**, a town of the United States, on the S. coast of Lake Michigan, forming the terminus of several canals and railways. *Pop.* 2500.

**MIDDLEBURG**, *mid'-del-boorg*, a well-built town of Holland, the capital of the province of Zealand, situated in the small island of Walcheren, 47 miles S.W. from Rotterdam. It is surrounded by a mound of earth planted with trees, and a broad canal. Some of its streets are wide and handsome, and it is on the whole regularly built. The market-place forms a spacious square, and part of the town is traversed by canals, several of which are crossed by drawbridges. It has a magnificent Gothic town-hall, several churches, an old abbey, an exchange, theatre, museum, barracks, prison, a school of design, public library, and agricultural society. *Manf.* Starch, glass, paper, powder, chocolate, sugar, leather, salt, and woollen yarn. *Pop.* 16,000. —It was the head-quarters of the British army in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition of 1809, and in autumn is very unhealthy.

**MIDDLEHAM**, *mid'-del-ham*, a market-town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Ure, 9 miles S.W. from Richmond. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, built in 1190, in which Edward IV. was detained a prisoner for some time by the earl of Warwick. *Pop.* 922—**MIDDLEHAM MOOR**, in the neighbourhood, is a noted place for training of race-horses.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH**, *mid'-dels-brur*, a river-port and parish of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, 3 miles E. from Stockton. This is a port which has risen for the shipment of coals. It has a church built in 1840, several chapels for nonconformists, an exchange, mechanics' institute, and reading rooms. *Manf.* Earthenware, cordage, and sailcloth. The town also contains several large iron-works and yards for ship-building. *Pop.* 19,416.

**MIDDLESEX**, *mid'-del-sex*, an inland county of England, containing the city of London, and 636

## Middletown

bounded S. by Surrey and part of Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. The Thames divides it from Surrey and Kent, the Colne from Buckinghamshire, and the Lea from Essex. There is no natural boundary between this county and Hertfordshire. *Area*. 252 square miles. *Desc.* It has, for the most part, a gently undulating level surface, with considerable inequalities in some parts, and level tracts of land of considerable extent in others. The ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles of London there is a range of eminences,—namely, Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell-hill, and others; and a still higher and more extensive ridge runs in a N.E. direction from Uxbridge, through Edgeware and Barnet, to the neighbourhood of Enfield Chase. *Rivers*. The Thames, the Lea, and the Colne form the boundaries of the county; the Brent is the chief river that runs through the interior of the county. The New River supplies great part of the metropolis with water. There are, besides, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and Regent canals, which are of the greatest importance in promoting communication between the metropolis and the surrounding district on the N. and N.W. *Pro.* The inhabitants of the agricultural districts of Middlesex are chiefly employed in providing hay, fodder, milk, vegetables, and other articles necessary for the daily wants of the metropolis. The chief portion of the land is laid out in meadow ground and pasture; while one-fifth of the whole is occupied with nurseries, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, and about the same extent consists of arable land. Wheat and barley are the chief corn crops that are raised, but the green crops are various, consisting of beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, white and red clovers, rye grass, vetches, and mangold wurtzel; willows for the basket makers are grown in great quantities in marshy land, and this forms a highly remunerative branch of the agricultural industry of this county. The extensive tracts of waste land, uncultivated heath, and commons, such as Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, Enfield Chase, and others, which not long ago existed in Middlesex, are now for the most part inclosed, and being brought into cultivation. *Pop.* 2,206,485.

**MIDDLESEX**, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*. 925 square miles. *Pop.* 162,000.—2. In Connecticut. *Area*. 345 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.—3. In New Jersey. *Area*. 235 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—4. In the east of Virginia. *Area*. 105 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

**MIDDLETON**, *mid'-del-ton*, a market-town of Lancashire, situated on the Irk, 6 miles N.E. from Manchester. It has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods. *Pop.* 19,635.—Also the name of various parishes in England, none with a population above 5000.

**MIDDLETON**, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name flowing into Cork harbour. It is 13 miles E. from the city of Cork, and contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free school, a court house, market house, and dispensary. *Manf.* Beer and spirituous liquors. The town also possesses a large trade in corn and provisions. *Pop.* 6000.

**MIDDLETOWN**, *mid'-del-toun*, a post-township of the United States, in New York, 80 miles



## Middlewich

from Albany. *Pop.* 3000.—2. A city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river, 18 miles N.E. from Newhaven. *Pop.* 9000.—3. A township of New Jersey, 35 miles N.E. from Trenton. *Pop.* 3500.

**MIDDLEWICH**, *mid'-del-wick*, a market-town of Cheshire, 18 miles E. from Chester. It has a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, and a public library. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods. There are salt springs in the neighbourhood, which yield great quantities of salt. *Pop.* 4500.—It has a station on the Grand Junction Railway, about 2 miles from the town.

**MIDHURST**, *mid'-hurst*, a well-built market-town of England, in Sussex, 11 miles N. from Chichester, on the river Rother, a tributary of the Arun. *Pop.* 1340.

**MIDNAPORE**, *mid-na-por'*, a district of Bengal, British India. *Area.* About 4000 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the W., but level in other parts. It is traversed by the Coosy and Subunreeka rivers. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, sugar, silk, salt, wax, honey, and lac. *Manf.* Cotton cloths and gauzes, metal and shell ornaments. *Pop.* 535,000. *Lat.* Between 21° 41' and 22° 57' N. *Lon.* Between 86° 36' and 87° 59' E.

**MIDNAPORE**, capital of the above district, 73 miles S.W. from Calcutta. It has a gaol, hospital, and barracks, and is the station of the British judge for the district, and collector. *Pop.* Not known.

**MIFFLIN**, *mif'-flin*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**MIGUEL SAN**, *mig'-u-el*, a bay and harbour on the W. coast of New Granada, S. America, forming an inlet of the Bay of Panama. It receives the river Suyea. *Lat.* 8° 15' N. *Lon.* 78° W.—Also the name of several small and unimportant towns in Portugal, Bolivia, and Brazil.

**MIJIRITCH**, *mij'-i-ritch*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 7000. The largest is in the government of Kharkov, about 80 miles N.W. from the city of that name.

**MIKHAILOKA**, *mik-hai-loo'-ka*, the name of several towns of Russia, neither with a population above 6000.

**MIKLOS**, *mik'-los*, the name of several towns of Hungary, distinguished by various affixes, neither with a population above 10,000.

**MILAN**, *mi-lan'* (**MILANO**, *me-la'-no*), a city of Italy, the capital of the province of Lombardy, situated on the small river Olona, between the Ticino and the Adda, 78 miles N.E. from Turin. The city is compactly built and nearly circular in form. The circumference of the central portion of the city, which forms the old town of Milan, and which is almost entirely surrounded by a canal called Naviglio Grande, is about 4 miles; but the circuit of the outer walls, which enclose the greater part of the suburbs and are entered by twelve gates, is about 8 miles. As the town is of ancient date the streets are laid out with little regard to regularity. The private houses are well built for the most part, and are generally from three to five stories in height; the public edifices, however, display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these, the cathedral is the most magnificent and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture in the world. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the ex-

## Milan

tremelighness of its construction. It is 435 feet in length from E. to W., by 252 in breadth from N. to S., and surmounted by a dome and spire 360 feet in height. It was commenced in 1386, and is not yet finished. There is no building in Europe that can be compared with it for the exquisite delicacy and intricacy of its carved work. It is adorned with at least 100 pinnacles and spires of white marble, and with upwards of 3000 statues, which are placed in niches constructed for their reception. Several of the other churches are worthy of notice, both for their architecture and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters with which they are decorated. The church of St. Ambrogio is that in which the emperors of Germany were formerly crowned. Hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and some of them are large and important buildings. The chief of these establishments is the Ospedale Maggiore or Great Hospital, in the S.E. corner of the city. The lazaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale. Of theatres, there are no less than nine; most of them are small, but the opera-house, *La Scala*, rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples. The residences of the great families, though less grand than those of Rome and Genoa, display equal architectural beauty, and several of them possess valuable collections of paintings. A triumphal arch on the road leading from Milan to the Simplon, in the N.E. side of the Piazza d'Armi, an open space on which the citadel formerly stood, called the *Arco della Pace*, is the finest in the city. On the N.W. of the Piazza d'Armi is an amphitheatre, which was made in 1806, by order of Bonaparte, in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans. Of the literary and scientific institutions, the first is the Ambrosian College, with its valuable library of 60,000 volumes and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The college of Brera, a seminary in which painting, sculpture, drawing, architecture, and engraving are taught, is of vast extent and magnificence. It has a library of 100,000 volumes, valuable MSS., an observatory, and a fine gallery of paintings, formed by the French government out of the property of dissolved monasteries. In addition to these, Milan also contains the imperial college of Porto Nuovo, several lycæums and gymnasia, an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and, at the mint, a collection of coins and medals. The other public buildings of interest besides those which have been already mentioned, are the archbishop's palace, the royal palace, the Palazzo Marini, now the custom-house and treasury, the Broletto or municipal palace, the Caserma barracks, and the house of correction near the Porto Nuovo. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, lace, velvets, cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass, porcelain, and paper. There are various other manufactures on a small scale, and it is the largest book-mart in Italy. *Pop.* 196,110, besides the garrison. *Lat.* 45° 28' N. *Lon.* 9° 11' E.—Milan was founded 400 B.C., and is one of the few cities of Italy which have survived the devastation of ages, and retained their former celebrity in modern times. It suffered much during the wars of the middle ages; but it always rose from its misfortunes with new lustre. In 1796, the French, under Bonaparte,

Milan

made themselves masters of it; but, in 1799, they were driven from it by the Austrians and Russians. After the battle of Marengo, it was again occupied by the French, and continued to be the seat of the viceroy of Italy until the fall of Bonaparte, in 1814. In 1815 it was restored to Austria, and became the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, entered it in triumph in June, 1859, after the battle of Magenta, in which the Austrians were defeated; and before the close of that year, Lombardy was annexed to the dominions of the king of Sardinia, and Milan once more became an Italian city.

MILAN, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, bounded on the N. by Como, on the W. by the Ticino, on the S. by Lodi and Pavia, and on the E. by the Adda. *Area*. 1155 square miles. *Pop.* 948,320.

MILAN, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

MILANESE, *mil'-a-neese*, an old division of Italy, which included Lombardy and the E. part of Piedmont.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO, *me-lat'-so*, a fortified seaport-town of Sicily, 18 miles W. from Messina. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, but so strongly defended as to be deemed impregnable. It has an export trade in wine, fruit, silk, corn, oil, and rags. *Pop.* 10,493. In August, 1860, this place was occupied for a short time by the troops of Garibaldi; and it was from this town that the Dictator of Sicily sent the letter which contained his refusal to obey his sovereign, the king of Sardinia, when the Neapolitans urged him to enter Naples, and drive their king, Francis II., from his dominions.—The GULF OF MILAZZO extends to the E. about 16 miles, and has been the scene of many engagements in both ancient and modern times.

MILDENHALL, *mil-den-haul*, a small market-town of England, in Suffolk, situated on the Lark, 11 miles N.W. from Bury St. Edmunds. It has a large and handsome church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a mechanics' institute. It has a trade in grain and cattle. *Pop.* 4046. It is the head of a poor-law union district.

MILE-END, *mile end*, a town of England, in Middlesex, which now forms an eastern suburb of London, and is included within the limits of the metropolis. *Pop.* 73,064.

MILETO, *me-lai'-to*, a town of Naples in the province of Calabria Ultra, 45 miles N.E. from Reggio. It has a bishop's palace and a cathedral. *Pop.* 2000.

MILFORD, *mil'-ford*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6000.

MILFORD, NEW, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the sea, in Wales, county of Pembroke. It is completely land-locked, and is about 15 miles in length, with an average breadth of 2 miles.

MILFORD HAVEN, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the northern shore of Milford Haven, 6 miles N.W. from Pembroke. The houses are built with neatness, and even elegance. It has a church with a lofty tower, a custom-house, a plain but commodious building,

Minas Geraes

several chapels for nonconformists, and a mechanics' institute. Milford formerly contained a royal dockyard, an arsenal, and slips for building vessels, but these were abandoned in 1814 for Pembroke Docks, on the other side of the haven. It was also a station for packets sailing to the south of Ireland. It has a considerable trade in coal and timber, and vessels for the merchant service are still built here. *Pop.* 3710.

MILHAU, or MILLAU, *me-lo'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn, 30 miles S.E. from Rodez. *Manf.* Silk twist, broad-cloth, chamois leather, and leather gloves. *Pop.* 12,636.

MILITARY FRONTIER, a long narrow strip of country, extending from the Adriatic, along the S. borders of Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and originally intended to form a barrier to protect the interior of Austria from the Turks. It is a crown land of the Austrian empire, and is divided into two districts or commanderies, each of which is placed under a military officer of high rank. The inhabitants are subject to a military organization, and furnish about 85,000 well-trained and disciplined troops in time of war. *Area*. 12,900 square miles. *Pop.* 1,010,000.

MILLESIMO, *mil-lai'-se-mo*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Bormida, 42 miles S.W. from Alessandria. *Pop.* 1254.—This was the scene of severe fighting between Bonaparte and the Austrians, in 1796.

MILO, *mi'-lo*, the ancient Melos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Mediterranean, 65 miles N.E. from Cape Malea in the Morea. *Area*. 65 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, volcanic, and generally barren. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 36° 45' N. *Lon.* 24° 23' E.

MILTON, *mil'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

MILTON, a parish of England, in Kent, lying immediately E. of Gravesend, of which it forms part. *Pop.* 10,897.

MILTON, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3500.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, *mil'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Kent, 8 miles N.W. from Faversham. *Pop.* 2731.—This place is noted for its oyster-fisheries.

MILWAUKIE, *mil-wau'-ke*, a county of Wisconsin, U.S., bordering on Lake Michigan. *Area*. 240 square miles. *Pop.* 62,518.—Also, the name of a town, the capital of the county, situated on the river Milwaukie, 67 miles E. from Madison. *Pop.* 21,000.

MIN, *min*, a river of China, which rises in the black-tea district, and drains the province of Fo-kiam. It falls into the strait of Formosa, in *lat.* 26° 8' N., *long.* 119° 40' E.

MINAB, or MINAW, *me-nab'*, a maritime town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 35 miles from Ormuz. *Pop.* about 8000. This town is situated in a tract so fertile that it is called the "Garden of Persia." *Lat.* 27° 8' N. *Lon.* 56° 49' E.

MINAS GERAES, *me'-nas je-ra'-ais*, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Bahia, on the E. by the same province and Espirita Santa, and S. by San Paulo. *Area*. About 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by tributaries of the Rio de San Francisco. It is the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the



## Minching Hampton

richest of its provinces. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and diamonds. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,300,000. *Lat.* Between  $14^{\circ} 25'$  and  $23^{\circ} S$ . *Long.* Between  $40^{\circ} 37'$  and  $53^{\circ} 20' W$ .

**MINCHING HAMPTON**, *min'-ching*, an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Cotswold hills, 3 miles S.E. from Stroud, and 12 miles S.E. from Gloucester. The church is in the form of a cross, with side aisles and a tower. *Manf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4147.

**MINCIO**, *min'-cho*, a large river of Italy, which issues from the Lake of Garda, and, after a course of 38 miles, falling into the Po, 8 miles below Mantua.

**MINDANAO**, or **MAGINDANAO**, *min-da-na'-o*, one of the largest of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. *Area.* Estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and densely wooded in some parts of the island, while other parts consist of fine prairie land and well-watered meadows. *Pro.* Wax, cassia, pepper, rice, and rattans. *Minerals.* Gold, nitre, and sulphur. *Pop.* may be estimated at 150,000. *Lat.* of Zamboangar,  $5^{\circ} 50' N$ . *Lon.*  $122^{\circ} 6' E$ .

**MINDEN**, *min'-den*, a strongly-fortified town of Prussia, in Westphalia, situated on the Weser, which is crossed here by a bridge 600 feet in length, 35 miles S.W. from Hanover. It has a cathedral, and several Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, an orphan-house, museum, hospitals, and various schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9800. It is noted for the battle of Minden, fought in its neighbourhood in 1759, in which the French were defeated by the British and Hanoverian troops. It has a station on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine.

**MINDORO**, *min-do'-ro*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the S. of Luzon, from which it is separated by the Little Strait of Mindoro. *Area.* Estimated at 415 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* Between  $12^{\circ} 21'$  and  $13^{\circ} 30' N$ . *Lon.* Between  $120^{\circ} 24'$  and  $121^{\circ} 24' E$ .

**MINKHEAD**, *mine'-hed*, a small and unimportant market-town and seaport of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles N.W. from Bridgewater. It has a handsome church, a custom-house, a town-hall, and a fine quay which projects into the sea. It has a trade in corn and coals. *Pop.* 1500.

**MINGRELIA**, *min-gre'-le-a*, a province of Asiatic Russia, situated on the southern slope of the Caucasian mountains, and bounded by the Black Sea on the W., Imiretja on the S.E., and Gurjel on the S. *Area.* 2365 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; but the soil is fertile and productive in the valleys. The country has been frequently devastated by wars. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000.

**MINHO.** (See ENTRE DUERO E MINHO.)

**MINHO**, *meen'-yo*, a river of Spain and Portugal, which rises in Galicia, near Lugo, and, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic a few miles below Valença. It forms part of the N. boundary of Portugal.

**MINIATO**, *san, me-ne-a'-to*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 29 miles S.W. from Florence. It is the original seat of the Bonaparte family. *Pop.* 15,063.

**MINNESOTA**, *min'-ne-so'-ta*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by British America, S. by Iowa, E. by Wisconsin

## Miranda

and Lake Superior, and S.W. and W. by the Nebraska territory. *Area.* Estimated at 142,000 square miles. *Desc.* An elevated region, consisting chiefly of what is called rolling or undulating prairie land. It is hilly in the E. and well wooded in the S. It has no mountains, properly so called, but abounds with lakes, and produces large quantities of grain. *Pop.* 172,123. This country was constituted a territory in 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State in 1858.

**MINORCA**, *mi-nor'-ka*, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, about 30 miles E. from Majorca. *Area.* 260 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is very uneven, but it contains no considerable elevations, except a hill in the centre of the island, called Monte Toro. The soil is in general unproductive in the low lands but fertile in the higher grounds. Vegetation is in general luxuriant. *Pro.* Corn, wine, flax, hemp, saffron, wool, honey, wax, capers, and cheese. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, and fine marble. *Pop.* About 14,000. *Lat.* Between  $39^{\circ} 47'$  and  $40^{\circ} 20' N$ . *Lon.* Between  $3^{\circ} 50'$  and  $4^{\circ} 24' E$ . The British took possession of Minorca in 1703, and held it until 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army. At the peace of 1763 it was restored to Britain, but in 1782, it was again taken from them by the Spaniards. It was once more occupied by the British in 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1802.

**MINSK**, *minsk*, an extensive province of European Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Vitepsk, S. by Volhynia, E. by Mohilev and Tchernigov, and W. by Wilna and Grodno. *Area.* 34,500 square miles. *Desc.* Dry and sandy in the N. and intersected with large marshes in the S., the soil however is tolerably productive in all parts. The northern and eastern portions of the province are covered with extensive forests. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rye, hemp, flax, potash, and tar. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, glass, and Russian leather. *Pop.* 936,471, many of whom are Jews and descendants of the old Tartar inhabitants of the country. *Lat.* Between  $51^{\circ} 12'$  and  $55^{\circ} 50' N$ . *Lon.* Between  $25^{\circ} 10'$  and  $30^{\circ} 45' E$ .

**MINSK**, the chief town of the above province, situated on a tributary of the Beresina, 155 miles E. from Grodno. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It has no remarkable public buildings except the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the theatre. *Pop.* 27,000.

**MINSTER**, *min'-ster*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**MIOSEN**, *me-o'-zen*, a large lake of Norway, to the N. of Christiana. *Ext.* 55 miles long, with a breadth of 12.—A railway has been constructed to connect this lake with Christiana.

**MIQUELON**, *me-ke'-lon*, a desert island, 15 miles W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland. It is the most westerly of the three islands of St. Pierre, or St. Peter, with which it constitutes a colonial dependency belonging to France. *Pop.* About 2000. *Lat.*  $47^{\circ} N$ . *Lon.*  $56^{\circ} 20' W$ .

**MIRAMICHI**, or **MIRACHI**, *mir'-a-me-she'*, a bay and river on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, British N. America. The bay is in *lat.*  $47^{\circ} 10' N$ , *lon.*  $65^{\circ} W$ , and forms the estuary of the river Miramichi, which falls into it after a course of 125 miles.

**MIRANDA**, *me-ran'-da*, the name of two towns



## Miranda

in Portugal, neither with a population above 5000.

MIRANDA, the name of three towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3000.

MIRECOURT, *meer'-kooor*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 17 miles N.W. from Epinal. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a public library, hospital, and a college. *Manf.* Violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments. *Pop.* 5500.

MIRFIELD, *mir'-feeld*, a parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 9263.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

MIRIM, *me-reem'*, a lake of S. America, between Brazil and Uruguay, communicating with the Lake dos Patos on the N. by the Mirim river. *Ext.* 115 miles long, with a breadth of 10 miles. It receives several rivers. *Lat.* 33° 39' N. *Lon.* 53° W.

MIRTA, or MEERTA, *mir'-ta*, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Joodpoor or Marwar, 68 miles from Joodpoor. *Pop.* 26,000. *Lat.* 26° 39' N. *Lon.* 74° 4' E.

MIRZAPORE, *mir'-za-por'*, a town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. The town is 33 miles S.W. from Benares, and is a flourishing trading place, being the chief mart in the province for silk and cotton goods, carpets, and hardware. *Pop.* 80,000.—The DISTRICT is level and fertile, producing wheat, barley, cotton, vegetables, and fruits. It contains limestone, also iron, and sandstone. *Pop.* 833,000. *Lat.* Between 23° 50' and 25° 15' N. *Lon.* Between 82° 11' and 83° 39' E.

MISENO, *me-sai'-no*, a promontory of S. Italy, 9 miles S.W. from Naples. The ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum are near this headland.

MISKOLCZ, *mis'-coltz*, a large and well-built town of Hungary, in the county of Borsod, 28 miles W. from Tokay. It has numerous churches, and a considerable trade in wine. The iron obtained in the neighbouring mines is the best that Hungary produces. *Pop.* 28,500.

MISSAGLIA, *mis-sal'-ye-a*, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S.E. from Como. *Pop.* 1000.

MISSISSIPPI, *mis'-sis-sip'-pi*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Louisiana and Arkansas, from which states it is separated by the Mississippi river. *Area.* 47,150 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated in the N. and E., but flat and marshy in the S. and W. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Big Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. *Pro.* Cotton is the staple. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges are also common. Maize, rice, the sugar-cane, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and all vegetables common to Europe are produced in abundance. *Manf.* Unimportant, consisting chiefly of agricultural implements. There are many corn-mills, saw-mills, and tan-yards in different parts of the state. *Pop.* 791,000. *Lat.* Between 30° 12' and 35° N. *Lon.* Between 88° 12' and 91° 45' W. This state was separated from Georgia and admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1817.

MISSISSIPPI, two counties of the United States, 1. In Arkansas, U.S. *Area.* 1000 square

## Mississippi

miles. *Pop.* 3000, of whom a third are coloured. —2. In Missouri, U.S. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Pop.* 4000, of whom a third are coloured.

MISSISSIPPI, or ENGLISH RIVER, issues from La Crosse Lake, British N. America, and, after a course of 650 miles, enters Hudson's Bay, 50 miles W. of Cape Churchill, under the name of the Churchill river.

MISSISSIPPI, "the Great Water," the principal river of North America, and the common channel by which all the waters that fall on the immense valley between the Rocky Mountains on the W., and the Alleghany Mountains on the E., are carried to the ocean. The headwaters of the Mississippi issue from a number of small lakes in the N.E. part of the state of Minnesota, in *lat.* 47° 15' N., *lon.* 95° W.; and the river, receiving a great number of tributaries in its course, falls into the Gulf of Mexico by numerous outlets. Its total length is estimated at 3160 miles; but from the source of the Missouri, one of its largest tributaries, it is nearly 4500 miles. In breadth it varies greatly, being from 300 to 900 yards across in the upper part of its course, and from 2000 to 2500 yards from bank to bank at its confluence with the Missouri. At New Orleans it is rather less than 1500 yards in breadth, though its general width along the delta is somewhat less. At New Orleans, and below it in dry seasons, the depth is about 100 feet; but it is said to be more than 130 feet deep at the distance of 100 miles above that city; thence to the Arkansas its depth may average nearly 50 feet; and between that and the Missouri it varies from 25 to 35 feet, when the water is at its lowest height. At the commencement of the year the Mississippi is at its ordinary level throughout the entire length of its course, but its volume is considerably increased at the latter end of March, by the water which pours into it from the basins of its chief central tributaries—the Red River, Arkansas, and Ohio. By this time the ice that covered the lakes and streams from which the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri issue, has broken up, and the great annual flood of these rivers commences, which causes the main stream of the Mississippi to overflow its banks and inundate the flats or wide bottoms on either side of the river for several miles inland, except in places where the influx of the water is checked by huge embankments called *levées*, that are raised for the purpose in many parts along the banks of the river on either side, especially in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. This inundation reaches its height about the end of June, or the commencement of July, and continues until the beginning of August, when the waters gradually sink to their usual level, and with the exception of a slight rise in October, retain it for the remainder of the year. The height to which the water rises on the lowlands by the river's side varies considerably; on the bottoms along the upper half of its course it seldom rises above 4 or 5 feet, and in these places the inundation only lasts for a few weeks, while in the lower half the river has often been known to rise to the height of 18 or 20 feet above its usual level, and the lands about the delta at the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico are, in consequence, often submerged from April to August. At New Orleans, the inundation often extends to places 30 and 40 miles distant from the banks of the river, while at the junction of the Ohio,

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Missolonghi

which is 1000 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, the flood extends on either side to a distance of 10 or 15 miles. In some parts the channel of the river lies between high and steep banks, generally of limestone, which are called bluffs, and which attain in some places an elevation of 200 or 300 feet. The principal streams which fall into the Mississippi on the W. side, are the Minnesota, the Red River, the Washita, the Arkansas, the St. Francis, the White River, the Missouri, the Rivière des Moines, and the St. Peter's. On the E. side there are the Yazoo, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio, and the Illinois, which enters the Mississippi about 18 miles above the Missouri. About 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri the navigation is difficult, and obstructed by rapids. About 15 miles above the entrance of the Minnesota occur the falls of St. Anthony, above which the water is 630 yards wide; and has a perpendicular fall of 25 feet. Below the falls it is only 200 yards in breadth. Above the Arkansas, the current at low water runs at the rate of about two miles an hour, and at high water, at the rate of four miles an hour. As the river approaches the sea the velocity of the current diminishes to one third, and afterwards to one half. The river is navigated by numerous steamboats; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by the trunks of trees which project from the bottom of the river in many parts, and which are termed "snags" and "sawyers," the former being immovable, while the latter move up and down under the influence of the water with a motion which somewhat resembles that of a sawyer at work. There are numerous islands in its course, which are distinguished by numbers instead of names, and on its banks and on those of its tributaries are numerous towns and cities of importance, among which are Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which offered such a determined resistance to the Federal troops during the war between the United and the Seceded States.

**MISSOLOGHI.** (See MESOLOGHI.)

**MISSOURI**, *mis-soor'-i*, one of the United States which is bounded on the N. by Iowa, on the S. by Arkansas, on the E. by Kansas and the Nebraska and Indian territories, and on the W. by Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. *Area.* 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface consists for the most part of prairies and table-lands, well watered and covered in some parts with thick forests. The soil is fertile and productive. *Rivers.* The Missouri and its tributaries. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, fruit, grapes, vegetables, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle, hogs, and horses are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, zinc, antimony, and manganese. *Manf.* unimportant; some woollen and cotton goods are made, chiefly for home consumption, and the state contains numerous tan-yards, iron-works, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 1,182,000. *Lat.* Between 36° 30' and 40° 30' N. *Lon.* Between 89° 13' and 95° 35' W.—This state was taken from Louisiana and admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1821.

**MISSOURI**, "Mud River," one of the greatest rivers of North America, which issues from three principal sources in the Rocky Mountains, was explored in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, who sailed up the stream to its source. At the distance of 2858 miles from its mouth, it is divided into three branches, and having ascended the most north-

## Mobile

ern of these, namely, Jefferson River, to the distance of 248 miles, the party reached the extreme navigable point of the Missouri, making the total distance to which they had navigated its waters 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri falls into the Mississippi in *lat.* 37° 30' N. and *lon.* 90° 15' W., 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois. The navigation of the Missouri to the Grand Falls, which is a distance of 2575 miles, may be generally deemed good. Above these it meets with various interruptions, and another fall of the depth of 19 feet occurs in the upper part of its course over a ledge of rocks so irregular that Captain Lewis gave it the name of the Crooked Falls. There is another irregular rapid above this, and a third beautiful fall over a rock, which, without a single indentation and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this the water falls perpendicularly in an uninterrupted sheet, to the depth of 50 feet. Its waters are turbid, and its stream rapid, whilst the land along its banks consists of rich bottoms and savannahs and extensive prairies.

**MISTRA**, *mis'-tra*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 30 miles S. from Tripolitza. Six miles N.E. from it are the remains of ancient Sparta. *Pop.* 1500.

**MITCHAM**, *mitch'-am*, a small market-town and parish of England, in Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 miles S. from London. It has a church and numerous chapels for nonconformists, with mills for printing calicoes, silks, and shawls. *Manf.* Blacking, vinegar, japanned ware, and lucifer matches. *Pop.* 5078.

**MITROVITZ**, *mit'-ro-veetz*, a town of Austria, in the military frontier, 24 miles S.W. from Peterwardein. It is the head-quarters of the Peterwardein regiments. *Pop.* 5500.

**MITTAV**, *mit'-ton*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Courland, situated on the Aa, 25 miles S.W. from Riga. It has several Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, theatre, observatory, school of surgery, and benevolent institutions. *Manf.* Linen goods and soap. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 56° 38' N. *Lon.* 23° 43' E.

**MITTWEYDA**, *mit'-vi-da*, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S.E. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7000.

**MITYLENE**, *mit'-i-le-ne*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, near the W. coast of Asia Minor. *Area.* About 276 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by a range of mountains covered with pine forests, and attaining an elevation of upwards of 3000 feet. The chief town of the island, from which it takes its name, is situated on the S.E. coast. *Pro.* Fruits, cotton, oil, pitch, wine, and corn. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000. *Lat.* 39° to 39° 20' N. *Lon.* 25° 50' to 26° 35' E.

**MIXTECAPAN**, *mix'-te-ca-pan'*, a table-land of Mexico, occupying the greater part of the department of Oaxaca. It has an average height of 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

**MOBILE**, *mo-beel'*, a seaport city of the United States, formerly a town of West Florida, but now the capital of the Mobile county, in Alabama, situated on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile Bay, 135 miles N.E. from New Orleans. In 1839 it was destroyed by fire, but it has been rebuilt. Its bay is de-



Mobile

fended by a fort, and has a lighthouse. It had a very large trade in corn and cotton, but this decreased considerably during the war between the United and Seceded States. *Pop.* 29,000. *Lat.* 30° 10' N. *Lon.* 88° 15' W.

**MOBILE**, a deep, broad, and navigable river of the United States of America, formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. After a course of forty miles from the confluence of these rivers, it enters Mobile Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, in *lat.* 30° 15' N.

**MOCHA**, *mo'-ka*, an island of Chili, lying off the coast of the province of Arauco, resorted to by whalers and trading vessels for wood and water. It is about eight miles long, and 2 broad. *Lat.* 35° 24' S. *Lon.* 74° W.

**MOCHA**, or **MOKHA** (Arab. *mo-ka'*), a city of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port of that country on the Red Sea, 40 miles N. from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The appearance of the town from the sea is handsome, the houses being beautifully white and clean in appearance, while the horizontal lines of the flat roofs which are adopted in all oriental cities, are broken by several elegantly-built mosques and mausoleums, and a number of minarets of considerable height. The interior is, however, filthy, and many of the habitations are in a ruinous state. The best houses, in general, are those which face the sea. The main, and almost sole staple of Mocha, is coffee, for which this part of Arabia is famed; the other chief exports are gum-arabic, myrrh, frankincense, balm of Gilead, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia, and civet. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 13° 20' N. *Lon.* 43° 20' E.

**MODBURY**, *mod'-ber-e*, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, 11 miles E. from Plymouth, with a fine old parish church, surmounted by a tall spire. It was a borough town in the time of Edward I. *Pop.* 1621.

**MODENA**, *mod'-e-na*, a province of Italy, formerly a duchy, bounded on the N. by Lombardy, on the S. by Tuscany, on the E. by Bologna, and on the W. by Parma and Genoa. *Area.* 2326 square miles. *Desc.* It is an inland tract of country, traversed by the Apennines, which attain their culminating point in the Monte Cimone, nearly 6976 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Crostolo, the Panaro, and the Secchia. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruit, olives, mulberry-trees, and hemp. *Minerals.* Iron and marble. *Pop.* About 260,000. In 1796, the duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French. In 1814, the congress of Vienna restored the territory of Modena to his son, the archduke Francis of Este. In August, 1859, the National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, declared the forfeiture of Francis V., and any other prince of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, to the ducal throne. After which, the Assembly decreed the annexation of the Modenese state to the kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel II.

**MODENA**, the capital of the above duchy, is pleasantly situated in a beautiful plain, between the rivers Penaro and Secchia, 24 miles N.W. from Bologna. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. The houses are well built, and the streets clean and regular, almost all of them having arcades on either side, under which the passengers walk. The finest public building is the ducal palace, in a large square, with a picture-gallery, extensive library, and gardens. The cathedral is in the

Mogador

Romanesque style, and remarkable for nothing but its marble tower, and a wooden bucket which is carefully preserved in it, and which, in the early part of the 14th century, was the cause of a quarrel between the Modenese and the Bolognese. The other buildings of interest are the hospitals, the colleges of medicine and law, the episcopal palace, the theatre, and the museum and public library, which contain some good scientific collections. *Manf.* Woollen and hempen goods, sail-cloth, hats, leather, glass, and silk. *Pop.* 55,512. It is the birthplace of Sigonius the antiquary, Fallopius, an eminent surgeon, and the poet Tassoni. Under the empire of Napoleon I. it was the capital of the department of the Tanaro.

**MODERN**, or **MODOR**, *mo-der'n*, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N.E. from Presburg. It is the seat of the Lutheran superintendent for Hungary on this side of the Danube. *Pop.* 5000.

**MODICA**, *mod'-e-ka*, a town of Sicily, near the river Sicili, 30 miles S.W. from Syracuse. *Pop.* 17,000.

**MODIGLIANA**, *mod'-eel-ye-d'-na*, a town of Tuscany, on the Marzeno, 38 miles N.E. from Florence. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and a castle. *Pop.* 3000.

**MÖDLING**, *mo-d'ling*, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria or province of the Lower Eno. *Manf.* Muslins and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3500.

**MOEN**, *mo'-en*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and from Falster by the Groen Sound. *Area.* 87 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part level, and defended on the E. by a precipitous coast. *Pop.* 13,500. *Lat.* 54° 57' N. *Lon.* 12° 25' E.

**MÆRIS LAKE**, *me'-ris*, a lake in Central Egypt, occupying the N. part of the valley of Faioum. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 6. It abounds with fish, and when the Nile overflows its banks, it receives the surplus waters which have entered the surrounding district through a canal cut for the purpose. The lake is now called Birket-al-Keroun. *Lat.* 29° 30' N. *Lon.* 32° E.

**MOFFAT**, *mo'-fat*, a parish and market-town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Annan, situated 19 miles N.E. from Dumfries. The principal, or rather the only street, is spacious, and contains several good inns and lodging-houses. The town also contains three churches, a market-house, baths, and assembly-rooms. It has long been celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 2232.

**MOFFAT HILLS**, a mountain-range dividing Dumfries-shire from the counties of Lanark and Peebles. Its culminating point is Hartfell, which attains an elevation of 3305 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan have their sources in this chain.

**MOGADOR**, or **SUERRAH**, *mog'-a-dor*, a considerable seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 132 miles S.W. from Morocco. It stands on a low flat sandy desert, which separates it from the cultivated country in the interior. It has a very beautiful appearance from the sea, the houses being all built of stone, and beautifully white. It consists of two parts, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the Custom-house, the Treasury, and the houses of the foreign merchants. The other part is inhabited by the Jewish population, and, on all sides, is



Moguer

defended by very strong batteries. The harbour is formed by an island lying to the S. of Mogador. *Exp.* Wool, hides, skins, gum, wax, almonds, feathers, gold dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods. *Imp.* The imports consist chiefly of European manufactures. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom one-fourth are Jews. *Lat.* 31° 50' N. *Lon.* 9° 20' W.—This place was founded in 1760 by the Emperor Sidi Mahomet, and, in 1844, was bombarded by the French under Prince de Joinville.

**MOGUER, mo-gair'**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, situated on the Tinto, 7 miles E. from Huelva. It has an old Franciscan Convent, which is preserved as a national monument. *Pop.* 6700. It was at the convent above mentioned that Columbus craved charity for himself and his son in 1484, and received assistance from the prior, who was the means of enabling him to pursue his discoveries. Near this is the port of Palos, whence he sailed, in 1492.

**MOGUL EMPIRE, THE, mo-gul'**, an empire which at one time extended over the greater part of Northern India. It was founded by Sultan Baber, a descendant of Timour or Tamerlane, in 1526, and lasted until 1749, when the Mogul army was totally defeated by the Rohillas, and the empire was broken up into a number of petty sovereignties. The descendants of the early emperors, however, still retained the nominal title, and were allowed to reside at Delhi under the protection of the British. In 1857 the last king of Delhi and head of the Mogul empire joined in the Indian mutiny, and was transported to Rangoon, where he soon after died. Previous to this, however, the empire of Hindostan had been proclaimed under Queen Victoria, and the Mogul empire, which had existed in name since 1749, became *de facto* a thing of the past.

**MOHACS, or MOHATZ, mo-hats**, a town of Hungary, on an arm of the Danube, 23 miles S.E. from Funfkirchen. It has several churches, a college, and is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. *Pop.* 10,000.—In 1526, the Hungarians were defeated here by the Turks, their king, Louis II., being slain on the field with upwards of 20,000 soldiers. In 1687, the Turks were also defeated here by the Imperialists under the duke of Lorraine.

**MOHAWKS, mo'-hawks**, a race of American Indians, one of the six tribes which compose the confederation of the Iroquois, or Six Nations. (See IROQUOIS.) The Mohawks dwell partly in Upper Canada and partly in the territories of the United States.

**MOHILEV, mo-he'-lef**, an extensive government or province in the W. of Russia in Europe, inclosed by the governments of Smolensk, Tchernigov, Minsk, and Vitepsk. *Area.* 18,725 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part, a level plain. *Rivers.* The principal are the Dnieper, Druetz, and Sodsha. *Pro.* Corn; and large quantities of timber are floated down the rivers to the Black Sea. *Pop.* 940,000. *Lat.* Between 52° and 55° 15' N. *Lon.* Between 28° 35' and 32° 35' E.

**MOHILEV**, a town of Russia in Europe, and capital of the above government, situated on the Dnieper, 85 miles S.W. from Smolensk. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal area, surrounded with fine buildings. It has government offices, magazines, the Greek archbishop's palace, a bazaar, and numerous churches. It is

Molise

the seat of both Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has several well-frequented fairs. *Manf.* Leather and hardware. *Pop.* 25,000.

**MOHILEV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Podolsk, situated on the Dniester 52 miles S.E. from Kamenetz. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 7500.

**MOHRUNGEN, mo-roon'-gen**, a town of E. Prussia, 60 miles S.W. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 3100.—The Russians were defeated here by the French, in 1807.

**MOLA, mo'-la**, a seaport-town of Naples, on the Adriatic, 12 miles S.E. from Bari. It has a coasting trade. *Pop.* 12,574. It is also the name of several other small Neapolitan towns.

**MOLD, or MOULD, molde**, a market-town of Wales, and chief town of Flintshire, situated on the Alen, 10 miles S.W. from Chester. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a very handsome building. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and a market-house. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and in the parish there are some iron, coal, and lead mines. *Pop.* of parish, 12,216.

**MOLDAU, mol'-dow**, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, which joins the Elbe a little above Melnik, after a course of 200 miles.

**MOLDAVA, mol-da'-va**, a considerable river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and, after a course of 100 miles through Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Roman.

**MOLDAVIA, mol-dai'-ve-a**, a province in the N.E. part of Turkey in Europe, bounded E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and Bulgaria, W. by Transylvania, and N. by the Austrian provinces of Galicia and the Bukowine. *Area.* 17,000 square miles. It is divided into the provinces of Upper Moldavia, or Tzara de Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Tzara de Shoss. These again are subdivided into districts. *Desc.* Traversed by the Carpathians, and covered with forest and pasture lands. *Rivers.* The principal are the Danube, the Pruth, the Moldava, the Bisbitza, and the Sereth. *Lakes.* The Pralitz, Talpukh, and several others. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, millet, maize; also wine and tobacco in considerable quantities. The Moldavians in the agricultural districts are chiefly engaged in rearing horses, cattle, and sheep for exportation. Moldavia has no manufactures except such as are required for home consumption. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,600,000, most of whom belong to the Greek church. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May, 1812, the part of Moldavia to the N. of the Pruth was retained by Russia. (See DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.)

**MOLFETTA, mol-fet'-ta**, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic, in the province of Bari, 15 miles N.W. from Bari. It has a cathedral and a number of churches, with a considerable trade in corn, oil, nitre, and almonds. *Manf.* Linen fabrics. *Pop.* 25,000.

**MOLISE, or SANNIO, mo-le'-sai**, a province of Naples, having the Adriatic and Abruzzo Citra on the N., Capitanata on the E., and Principato-Ultra and Terra di Lavoro on the S. and S.W. *Area.* 1780 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in the S. traversed by the principal chain of the Apennines. *Pro.* Wheat, millet, maize, fruits, wine, and oil. Much of the country is covered with forest and pasture lands for feeding cattle. *Manf.* Cutlery, fire-arms, woollen goods, earthenware, and paper. *Pop.* 366,000.

## Molsheim

**MOLSHEIM**, *mols'-hime*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles S.W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Hardware of all kinds, paper, and tapes. *Pop.* 3500.

**MOLOKAI**, *mo-lo-ki*, or **MOROKAI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Area.* 190 square miles. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 21° 12' N. *Lon.* 154° W.

**MOLTON**, *South, mole'-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, in Devonshire, on the Mole, 11 miles S.E. from Barnstaple. It has a handsome parish church, a guildhall, and a borough gaol. *Manf.* Woollen goods and lace. *Pop.* 3830.—**NORTH MOLTON** is 3 miles N.E. from this town. *Pop.* 1842.

**MOLUCCA**, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, *mo-luk'-ka*, the name given to the islands of the Asiatic archipelago that lie between Papua or New Guinea on the E., and Celebes on the W., comprising Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, Batchian, Gilolo, Timor, and several others. They are divided into three groups, those in the centre being called the Ceram group, while those which lie to the N.W. and S. of it are called Gilolo and Timor groups respectively. They are chiefly famous for the production of spices, particularly nutmegs and cloves. *Pop.* Not known. They were taken by the British from the Dutch, in 1796 and 1810, but restored in 1802 and 1814.

**MOMBUS**, *mom-bus*, an island and seaport town of Africa, lying off the coast of Zanguebar. It has an excellent harbour and an old castle which was built by the Portuguese, who held the island from 1508 to 1631. It is now governed by an Arab sheikh, who is subject to the Imam of Muscat. *Pop.* Of the island, about 6000.

**MOMPOX**, *mom'-pox* (Sp. *mom'-poj*), a city of New Granada, S. America, situated on the Magdalena, 113 miles S.E. from Cartagena. It stands in a marshy uncultivated country, but it is said to be well built, and possessed of a considerable trade. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 9° 14' N. *Lon.* 74° 27' W.

**MONACO**, *mon'-a-ko*, a small principality belonging to France, and forming a part of the department of the Maritime Alps, which was formerly one of the Sardinian States known as Nice. It lies on the W. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, and was purchased by the French government from the Prince of Monaco in 1861, shortly after the cession of Savoy and Nice to that power by the Sardinian government. *Area.* 53 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing oranges, lemons, and other fruits. *Pop.* 8000.—The prince of this state is said to reside at Paris one half of the year and at Monaco the other. He receives an annuity from the French government for the cession of his territorial rights.

**MONACO**, the capital town of the above principality, stands on a rocky promontory in the Mediterranean, 8 miles N.E. from Nice. *Pop.* 2000.—It was fortified in the time of Louis XIV.

**MONAGAY**, *mon'-a-gai*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. *Pop.* 4960.

**MONAGHAN**, *mon'-a-han*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh and Cavan, and S.E. by the counties of Meath and Louth. *Area.* 500 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is hilly, and in many parts interspersed with bogs and small lakes. *Rivers.* The Lagan, the Fane, the Glyde,

## Mongolia

the Finn, and the Blackwater. *Lakes.* Numerous, and some of them considerable sheets of water. Lough Barrae, near Castle Blaney, is the largest. *Pro.* Potatoes, oats, wheat, and flax. Excellent butter is made, the breed of cattle being good. *Minerals.* Beds of the finest limestone, abundance of marl, and lead ore of the richest quality. *Manf.* Linen is the great staple of the county. *Pop.* 126,482.

**MONAGHAN**, the capital of the above county, 70 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has a large square called the Diamond, in the central part of the town, from which the principal streets diverge. The chief public buildings are the parish church, two churches for presbyterians, a Roman Catholic chapel, a county court-house, gaol, linen-hall, market-house, infirmary, infantry barracks, and schools. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 4000.

**MONASTIR**, or **BITOLIA**, *mon-as-teer'*, a town of Thracia in Europe, in the province of Macedonia, situated on one of the tributary streams of the Bistritza, or Hebrus, 92 miles N.W. from Saloniki. It is the principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. and W. Turkey. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also a town of N. Africa, 80 miles S.E. from Tunis. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and camlets. *Pop.* 12,000.

**MONCALIERI**, *mon'-kal-ye-air'-e*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Po, 5 miles S. from Turin. *Pop.* 9200. One of the largest cattle fairs in Piedmont is held here in October.

**MONCH**, *maw'nsh*, the "Monk" one of the highest mountain peaks in Switzerland, 3 miles N.E. from the Jungfrau. Height, 13,500 feet.

**MONDOVI**, *mon-do-ve'*, a town of Italy, near the river Ellero, 47 miles S. from Turin. The town is defended by walls and a small citadel, and contains a great number of religious houses and churches, a bishop's palace, and several colleges and schools. *Manf.* Woollen goods, and muslins, leather, and hardware, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in spinning silk. *Pop.* 17,000. The French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Sardinian troops, under Colli, near this town in 1796, and in 1799 the town was sacked by the French, under Soult.

**MONEMVASIA**, or **NAPOLI DI MALVASIA**, *mal-val'-se-a*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 20 miles N. from Cape Malea. *Pop.* Not known. Near it are the remains of Epidaurus Limeria.

**MONFLANQUIN**, *maw-flan'-kè* a commune and town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 10 miles N.E. from Villeneuve-d'Agen. *Pop.* 3842.

**MONGHIE**, or **MONGHEAR**, *mon-geer'*, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, on the banks of the Ganges, 80 miles S.E. from Patna. It is situated on a rocky height, and has several fine houses belonging to Europeans within the fort, which is now in a dilapidated condition. *Manf.* Cutlery, guns, carriages, furniture, arms, and clothing. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 25° 23' N. *Lon.* 86° 30' E.—The District has an area of 2553 square miles, and a population of 800,000.

**MONGO**, or **RUMBY MOUNTAINS**, *mon'-go*, a mountain-range in W. Africa, opposite Fernando Po.

**MONGOLIA**, *mon-go'-le-a*, an extensive region of Central Asia, situated to the N. and N.W. of China proper, and filling most of the space between that part of the Chinese empire and Asiatic Russia. *Area.* estimated at 1,250,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is for the



## Monimail

most part a vast desert, though here and there fertile tracts are found, upon which large herds of cattle are raised. The rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, and the lakes are both numerous and extensive. The country is chiefly distinguished as being the abode of the wandering hordes of that nomadic people, which have been so celebrated in history under the name of Mongols, or Moguls. They are Buddhists, living under various chiefs, and paying tribute to the Emperor of China. Their trade is almost entirely confined to China proper, to which they send cattle, and receive in return brandy, cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, with tobacco. *Pop.* perhaps 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 37° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 88° and 125° E.

**MONIMAIL**, *mon'-i-mail*, a parish of Scotland, in which is the "Mount" of Sir David Lindsay, a celebrated satirical poet of the time of James IV. and V. It is in Fifeshire, 4 miles W. from Cupar. *Pop.* 1054.

**MONKLAND**, *munk'-land*, two parishes of Lanarkshire, Scotland; one containing the town of Airdrie, *pop.* 20,554; the other, 8 miles S.E. from Glasgow, *pop.* 2943.—They have iron mines, and are distinguished as Old and New Monkland.

**MONKTON**, *munk'-ton*, several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 4000.

**MONMOUTH**, *mon'-mouth*, the chief town of Monmouthshire, England, situated at the confluence of the rivers Munnow and Wye, which are crossed at this spot by three bridges, 16 miles S. from Hereford. Some remains of its ancient castle, erected before the Conquest, still exist. Its principal buildings are a parish church, a gaol, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and Jones's charity school and almshouses. *Manf.* Paper, bar-iron, and tin plates. *Pop.* 6829.—Henry V. and Geoffrey of Monmouth were natives of this town. In the neighbourhood is Troy House, where the cradle of Henry V., and the armour he wore at Agincourt, are preserved.

**MONMOUTH**, a large maritime county of the United States, in New Jersey. *Area.* 618 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

**MONMOUTH**, a town of the United States, in Maine, 16 miles S.W. from Augusta. *Pop.* 2000.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**, *mon'-mouth-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded S. by the Bristol Channel, N. by the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, and E. by the county of Gloucester and part of Hereford. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely diversified, and comprehending every variety of scenery, combining, indeed, the wildness and picturesque beauty of mountain regions with the richness and undulating surface of a highly-cultivated champaign country. The soil is on the whole fertile and productive, especially in the E. part, and all along the course of the river Usk. The S. part consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh land, of a deep rich loamy soil in some places, and a black peaty earth in others. The marsh lands along the coast are many of them subject to inundations of the sea; and great dykes have been raised for their protection, chiefly in the extensive levels of Caldecot and Wentloog. In the W. and hilly part of the county, the soil is barren, and of a thin, peaty nature. The low or marshy grounds are principally kept as pas-

## Monselice

ture lands, while the uplands are equally well adapted for grazing land or tillage. *Rivers.* The principal are the Munnow, the Wye, the Usk, and the Ebbw; besides a number of smaller streams. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, clover, rye-grass, and trefoil. *Minerals.* Iron-stone, lead, coal, limestone of the finest kind, breccia for millstones, and valuable building-stones. *Manf.* Principally iron and woollen goods. *Pop.* 174,663.—This county, which was formerly a part of the Welsh kingdom of Glamorgan, was added to England by Henry VIII.; it abounds with both British and mediæval antiquities. The Welsh language is much spoken in the agricultural districts, though the English is mostly used in the towns.

**MONOMOTAPA**, *mon'-o-mo-ta'-pa*, the name which was formerly given to the districts of Sofala and Senna, countries on the E. coast of Africa. *Lat.* Between 25° and 19° S. *Lon.* Between 30° and 35° E.

**MONONGAHELA**, *mo'-non-gai-he'-la*, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, U.S., and, after a course of 300 miles, unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and forms the Ohio.—Also the name of a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 308 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

**MONOPOLI**, *mo-nop'-o-le*, a seaport town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Bari, situated on the Adriatic, 26 miles S.E. from Bari. It is well built, and contains a cathedral and a number of churches, with a fortress. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 15,000.

**MONREALE**, *mon'-rai-a'-lai*, a neatly-built town of Sicily, 4 miles S.W. from Palermo. It stands on a steep hill, and has a cathedral, and a royal palace in its vicinity. It possesses an export trade in oil, corn, and fruit. *Pop.* 13,000.

**MONROE**, *mun-ro'*, the name of several counties in the United States, with areas ranging between 4500 and 1100 square miles, and populations between 3000 and 90,000.—Also the name of numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4500.

**MONS**, *mons* (Flemish, **BERGHEM**, *ber'-hen*), a strongly-fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, divided into two parts by the Trouille, 33 miles S. from Brussels. It is a well-built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular streets. The principal buildings are the churches, of which those of St. Elizabeth and St. Wardru are the most remarkable, the market-place, the government-house, the house of the provincial council, the town-hall, with a fine spire erected in 1440, the theatre, the arsenal, and various charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, hardware, starch, salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. *Pop.* 26,799.—It has been frequently besieged and taken: in 1709 it was taken by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1746, by Marshal Saxe; and in the wars of the French revolution in 1792-4 it was taken alternately by the French and the allies, the former of whom held the town from 1784 to 1814. The mining district in which it stands is called the Borinage, and the miners are called Borains. It communicates with the Scheldt by the canal of Condé, and stands on a branch of the Belgian Railway.

**MONSELICE**, *mon-sai-le'-chai*, a town of Northern Italy, in the province of Padua, 13



## Montagnac

miles S.W. from Padua. It stands on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 5500.

MONTAGNAC, *mon-tan'-yak*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Herault, 22 miles S.W. from Montpellier. *Manf.* Serge and brandy. *Pop.* 4000.

MONTAGNANA, *mon-tan-ya'-na*, a town of Venice, in Northern Italy, in the province of Padua, 24 miles S.W. from Padua. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 8500.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying off the S.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 36° 18' S. *Lon.* 150° 20' E.—There are several other islands of this name in the Pacific, but little is known of them.

MONTAIGN, *mon'-tain*, three parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 4000.

MONTANARO, *mon-ta-na'-ro*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles N.E. from Turin. It has a church, several schools, and a castle. *Manf.* Chiefly tobacco. *Pop.* 4500.

MONTARGIS, *mon-tar'-zie*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 39 miles N.E. from Orleans. It stands at the junction of the canals Loing and Briare, and has several churches, a small theatre, a college, and an old castle. *Pop.* 8000.

MONTAUBAN, *mon'-to-ba*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Tarn-and-Garonne, situated on the Tarn, 30 miles N. from Toulouse. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, but they have been destroyed, and the gates alone remain; it is connected with its suburbs on the opposite bank of the river by a fine bridge. In the centre of the town is a square, which contains some good buildings, and forms an open space from which the principal streets diverge. One of the chief objects of interest is the elevated public walk called the Falaïse, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college; the town also contains a town-hall, a theatre, an observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant theological college, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810. *Manf.* Silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 27,000. This place has been besieged several times. It is a station on the railway from Bordeaux to Cete.—Also a town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, 7 miles N.W. from Montfort. *Pop.* 2800.

MONTBART, *mawnt'-bar*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, 39 miles N.W. from Dijon. It stands on the Burgundy canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods and leather. *Pop.* 2800. Buffon and Daubenton, the naturalists, were born here.

MONTBELLARD, *mawnt-bel'-le-ar*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, 40 miles N.E. from Besançon. It is well built, and contains several churches, the principal of which is the church of St. Martin, a commercial college, hospital, town-hall, market-house, and an ancient castle. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, clocks, watches, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 6000.

MONT BLANC, *mawnt-bla*, the highest mountain of Europe. (See BLANC, MONT.)

## Montenegro

MONTBLANCH, *monte-blanch'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, 17 miles N.W. from Tarragona. *Pop.* 4300.

MONTBRISON, *mawnt-bre'-sawng*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Loire, on the Vizezy, 14 miles W. from St. Etienne. In its vicinity are some mineral springs. It contains a fine old cathedral, built in 1225, and a commercial college. It was once fortified, but the site of the walls is now occupied by pleasant promenades. There is an old castle on a hill that commands the town, which was the principal stronghold of the Counts of Forez, of which district Montbrison was the capital. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 7000.

MONT CERIS, *se-ne'*. (See ALPS.)

MONT CERVIN. (See CERVIN, MONT.)

MONT DE MARSAN, *mawnt-de (r) mar'-sa* a town of France, the capital of the department of the Landes, 65 miles S. from Bordeaux. It stands in a sandy plain, and has a church, a college, a court-house, public library, theatre, and mineral warm baths. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, and sailcloth. It is an entrepôt for the wine, brandy, wool, and general agricultural produce of the surrounding country. *Pop.* 5000.

MONT DOR. (See DOR, MONT.)

MONTE BALDO, *mon'-tai bal'-do*, a mountain of Lombardy, rising on the E. side of the Lake of Garda. It is distinguished for its rare plants and singular geological formations. The Austrians were defeated in its vicinity by the French, in 1797.

MONTABELLO, *mon'-tai-bel'-lo*, a town of Venice, in Northern Italy, in the province of Vicenza, 19 miles E. from Verona. It has a church and two castles. *Pop.* 3200.

MONTABELLO CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 25 miles N.E. from Alessandria.—The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1800 and in 1859.

MONTECHIARI, *mon'-tai-ke-a'-re*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Chiese, 12 miles S.E. from Brescia. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 7000.—The French defeated the Austrians here, in 1796.

MONTE FANO, *fa'-no*, a market-town of Italy, in the province of Macerata, 8 miles N. from Macerata. *Pop.* 3500.

MONTE FIASCONE, *fe-as'-ko-nai*, a town of Central Italy, 10 miles N.W. from Viterbo. It stands on the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains are still to be seen. It is an episcopal town, and contains a cathedral. *Pop.* 2656.

MONTÉLIMART, *mon-tel'-e-mar'*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Rhone, 26 miles S. from Valence. Its streets are broad, and there is a pleasant public walk along the walls. It has a fine old castle, several churches, and a college. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen goods, tiles, leather, and hosiery. *Pop.* 12,044.—The vicinity of this town is rich in vineyards and mulberry-trees.

MONTE MAGGIORE, *madj'-e-or'-ai*, a market-town of the Island of Sicily, 31 miles S.E. from Palermo. *Pop.* 4500.

MONTENEGRO, or KARA DAGH, *mon-te-ne'-gro*, a small district on the western frontier of European Turkey, having Albania on the south, and the large province of Herzegovina on the north. *Area.* Estimated at 1480 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous: consisting of a series of lofty ridges, which rise in some places to the height

## Montenotte

of 5000 feet above the level of the sea. These are for the most part covered with timber. *Pro.* Maize, potatoes, and tobacco. Large quantities of vegetables are grown; and cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats are abundant. There are but few horses and mules in the country, and all heavy burdens are carried up and down the mountains by asses. Carriages are unknown. *Manuf.* coarse woollen goods; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. The country contains about 300 villages, and every village has its church. *Pop.* 125,000. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ} 10'$  and  $42^{\circ} 56' N.$  *Lon.* between  $18^{\circ} 41'$  and  $20^{\circ} 22' E.$ —This country is nominally in the Turkish government of Scutari; but the people are quite independent of the Turks. Their government is republican, and it is considered to be under the protection of the czar of Russia. On account of the quarrelsome disposition of the Montenegrins, and the inroads that they are constantly making on the villages in the adjacent Turkish provinces, wars between the Turks and Montenegrins are of frequent occurrence.

MONTENOTTE, *mon'-tai-not'-tai*, a mountain of Italy, 25 miles W. from Genoa, having on its side two small villages, Montenotte Superiore and Inferiore, noted as the scene of the first exploit of Bonaparte, in 1796.

MONTAPULCIANO, *mon'-tai-pool-che-a-no*, a city of Tuscany, 23 miles S.W. from Arezzo. It has a fine cathedral, and is famous for its wine. *Pop.* 5000.

MONTREAU-FAULT YONNE, *mon'-te-ro-folte yon*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 18 miles S.E. from Melun. It has a collegiate church, a town hall, and a hospital. *Manuf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 4500.—Steamers ply between this place and Paris. John, duke of Burgundy, was assassinated here in 1419.

MONTREY, *mon'-tai-rai*, a town of Mexico, the capital of the province of Nuevo Leon, situated on the Fernando river, 240 miles N. from San Luis Potosi. *Pop.* 15,000.—In 1846 it was taken by the forces of the United States, under General Taylor.

MONTÉ ROSA, *ro'-sa*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps. (*See ALPS.*)

MONTÉ ROTONDO, *ro-ton'-do*, the loftiest mountain of the island of Corsica, 25 miles N.E. from Ajaccio. It has an elevation of 9065 feet above the level of the sea.—Monte is the prefix to the names of several towns of Italy, with populations between 3000 and 8000.

MONTÉ VIDEO, *mon'-tai ve'-dai-o*, a fortified town of South America, capital of the republic of Uruguay, 132 miles E. from Buenos Ayres, on the N. side of the river La Plata. The town is commanded on the W. of the harbour, by a mountain from which it takes its name, and the harbour, although shallow, and quite open to the western winds, is the best in the Rio de la Plata. The town occupies the whole of a peninsular promontory, which forms the eastern side of the harbour. It has a handsome appearance from the sea, as it is built upon rising ground, and the houses are interspersed with gardens and trees. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a handsome edifice, the town-house, and the public prison; but the streets are unpaved, and, consequently, they are always either dusty or muddy. The chief trade of Monte Video is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. *Pop.* estimated at 37,000. *Lat.*  $34^{\circ} 53' S.$

## Montgomeryshire

*Lon.*  $56^{\circ} 15' W.$ —Monte Video was taken in 1807, by the British, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, but it was shortly after evacuated.

MONTFAUCON, *mawnt'-fo-kawng*, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 2000.

MONTFORT L'AMAUXX, *la'-mor-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 15 miles S.W. from Versailles. *Pop.* 1800.—Simon Count de Montfort, who led the first crusade against the Albigenes in 1208, was born here in 1165.

MONTFRIN, *mawnt'-fra*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Gard, 13 miles N.E. from Nîmes. *Pop.* 2700.

MONTGOMERY, *mont-gom'-e-re*, the chief town of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, situated near the Severn, 20 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury. It is well built, and stands on the slope of a high hill. It has a church, a town-hall built over the market house, a free school, and the county gaol. *Pop.* 1790. In this neighbourhood the last battle between the Welsh and English was fought in 1294. The ruins of Montgomery castle stand on an eminence N. from the town.

MONTGOMERY, the name of numerous counties in the United States. 1. In the central part of New York. *Area.* 356 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.—2. In the S.E. part of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 508 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—3. In Maryland. *Area.* 440 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—4. In Ohio. *Area.* 470 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—5. In the S.W. part of Virginia. *Area.* 485 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—6. In the central part of North Carolina. *Area.* 483 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—7. In Kentucky, on the river Licking. *Area.* 544 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—8. On the N. side of West Tennessee. *Area.* 448 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—9. In the central part of Georgia. *Area.* 1100 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.—10. In Illinois. *Area.* 720 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—11. In Missouri. *Area.* 595 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—12. In Indiana. *Area.* 505 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—13. In Alabama. *Area.* 940 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5000.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of Alabama, U.S., situated on a high bluff on the river Alabama, 150 miles N.E. from Mobile. It contains several churches, a handsome state-house or capitol, and several fine public buildings, and government offices. It is the principal dépôt for the cotton grown in the state. *Pop.* 10,000.—A convention of delegates from Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana, met at Montgomery on February 4th, 1861, to organize a provisional government for the seceded states which were hereafter to be known as the Confederate States of America, and Montgomery was chosen as the seat of government; but when Virginia joined the new Confederacy, and became the chief seat of war, it was decided to make Richmond the capital of the Confederate States, and the government was transferred thither on May 20 in the same year. It remained the capital of the Confederacy until the defeat of the South by the Northern States.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *mont-gom'-e-re-sheer*, a county of North Wales, bounded on the E. by Shropshire, W. by the counties of Merioneth and Cardigan, S. by Radnorshire, and N. by Denbigh and part of Merioneth. *Area.* 755 square miles. *Desc.* Considerably diversified; but, on the whole, mountainous, though neither



## Monticello

so rugged nor so wild as the adjacent county of Merioneth. The valleys among the mountains are fertile, and produce abundance of corn and grass; but the finest arable land lies on the eastern side, bordering on Shropshire. *Rivers.* The principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Vyrnwy, and the Tanat, on the east side of the main ridge, and the Dovy and its tributary streams on the west. *Pro.* Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants of Montgomeryshire; the arable lands being chiefly confined to the vales, the uplands are devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. This county and Merionethshire possess a peculiar breed of small but strong ponies which are called "Merlins," and are much esteemed throughout N. Wales. The ordinary corn crops are oats, barley, wheat, and rye; but green crops, to alternate with these, have been long introduced. This is the best-wooded county in the northern part of the principality. *Minerals.* Considerable, and chiefly consisting of lead and slate: limestone occurs, but not in great abundance. *Manf.* Woollen goods and flannels. *Pop.* 69,919. This county formed, in the Saxon era, a part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and took the name of Montgomery from one of its Norman conquerors.

**MONTICELLO**, *mon-te-sel'-lo*, a town of the state of Mississippi, U.S., situated on Pearl river, 50 miles S. from Jackson.

**MONTILLA**, *mon-teel'-ya*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles S.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, earthenware and tiles. *Pop.* 13,500.—In 1508 the fortifications of this place were destroyed by Ferdinand the Catholic.

**MONTVILLIERS**, *mawnt-vil'-le-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 6 miles N.E. from Havre. *Manf.* Linen goods. The town also possesses some sugar-refineries and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 3500.

**MONTLUÇON**, *mawnt-loo'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, situated on the Cher, 35 miles S.W. from Moulins. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and linen goods, ironware and glass. *Pop.* 6000.

**MONTMARTRE**, *maw-mart'*, a village of France immediately to the north of Paris, and standing within the new line of fortifications. *Pop.* 23,112.—It was the scene of some sharp fighting in March, 1814, and is a favourite Sunday resort of the Parisians.

**MONTMEDY**, *mawnt-me-de*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 25 miles N. from Verdun. It has some good barracks, and is protected by regular defensive works of great strength. *Manf.* Oil-cloth, hosiery, and leather; there are some gypsum quarries in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2700.

**MONTMIRAIL**, *mawnt-me-rail*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Little Morin, 40 miles S.W. from Chalons. *Manf.* Chiefly leather. *Pop.* 2600.—Bonaparte defeated the Russians near this place in 1814.

**MONTMORENCY**, *mawnt'-mo-rân-se'*, or *mont'-mo-ren'-se*, a river of Lower Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence about 7 miles below Quebec. It is noted for its beautiful falls, which are nearly 250 feet high.—Also a county of Lower Canada through which the above-named river runs.

**MONTMORENCY**, or **ENGHIEN**, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 12 miles S.E. from Pontoise. *Manf.* Lace and embroidery. It has a large trade in fruit and vegetables. *Pop.* 2200.

## Montreal

**MONTOIR**, *mon'-twawr*, two towns and parishes of France, in the department of the Lower Loir and the Loir-and-Cher. Neither has a population above 5000.

**MONTORO**, *mon'-to-ro*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the Guadalquivir, 24 miles N.E. from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and pottery. *Pop.* 11,000.

**MONTOUR**, *mon'-toor*, a county of the United States, in the E. of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 206 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

**MONTPELLIER**, *mawnt-pel'-le-ai'*, an ancient city in the south of France, capital of the department of the Herault, situated between the rivers Masson and Lez, 78 miles N.W. from Marseilles. It stands on a declivity, which renders the streets, in many places, steep and irregular, and they are in general winding, narrow, and dark. It has still some remains of the fortifications with which it was once surrounded, and a citadel which was built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place du Peyrou, a promenade without the town, which is said to be the finest public walk, not only in France, but in Europe. The principal structures are the cathedral, a large but plain edifice, the town-hall, the prefecture, the exchange, formerly the amphitheatre of St. Come, the anatomical theatre and school of medicine, and the general hospital. The chief object of interest, however, is the fine old Roman aqueduct, nearly 1000 yards in length, by which Montpellier is supplied with water. In addition to the above buildings the town contains several churches and hospitals, a museum and public library, a university, college, and other educational establishments, a botanic garden, and barracks. It is only five or six miles from the sea, and communicates with it through the medium of the river Lez, or canal de Grave, as it is called below Montpellier. About 20 miles S.W. from it is the commodious little harbour of Cette, serving as its port. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, muslins, blankets, paper-hangings, chemicals, and surgical instruments, leather, paper, wine and brandy. *Pop.* 51,865. Montpellier was built in the 10th century, and many strangers resort to it on account of its literary advantages. There is a large convict establishment in the town, which receives convicts from the departments in the S. of France.

**MONTPEZAT**, *mawnt-pai'-za*, several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**MONTREAL**, *mawnt-rai'-al*, three towns of France, in the departments of the Aude, Dordogne, and Gers. *Pop.* 3200, 1900, and 1800.

**MONTREAL**, *mon'-tre-awl'*, an insulated district of Lower Canada, called the island of Montreal, at the confluence of the Grand or Ottawa river with the St. Lawrence. It forms the county of Montreal, and is of a triangular shape. *Ext.* 32 miles long, by 10½ broad.

**MONTREAL**, a town of Lower Canada, British North America, on the east side of the island of Montreal, 144 miles S.W. from Quebec. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. The streets are airy, and the new ones, especially, are of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others crossing them at right angles. Among the chief public edifices are the Hôtel Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick; the convent of Notre Dame, a seminary of



## Montreuil

education; and the general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, a refuge for invalids. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a large substantial stone building, capable of containing 10,000 persons. The seminary of St. Sulpice, for the education of youth, is close to the cathedral. The other buildings are several Protestant churches, and chapels for Protestant nonconformists, Montreal and McGill colleges, the royal grammar-school, the court-house, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held; the gaol, and the government-house. Montreal contains some excellent barracks for troops, and some fine squares, the largest of which is the Place d'Armes, which is surrounded by handsome buildings. At the upper end of the market-place is a handsome monument, erected in honour of Lord Nelson. *Manf.* Candles, soap, hardwares, floor-cloth, and tobacco. There are, besides, many docks for shipbuilding, iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. It is the grand dépôt of the North American fur trade, which, however, has declined of late years. It is also the channel through which the commerce between Canada and the United States is carried on. The harbour is not large, but it always affords a secure anchorage for shipping while the navigation of the river is open. *Pop.* May be estimated at 120,000. *Lat.* 45° 30' N. *Lon.* 73° 35' W. —The city of Montreal occupies the site of an Indian village, called Hochelaga, which was chosen by the French settlers, about 1640, as a suitable position for the capital of the province. It was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in the year 1760. In 1775 it was occupied by the Americans, under General Montgomery, but it was retaken by the British in the following year. The Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence near Montreal, was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. By this wonderful triumph of engineering skill and enterprise, the British settlements in that quarter of the globe were brought into immediate communication with the United States. This noble structure, which it took upwards of seven years to construct, is the finest in the world of its kind, not even excepting that which spans the Menai Straits, in Wales.

MONTREUIL, *mon-tré-ül*-(r)-(e), several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

MONTROSE, *mon-trose'*, a parish and neatly-built royal burgh and seaport of Forfarshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the South Esk, 34 miles S.W. from Aberdeen. It stands on a flat sandy peninsula, washed by the German Ocean on one side, and an expansion of the river called the basin of Montrose on the other. A suspension-bridge over the Esk connects it with its suburb, the Inch. The houses are, upon the whole, well built and regular; but, like those which are found in Flemish towns, many have the gable ends turned to the street. The town-hall is a handsome building, containing a court-room, library, guildhall, and other rooms devoted to public purposes. It is two stories in height, and is built over a large arcade. It also contains a parish church, two free churches, and churches and chapels for episcopalians, presbyterians, and nonconformists, a lunatic hospital, the Montrose academy, a public library, custom-house, news-room, exchange, Dorward's house of refuge, mechanics' institute, museum, theatre, and various societies and schools. The harbour, formed by the river South Esk and an

## Mook

arm of the sea, is very commodious, and has excellent quays, and a spacious dock. There are two lighthouses at the entrance of the harbour. *Manf.* Linen goods of all kinds, sheeting, sail-cloth, cordage, leather, soap, and starch. The town also contains some iron foundries, machine factories, and breweries. *Exp.* Manufactured goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce. Of corn, there is more exported from Montrose than from any other Scotch port. *Imp.* Iron, coal, slate, and lime. It is reckoned a fashionable resort, as well as an important commercial and manufacturing town. The downs, or "Links," situated along the coast between the town and the German Ocean, are extensive, and are admirably adapted for the well-known Scotch game of golf, which is much practised here. Prize shooting meetings for the Scottish rifle corps, are also held on the Links yearly. *Pop.* 15,455. *Lat.* 56° 42' N. *Lon.* 2° 28' W. —This is the birthplace of James Graham, marquis of Montrose, and of Joseph Hume, the financial reformer.

MONTROUGE, *mawnt-roozh'*, a parish and town of France, forming a S. suburb of Paris, just beyond the fortifications. It contains a theatre, and the asylum of Rochefoucault. *Manf.* Soap, candles, glue, colours, varnishes, locomotive engines, and hydraulic presses. *Pop.* 3534.

MONT ST. JEAN, *zha*, a village of Belgium, 11 miles S.E. from Brussels. It is near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONTSEERAT, *mont'-ser-rát'*, an island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, and forming one of the Leeward group, 28 miles S.W. from Antigua. *Area.* 47 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but the soil is fertile and produces some of the best coffee and sugar in the West Indies. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 16° 45' N. *Lon.* 62° 20' W. —It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

MONT-TENDRE, *tandr*, one of the Jura mountains, Switzerland, 18 miles N.W. from Lausanne. *Height.* 5520 feet.

MONT-TERRIBLE, *ter-reeb'l'*, a former department of France, under the empire of Napoleon I., named after a mountain of the Jura range. It is now partly comprised in the Swiss canton of Bern. *Height.* 2560 feet.

MONT VICO. (See ALPS.)

MONZA, *mond'-za*, a town of Italy, in the province of Milan, situated on the Lambro, 10 miles N.E. from Milan. It is remarkable chiefly for the treasury attached to the cathedral, which contained, among other curiosities, the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy. This crown, which has an iron rim, which is supposed to have been made from one of the nails by which our Saviour was nailed to the cross, was removed from Monza by the Austrians at the commencement of the war with France and Sardinia, in 1859. The town also possesses a royal palace, a theatre, a gymnasium, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 24,000. —It is connected with both Como and Milan by railway, and was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Lombards.

MONZIE, *mon'-ze*, a parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Crieff. *Pop.* 972. —It has the reputed fort of Fingal, the tomb of Ossian, and a castle.

MOOK, *mook*, a village of Holland, in the province of Limburg, 30 miles N.W. from Venloo, —Louis of Nassau was defeated by the Spaniards

## Mooltan

near this place in 1574, and was slain in the action.

**MOOLTAN**, or **MOULTAN**, *mool-tan'*, a city of India, in the Punjab, situated on the Chenab, 200 miles S.W. from Lahore. It has a citadel built on an eminence to the N. of the city, and contains several handsome mausoleums and Hindoo temples. *Manf.* Silks, cottons, shawls, brocades, and carpets. *Pop.* 80,000.—This place was taken by the British in 1849. *Lat.* 30° 8' N. *Lon.* 71° 28' E.

**MOOR**, *moor*, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N.W. from Stuhl-Weissenberg. It has a citadel, and a trade in wines. *Pop.* 7000.

**MOORGHABU**, *moor-gaub'*, a river of Afghanistan, which rises in the territory of Huzareh, and, after a course of 250 miles, is lost in the sands beyond Merve, in the dominions of the Khan of Khiva.

**MOORSHEDEBAD**, *moor'-she-da-bad'*, a city and district of Bengal, British India, situated on the Bhagarathi, a tributary of the Ganges, 115 miles N. from Calcutta. Most of the houses have only one story, and are covered with tiled roofs; the streets are narrow and dirty. It is the residence of the nabob, and of the British civil establishment for the division of Moorshe-dabad, which contains six districts. It also possesses a college, founded in 1826. *Pop.* Estimated at 150,000. *Lat.* 24° 11' N. *Lon.* 88° 41' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1856 square miles, and a population of 1,050,000. *Lat.* Between 23° 48' and 24° 47' N. *Lon.* Between 87° 52' and 88° 41' E.

**MOOSE RIVER**, *moose*, one of the head-waters of the St. Francis, in Lower Canada. After a course of 250 miles it enters St. James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbittibe.

**MOOSEHEAD LAKE**, *moose'-hed*, a lake of the United States, in Maine, from which the river Kennebeck issues. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

**MORA**, *mo'-ra*, the name of several towns of Spain, none of them with a population above 5300.

**MORADABAD**, *mo-ra-da-bad'*, a town of Hindostan, 96 miles E. from Delhi. It has no buildings of importance, but it possesses a thriving trade and a good bazaar. *Pop.* 50,000. It is the capital of a DISTRICT of British India of the same name, with an area of 2965 square miles, and a population of 998,000.

**MORANO**, *mo-ra'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, 5 miles N.W. from Castrovillari, commanded by a fine Gothic castle. *Pop.* 8500.

**MORAT, LAKE OF**, *mo'-ra*, a lake of Switzerland, 2 miles from Lake Neuchatel, with which it is connected by the river Broye. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

**MORAT**, an old town of Switzerland, situated on the above lake, in the canton of Friburg, 9 miles N.W. from Friburg. It is surrounded by old and dilapidated walls, and commanded by an ancient castle. *Pop.* 1750.—Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated before Morat by the Swiss in 1476.

**MORAVA**, or **MARCA**, *mo-ra'-va*, a tributary of the Danube, and the principal river of Servia; which enters the Danube, after a course of 115 miles, 6 miles above Presburg.

**MORAVIA**, *mo-rai'-ve-a*, a province or crownland of the Austrian empire, bounded N.E. by the Austrian crownland of Silesia, N.W. by Bohemia, S.W. by Austria proper, and S.E. by

## Moravia

Hungary. Austrian Silesia was annexed to Moravia in 1783, but it was taken from it and made a separate crownland in 1849. *Political Divisions.* Moravia formerly comprised the six circles of Brunn, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaym, and Iglau, but it is now divided into the two regencies of Brunn and Olmutz. *Area.* Computed at 8544 square miles. *Desc.* It forms a large quadrangle, intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side of Bohemia. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, and although the rivers are numerous, the greatest is the March or Morava. *Pro.* The soil, generally speaking, is of great fertility, particularly in the south. Little corn, however, is raised for exportation. Flax and hemp are cultivated; and certain situations are so well adapted for the growth of the grape, that, in 1803, the government had to prohibit the appropriation of more land for the cultivation of the vine. The pastures are extensive, and cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are reared and fed in large numbers. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, lead, and coal. Mining for gold and silver was abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries, notwithstanding the antiquity and former value of the mines. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, with thread, are manufactured in great quantities at Brunn, as well as leather, paper, potash, and glass. The art of dyeing has been brought to great perfection at Brunn. *Exp.* These consist of the manufactures of the crownland, which are sent not only to the west and north of Germany, but to Hungary, Lower Austria, Italy, and the Levant. *Imp.* Chiefly oil, flax, cotton, and silk, as raw materials for the Moravian manufactures, and colonial produce, wine, glass, earthenware, and hardware, for home consumption. *Pop.* 1,887,000. It extends from *lat.* 48° 42' to 50° 8' N., and from *lon.* 15° 10' to 19° 6' E. Moravia was added to the possessions of the house of Austria in 1527, and has ever since been subject to the monarch of that empire. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the Austro-Russian and the French armies. This province ultimately gave a name to the sect of Moravians, which was first established in Bohemia in the fifteenth century, under the direction of Michael Bradacz, out of the scattered members of the ancient Hussites, and took the name of the Brothers of Bohemia, or the United Brothers. Persecuted by the emperor Ferdinand I., a great number took refuge in Poland and in Prussia, where they enjoyed a certain amount of religious liberty. Their co-religionists who had remained in Bohemia were afterwards protected by Ferdinand's son and successor Maximilian II., and established themselves at Fulnek, in Moravia, whence they came to be called the "Moravian Brotherhood." Dispersed after the Thirty Years' War, they took refuge at Hernhutt, in 1721, under the protection of Count Zinzendorf, at which time they began to be called Hernhutters. This religious association is a kind of republic, in which individual interests are secondary to the general good. They obey certain ancients, or ecclesiastical chiefs, who regulate every act of their religious and civil life. These ancients superintend the physical and moral education of children, inflict penance, pronounce exclusion, and mark the rank of every member of the community, some of whom are called probationers, others associates, and others again perfect



## Morayshire

members. At the present time, the Moravians are to be found in Germany, Switzerland, England, Holland, France, Russia, and in the colonies of Africa and America. The chief of these communities is that of Hernhutt, where the college-director resides.

**MORAYSHIRE, MURRAYSHIRE, OR ELGINSHIRE, *mor'-rai-sheer***, is the central district of the ancient province of Moray, in Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, S.W. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. A detached portion also lies to the S. of Nairn, being surrounded by this county and portions of Inverness and Banffshire. *Area*, 531 square miles. *Desc.* Rocky and mountainous in the S., and rich and fertile towards the N. *Rivers.* The principal are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. *Pro.* All the usual crops, especially corn, which were formerly produced in such abundance, that it was called the "Granary of Scotland." The cattle, sheep, swine, and horses bred and reared in the county are of excellent quality. *Manf.* Woollen goods. The county also contains several distilleries and tan-yards. *Exp.* Grain and salmon, with timber from the ancient forests of Darnawly and Strathspey. *Pop.* 42,695. There are numerous remains of antiquity in this county.—The **MORAY FIRTH** is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, being 75 miles across, from Duncansby Head to Kinnaird Head. At its S.W. extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beaully.

**MORBEKE, OR MORBICQUE, *mor'-bek***, a town of France, in the department of the Nord or North, 3 miles S. from Hazebrouck. *Pop.* 4000.

**MORBIHAN, *mor'-be-an'***, a maritime department of France, which once formed part of the old province of Bretagne, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic, N. by the department of the Coasts of the North, E. by those of Vilaine and Lower Loire, and W. by Finisterre. *Area*, 2625 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the Vilaine, Blavet, the Claye, the Oust, and the Scorf. It is divided into four arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Vannes, Pontivy, Lorient, and Ploermel. Vannes is the capital of the whole department. The soil is sandy, and not of great fertility. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, butter, cider, honey, and wine of an inferior quality. There are extensive tracts of excellent pasturage, and large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Minerals.* Iron and lead. *Manf.* Chiefly linen, with iron goods, woollen fabrics, paper, leather, and sailcloth. Ship-building is also carried on in the department. *Pop.* 486,000.

**MORCONE, *mor'-kol'-nai***, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Molise or Sannio, 16 miles S. from Campobasso. It has a castle, and is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5000.

**MOREA, *mor'-e-a***, the ancient Peloponnesus, situated to the southward of the mainland of the kingdom of Greece, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Corinth. In all other directions it is surrounded by the sea. *Area*, 10,125 square miles. *Desc.* It is irregular in form and indented on all sides by deep bays and inlets of the Mediterranean Sea. *Gulfs and Bays.* Numerous. The principal are those of Patras, Arkadia, Koron, Kolokythia, Marathonisi, Nauplia, and Ægina. It has also several large and secure harbours. *Rivers.* The Alpheus, the Eurotas, the Peneus, and the

## Morgan

**Pamissus. Lakes.** The Stympthalus, and other small lakes and morasses situated in the northern and central parts of the peninsula. *Pro.* Corn, olive-oil, wine, currants, or raisins of Corinth, silk, cotton, wool, honey, beeswax, and fruit. Some of the wines, particularly those made in the south-east, in the neighbourhood of Napoli di Malvasia or Monemvasia, and thence called Malmsey, are delicious; but in general agriculture has been neglected throughout the whole of the country. (*See GREECE.*)

**MORECAMBE BAY, OR LANCASTER BAY, *mor'-kam***, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England. It reaches the S.W. extremity of Westmoreland, and divides the county of Lancaster into two parts. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles.

**MORELIA, a town of Mexico.** (*See VALLA-DOLID.*)

**MORELLA, *mo-rail'-ya***, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 35 miles S.W. from Tortosa. It is strongly fortified, and has a citadel which is in a very ruinous condition. It also contains several churches, convents, and hospitals, a theatre, and some old Roman remains. *Manf.* Chiefly blankets. *Pop.* 6300.

**MORENA, SIBERRA, or MONTES MARIANA, *mo-rail'-na***, a mountain-chain extending through the S. part of Spain and Portugal, from Cape St. Vincent on the W. to the Sierra de Alcaraz in Murcia, on the E. It separates the basins of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Its culminating point is in that portion of it which is called the Sierra Aracena, 5500 feet above the level of the sea. This chain is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

**MORETON, *mor'-ton***, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

**MORETON BAY**, an islet of the Pacific Ocean, entering the coast of E. Australia. It contains several islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers. In 1849 it was made a convict settlement. *Ext.* 70 miles long. *Lat.* 27° 30' S. *Lon.* 153° E.

**MORETON HAMPSTEAD**, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, on the borders of Dartmoor, 10 miles S.W. from Exeter. *Manf.* Leather and cordage. There are quarries of fine granite in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1468. The brave and heroic Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson derived his descent from ancestors who left this town to seek a new home in Virginia. He visited Moreton Hampstead a few years before the outbreak of the war between the United and Seceded States, to gather particulars respecting the origin of the family from which he was sprung, and of which several members still live in the town and neighbourhood.

**MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH**, a market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, 24 miles N.E. from Gloucester. It is connected with Stratford-on-Avon by railway. *Manf.* Linen goods. *Pop.* 1420.

**MOREZ, *mo'-rai***, a market-town of France, in the department of the Jura, situated on the Bienne, 25 miles S.E. from Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Leather, wire, optical instruments, wheels for clocks and watches. *Pop.* 3300.

**MORGAN, *mor'-gan***, the name of several counties in the United States, none of them with a population above 20,000. They are in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee; and Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.



## Morgarten

Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3000.

**MORGARTEN**, *mor-gar'-ten*, a mountain of Switzerland, 5 miles N. from Schwyz, where, in November, 1315, the first battle was fought for Swiss independence. On this occasion, 20,000 of the Austrian forces were defeated by 1300 Swiss. In 1798 the French were also defeated here by the Swiss.

**MORLAIX**, *mor'-lai*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Finistère, on the small river Morlaix, 34 miles N.E. from Brest. By the side of the harbour there are several quays, and a pleasant promenade called the Cours Baumont. The entrance to the harbour is studded with rocks that render navigation dangerous. The public buildings are the churches, the municipal offices and courts of law in a magnificent building that stands on the site of the old town-hall, the government tobacco manufactory, the hospital, public library, and communal college. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, candles and oil. It also has a large trade in cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. *Pop.* 14,008.

**MORLEY**, *mor'-le*, several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**MORMANNO**, *mor-man'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, 12 miles N.W. from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 6000.

**MORMON CITY**. (See SALT LAKE, GREAT.)

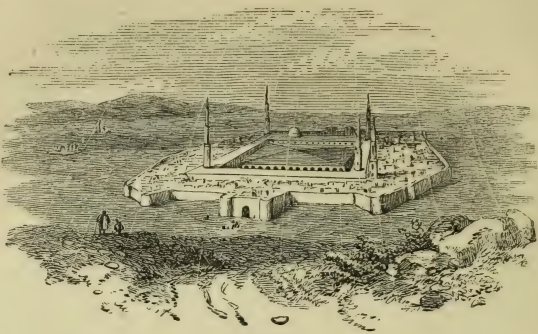
**MORNINGTON ISLE**, one of the Wellesley Islands, on the north coast of Australia. It is unexplored, and presents a mountainous appearance. *Lat.* 16° 24' S. *Lon.* 139° 37' E.

**MOROCCO**, or **MAROCCO**, *mo-rok'-o*, a country situated at the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic, while Algeria forms a small part of its E. frontier, and the Sahara, or Great Desert, bounds it on the S. *Area.* Estimated at nearly 275,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing many fertile valleys. It is separated into two parts by the great chain of the Atlas, which runs through the central part of the country from the S.W. to the N.E., and throws out numerous spurs and branches towards the N. and S. Between this mountain range and the sea coast, there are many plains and table-lands, which are productive in the N. part of the country, but diminish in fertility as they approach towards the S.W. The plain of Tarudant, however, which lies between the S. slope of the Atlas mountains and a range that runs parallel with them at a distance of 40 or 50 miles, and is watered by the river Sous, is extremely rich and productive, yielding abundance of dates and wool. The district on the S. slope of the second range passes gradually into the Sahara. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mulwia, or Mulawia, flowing into the Mediterranean; the El Khos, or Kus, Sous, Seboo, and Tensift, falling into the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. Much more grain is produced than is sufficient for the consumption of the population. Wool is also very plentiful. Goats afford another very valuable commodity, their skins supplying that leather which, under the name of Morocco leather, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. The grass lands supply food for a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; and large numbers of sheep, oxen, and mules are reared on the slopes

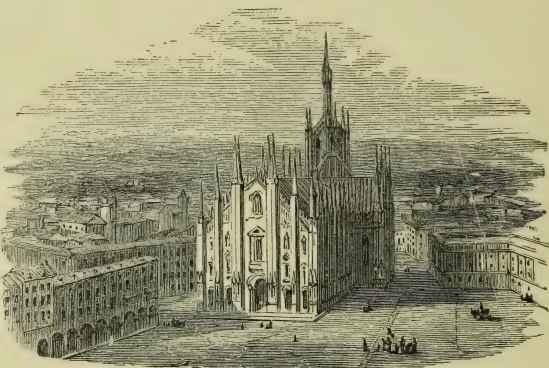
## Morocco

of the Atlas. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. Ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, and their feathers form a valuable article of commerce. Fruits abound; but Morocco is chiefly distinguished for dates and almonds. *Minerals.* The Atlas mountains contain iron, tin, copper, and antimony. This last is carefully sought for and worked, being a substance extensively used in Oriental cosmetics. Mineral salt occurs throughout the empire in the greatest abundance, and forms one of the chief exports sent to Soudan. *Inhabitants.* The chief part of the population are called Moors; and consist of the original people, who have mixed and coalesced with their Arab conquerors, and with the tribes who have, at various times, poured in from the African deserts. To these are added a considerable number of the Moors who once reigned over Spain. The Jews are very numerous, particularly in the cities; and carry on all the mercantile and money transactions. Every species of oppression and contempt, however, is heaped upon this devoted race. They are considered by the Mussulmans of Morocco in the light of unclean animals and of enemies of God, and, if they do not exterminate them, it is only because they are useful, and because true believers have a right to turn everything to account. Indeed, were the Jewish population suddenly removed from the country, such an event would be a public calamity of incalculable magnitude; for it is the Jew alone who can mend a lock, build a house, make gold and silver trinkets, coin money, decorate a room, or weave silk, all such handicrafts being regarded by the Mussulman with supreme contempt. Every night the Jews are shut up in a particular quarter, inclosed with a wall, and it is only after sunrise they are allowed to enter the Mussulman town, where they have their shops. The Jewish quarter is called "Mellah," which means a place of damnation. The Jew is obliged to wear black cloth clothes, that colour being the emblem of misfortune and malediction. When the sultan passes through a town, the Jews of the place are obliged to offer him rich and magnificent presents. Yet, with all this burden of servitude upon them, they never abjure their faith. This constancy, however, commendable as it is in itself, is coupled with the grossest ignorance and superstition. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, red caps, leather, saddlery, chip baskets, and earthenware. The trade with the Levant is carried on by caravans, which go at certain times of the year from the interior to the sea coast, while a coasting trade is carried on by feluccas with the Barbary states. *Exp.* Hides, skins, olive-oil, gums, wax, wool, honey, dates, indigo, shawls, and carpets. *Gov.* The most despotic on the face of the earth, the emperor being free to act exactly as he pleases, and subject to no check whatever that the laws of a constitutional government impose on a sovereign. *Army.* During war, about 100,000; consisting mostly of negroes, who form the emperor's body guard. *Navy.* Insignificant. *Pop.* About 9,000,000. *Lat.* Between 28° and 36° N. *Lon.* Between 0° 40' and 11° 40' W.—This is the ancient Mauritania, which was in olden times a country of great importance. It has belonged successively to the Romans, Vandals, Greeks, and Arabs. In the 11th century it fell under the sway of the Fatimite caliphs, who also acquired dominion over Algeria, Tunis,

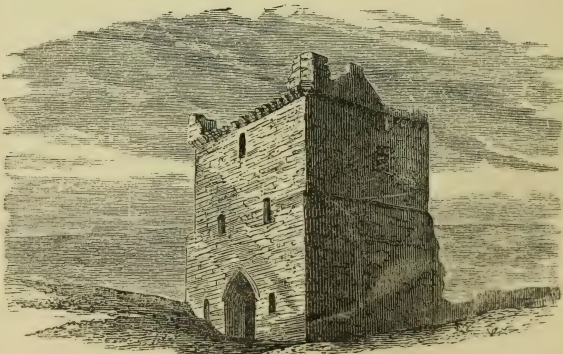




MEDINA.



MILAN.



MORPETH CASTLE.



## Morocco

and Tripoli, and pushed their victorious arms into Spain. The Cherifs, who pretend to be the lineal descendants of Mahomet, obtained power over the country in the 16th century. This last dynasty reigns in Morocco at the present time, the present sovereign being Sidi Mohammed, who succeeded Muley Abderrahman in 1859. The ruler of Morocco takes the title of sultan or emperor. Since the conquest of Algeria by the French, the Moroccans have frequently come into collision with the former, at whose hands they suffered a severe defeat at Isly, in 1844. In 1859, war was declared by Spain against Morocco, the Spanish commerce having suffered considerably from the Moorish pirates, and the priests being desirous of making an attempt to convert the Moors to the Roman Catholic faith. Although the Moors were defeated in several actions, and at length agreed to pay a large sum as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, no solid advantage resulted to Spain from the conflict.

MOROCCO, called by the natives *MARAKASCH*, the capital of the above empire, stands in a fertile plain, watered by the Tensift, 132 miles N.E. from Mogador. The town is surrounded by high walls, pierced with eleven gates, and about 6 miles in circuit. Although many parts of the city are in ruins, it still retains vestiges of its former grandeur. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses are for the most part small and mean, but temples, sanctuaries, and mosques are numerous, and several of these buildings are of considerable architectural beauty. The palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble, and with its gardens, occupies an enclosed space about a mile and a half in circumference. The *Kaissaria*, or bazaar, is an oblong building, surrounded with small shops, which are filled with all kinds of valuable commodities. The inhabitants are dirty, and the habitations swarm with vermin. *Manf.* Leather and embroidery. *Pop.* About 100,000. *Lat.* 31° 47' N. *Lon.* 7° 32' W.—This town was founded in 1072 A.D.

MORON DE LA FRONTERA, *mo'-rone dai la fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, situated on the Guadaira, 35 miles S.E. from Seville. *Manf.* Olive-oil, soap, hats, and earthenware. *Pop.* 9500.

MORPETH, *mor'-peth*, a neatly-built market-town and borough of England, in Northumberland, situated on the Wansbeck, about 9 miles from the sea, and 14 miles N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The town consists of two wide but irregular streets, with several smaller ones diverging from them, with a spacious and open square in which the market-house is placed. The parish church is at some little distance from the town, which contains several chapels for nonconformists. The other chief public buildings are, the county gaol, a magnificent pile of building, to which a sessions house is attached, a town-hall, an ancient school-house for a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and a mechanics' institute. Morpeth has a very large market every Wednesday for cattle. Adjoining, are the ruins of Morpeth castle. *Manf.* Woollen goods, beer, and leather; there are also some iron-foundries in the town. *Pop.* 5612.—This town was burnt down by its inhabitants, in 1215, in order that it might not furnish quarters to King John.

MORRIS, *mor'-ris*, a county of New Jersey, U.S. *Area.* 406 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

## Moscow

MORRISTOWN, *mor'-ris-toun*, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

MORS, *mors*, the largest island in the Lymfjord Gulf, lying to the N. of Jutland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, by 12 broad. *Desc.* Level, and fertile where it is cultivated, but about a third of it consists of marsh land. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 56° 40' N. *Lon.* 9° 15' E.

MORTAGNE, *mor'-tain'*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 22 miles N.E. from Alençon. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, thread, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 5000.—There are several more towns of the same name in France, but none of them with a population above 1700.

MORTARA, *mor'-ta'-ra*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 24 miles from Alessandria. It has a trade in grain and rice, but it is very unhealthy, owing to the swampy ground in its vicinity. *Pop.* 5500.

MORTFONTAINE, *mort'-fon'-tain*, a village of France, in the department of the Oise, in the castle of which peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, four cross roads about 6 miles N.W. from Leominster, in Herefordshire, where there is a pillar commemorating the victory of the Yorkists over the Lancastrians in 1461. There is a solitary inn at this place.

MORTLACH, *mort'-lak*, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, 30 miles S.W. from Banff. Its parish church was formerly a cathedral, built in the 11th century. *Pop.* 3000.—In this parish the Danes were defeated by Malcolm II. in the 11th century.

MORTLAKE, *mort'-laik*, a parish of Surrey, on the Thames, about 8 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Pop.* 3778. It is a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORTON, *mor'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

MORVEN, *mor'-ven*, a parish of Scotland, which forms a peninsula on the coast of Argyshire. It abounds with game, and yields good pasture for cattle, though it is for the most part mountainous.—Also the name of two mountains in Scotland, one in Aberdeenshire, 2934 feet; the other in Caithness-shire, 2334 feet above the level of the sea.

Moscow, *mos'-ko* (Russ. *Moskwa*, *mosk-wa'*), a government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. *Area.* 12,470 square miles. *Desc.* An undulating plain, interspersed here and there with ranges of low hills. The district is well cultivated in every part; and as the soil is tolerably productive, corn, flax, hemp, and hops, with abundance of vegetables, are raised, while large numbers of cattle and horses are reared on the pasture lands. *Manf.* Extensive; consisting of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, paper, and gold and silver wares. *Pop.* 1,599,000. *Lat.* Between 54° 50' and 56° 40' N. *Lon.* Between 34° 50' and 38° 50' E.

Moscow, a city of Russia in Europe, the seat of the Russian government until 1703, and still the most important city of the interior of that empire, situated on the river Moskwa, 375 miles S.E. from St. Petersburg. It is oval in form, having its length from N. to S., and its breadth from E. to W. It covers a large area, the streets, courts, squares, and gardens being wide and spacious. The river flows from W. to

## Moscow

E., and traverses the city with a very serpentine course, receiving towards the middle of the town a rivulet, called the Neglina, and, soon after, the Jausa, a stream of more consequence. The city consists of four successive divisions, each surrounding the other, and each increasing in circuit in proportion to its distance from the centre. 1. The central part is that which contains the Kremlin, to the E. of which is the Kitaigorod, or mercantile quarter. 2. The Beloigorod, or White Town, which extends around the central part on the E., W., and N., like a half-moon. 3. The Zemlianoigorod, or Earthen Town, which is much more extensive than either of the preceding, and surrounds them both like a ring or zone. 4. The Slobodi, or suburbs, which surround the whole, and occupy a great extent of ground. These quarters are separated from each other by a wide street or boulevard planted with trees. The Kremlin stands on an eminence, and commands a pleasant prospect over almost the whole of the city. The Moskwa flows past it, and is crossed by two bridges. In the Kremlin is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the great conflagration of 1812, but which was much damaged by mines that were laid by order of Napoleon, and sprung by the rear-guard of the French army just before it quitted the city. It has, however, since been rebuilt, with considerable improvements. Here also is the church of St. Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, and the cathedral of the Assumption, in which the emperors of Russia are crowned. The Kremlin, though of limited extent, contains several other cathedrals, churches, and monasteries, with gilded cupolas that are visible at a great distance from the city. The Kitaigorod, or Chinese town, contains a number of bazaars and shops. Though of small extent, like the Kremlin, the Kitaigorod contains several public buildings, one of the most remarkable being a strong brick edifice for the public archives, consisting of vaulted apartments, with iron floors. Here also is the university, founded in the middle of the 18th century. A considerable part of this quarter escaped the great fire in 1812. The Zemlianoigorod has many wide and handsome streets, and contains, from its magnitude, a large proportion of the population of Moscow. The Slobodi, or suburbs, are mean, and look like so many detached villages, with the exception of one called the Nemetska Sloboda, or German suburb, which is extensive, and is inhabited by a number of foreign mechanics. In 1812, nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by fire, the Russian government having ordered the authorities to take this step to prevent the French army from occupying it as their winter quarters. The rebuilding of the city was commenced immediately after the enemy withdrew; but for some time it went on slowly. No sooner, however, was peace concluded, than the greatest exertions were made, both by the government and individuals, to restore the city to its former condition; and, by the beginning of 1818, a new town seemed to have risen from the ruins. The new city has wider streets, and its private buildings are characterized by a greater uniformity of appearance, but in its churches and public edifices, the prevailing features of the Asiatic style of architecture have been still preserved, although they have been somewhat modified to suit the various purposes for which the different struc-

## Moscow

tures are intended. The streets are paved, partly with stone, and partly as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees. The university has been rebuilt in a magnificent form, by funds granted from the public treasury. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is a vast hall, erected near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster Hall. Among other public edifices the general post office for the interior of Russia deserves mention, as well as the founding hospital, splendidly endowed by Catherine II., and in which a great number of children are maintained and educated. Moscow also contains a number of military hospitals. The Kremlin was completely repaired in 1817, and enlarged by a long lateral building, where the suite of the emperor are lodged; its ramparts have been replaced by beautiful promenades. It is the great depot of the antiquities and curiosities of Moscow. The city is the seat of an archbishop, whose palace is in the Kremlin; the treasury is also there, which is the repository of the regalia of the empire, with the relics of the patriarchs of Russia, and the splendid robes worn by them in former days, as well as a number of precious stones, with others of more doubtful value. The French carried away the celebrated cross of St. Ivan, which they abandoned after they had got beyond Wilna. The churches and chapels are numerous. Among these may be named that of Ivan Veliki, with a belfry 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow was originally suspended in this belfry, but it fell to the ground, through a fire which broke out in the town in 1737, and where it remained half buried in the soil until 1837, when it was raised, and placed on a pedestal. The most splendid cathedral is that of the Annunciation, in which the remains of the Russian patriarchs are deposited. Here is an immense chandelier of massive silver, which weighs nearly 3000 lbs. Moscow has a medical and an agricultural society, but it contains very few schools of eminence. There are two theatres in the Beloigorod; a large riding school near the Kremlin, in which the troops are exercised in winter; a palace which serves as a house of assembly for the nobles, with several churches, monasteries, and hospitals in all parts of the city. Of the public libraries, the most remarkable is that in the palace of the patriarchs of Moscow, or the House of the Holy Synod, in the Kremlin, which contains some Greek manuscripts brought from the monasteries of Mount Athos. The climate is subject to great extremes, the thermometer frequently falling to 0° of Fahrenheit, and even 10° or 15° below it; while in summer it rises to 85°, 90°, and even 95°. *Manuf.* Cotton, silk, and linen fabrics, paper, leather, sugar, and many other articles, in the manufacture of which steam machinery is employed. It is the grand commercial entrepôt for the interior of the empire. Furs and skins form a very important branch of commerce, both for domestic use, and for exportation, to remote countries in Asia. The Moskwa is navigable in spring for boats; but during the rest of the year for rafts only. *Pop.* About 400,000. *Lat.* 55° 45' N. *Lon.* 37° 40' E.—Moscow is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th century, previous to which Kiew, or Kiev, was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. In 1611 it was taken by the Poles. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred his residence to



## Mose

St. Petersburg, and, in 1812, it was occupied by the French. After the battle of Borodino, it was set on fire by the Russians, which obliged the French to make their disastrous retreat.

**MOSE**, or **MULU**, *mose*, one of the Moluccas, or Spice islands, lying to the N. of Timor Laut. It is about 20 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 6° 20' S. *Lon.* 131° 30' E.

**MOSELLE**, *mo-sel'*, a department of France, bounded on the N. by Belgium, Dutch Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia, W. by the department of the Meuse, S. and E. by those of the Meurthe and Lower Rhine. *Area.* 2072 square miles. *Desc.* Partly covered with spurs of the Vosges and Ardennes mountains. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Metz, Thionville, Briey, and Sarregue-mines. Metz is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Chiers, and the Orne. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, grapes, flax, hemp, and oil-seeds, with large quantities of excellent timber for building purposes. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, lime, and salt. *Manf.* Paper, cloth, linen goods, wine, tobacco, sugar, earthenware, and iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 446,000.

**MOSELLE**, a large river of Europe, which rises in the S.E. department of the Vosges, and, after a course of 265 miles, joins the Rhine at Coblenz.

**MOSHATSK.** (See **MOJATSK.**)

**MOSKVA**, or **MOSKWA**, *mosk-wa'*, a river of Russia, which traverses the government of Moscow, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Oka, at Kolomna.

**MOSQUITO SHORE**, *mos-ke'-to*, a maritime state of Central America, bounded by Honduras on the N., the Caribbean Sea on the S., and Nicaragua on the W. and S. *Area.* Estimated at 20,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but fertile and well watered in the lowlands contiguous to the coast. *Pro.* Sugar, cacao, indigo, cotton, logwood, fine timber, sarsaparilla, and vanilla. *Gov.* An absolute monarchy, formerly under the protection of Great Britain. *Pop.* about 7500. *Lat.* Between 11° 30' and 15° N. *Lon.* Between 83° 15' and 84° 50' W.—The English settled in this country about 1730, and exercised a protectorate over it until 1850, when it was withdrawn in accordance with an agreement made with the government of the United States. In 1855 the Nicaraguans took possession of Greytown, and have since annexed the southern part of the territory between the rivers Rama and St. Juan. The remaining part was ceded to the government of Honduras in 1857.

**MOSTAR**, *mos-tar'*, an inland town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, situated on the Narenta, 54 miles N.W. from Ragusa. It has an old Romish bridge, consisting of a single arch, with a span of 95 feet, and contains some mosques, and two good bazaars. *Exp.* Hides, wool, fruit, wax, and cattle. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 43° 22' N. *Lon.* 17° 58' E.

**MOSTYN**, *mos'-tin*, a township of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N.W. from Holywell. *Pop.* 1905.—It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and has communication with Liverpool by steam-packets.

**MOSUL**, *mo'-sul*, a large town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Mosul, situated on the Tigris, 215 miles N.W. from Bagdad. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several mosques, churches, khans, and bazaars. It is

## Mowee

the see of the Roman Catholic bishop of Diarbekir, and possesses some Roman Catholic churches. The city is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, but these fortifications are all in a ruinous condition. *Manf.* Cotton cloths. *Pop.* 40,000.—The **PACHALIC** has a mountainous surface, and is watered by the Tigris and its tributaries. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* Between 35° 30' and 38° N. *Lon.* From 42° E. to the confines of Persia.

**MOTHE**, *mote*, the names of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

**MOTIER-TRAVERS**, *mo'-te-ai tra'-vair*, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles S.W. from Neuchâtel, celebrated as the place where Rousseau wrote his "Lettres de la Montagne."

**MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE**, *mot'-tram long'-den-dail*, a town and parish of England, in Cheshire, 9 miles S.E. from Manchester. *Pop.* of parish, 24,000; of town, 3500.—It has a station on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway.

**MOULINS**, *mou-leen*, a town of France, the chief town of the department of the Allier, situated on the Allier, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of 13 arches, 93 miles N.W. from Lyons. The streets are tolerably broad and well paved, and the houses, which are for the most part built of brick, are neat and good. The chief public offices are a town-hall, college, a hospital, in a building which was formerly a convent, public baths, a small theatre, and a public library. There are also several agreeable public walks in the vicinity of the town, a cathedral, some churches, and a part of the old castle of Moulins, which is now used as a gaol. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton goods, cutlery, cordage, and glass; and it has a large trade in corn, wine, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 17,581.—It is the birthplace of the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II.

**MOULMEIN**, **MOULMAIN**, or **MAULMAIN**, *mool-meen*, a seaport town of British Burmah, in the province of Tenasserim, situated on the S. coast of the estuary of the Salween river, 10 miles S. from Martaban. It was founded in 1825 as a military station. It has an active trade, chiefly with Calcutta and Madras, exporting rice, timber, ivory, tobacco, and cattle. *Pop.* about 43,683. *Lat.* 16° 30' N. *Lon.* 97° 37' E.

**MOULTAN.** (See **MOOLTAN.**)

**MOULTON**, *mole'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**MOUNT EDGE-CUMBE**, or **PUTAWAKI**, *mount edj'-cum*, a lofty mountain in the province of Auckland, New Zealand. *Height.* 10,000 feet. *Lat.* 30° S. *Lon.* 177° E.

**MOUNTS BAY**, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, near Penzance, Cornwall. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 7500.

**MOUNT SORREL**, a market-town of England, in Leicestershire, on the Soar, 7 miles N.W. from Leicester. *Manf.* Hosiery and lace. *Pop.* 2000.—It has a station on a branch of the Midland Counties Railway.

**MOUSSOUL.** (See **MOSUL.**)

**MOWER**, or **MAUI**, *mou'-e*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles N.W. from Hawaii. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous, but



## Moxos

fertile where the soil is cultivated. *Pro.* Wheat, sugar-cane, and fine fruit. *Pop.* Estimated at 25,000.

**MOXOS**, *mox'-os*, a district of Bolivia, in the province of Beni, partly watered by the rivers Beni and Mamore, and their tributaries. It is but little known, and its limits cannot be defined with exactness. It is inhabited by Indian tribes.

**MOY**, *moi*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Sligo, and, after a course of 40 miles, falls into Killala Bay, 2 miles from Killala.

**MOZAMBIQUE**, *mo-zam-beek'*, a district on the E. coast of Africa, which contains several Portuguese settlements and is claimed by the Portuguese crown as a colonial dependency. It extends from Cape Delgado on the N. to Quillimane on the S., but its western boundaries are not known with any degree of certainty. *Area.* Estimated at 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level near the coast, but mountainous in the interior. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, rice, fruit, sugar, indigo, coffee, ivory, hides, and horns. *Pop.* Not known.

**MOZAMBIQUE**, the capital of the Portuguese possessions on the E. coast of Africa, situated on an island of the same name in the centre of a small bay of the Mozambique channel. It is large and well fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. The Portuguese have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves. They have built several churches and monasteries, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Portuguese ships always call here on their way to the E. Indies, and the harbour is so commodious that whole fleets might anchor there, and provide themselves with provisions and water. The island is about 2 miles long, and is of coral formation. *Lat.* 15° 2' S. *Lon.* 40° 43' E.

**MOZAMBIQUE**, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. Its narrowest part is in the middle, where it is about 240 miles in width; its length is about 1000 miles.

**MOZDOK**, *moz'-dok*, a town and fortress of S. Russia, in the government of Stavropol, 167 miles S.E. from the town of that name. It is built of wood, and inclosed by gardens. *Pop.* 8000.

**MOZUFFURNUGGUR**, *mo'-zuf-fur-nug-gur'*, a district of British India, in the North-West Provinces. *Area.* 1620 square miles. *Pop.* 540,000. *Lat.* Between 29° 10' and 29° 50' N. *Lon.* Between 77° 6' and 78° 10' E.

**MUHALITCH**, *mu'-ha-liche*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 18 miles W. from Brousa. It has an export trade in silk, wool, vegetables, and fruits. *Pop.* 11,000.

**MUHLNACH**, or **SZASZ-SEBES**, *moo'-len-bak*, a town of Transylvania, on the Muhlach, 30 miles N.W. from Hermannstadt. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. It has a trade in wine. *Pop.* 4500.

**MUHLHAUSEN**, *mool-hou'-sen*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. from Erfurt. It has several churches and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen, leather, and tobacco. The town also contains several breweries, distilleries, dye-works, and fulling-mills. *Pop.* 15,611.—The name of several other small towns in Germany.

**MULAIR KOTELAH**, *mu-lair ko'-te-la*, a town

## Muneepoor

of Sirhind, and the chief town of a district held by a chief under British protection. *Area.* 144 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 30° 35' N. *Lon.* 75° 59' E.

**MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO**, in the Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups of islands between lat. 3° S. and 12° N.; lon. between 160° and 177° E.

**MULHAUSEN**, *mul-ho'-sen*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, near the Ill, 22 miles S. from Colmar. The principal public edifices are the town-hall, the arsenal, the hospital, and the college. It contains two churches and a synagogue. *Manf.* Printed cottons, as well as woollen and linen fabrics, straw hats, hosiery, paper-hangings, and leather. The town also contains several foundries, machine-works, and dye-works. *Pop.* 45,887. This place is connected with Strasburg, Basle, and Thann, by railway.

**MULHEIM**, *mool'-hime*, a town of Prussia, on the Ruhr, 16 miles N.E. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, starch, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,000.—Another, on the Rhine, 3 miles N.E. from Cologne. *Pop.* 6000.

**MULL**, *mul*, an island of the Hebrides, lying off the W. coast of Scotland; the third in size, of very irregular figure, and deeply indented by arms of the sea. *Area.* 420 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and mountainous in general. Benmore is the highest mountain on this island, having an elevation of 3160 feet above the level of the sea. The land is well adapted for grazing; and a very hardy race of black-cattle, of small size, is reared and fed there. A considerable quantity of kelp is made. The principal village is Tobermory. *Pop.* about 7000. *Lat.* 56° 30' N. *Lon.* 6° W. Between this island and the mainland of Argyle and Inverness-shires, is the Sound of MULL, 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles.

**MULLAGHBRACK**, *mul'-la-bräk*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, containing a portion of the town of Market-Hill. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 7000.

**MULLINGAR**, *mul'-lin-gar'*, the county town of Westmeath, Ireland, 45 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, some chapels for nonconformists, a nunnery, county court-house, gaol, infirmary, and barracks. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Pop.* 5375.—It has a station on the Great Western Railway of Ireland.

**MUNCHEN.** (See MUNICH.)

**MUNCHENGRATZ**, *moon'-chen-gratz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 8 miles N.E. from Jungbunzlau. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4000.—There is a palace here, in which the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia met, in 1833.

**MUNDEN**, *moon'-den*, a town of Hanover, situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, 13 miles S.W. from Göttingen. It is surrounded with walls, and has some Calvinist and Lutheran churches, and hospitals, and several schools. *Manf.* Earthenware and tobacco. It also possesses a large trade in linen. *Pop.* 4500.

**MUNDI**, *mun-de'*, a district of the Punjab, in the Julunder Doab, comprising several valleys on the S.W. slopes of the Himalayas. *Area.* 760 square miles. *Minerals.* Iron and salt. *Pop.* 115,000. *Lat.* 31° 30' to 32° 5' N. *Lon.* 76° 40' to 77° 20' E.

**MUNEEPOOR**, *mu-ne-poor'*, a native state of E.

## Munich

India, consisting, for the most part, of an extensive valley surrounded by mountain ranges. It is bounded by Assam on the N., Burmah on the E. and S., and Cachar on the W. The district is governed by a rajah, and is under British protection. The soil is fertile, producing rice, tobacco, sugar, and timber. *Area.* 7584 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $23^{\circ} 49'$  and  $25^{\circ} 41' N.$  *Lon.* between  $93^{\circ} 5'$  and  $94^{\circ} 32' E.$

MUNICH, *mu'-nik*, the chief city of the kingdom of Bavaria, situated on the Iser, 117 miles S.E. from Stuttgart. The old part of the town is divided into four quarters by four broad streets, which meet in the principal square, or Haupt Platz, a place of considerable size and handsome appearance. Among the public buildings, the palace holds the first rank; it is a large edifice, with a plain and unpretending exterior, but magnificently adorned within. Considerable additions were made to the old palace in 1826, two new wings being added to the original building, which are called the Königsbau and the Festbau. The old electoral palace, and another formerly inhabited by Eugene Beauharnais, are fine buildings. In addition to these, there are the meeting-house of the States, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is the cathedral of Notre Dame, or the Frauen-kirche, which contains thirty altars, and has two towers 333 feet high; the church of St. Cajetan, built on the model of the Vatican at Rome, and containing the tombs of several of the royal family of Bavaria, the church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, the Pfarr-kirche, the Ludwigs-kirche, and the church of St. Peter, all of which are magnificently adorned with sculpture, paintings, and stained glass. The college occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe; and its treasury contained, in addition to other property, a large collection of philosophical instruments. The other buildings are the palace of Duke Maximilian, the barracks, the hospital, workhouse, mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen. Munich contains various literary establishments and institutions. The public library has upwards of 500,000 printed volumes and 22,000 MSS.: and contains the Brazilian Museum formed by Martino and Spix. The Academy of Sciences, founded in 1759, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments; the schools are numerous and excellent. The university, which was founded at Ingolstadt in 1573 and removed to Landshut in 1800, was transferred to Munich in 1826. The court theatre is in the royal palace; it is a miniature of the Odéon at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. The charitable institutions are numerous and well supported. The environs of this capital are very pleasant, being enlivened by gardens and a variety of places of public resort. The Iser flows through the town, and is crossed by several bridges. There are several parks in different parts of the city, the chief of which is the English Garden on the N.E., and the pleasure ground called the Theresian Meadow on the S.W. In the *Karolinen platz* is a lofty obelisk, made from the cannon taken from the Russians in 1812, and erected in memory of the 30,000 Bavarians who were engaged in that campaign. Near it are the *Pinacothek* and the

## Murashkino

*Glyptothek*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art. In the Theresian Meadow is the colossal bronze statue of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler; and near it is the Hall of Fame, for the reception of the busts of the most eminent men of Bavaria. Besides these, there are many other handsome buildings, among which may be mentioned the war office, the general hospital, the prison, the royal porcelain manufactory, the Damenstift, or ladies' college, and the two gates known as the Sieges Thor, or Gate of Victory, and the Isar Thor. *Manf.* Articles of furniture, tapestry, gold plate, jewellery, beer, wine, pianofortes, mathematical and surgical instruments, cards, pencils, snuff, and hardware. Many newspapers and magazines are printed in the city. *Pop.* 148,000. *Lat.*  $48^{\circ} 8' N.$  *Lon.*  $11^{\circ} 35' E.$ —Munich is said to have been founded in 962. It was surrounded with walls by Otho of Wittelsbach, and taken by the Swedes in 1632, and by the French in 1800.

MUNKACS, *moon'-katch'*, a market-town of E. Hungary, 80 miles N.E. from Debreczin. *Pop.* 5300. In its neighbourhood are mines of crystals, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

MUNSTER, *mun'-ster*, a city of Germany, on the small river Aa, 77 miles N.E. from Cologne. It is the capital of a government of the same name in Prussian Westphalia. The houses are lofty but irregular, with steep and pointed roofs. There are numerous churches: the most remarkable of which are the cathedral and the church of St. Lambert. There are, besides, a bishop's palace, botanic garden, an ecclesiastical college, gymnasium, library, and various hospitals and schools. It was the head-quarters of the Anabaptists in 1536, who defended it against the bishop of Munster. The prelate, however, took the city, and the Anabaptist leader, John of Leyden, with two of his chief accomplices, were made prisoners, and put to death, after which their bodies were hung up on the steeple of the church of St. Lambert, in three iron cages, which are still to be seen there. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, leather, starch, and beer. *Pop.* 23,000. In the time of the empire of Napoleon I. this was the capital of the department of the Lippe.—The government of Munster has an area of 2795 square miles, with a population of 425,000.

MUNSTER, the S. W. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. Previous to the Norman conquest, it was divided into the kingdoms of N. and S. Munster.

MUNSTERTHAL, *moon'-ster-tal*, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton Grisons, the other in Berne, where, in 1444, the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the French and Swiss, when the latter were nearly annihilated.

MUOTTA, *moo-ot'-ta*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, 6 miles S.E. from Schwyz. Here, in 1799, the Russians, under Suwarrow, encountered the French.

MURANO, *moo-ra'-no*, a well-built town of Northern Italy, in the crown land of Venice, situated on an island in the Lagunes, about a mile N. from Venice. *Manf.* Venetian glass, beads, and mirrors. *Pop.* 4000.

MURASHKINO, *moo-rash-ke'-no*, a market-town



## Murat

of Russia, 40 miles S.E. from Nijnei Novgorod. *Manf.* Hosiery, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 6000.

MURAT, *moo-ra'*, two towns in France, neither with a population above 3000.

MURAZZANO, *moo-rats-sa'-no*, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles N.E. from Mondovì. *Manf.* Silk twist. It has a trade in wine, cattle, and cheese. *Pop.* 2500.

MURCIA, *mer'-she-a* (Sp. *moor'-the-a*), an old kingdom in the S.E. of Spain, bounded by Valencia on the E., Andalusia on the W., New Castile on the N. and N.W., and the Mediterranean on the S. It is now divided into the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete. *Area.* 7880 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, with a very fine climate. The soil in the valleys and on the banks of the rivers is fertile and productive. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron, as well as citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other kinds of fruit. Cattle are fed on the slopes of the mountains, which afford good pasturage. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble. *Manf.* Unimportant. Chiefly wine, brandy, and cutlery of an inferior quality. *Pop.* 600,000.

MURCIA, the capital of the kingdom and province of Murcia, situated on the Segura, 28 miles N.W. from Carthagea. It is divided into two parts by the river, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge. The streets, for the most part, are narrow, but the houses are good, and painted with every variety of colour, which gives the town a singular but picturesque appearance. The principal public buildings are the cathedral and numerous churches, with several monasteries, convents, colleges, and hospitals. The cathedral is a very large edifice, with a belfry tower from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained; the churches of La Caridad and St. Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. There are several public walks in Murcia, the chief of which are the Arenal, which is merely a spot of ground gained from the river by an embankment; the botanical garden, on the south side of the river; the Alameda del Carmen, or public walk, properly so called; and the Malecon, or quay, a large embankment thrown up to prevent the encroachments of the Segura. In summer, the heat is excessive. *Manf.* Earthenware, leather, silk fabrics, white lead, baskets and cordage of the esparto rush. There are, besides, government factories for making gunpowder, but very little of this commodity has been made at the works for some years past. The saltpetre found in the neighbourhood of Murcia is the best in Spain. *Lat.* 38° 2' N. *Lon.* 1° 14' W. *Pop.* 45,000.—Murcia is first mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken by the Moors. In 1810 it was taken and sacked by the French.

MURRAY, *mur'-rai*, the largest river in Australia, formed by the junction of numerous head-streams rising W. of the Australian Alps. After passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean in *lat.* 35° 38' S., *lon.* 139° E.

MURRAY, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area.* 590 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

MURRUMBIDGEE, *mur-rum-bij-je*, a river of Australia, in New South Wales, which rises in Murray county, and, after receiving the Lachlan, falls, after a course of 1000 miles, into the river Murray, in *lat.* 34° 48' S., *lon.* 143° E.

## Mysole

MURVIEDRO, *moo'-ve-ai-dro*, a walled town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 17 miles N. from Valencia. It is well fortified, but the town itself is poor and mean. It contains many Roman remains, among which are a theatre and circus in good preservation. *Manf.* Chiefly brandy. *Pop.* 7500. This place was the Saguntum of the Romans, which was taken by Hannibal 219 B.C. The River Murviedro enters the sea below the town.

MUSHED. (See MESHER.)

MUSKAT. (See MASCAT.)

MUSKINGUM, *mus-king'-gum*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 950 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—A river of Ohio, which joins the Ohio.

MUSORE, *moo-so'-rai*, two small rivers in Italy, neither with a course of more than 40 miles.

MUSSELBURGH, *mus'-sel-bru(r)*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, situated at the mouth of the Esk, 5 miles E. from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of a well-paved street, which is broad and spacious at either end but diminishes in width towards the middle. From this main thoroughfare several smaller streets and lanes diverge. The Esk is crossed here by three bridges, which unite Musselburgh to its suburb on the other side of the river. Besides the parish church, there are several other churches and chapels, belonging to various religious denominations. There is also a good town-hall, a grammar-school, and a gaol, built of materials procured from an ancient chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Loreto which belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline. Betwixt the sea and the town, lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh Links, which are adapted for the healthful exercise of the golf, and where there is a race-course, on which the Edinburgh races are run. *Manf.* Leather, sail-cloth, and horse-hair-cloth. *Pop.* 7423.

MUTTRA, or MUCHRA, *moot'-tra*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Jumna, 30 miles from Agra. It is held as sacred by the Hindoos. *Pop.* 50,000.

MYCONE, or MYKONI, *mik'-o-ne*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Naxos and Tinos, 5 miles S.E. from the latter. *Area.* about 45 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; the soil producing corn, figs, and wine in abundance. *Pop.* 6000.

MYHEE-CAUNTA, *mi-he'*, a division of the province of Guzerat, under the control of the presidency of Bombay. *Area.* 3400 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the N. and E., and level in the S. and W. It is well watered. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 23° 14' and 24° 28' N. *Lon.* between 72° 41' and 74° 5' E.

MYMUNSGING, *mi-mun-sing'*, a district of British India, in the Bengal presidency. *Desc.* Level in some parts, hilly in others, and abounding in shallow lakes. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, sugar, hemp, rice, flax, and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,490,000. *Lat.* between 24° 4' and 25° 40' N. *Lon.* between 89° 40' and 91° 13' E.

MYNPOOREE, *min-poo-re*, a district of British India, in the North-West provinces. *Area.* 2000 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and watered by the Jumna and other streams. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, barley, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. *Pop.* 640,000. *Lat.* between 26° 54' and 27° 40' N. *Lon.* between 78° 30' and 79° 30' E.

MYSOLE, *mi-so-le*, one of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, between Ceram and Papua. *Ext.* 50 miles long and 15 broad. It exports trepang,



## Mysore

pearls, ambergris, and birds of paradise. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 2° S. *Lon.* 130° E.

**MYSOORE**, *mi-sor'*, a large province of India, principally surrounded by British territories, subject to the presidency of Madras. *Area.* Estimated at 30,000 square miles. It consists of a high table-land, raised 3000 feet above the level of the sea, bordered on the W. by the Western Ghats, and on the S. by the Neilgherry hills. *Rivers.* The Caverry or Cauvery, and its tributaries, the Toombuddra or Tongabuddra, the Vedavutti, and the head-streams of the Pannair, the Palair, and other large rivers of the southern peninsula of Hindostan. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. *Pro.* The grains and vegetables of other parts of India, and many of the fruits of Europe. The cultivation of the soil is much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, from which the farmers obtain water to irrigate their fields and gardens. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, small in size, and of inferior quality, are also reared. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 11° 35' and 15° N. *Lon.* between 74° 45' and 78° 45' E.—This country was ruled by Hyder Ali, who acquired the sovereignty in 1761, and afterwards by his son Tippoo Saib, who was slain when Seringapatam was stormed and taken, and the country occupied by the British, who set up an heir of the ancient Hindoo royal family of Mysore to rule in his stead. The state is now subsidiary to the British.

**MYSOORE**, the capital of the above province, 9 miles S. from Seringapatam, built on the top of a lofty hill. It was destroyed by Tippoo Saib, but it has since been rebuilt by the British, and made the seat of government. It is now about a mile in length, and continues to increase yearly in extent and population. *Pop.* 65,000. *Lat.* 12° 16' N. *Lon.* 76° 40' E.

**MYTILENE**, or **METELIN**, *mit'-i-le'-ne*. (See **MYTILENE**.)

**MZENSK**, or **MTZENSK**, *mtsensk*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Orel, 30 miles N.E. from the town of that name. It has a large trade in hemp and corn, and was once important as a military post. *Pop.* 6500.

## N

**NAAS**, *naice*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 18 miles S.W. from Dublin. This town was once the residence of the kings of Leinster. It has an old parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and nunnery, a market-house, dispensary, and barracks. It also contains a court-house and a gaol. *Pop.* 2926.—It stands on a branch of the Grand Canal, near the South Western Railway.

**NAB**, or **NAAB**, *nap*, a navigable river of Bavaria, which enters the Danube, after a course of 90 miles, 3 miles W. from Regensburg.

**NABAJOA**, **RIO**, *na-va-ho'-a*, a river of Utah; it joins the Rio Colorado of New Mexico, after a course of 250 miles, in *lat.* 37° N., *lon.* 111° W.

**NABLOUS**, or **NABULUS**, *nab-loos'*, a city of Palestine, which stands near the site of Sichem or Shechem, the ancient capital of Samaria, 23 miles N. from Jerusalem. It stretches along a valley at the base of Mount Gerizim, and contains several mosques and bazaars. *Manf.*

## Nagy-Banya

Soap, and cotton fabrics. It has also a trade in oil, cotton, and other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 8000. Several localities spoken of in scripture are in the neighbourhood of this town. Among these are Jacob's Well and Joseph's Tomb. Justin Martyr was born at Nablous.

**NAFELS**, *na'i'-fels*, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, 4 miles N. from Glarus. *Pop.* 2000. A battle was fought here; in 1388, between 1300 Swiss and 6000 Austrians, in which the latter suffered a signal defeat.

**NAGASAKI**, or **NANGASAKI**, *na'-ga-sa'-ke*, the principal seaport of Japan, standing on a slope on the bay of Omoora, on the S.W. coast of the island of Kiu-siu. It is regularly built, and is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan, having an excellent harbour, and being resorted to by the Chinese and Dutch traders, who, however, are subjected to a watchful supervision by officials stationed for the purpose on the fortified island called Desima, lying just off the shore. The shops are numerous and well supplied. The chief edifices are the palaces of the governor and other grandees, the arsenal, the theatres, and the tea-houses, with the temples, which are more than sixty in number, and the Dutch and Chinese factories. *Imp.* Sugar, cotton and woollen goods, sandal wood, sapan wood, ivory, cloves, buffalo-hides, tin, and Bengal piece-goods. *Exp.* Cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, camphor, copper, and silks. *Pop.* About 100,000. *Lat.* 32° 44' N. *Lon.* 129° 51' E.—This is one of the ports opened to the British by the treaty made by Lord Elgin with the Japanese government in 1858. (See **JAPAN**.)

**NAGORE**, *na-gor'*, a seaport of India, in Tanjore, 4 miles N. from Negapatam. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 10° 49' N. *Lon.* 79° 55' E.—2. Another in Bengal, in the district of Beerbhoom, 63 miles S.W. from Moonshedabad. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 23° 56' N. *Lon.* 87° 20' E.

**NAGOUR**, *na-go-ur'*, a walled town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Marwar, 178 miles N.E. from Jusselmeer. It is well supplied with water. *Pop.* Not known.

**NAGPOOR**, *nag-poor'*, “the town of serpents,” a city of India, the capital of a territory of the same name, 100 miles E. from Ellichpoor. The town is very extensive, but meanly built, few of the houses being more than one story in height. The rajah's palace is a plain brick building of great size. The streets of the city are narrow, irregular, and dirty. It is situated on a fine elevated plain, more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. *Manf.* Firearms, cutlery, and silk and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* Estimated at 120,000. *Lat.* 21° 9' N. *Lon.* 79° 11' E.—The **TERRITORY** is in the Deccan, and under British protection. *Area.* 76,430 square miles. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, pease, cotton, sugar, rice, betel nuts, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, talc, marble, and limestone. *Manf.* Brass and copper utensils, coarse woollen stuffs, cotton goods, and stuffs for turbans. *Pop.* 4,650,000. *Lat.* Between 17° 50' and 23° 5' N. *Lon.* Between 78° 3' and 83° 10' E.

**NAGY-BANYA**, or **NEUSTADT**, *noj'-e ban'-ya*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 93 miles N.E. from Debreczin. It has a mint, at which all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district are coined. *Pop.* 5500.—The word **NAGY**, which means “great,” is prefixed to the names of several other towns in Hungary and Transylvania, which have, for the most part, small populations.

## Nahr el Kebir

**NAHR EL KEBIR**, *nar el ke'-bir*, a river of Syria, which, after a course of about 40 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles from Tripoli, or Tarablous.—**NAHR**, the Arabic for "river," is frequently prefixed to the names of rivers in Syria and the neighbouring countries.

**NAIRN**, *naira*, a town of Scotland, and the county town of Nairnshire, situated at the mouth of the river Nairn, at its entrance into the Moray Firth, 15 miles N.E. from Inverness. It is a neat little town, with a harbour for small vessels, protected by a breakwater. The town contains several churches and chapels for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, and members of the Free-church, a town-house, court-house, hospital, and gaol. Among other schools it possesses Rose's Academical Institution, founded by Captain Rose, a native of Nairn. The remains of Cawdor Castle are near the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the white, salmon, and herring fisheries. *Pop.* 3827.

**NAIRNSHIRE**, a maritime county of Scotland, formerly included in the ancient province of Moray, with the exception of two detached portions, one of which is completely surrounded by Ross-shire, while the other is in the centre of the western part of the county of Inverness. The main part of Nairnshire is bounded N. by the Moray Firth, and on the other sides by Morayshire and Inverness. *Area.* 200 square miles. *Desc.* The soil in the lowlands and along the valley of the Nairn is fertile and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn and potatoes. The aspect of the land on the seacoast and in the hilly districts is bleak and barren, but the high lands are covered in a great measure with plantations, yielding excellent larch and fir. *Rivers.* The Nairn and the Findhorn, which intersect the southern part of the county, with several smaller streams. The land is farmed in the same manner as that of Morayshire. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 10,065.

**NAJERA**, *na-he'-ra*, a town of Spain, in the province of Logrono, 16 miles W. from Logrono, and once the seat of the court of Navarre, but now in a state of decay. *Pop.* 3000. A battle was fought here, in 1367, between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry.

**NAKHITCHEVAN**, *na-kitch-e-van'*, a town of Russia in Asia, the capital of a province of the same name, which forms a part of Russian America, ceded to Russia by the Persian government in 1828. It stands on the Araxes, 78 miles S.E. from Erivan. It is almost entirely in ruins, and is said to be one of the oldest cities in the world. *Pop.* About 3500.

**NAKHITCHEVAN**, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, situated on the Don, 18 miles S.W. from Novo-Tcherkask. It is the residence of the Armenian patriarch for Russia. *Pop.* 15,700.

**NAMUR**, *na'-moor*, one of the provinces of Belgium, bounded on the S. by France, and on the other sides by the Belgian provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, Luxembourg, and Liège. *Area.* 1410 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but for the most part extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The Maas, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, hemp, flax, and chicory. A great number of cattle and swine are also reared. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, and lead. *Pop.* 301,397.

**NAMUR**, the capital of the above-named province.

## Nankin

vince, stands at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maas, or Meuse, 33 miles S.W. from Liège. The town, which is well built, and has wide and clean streets, with good houses, is surrounded with fortifications and defended by a citadel, built on the summit of a craggy rock. The cathedral and the church of the Jesuits are both worthy of attention. The former is a fine specimen of modern, the latter of ancient architecture. The town also contains several other churches, a fine old town-hall, a college, an academy of painting, several literary and scientific institutions, a school of design, numerous asylums and hospitals, an arsenal, and barracks. *Manf.* Firearms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco are also made. *Pop.* 25,989.—Namur has often changed masters, and is noted for the long siege which it sustained, in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again, in 1695, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th century it was seized by the French, but in 1713 it was ceded to Austria. In 1743 it was again taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1748. In 1792 it was occupied by the French; but retaken by the Austrians in 1793. In 1794 it was again occupied by the French, who kept it till the Netherlands were given up by the French government in 1814. Under the French empire it was the capital of the department of the Sambre-and-Meuse. It is connected with Brussels by railway.

**NAN MUANG**, *nän*, a town of Siam, in the Shan states, situated on a tributary of the river Menam. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 18° 20' N. *Lon.* 102° E.

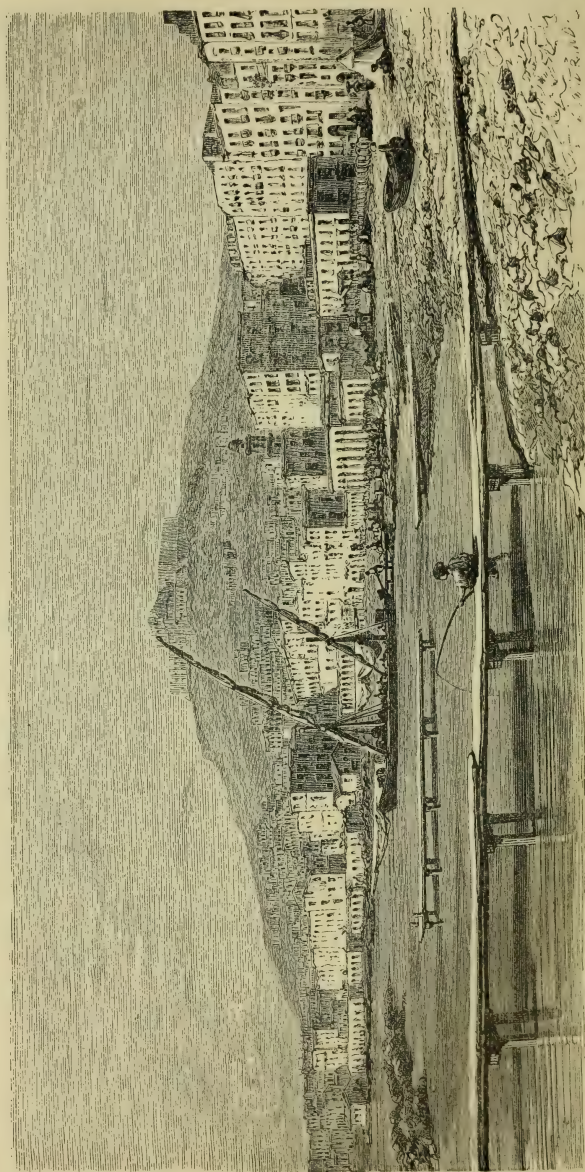
**NANCY**, *nän'-se* (Fr. *nan-se'*), a city of France, the capital of the department of the Meurthe, situated on the Meurthe, 30 miles S. from Metz. It is divided into two parts, distinguished as the Old and New towns, and has a citadel; but its fortifications, which had been partly dismantled in 1661, and subsequently rebuilt by Louis XIV., were demolished in 1697 in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Ryswick, the citadel and gates being allowed to remain untouched. The gates are particularly fine, and are more like triumphal arches than mere entrances to a city. The royal square, built by Stanislaus Leszinski, the ex-king of Poland and duke of Lorraine, who retired to Nancy after the loss of his crown, contains some of the finest buildings in the town. Of its public edifices, the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of St. Epore, the church of the Cordeliers, in which many of the old dukes of Lorraine lie buried, the theatre, the Palais de Justice, the exchange, the arsenal, the barracks, and the museum. There are also several hospitals, a chamber of commerce, a literary and scientific society, some schools, and several charitable institutions. The town also contains a university, founded in 1769, a theological college, baths, and a foundling hospital. *Manf.* Hosiery, woollen fabrics, paper-hangings, leather, lace, and embroidery, for which it is celebrated. *Pop.* 49,305.—In 1475, this place was taken by Charles the Bold, and in 1477 he was killed here, while besieging it. In 1634, it was taken by Louis XIII.

**NANGASAKI.** (See **NAGASAKI**.)

**NANKIN**, **NANKING**, or **KIANNING-FOO**, *nän-kin*, the "Court of the South," a city of China, not equalled, perhaps, by any in the world for the







NAPLES.—PLAGE DE LA MARMETTA.

## Nantes

extent of ground which it covers; but since the seat of government was transferred to Pekin, it has lost its importance. It is situated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, and the space inclosed by the walls is divided into the inhabited and uninhabited parts, the latter consisting chiefly of waste land covered with ruins, or gardens. It is one of the chief seats of Chinese learning. Its principal ornaments at the present time are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, with temples attached to them; the porcelain tower, which is nine stories in height and about 200 feet from the base to the summit; the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be the burial place of the Ming dynasty; an observatory, and the governor's palace. *Manf.* Artificial flowers, paper, crape, satin, China or Indian ink, and a material called "nankeen," which derives its name from that of the city. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and is the residence of a grand viceroy, who governs the provinces of Kiang-si, and Che-kiang. *Pop.* Estimated at 500,000. *Lat.* 32° 6' N. *Lon.* 118° 49' E.—In 1842 a British force was kept before this place, till the final treaty of the 29th of August between China and Great Britain was signed and ratified.

NANTES, *nānts* (Fr. *nant*), a commercial city of France, the capital of the department of the Lower Loire, 208 miles S.W. from Paris, and about 27 miles from the mouth of the Loire, which is crossed here by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line over several islands. Immediately below the town, the different branches of the river that form these islands unite into a single channel. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The chief public edifices are the cathedral, the town-hall, or Palais de Justice, mint, and the prefecture; the castle, situated on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and in a good state of repair, a theatre, national college, normal school, public library, museum, picture-gallery, observatory, barracks, the exchange, the Hôtel Dieu, to which a school of medicine and surgery is attached, the general hospital of St. James, the custom-house, a college, and several literary and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Extensive; consisting of the cotton manufacture in all its branches, woollen and linen goods, cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes, though not great, extends to a number of different countries in Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and in a small degree to the coast of Guinea. The canal of Nantes connects the Vilaine and the Loire. *Pop.* 113,625. Nantes is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued there in 1593, by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. In 1793, the town was attacked without success by a Vendean army. It is the birthplace of Fouché, and of Bouguer the mathematician.

NANTINAN, *nān-ti-nan*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 3 miles from Askeaton. *Pop.* 2300.

NANTUA, *nan-too-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, 16 miles from Bourg. It has a parish church, a hospital, with a court-house and gaol, which were formerly a Bene-

## Naples

dictine priory. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, and yarn, carpets, shawls, woollen yarn, paper, muslins, combs, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

NANTUCKET, *nān-tuk-et*, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Massachusetts, U.S., 56 miles from Cape Cod. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Pop.* 8500.

NANTUCKET, a post-township and port of entry on the above island, 123 miles S.E. from Boston. It is the only town on the island, and contains several churches. *Manf.* The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale-fishery, and the town has a large trade in oil and whalebone. *Pop.* 6000.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, *nānt'-wich*, a market-town of England, in Chester, situated on the Weaver, 19 miles S.E. from Chester. The streets are tolerably regular, but the houses are old, consisting of brickwork or plaster in timber framing, and having each story projecting beyond the face of the one below it. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross. The town also contains various almshouses and schools, among which is a free grammar-school founded in 1561, a workhouse which was erected on Beam Heath, in consequence of a grant from the earl of Cholmondeley, to whom the town gives the title of baron. *Manf.* Chiefly salt, and shoes for exportation. The cotton manufacture is also pursued in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, and many people are employed in making gloves. The Chester canal terminates here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. *Pop.* 6763.—In the beginning of the 18th century, large mines of rock-salt were discovered in the town. The salt-quarries, with their pillars and crystal roof, present a very curious but beautiful appearance.

NAOS, *na'-ose*, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S. coast of the island of Lanzarote. Also a cape on the S. side of the island of Faro.

NAPLES, *nai'-pels*, a province of the new kingdom of Italy, formerly a division of the old kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the whole of the continental portion of that state. It occupies the southern part of the Italian peninsula, and is bounded N.W. by the States of the Church, N.E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. *Political Divisions.* These consist of the following departments or provinces:—Napoli, or Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Abruzzo Ultra I., Abruzzo Ultra II., Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, Molise, or Sannio, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto, Basilicata, Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra I., and Calabria Ultra II. *Capes.* Miseno, Campanella, Spartivento, Rizzuto, Colonna, Gargano, and Leuca. *Gulfs.* Manfredonia, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Gioja, Squillace, St. Eufemia, and Taranto. *Area.* 32,620 square miles. *Desc.* In comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, the kingdom of Naples forms the foot and lower part of the leg. The surface, like that of great part of Italy, is mountainous; but it also contains a number of beautiful plains and extensive valleys, though traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, which throws off several lateral branches on either side. The highest summit is Monte Corno, which is 9520 feet above the level of the sea. The principal isolated summits are Vesuvius and Monte Gargano, near the Adriatic. *Rivers.* The Garigliano, the Volturno, the Basiento, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, the Sangro, Cervano, Crati, and the Ofanto, the ancient Aufidus,



## Naples

*Lakes.* Celano, or Fucino, Matese, and a few other smaller and unimportant sheets of water, with the lakes of Lesina and Varano on the N. coast of Capitanata. Marshes, or rather large lagoons, are found on various parts of the sea-coast, and, by their insalubrity, render some of the most fertile tracts almost uninhabitable.

*Climate.* This might be divided into three regions. In the provinces of Naples and Terra di Lavoro the air is almost invariably genial, and the sky serene. Beyond the Apennines, and towards the east and south, the climate is hotter, and the soil yields the productions of southern latitudes. The mountainous regions vary in temperature according to their elevation.

*Zoology.* Of wild animals, the lynx, and the wild boar, are the most formidable; the crested porcupine, said to be peculiar to the south of Italy, is found in many parts of the country, whilst snakes and other reptiles are common in the hot districts. Game of all kinds abounds in the forests, and among the marshes buffaloes feed in herds. The domestic animals comprise goats, sheep, and pigs; cattle are reared and fed in great numbers, besides horses of a small and active breed. Large quantities of fish of all kinds are taken off the coast. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, and, in the colder situations, rye. In many parts corn, vines, and olives are cultivated by the same persons, and on the same farm. In general, the larger proportion of labour, if not of ground, is given to the grape: the celebrated *Lacryma Christi*, or red wine, is obtained from grapes grown on the sides of Vesuvius. The wines of Naples are accounted the best in Italy. Rice is produced in the marshy tracts, cotton in the province of Otranto, and tobacco in many of the southern districts. Flax, hemp, and silk are cultivated to a great extent; and, in warmer situations, olives, and oranges, with melons, almonds, dates, figs, lemons, pomegranates, and other fruit, indicative of an approach to a tropical climate. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and there are large orchards, if the term may be permitted, of almond-trees in several parts, especially on the east-coast. Olive-oil forms a great object of export. Apulia, Calabria, and the mountainous parts of other provinces, contain very large forests, which afford excellent timber. Along the coasts, many of the inhabitants are employed in the tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries. *Minerals.* Salt, alum, vitriol, sulphur, crystal, and marble. *Manuf.* Unimportant: they consist for the most part of muslins and other cotton stuffs, porcelain, firearms, paper, glass, and cutlery. *Exp.* Silk, wool, hemp, wine, olive-oil, grain, macaroni, and coral. *Imp.* Iron, cutlery, and manufactured goods from Great Britain, France, and other countries. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. Monasteries and nunneries are numerous. *Pop.* 867,933. *Lat.* between 37° 56' and 42° 55' N. *Lon.* between 12° 54' and 18° 33' E.—While under the Bourbons, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was governed by an absolute monarch, assisted by ministers for various departments of the government who had seats in the council of state. There was also a separate provincial assembly, or *Consulta*, for Naples and Sicily, which held their deliberations together on matters which equally concerned both parts of the kingdom. Persons eligible for these *Consulte* were nominated by the communal councils in each province, and the members were finally selected from these lists by the

## Naples

king. In 1861, after the expulsion of Francis II. by Garibaldi, Naples, by a constitutional vote, or plebiscite, placed itself under the rule of Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia, as King of Italy.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, the capital of the province of Naples, and of the department of Napoli, or Naples, situated on the Bay of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The situation of Naples is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly on the margin of a spacious bay, spreading along the shore, and covering the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The streets, though they are for the most part narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. They are also clean, the filth being carried off by large subterranean sewers; but many of them are dark and gloomy, from their narrowness and the height of the buildings. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Mercatello, and at the other the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and equal to any in Europe. The number of squares is considerable: several are spacious, but few are handsome. The principal are the Largo del Castello, the Piazza del Palazzo Reale, and the Piazza del Mercato: several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are rather remarkable for their size than for their architectural beauty. The quays and buildings along the water-side extend, in the form of a crescent, along the bay, for the space of nearly five miles. The harbour, properly so called, is small, and is entirely artificial, consisting of two basins distinguished as the Porto Grande and Porto Militare, formed by large moles projecting into the sea, and inclosing basins nearly square in form, which are but little more than a quarter of a mile across. The city is not surrounded by walls. It is defended by the Castel dell' Ovo, built on an island on the S. of the town, connected with the mainland by a causeway, the Castle of San Elmo on an eminence situated on the N.W. side, the Castel del Carmine on the coast, close to the Piazza del Mercato, and the Castel Nuovo on the N.W. side of the Porto Militare. Besides these forts there are numerous barracks in different parts of the town. The arsenal and royal cannon foundry stand near the sea at the back of the royal palace, while the royal military college is near the Castel dell' Ovo. Of the public edifices, the churches are the most conspicuous; but they are remarkable rather for the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations than for their architectural beauty. The cathedral, built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice: it is supported by more than a hundred columns of granite. The chapel of San Gennaro, or St. Januarius, is attached to it, in which the pretended liquefaction of the blood of the saint preserved in a glass phial takes place annually. The Santi Apostoli, or church of the Holy Apostles, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient in Naples. That of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux; its in-



## Naples

terior is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely ornamented with marble. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles on either side of the nave. In addition to these there are the churches of San Lorenzo, Santa Chiara, Monte Oliveto, Del Carmine, L'Annunziato, and upwards of 200 others, many of which contain some magnificent paintings and several monuments of historical interest. The palaces and the mansions of the nobility are large and spacious, but the façades are for the most part elaborately adorned with ornamental details, and although many are massive and heavy in appearance, but few are characterized by purity and simplicity of architecture. The royal palace, at the southern extremity of the Strada di Toledo, is a large and imposing building, and has an air of grandeur. The palace on the hill of Capo di Monte, situated to the N. of the town, has its best apartments appropriated to a collection of paintings. It also contains a collection of statues which formerly belonged to the Palazzo Farnese at Rome. The old palace of the sovereigns of Naples is now occupied by the courts of justice. There are ten theatres, great and small; the one called San Carlos, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the largest in Italy. Of the literary institutions, the university was founded in 1224, and, in 1841, had upwards of 1500 students. It has a large library, which contains several ancient MSS., a museum of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, and antiquities from the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The schools and academies are numerous, and the charitable establishments are also many in number, and well endowed. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, stockings, carpets, flannels, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, firearms, china, glass, soap, leather, and wax. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments, as well as in mahogany furniture and carriages, and even in the petty manufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell: macaroni is also made in large quantities, and forms the favourite food of all classes. There are, besides, royal type-foundries and iron-works. *Inhabitants.* The higher classes are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated; while the middle and lower classes are indolent and superstitious. The lazzaroni are a part of the populace without either dwellings or regular occupation. They pass their lives in the streets, lying in the shade or sauntering about during the day, and sleeping at night under a public portico, on the pavement, or on the steps of a church: their number is said to have been formerly between 30,000 and 40,000, but they still form a considerable part of the population; and there is, perhaps, no city in Europe where so small a proportion of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community by productive labour. The city literally swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. *Pop.* about 447,000. *Lat.* 40° 51' N. *Lon.* 14° 15' E.—The environs of Naples are picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. The origin of the city is lost in the fables of antiquity: it is supposed, however, that it was founded by the Greeks, and called by them Parthenope, or Neapolis, from which the name of the present city is derived. The Greek city Neapolis is said to have been

## Narva

built close to a city of the Phœnicians, which was then known as Palæopolis, or the "old city." It has suffered, at different periods, from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. In 1799 it was taken by the French, who evacuated it shortly after, but again occupied it in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; but in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, King Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. In 1848 it was plundered by the lazzaroni, of whom 1500 lost their lives. In this insurrection the lazzaroni were armed by order of the king, and fought side by side with the royal troops against the people. In August, 1860, Francis II. was forced to retire to Gaeta, on the approach of Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, from Salerno. In September, that chief entered the city without bloodshed, and was hailed as the deliverer of his country.—Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are the islands of Capri, Ischia, and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It is the centre of several railways.

*NAPO*, *na'-po*, a river of Ecuador, S. America, which rises in the mountain deserts of Cotopaxi, and, after a course estimated at 500 miles, joins the Amazon in *lat.* 3° 26' S. *lon.* 71° 35' W.

*NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA.* (See *MONEM ASIA.*)

*NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA.* (See *NAUPLIA.*)

*NARBAH*, *nar'-ba*, a town of Sirhind, India, which is defended by a fort, and contains the residence of the rajah, whose territory has a population of 80,000. *Lat.* 30° 20' N. *Lon.* 76° 15' E.

*NARBONNE*, *nar-bun'*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, situated in a plain surrounded by mountains, on the Robine canal, 32 miles E. from Carcassonne. It has a cathedral, admired for the elegance of its architecture and the beauty of its nave and choir. It also contains an ancient archiepiscopal palace, which has the appearance of a fortress, a custom-house, a theatre, ecclesiastical college, barracks, and several churches and hospitals. It has a trade in honey, for which it is famed, wine, brandy, oil, and salt. *Pop.* 16,062. *Lat.* 43° 18' N. *Lon.* 3° E.—This is the Gallia Narbonensis of the Romans, by whom it was colonized 121 B.C.

*NARDO*, *nar'-do*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 8 miles N.E. from Gallipoli. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 8979.

*NARENDA*, *na-rain'-ta*, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a course of 140 miles, falls into the Adriatic.

*NARO*, *na'-ro*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Girgenti, situated on a river of the same name, 12 miles E. from Girgenti. It stands in a fine country, and has a trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. *Pop.* 10,530.—The River, after a course of 22 miles, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles from Girgenti.

*NARVA*, *nar'-va*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of St. Petersburg, situated on the Narova, 8 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland, and 90 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg. Its houses are built of brick covered with white stucco. In the suburb called Ivan-gorod are the remains of an extensive fortress built by the czar Ivan Vassilievitz. It has a large trade in corn, timber, and flax, which are its chief exports, and in salt. It has also a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 7255.—Near this town, in 1700, Charles XII., at the head of 8000

## Naseby

**Swedes**, defeated Peter the Great with 80,000 Russians. Narva was retaken by the czar five years after.

**NASEBY**, *nais'-be*, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire, 12 miles N.W. from Northampton. *Pop.* 811.—The forces of Charles I. were totally defeated here in 1645, by the troops of the parliament under Cromwell.

**NASH**, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 588 square miles. *Pop.* 11,687.

**NASHVILLE**, *nash'-vil*, the chief city of Tennessee, U.S., on the S. side of Cumberland river, 545 miles S.W. from Richmond. It is situated in the midst of a very fertile and populous country, and is the largest and most flourishing town in the state. Steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons during the greater part of the year, and in the highest floods for vessels of 400 tons. *Pop.* 16,988.—Nashville was evacuated by General A. S. Johnston after the defeat of the Confederate forces at fort Donelson, and the subsequent surrender of the fort in February, 1861.

**NASIELSK**, *na-seelsk'*, a town of Poland, 25 miles N. from Warsaw. *Pop.* 2000, many of whom are Jews.—The Russians were defeated here, in 1806, by the French.

**NASSAU**, *näs'-aw* (Ger. *nas'-sou*), Duchy of, a small state of Germany, forming one of the minor states of the Germanic confederation. It is bounded by the Prussian provinces on the Lower Rhine, and the different states of the princes of Hesse. *Area.* 270 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly throughout, with considerable elevations in some places, which afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. *Rivers.* The Rhine in the W., the Maine in the S., and the Lahn in the interior. In this duchy are found some of the principal watering-places in Germany—namely, Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Lower Selters, Upper Lahnsstein, and other towns. *Pro.* The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of the vine, and in rearing and feeding cattle. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and lead. *Pop.* 457,571. *Lat.* Between 49° 56' and 50° 48' N. *Lon.* Between 7° 30' and 8° 30' E.—The Nassau family, after having been counts for a considerable period, were made princes of the empire in the latter part of the 17th century. In 1806 they were declared dukes, which, in Germany, is a distinct, and in general, a higher title than that of prince. The duchy is now one of the states of the Zollverein, and furnishes a contingent of 4279 men to the forces of the Confederation. Its entire military force is about 6500.

**NASSAU**, a town of Germany, and formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, situated on the Lahn, 25 miles N.W. from Wiesbaden. *Pop.* 1137.

**NASSAU, or POGGY ISLANDS**, two islands lying off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, about 80 miles from the shore, and 120 miles N.W. from Bencoolen. The N. extremity of the most N. island, which is called North Pogy, is situated in *lat.* 2° 40' S.; and the S. extremity of the most S. island in *lat.* 3° 16' S. They are separated from each other by a narrow strait. There are a few small villages on each island. *Pop.* Estimated at 3000.

**NASSAU**, a river of East Florida, which runs into the Atlantic in *lat.* 30° 44' N.

**NASSAU**, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. *Pop.* 7000.

## Nau Cape

*Lat.* 25° 5' N. *Lon.* 77° 21' W.—It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but it was restored to the English in the following year.

**NASSAU**, a post township of Rensselaer county, New York, U.S., 15 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3000.

**NASSICK**, *nas-sik'*, a large town and place of pilgrimage in British India, in the district of Ahmednuggur, 95 miles N.W. from Bombay, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 20° N. *Lon.* 73° 50' W.

**NASTATTEN**, *na-stat'-ten*, a town of W. Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 20 miles N.W. from Wiesbaden. It has numerous mineral springs. *Pop.* 1590.

**NATAL**, *nā-tāl'*, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa. *Area.* Estimated at 20,000 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, well watered, and covered with long grass. The soil is in general fertile, and the slopes of the mountains are covered, in many parts, with excellent timber. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, wheat, beans, oats, and tobacco. Indigo grows wild. *Minerals.* Coal, iron-ore, and building-stone. *Pop.* Estimated at 161,600, of whom about 11,580 are Europeans. *Lat.* Between 27° 40' and 30° 40' S. *Lon.* Between 29° and 31° 10' E.—This territory forms a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor and a board of officers.

**NATAL**, a town of Brazil, S. America, the capital of the province Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Grande, or Potengi, in the Atlantic. It was formerly an important military post, and has several churches, a governor's residence, and a good harbour. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 5° 45' S. *Lon.* 35° 15' W.

**NATAL**, or **NATAR**, a Malay settlement on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. It has an export trade in camphor and gold-dust, but the roadstead is dangerous. *Lat.* 0° 18' N. *Lon.* 99° 6' E.

**NATCHEZ**, *natch'-ez*, a city and port of entry of the state of Mississippi, U.S., on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 88 miles S.W. from Jackson. The greater part of the town stands on a bluff upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river, and is regularly laid out on very uneven ground, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, gaol, market-house, bank, an academy, and several churches. It has an extensive export trade, and is in constant communication with the various towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries. *Pop.* 6612.

**NATCHITOCHES**, *natch'-i-toch'-es*, or *nāk'-e-to-sh*, the capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, U.S., on the Red River, about 100 miles N.W. from its junction with the Mississippi. *Pop.* 3000.—The County has an area of 2257 square miles, and a population of 16,700.

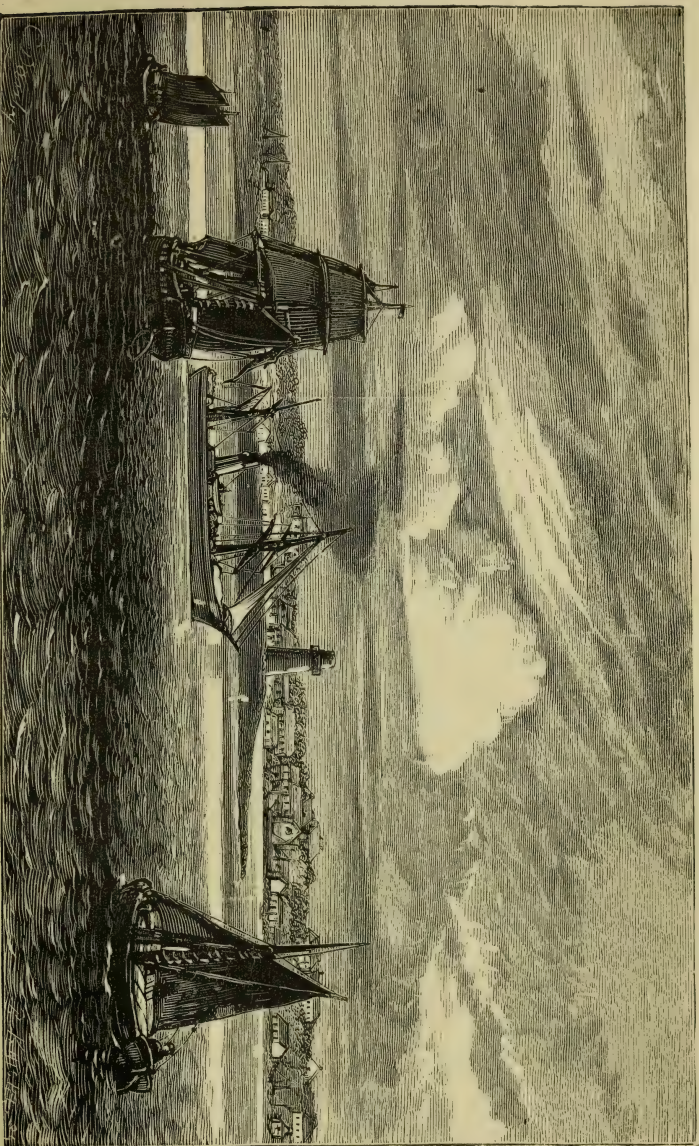
**NATHPORE**, *nath-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Kosee. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 26° 18' N. *Lon.* 87° 10' E.

**NATOLIA**, or **ANATOLIA**, *na-to'-le-a*, a division of Asia Minor, comprehending the north-western part of the peninsula. This name is frequently applied to the whole of Asia Minor. *Lat.* Between 36° and 42° N. *Lon.* Between 26° and 35° E.

**NATRON LAKES.** (See EGYPT.)

**NAU CAPE, of COLONNE**, *na'-ou*, a promontory of S. Italy, 6 miles S.E. from Cotrone. Hannibal is said to have embarked from this place when he quitted Italy, 202 B.C.









## Naumburg

**NAUMBURG**, *noum'-boorg*, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, situated on the Saale, 28 miles S.W. from Leipsic. It is divided into three parts—the Town proper, the Liberties, and the Suburbs. The Town is surrounded with walls, and contains several churches, a court-house, town-hall, gymnasium, an orphan-house, hospital, and several schools. The part called the Liberties contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building erected in 1027, the chapter school, the residences of the canons, and a number of handsome private houses. *Manf.* Stockings, gloves, caps, soap, starch, leather, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 14,500.—An annual festival is held here in memory of the conclusion of the Hussite siege in 1432. It is a station on the Thuringian Railway.—The name of several other towns in Germany.

**NAUPLIA**, or **NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA**, *naw'-ple-a*, *na'-pole de ro-ma-ne'-a*, a seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, 5 miles S.E. from Argos. It is strongly fortified. *Pop.* Estimated at 5000.

**NAUPLIA, GULF OF**, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, entering the Morea on the E. side, and dividing the peninsula of Argolis from the mainland. It contains several small islands, and receives the river Inachus or Pianiza, on which the Argos is situated. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 20.

**NAUVOO**, *naw'-voo'*, a town of Illinois, U.S., formerly a city of the Mormons, founded by the Mormon prophet Joe Smith, who met with his death there in 1844, but now occupied by a colony of French communists. It stands on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles N.W. from Springfield. *Pop.* Not known.

**NAVAN**, *náv'-án*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, situated on the Boyne, 28 miles N.W. from Dublin. It consists of two streets, which intersect each other at right angles. The town contains a parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, market-house, infirmary, dispensary, gaol, and barracks. *Manf.* Chiefly sacking and fringe. It is a place of considerable trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 4187.—It is connected with Dublin and Drogheda by railway.

**NAVARIN, NAVARINO, or NEOKASTRO**, *na-va-re'-no*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 55 miles S.W. from Tripolitza. It stands near the site of Old Navarin, the Pylos of antiquity, and has a large harbour, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, famous in Grecian history for the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenian navy. *Pop.* 2000.—The combined fleets of England, France, and Russia defeated those of the Turks and Egyptians in the battle of Navarino in 1827.

**NAVARRA.** (See NAVARRE.)

**NAVAREE**, *na-var'*, a province of Spain, bounded N. by France, E. by Aragon, W. by the Basque provinces, and S. by Old Castile. *Area.* 2450 square miles. *Desc.* This province is divided from France by the western part of the Pyrenees, the summits of which are for the most part rugged and bare, while the slopes at their base are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage for cattle. *Rivers.* The Ebro and the Bidassoa. *Pro.* Grain and wine; but not in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the population. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous; and hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil are produced. *Minerals.* Iron abounds in many parts of the province,

## Nedenaes

while there is a copper-mine at Pamplona, and in the neighbourhood of Valtierra a mine of rock-salt, between strata of gyp-um. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* about 300,000.—This was a small kingdom before Henry d'Albret, afterwards King Henry IV., ascended the throne of France, and from this place the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retained its ancient boundaries in the new division of the country in 1833, and still possesses some peculiar privileges.

**NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS**, *náv'-i-gai-tors*, a cluster of lofty islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of coral formation, and are both fertile and populous. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 170° W.

**NAXOS**, or **NAXIA**, *náz'-os*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, and the largest of the Cyclades. *Ext.* 20 miles long and 15 broad. *Desc.* Fertile; producing fruits, wine, and olives. Cattle are reared and fed on the island, and good cheese is made there. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 26° 31' E.—This island was taken by the Turks in the 13th century, and now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece, in conjunction with the remaining islands of the Cyclades. Its chief town is of the same name, and is situated on the W. coast of the island.

**NAZARETH**, or **NASTREH**, *náz'-a-reth*, a village of Syria, in the pachalic of Acre, 64 miles N. from Jerusalem. It stands in a valley of the same name, and is celebrated for having been the residence of our Saviour and his parents and brothers and sisters during the first thirty years of his life. It stands on a gentle declivity, and has a Latin convent, with a church said to be built on the site where the Annunciation of the birth of Christ was made to the Virgin Mary. *Pop.* 5000, of whom one-sixth are Turks.

**NAZE, THE, NAIZ**, a cape forming the S. extremity of Norway, in the North Sea. *Lat.* 57° 57' N. *Lon.* 7° 2' E.

**NEAGH, LOUGH**, *lok na*, a lake of Ireland, on the S.W. border of the county of Antrim. *Area.* 153 square miles. It has several islands, and receives the waters of numerous rivers.

**NEATH**, *neeth*, a market and borough town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the Neath, 7 miles N.E. from Swansea. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, the church, and the market-house. There are also several chapels for nonconformists, a museum, a library, and mechanics' institute, and the ruins of an old castle close to the town. It has a large export trade in coals, iron, fire-bricks, and timber. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, extensive tinplate-works, and smelting-works for copper. *Pop.* of parish, 6734.—The RIVER NEATH, after a course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel about 3 miles from Neath.

**NEBRASKA**, *ne-brás'-ka*, a large territory of the United States, bounded on the N. by British America, on the S. by Kansas, on the E. by Minnesota and Iowa, from which it is separated by the Missouri river, and on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from Utah and the Oregon territory. It is watered by the Yellow-stone and the Nebraska, or Platte river, with their tributaries. *Area.* 63,300 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.

**NECKAR**, *nek'-ar*, a river of the S.W. of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Schwarzwald, and, after a course of 210 miles, joins the Rhine at Mannheim.

**NEDENAES**, *ned'-en-ais*, a district of Norway, inclosed by the districts of Bradsberg, Stavanger,

Needles, The

and Mandal, and on the S.E. by the Skagerrack. *Area.* 4600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pop.* 55,000.

NEEDLES, THE, *need'-els*, a cluster of pointed rocks in the English Channel, lying off the W. coast of the Isle of Wight. *Lat.* 50° 39' N. *Lon.* 1° 34' W.

NEEDWOOD, *need'-wood*, an ancient royal forest of Staffordshire, disforested in 1801.

NEEMUCH, *ne-much'*, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, 230 miles S.W. from Gwalior. It stands in a district fertile in rice, wheat, maize, and barley. *Pop.* 4000, exclusive of the cantonment. *Lat.* 24° 27' N. *Lon.* 74° 54' E.

NEERWINDEN, *nair-vin'-den*, a village of Belgium, in the province of Liège, 2 miles from Landen, and 24 miles N.W. from Liège. William III. of England was defeated by the duke of Luxembourg between this place and Landen, in 1693; and the French were also defeated here in 1793, by the Austrians.

NEGAPATAM, *neg-a-pa-tam'*, a decayed seaport of India, district of Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast, 48 miles E. from the city of Tanjore. It is well fortified, and has a large pagoda, or Hindoo temple. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place was taken by the British in 1781, and formally ceded to Great Britain by the Dutch two years after its capture.

NEGRAIS, *neg-rise'*, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the mouth of an arm of the Irawaddy river, in British Burmah. *Lat.* of Cape Negrais, 16° 1' N. *Lon.* 94° 14' E.

NEGRO RIO, the name of several rivers of South America, the chief of which is a tributary of the Amazon in Brazil.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOS, *neg'-ro-pont*. (See EUBŒA and CHALCIS.)

NEGROPONT, Channel of, an arm of the Ægean Sea, Greece, lying between the island of Eubœa and Northern Greece. This channel is sometimes called the Euripus. *Ext.* 40 miles long.

NEGROS, *nai'-grose*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the S.E. of Panay, between that island and Zebu. *Area.* Estimated at 3825 square miles. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 123° E. *Pop.* About 58,773. Another in the Pacific, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

NEILGHERRY HILLS, *nile-gär'-re*, a range of mountains in S. India, in the provinces of Coimbatore and Malabar, occupying an area of 700 square miles, at the junction of the E. and W. Ghats. Several of their summits attain an elevation ranging between 6000 and 8760 feet. Among the hills are different stations resorted to by Europeans, on account of the salubrity of the climate.

NEIVA, *ni'-va*, a river of Russia in Asia, which, after a course of 350 miles, joins the Tobol, 50 miles E. from Tumen.

NEISSE, *ni'-se*, a river of Germany, which, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Oder, 15 miles from Oppeln.—Another, which, after a course of 115 miles, joins the Oder, 20 miles from Frankfort.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 37 miles S.E. from Breslau. It contains a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a Protestant church, and several Roman Catholic churches, with a monastery, convent, theatre, arsenal, barracks, and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, ribbons, stockings, yarn, firearms, and gunpowder. The town also

Nepaul

possesses some breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 18,000.

NEJD, *něj*, a province of Arabia, occupying the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. *Desc.* Hilly, but the soil is fertile, producing dates in abundance. The climate is hot and the want of water is much felt. It is inhabited by wandering tribes of Bedouin Arabs. *Pop.* Not known.

NEJIN, or NESHIN, *nej-in'*, a town of Russia, in the province of Tchernigov, situated on the Oster, 38 miles S.E. from Tchernigov. It is inclosed by walls, and has numerous churches, a cathedral, and a college. *Manf.* Leather, soap, preserves, and liquors. *Pop.* 18,000.

NEELOOR, or NELORE, *nel-loor'*, a town of India, in the presidency of Madras, and the capital of a district of the same name, situated on the Pannair river, 99 miles N. from Madras. In the last century many Roman coins were discovered here under the ruins of a Hindoo temple. *Pop.* 20,000.—The District has an area of nearly 8000 square miles, and a population of 936,000. *Lat.* Between 13° 55' and 16° N. *Lon.* Between 79° 8' and 80° 21' E.

NELSON, *nel'-son*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 438 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—2. Another in Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 357 square miles. *Pop.* 15,800.—The name of several townships in Canada and the United States, a river in British N. America, and a lake in the same region, produced by an enlargement of the Churchill river.

NELSON, the name of a district in W. Australia, and of a province and town in New Zealand, situated in the N.W. of South Island.—2. Also the name of an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean. *Lat.* 62° 15' S. *Lon.* 58° 50' W.

NEMAUR, *ne-mor'*, a district of Western India, comprising a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda river, and of the Vindhya Mountains. *Area.* 2225 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys of great fertility. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, millet, oil-seeds, cotton, pepper, tobacco, and timber. Sheep, goats, cattle, and swine are numerous. The district has an extensive transit-trade. *Pop.* 250,000. *Lat.* Between 21° 28' and 22° 25' N. *Lon.* Between 74° 48' and 76° 45' E.

NEMOURS, *ne-moor'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, situated on the Loing, 10 miles S. from Fontainebleau. It has a trade in corn, wine, and cheese. *Manf.* leather and bricks. *Pop.* 3739. This town gives the title of duke to one of the sons of Louis Philippe, formerly king of the French.

NEN, or NENE, *nen*, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the North Sea at the Wash. It is connected with the Ouse by means of the Wisbeach canal.

NENAGH, *nai-na'*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 19 miles from Limerick. It contains a parish church, and chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a court-house, gaol, dispensary, and barracks. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Pop.* 6204.

NEPAUL, *ne-paul'*, an independent country of Northern Hindostan, bounded N. by the great range of the Himalaya Mountains, W. and S. by the North West provinces, Oude, and Bengal, and E. by Sikkim. *Area.* 54,500 square miles. *Desc.* The country consists of a long valley about 3500 feet above the level of the sea, in-



## Nepaen

closed between the Himalaya Mountains on the N., and the Lama Dangra Mountains on the S. The district is for the most part fertile, and covered in some places with dense forests. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, rice, cotton, and sugarcane. *Minerals.* The mountains of Nepaul contain mines of copper and iron. *Eap.* Ivory, wax, honey, resin, fruits, hides, borax, salt, ginger, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamoms, and walnuts. *Imp.* Muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. *Pop.* About 2,000,000. *Lat.* Between  $25^{\circ}$   $25'$  and  $30^{\circ}$   $17'$  N. *Lon.* Between  $80^{\circ}$   $15'$  and  $88^{\circ}$   $15'$  E.—In 1814, the Nepaulese were engaged in a war with the British, who, though they were repulsed at first, again invaded their territories, and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816. Since that time, all the country situated between the Kalee and Sutlej rivers has been ceded to the British.

**NEPEAN, ne-peen'**, a river of E. Australia, New South Wales, which rises in Camden county, and, after receiving the Warragamba, enters the Hawkesbury.

**NERBUDDA, ner-bud'-da**, "the bestower of pleasure," a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the district of Omercuntuc, in the province of Gondwana. After passing through the provinces of Khandeish, Malwa, and Gujerat, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, about 55 miles below Broach. *Length.* 800 miles.

**NERIAD, ne-ri-ad'**, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 33 miles N.W. from Cambay. *Pop.* 40,000.

**NESS, LOCH, ness**, a beautiful lake of Inverness-shire, Scotland, which is one of the chain of lakes that form part of the Caledonian canal. *Ext.* 23 miles long, with an average breadth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters into the Moray Firth by the river Ness.

**NETHE, or NEETHE, neet**, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which unite at Lierre, and join the Ruppel 3 miles from Boom.

**NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE, or HOLLAND, neth'-er-lands** (Dutch, *NEEDERLAND, nai'-der-lant*), a country in the N.W. of Europe, bounded W. and N. by the German Ocean, S. by Belgium, and E. by Hanover and the Prussian provinces of the Lower Rhine. The country is composed of the Netherlands proper, or the ancient Dutch republic of the Seven United Provinces, and part of the duchies of Limburg and Luxembourg. *Provinces.* North and South Holland, North Brabant, Gelderland, Friesland, Overijssel, part of Limburg, part of Luxembourg, Gröningen, Zealand, Utrecht, and Drenthe. *Area.* 12,570 square miles. *Desc.* In the northern provinces, the face of the country presents one continued plain, intersected in all directions by an infinite number of canals and ditches, exhibiting vast meadows of the freshest verdure, and covered with numerous herds of cattle. These sheets of water, which are sometimes in motion and sometimes stationary, are interspersed here and there with clumps of trees and knolls of gently rising ground. The S. provinces exhibit a greater variety of woods, meadows, and corn-fields. The maritime provinces have been the scene of great physical revolutions. There seems to be but little doubt that the northern provinces formed, at one time, part of the bed of the sea. To guard against the inun-

## Netherlands, Kingdom of the

dations of the ocean, from which they have suffered most terrible losses at various periods, the Dutch have endeavoured to secure their coasts by dykes, or mounds of earth, the erection of which has been justly considered one of the greatest efforts of human industry and engineering skill. The large rivers are bordered with similar dykes; and in particular situations, portions of the country have been redeemed from the sea, and rendered available for the necessities of man. The whole nature of the country is, perhaps, sufficiently defined by its names, the words *Netherland* and *Holland* signifying nothing more than nether or low land, and hollow land. *Rivers.* The principal is the Rhine, with its branches, the Maas, and the Scheldt. These, and the multitude of canals with which the country is intersected, are of the greatest advantage in the prosecution of inland trade. On entering Holland, the Rhine has a breadth of 2000 feet; but, almost immediately after, it divides into two streams, the N. arm retaining the name of Rhine, and the S. arm, which is the true Rhine, being called the Whaal till it is joined by the Maas, when the united streams flow onward to the ocean under that name, receiving the waters of the N. arm or Rhine about 5 miles below Rotterdam. The delta of the Rhine is the largest in Europe. *Climate.* Wet and foggy. In the maritime provinces this is especially the case; but in the interior it is less variable. The extreme cleanliness of Dutch houses is attributed in a great measure to the moisture arising from a marshy situation, the furniture requiring frequent rubbing and scouring to preserve it from the effects of the damp. *Pro.* In this country a judicious system of agriculture, adapted to the peculiar requirements of the country, has long been zealously followed; and this, joined to its excellent soil, and the unwearied industry of the people, has rendered the Netherlands one of the most productive countries in Europe. The northern provinces do not produce much grain; but they have excellent pasturage. In these districts the lean cattle brought from Denmark and Germany are fattened, and here, also, are made butter and cheese of superior quality, and in vast quantities, for exportation to England and other countries. The other products, in both the northern and southern provinces, are rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, vegetables, potatoes, beetroot, rape-seed, chicory, mustard, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, madder, and fruit: a little wine is made in the south. Horticulture is generally pursued, and Haarlem exports thousands of tulip and other flower-roots every year. Rabbits and water-fowl are abundant; storks are also numerous, and the coasts abound in cod, turbot, soles, and other flat fish. *Minerals.* Potter's clay and bog-iron. *Manf.* The linen of Holland, the lace of Brussels, the leather of Liège, the woollen fabrics of Leyden and Utrecht, and the silks of Amsterdam and Antwerp, were known several centuries ago throughout Europe. These are still made, with velvets, paper, cotton goods, hats, ribbons, saltpetre, cordage, and tobacco. The absence of coal, and the prevalence of strong winds, have caused windmills to be used as a motive power; and these are universally employed in all kinds of work. Distilleries for the manufacture of "Hollands" are numerous; and there are extensive works for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and bleach-fields in the vicinity of the large towns

Netherlands, Kingdom of the

and cities. *Education.* Excellent and general throughout the kingdom. There are parish or primary schools; while boarding-schools and other seminaries are numerous. The universities are those of Leyden, Utrecht, and Gröningen. *Internal Communication.* Good, and carried on in a great measure by canals: the roads, however, are excellent, and generally run along the tops of dykes, being paved with bricks set on their edges. On the sides of these public highways, trees are usually planted, and serve to relieve the monotonous appearance of the country. *Gov.* Limited monarchy; the constitution, in many respects, bearing a close affinity to that of Great Britain. The possession of all executive power by the king, the inviolability of his person, the responsibility of his ministers, the appointment of a cabinet and privy council, but, above all, a double house of parliament, are striking features of resemblance. The chief distinction is in the existence of provincial states, or assemblies charged with a variety of important local duties; such as the care of the roads and bridges, of religious worship, of charitable institutions, of the execution of the laws, of the expenditure of the local magistrates, and, in particular, with the election of the members of the commons' house of parliament. The heir-apparent bears the old family title of prince of Orange. *Army.* About 60,000, of all arms of the service, engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry. *Navy.* About 90 vessels, carrying 2000 guns; besides gunboats carrying, perhaps, 200 guns more. *Rel.* The established religion of the northern provinces is Calvinism; but religious sects of every description are to be found. The Roman Catholics form about a third of the population, and are found principally in the S. *Colonial Possessions.* These lie in different parts of the world. 1. In Asia,—Java, with the lesser governments of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, and Macassar, as well as the factories on the Coromandel coast and in Persia. 2. In Africa, some settlements on the coast of Guinea. 3. In the West Indies,—the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin. 4. In South America, the district known as Dutch Guiana. *Pop.* 3,618,459. *Lat.* Between 49° 26' and 53° 34' N. *Lon.* Between 3° 24' and 7° 12' E.—The name of the Netherlands was, for several centuries, applied to the countries which now form the kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands, and part of the N. of France. It belonged almost entirely to Charles V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, who, about the year 1530, constituted the United Provinces one of the ten circles of the empire, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy. This prince was the first who began to encroach upon the liberties of the people by introducing foreign forces, and putting foreigners into places of trust and profit in the administration. His son, Philip II., proceeded to deprive the states of the several provinces of their share in the government, and by endeavouring to render his power absolute, occasioned a general insurrection. The counts Hoorn and Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malcontents; upon which Philip attempted to introduce a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them. The counts Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of

Neuburg

Orange retired into the province of Holland, which, with the adjacent provinces of Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, and Zealand, declared its independence. These provinces entered into a treaty of mutual offence and defence at Utrecht, in 1579, under the common title of the United Provinces. This league was joined by Overijssel in 1580, and by Gröningen in 1594; but long before this their connexion with the Spanish crown had been completely severed. The southern provinces of the Netherlands, which are now comprised in Belgium, were not so fortunate as to gain their liberty. Although they had risen in insurrection with the northern provinces, they were once more reduced to obedience by the duke of Alva and other Spanish generals: their ancient privileges were, however, in a great measure restored; every province was allowed its great council or parliament, without the sanction of which no new law could be put in force, and no taxes could be raised by the Spanish government, though these assemblies were too often obliged to follow the dictates of the court. The Spaniards remained in possession of ten southern provinces until the Duke of Marlborough, the general in command of the allied forces, gained the memorable victory of Ramilies, in 1706. After this, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI., afterwards emperor of Germany, for their sovereign; and his daughter, Maria Theresa, empress of Germany, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, held them until the war of 1741, when the French made an entire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxembourg. They were restored, however, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748, the French retaining only Artois, Cambresia, part of Hainault, and part of Luxembourg.—About this time the house of Orange had succeeded in establishing itself firmly in the government of the Seven United Provinces, in spite of the efforts of the republican party to rid the country of the Stadtholders. In 1794 Holland was overrun by the troops of the French republic, and annexed to the French Empire in 1810, after having been formed into the Batavian republic, and subsequently into a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte. In 1814 the royal family of Holland were restored, and two years after Holland and Belgium were once more re-united, under the common title of the Netherlands; but in 1830 the Belgians evinced a disposition to form a separate kingdom, and this was soon carried into effect, Belgium becoming a distinct kingdom under Leopold, who received the title of King of the Belgians; and Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands, as it is still called, remaining as before, under the princes of the house of Orange.

**NETTUNO**, *net-too'-no*, a seaport-town of Central Italy, in the States of the Church, 32 miles S.E. from Rome. It possesses the ruins of a temple of Neptune. *Pop.* 3000.

**NEU-BRANDENBURG**, *bran'-den-boorg*, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 55 miles N.W. from Stettin. It has a ducal palace and several churches. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, playing-cards, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7400.

**NEUBURG**, *noi'-boorg*, a district belonging to Bavaria, and formerly a duchy of the German empire, incorporated in the Bavarian circles of Suabia and the Upper Palatinate in 1803.

**NEUBURG**, a neatly-built town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 28 miles N.E. from Augsburg,



## Neuenburg

*Pop.* 6500.—Another town of Bavaria, 26 miles N.E. from Ratisbon.—Also a village of France, in the department of the Eure, 12 miles N.W. from Evreux.

NEUENBURG, *noi'en-boorg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3300.

NEUENBURG, *noi'en-boorg*, Switzerland. (See NEUCHÂTEL.)

NEUCHÂTEL, NEUCHÂTEL, or NEUENBURG, *nu(r)sh'-a-tel'*, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Bern, on the E. by the Lake of Neuchâtel, on the S. by the Pays de Vaud, and on the W. by France. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and the climate cold and disagreeable, the winter continuing during seven or eight months. The surface is for the most part devoted to pasturage, and numerous vineyards skirt the shores of the lake. *Pro.* With the exception of wine, which is made in considerable quantities, there is no other production of importance. Corn is imported, and there are not sufficient vegetables grown for the consumption of the inhabitants of the canton. Cattle are reared, and cheese is made for exportation. *Manf.* Watches, cotton fabrics, hosiery, metallic wares, and cutlery. *Pop.* 87,369, nearly all Protestants.

NEUCHÂTEL, the capital of the above canton, is situated in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near the spot where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the Lake of Neuchâtel, 25 miles W. from Bern. It is in general well built, and consists of four principal streets. The public buildings are the cathedral, the old castle of the counts of Neuchâtel, the town-house, the college, to which a museum and public library are attached, the orphan asylum, and the hospitals. *Manf.* Printed cotton fabrics, watches, and linen goods. *Pop.* 10,328.

NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE OF, a considerable lake in the N.W. of Switzerland, which separates the canton of that name from the canton of Friburg. *Ext.* About 24 miles long and 4 broad. Its greatest depth is 426 feet. *Area.* 90 square miles. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Thiele, through the Lake of Bienné, into the Aar.

NEUCHÂTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the Bethune, 25 miles N.E. from Rouen. *Pop.* 3564.

NEUHÄLDENSLEBEN. (See HALDENSLEBEN.)

NEUHAUS, *noi'-hous*, a well-built town of Bohemia, 63 miles S. from Prague. *Pop.* 8000.—The name of several other towns in Germany.

NEUHAUSEL, or ERZEK UJVAR, *noi'-hou-sel*, a town of Hungary, 22 miles S. from Neutra. It has a church, a town-house, a monastery, and the ruins of a fortress. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3067.

NEUHAUSEN, *noi'-hou-sen*, the name of several market-towns and villages of Wurtemberg, none of them with a population above 2300.

NEUHOFF, *noi'-hof*, the name of several market-towns of Central and S. Germany, none of them with a population above 2000.

NEUILLY-VR-SEINE, *nu(r)l'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, situated on the Seine, and forming a N.W. suburb of Paris, just without the fortifications, and N. from the Bois de Boulogne. *Manf.* Porcelain, starch, chemicals, and brandy. *Pop.* 13,216. In the revolution of 1848, the royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was destroyed.—The name of several other places

## Neu-Strelitz

in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

NEUMARK, *noi'-mark*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2000.

NEUMARKT, *noi'-markt*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5000.

NEUMARKT, or MAROS VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 76 miles N.W. from Kronstadt. It has a strong castle and a Protestant college, with a cabinet of natural history. *Pop.* 2736.

NEUMUNSTER, *noi'-moon-ster*, a town of Denmark, on the Hamburg Railway, 18 miles S.W. from Kiel. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4260.

NEUSATZ, *noi'-satz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 43 miles N.W. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Linen and lace. It also has some docks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 3600.

NEUSATZ, a fortified town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Baes, situated on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, and 46 miles N.W. from Belgrade. It has a good trade, particularly with Turkey. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 45° 16' N. *Lon.* 19° 52' E.

NEUSE, *nuse*, a river of N. Carolina, running into Pamlico Sound, 12 miles below Newbern.

NEUSIEDLER, SRE OF, *noi'-seidl*, a lake of Hungary, 20 miles S.W. from Presburg. *Ext.* 22 miles long, by 7 wide. It receives the Vulka river, and has its waters carried off by the Rabinitz canal.

NEUSOHL, *noi'-sole*, a well-built town of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistritz, and the chief town of the palatinate of Sohl, 85 miles N. from Pesth. It has an old castle, which is used as a town-house, some Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a hospital, a theatre, infirmary, and several schools. *Manf.* Beetroot sugar, earthenware, paper, leather, woollen and linen goods. There are some mines and smelting-houses in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3600; with adjoining villages, about 10,000.

NEUSS, *noiss*, a town of Germany, on the Erft, 3 miles S.W. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, starch, leather, ribbons, velvets, and dyes. *Pop.* 9776.

NEUSTADT, *noi'-stat*, the name of numerous towns in Germany, most of which possess various manufactures, but none of them with a population above 7000.

NEUSTADT, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of the archduchy of Austria, or Austria proper, in the province of the Lower Ens, on the railway to Gratz, 23 miles S. from Vienna. The town is surrounded by walls, entered by four gates. It has an imperial palace, a cathedral, a museum, and a military school. *Manf.* Beer, paper, and sugar. *Pop.* 1370, exclusive of the military. This place was formerly a residence of the emperors of Germany.

NEUSTÄDEL, *noi'-sta-del*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3000.

NEUSTÄDEL-ON-THE-WAAG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 77 miles N.E. from Neutra. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 5440.

NEUSTIEF, *noi'-stift*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2000.

NEU-STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, a town of Germany, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 55 miles N. from Berlin. It has two churches, a ducal palace, with an excellent library and



Neutra

museum attached to it, a theatre, college, mint, and government offices. *Pop.* 7390.—This is the usual residence of the grand-duke and court. The town of OLD STRELITZ is about a mile from New Strelitz. *Manuf.* Beer, pipes, leather, tobacco. *Pop.* 2500.

NEUTRA, *noî'-tra*, the chief town of a county of the same name in Hungary, 44 miles E. from Presburg. It has a bishop's palace, a cathedral, castle, and several schools. *Pop.* 4500.

NEUVE-ÉGLISE, *nu(r)'ve ai'-gleese*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, 9 miles S.W. from St. Flour. *Pop.* 2000.

NEUVIC, *nu(r)'veek*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

NEUVILLE, *nu(r)'veel*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3300.

NEUVY, *nu(r)'ve*, the name of numerous parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2200.

NEUTWIED, *noî'-veed*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Coblenz, situated on the Rhine, 8 miles N.W. from Coblenz. Its principal buildings are the palace of the princes of the old German principality of Wied, with a museum of natural history, and a good library, churches for various religious denominations, a gymnasium, and several educational establishments, among which there is a Moravian school. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, linen, carpets, leather, vinegar, musical clocks, and soap. *Pop.* 7246.

NEVA, *nai'-va*, a large river of Russia, which connects Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. The city of St. Petersburg stands at one end of it, and Schlüsselberg at the other. It is the great medium of communication between the interior of Northern Russia and the sea.

NEVADA, OF SIERRA NEVADA, *ne-va'-da*, "snowy mountain," the most lofty mountain-chain in the Spanish peninsula. It runs through the whole kingdom of Granada, and the slopes at its base on either side are covered with groves of oranges, chestnuts, and olives. The culminating peaks of the range are Mulhacen and Veleta, which are respectively 11,658 and 11,382 feet above the level of the sea. The line of perpetual snow begins at 9500 feet.

NEVERI, *nev'-e-re*, a river of Venezuela, S. America, entering the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

NEVERS, *ne-vair'*, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Nièvre, situated on the Loire, 180 miles S.E. from Paris. The streets are narrow and winding, and the cavalry barracks is the only public edifice worth notice. The town contains a cathedral, two churches, an arsenal, an old castle, and an ecclesiastical and communal college. It also possesses a hôtel de-ville, or town-hall, and a public library. The Loire is crossed here by a fine bridge of twenty arches. *Manuf.* Plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel. In its neighbourhood are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper-works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Choussade, where cables and anchors are made for the imperial navy. *Pop.* 18,971.—It is the terminus of a short branch line of the Great Central Railway of France.

NEVIS, or NIEVIS, *ne'-vis*, one of the West India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, and separated from the S. extremity of St. Christopher by a channel about 2 miles in width. *Area.* 20

Newbury

square miles. *Desc.* It is little more than a single mountain, well watered, and, in general, fertile at its base. It contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified. *Pop.* 9822. *Lat.* 17° 14' N. *Lon.* 62° 35' W.

NEW ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city of Indiana, U.S., on the Ohio, 92 miles S.E. from Indianapolis. It has numerous churches, a theological college, and an engine factory, and yards for building steam-boats and other river boats. *Pop.* 12,647.—It communicates with Crawfordsville by railway.

NEWARK, *nu'-ark*, a market and borough town of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Newark river, a branch of the Trent, 16 miles N.E. from Nottingham. The town is handsome, and the houses are for the most part well built. A few remains of the castle still exist, which was called the New Work, and gave its name to the town. It was built in the reign of King Stephen, by Alexander bishop of Lincoln. The parish church is a very large and handsome edifice, built in the reign of Henry VI.; the tower is light in appearance, and supports a lofty stone spire. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, an endowed grammar-school founded in 1529, and some almshouses known as St. Leonard's hospital; the town-hall, a handsome building of stone, which contains a fine assembly room, and borough sessions hall, stands in the market-place. There is also a court-house in the town for the district quarter sessions. Newark was formerly a noted stage on the road from York to London. *Manuf.* Linen sheetings, tiles, and iron and brass goods. It has also a good trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities. The corn-market is the largest in that part of the kingdom, and malting is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* of borough, 11,500.

NEWARK, a city of New Jersey, U.S., situated on the Passaic river, 10 miles W. from New York. It has numerous churches, a court-house, a mechanics' institute, and a public library. Several of its inhabitants are employed in the whale fishery, and the town possesses a large and rapidly increasing general trade. *Pop.* 71,914.

NEWBERRY, *nu'-ber-e*, a district of South Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Pop.* About 20,800, of whom about half are coloured.

NEWBOLD, *nu'-bold*, the name of several parishes and villages of England, none of them with a population above 1500.

NEW BRITAIN, a large archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Dampier in 1699. It is fertile and produces cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, and other fruits common to tropical regions. The interior of these islands is mountainous. There are some good harbours on the coast. *Area.* Estimated at 23,500 square miles. *Pop.* Not known, but numerous. *Lat.* Between 3° 30' and 6° S. *Lon.* Between 148° 30' and 152° 30' E.

NEWBURGH, *nu'-bru(r)*, a parish and seaport-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 miles N.W. from Cupar. *Manuf.* Linen sheeting. *Pop.* 2700.—It is a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway, and steamboats ply from it daily to Dundee and Perth.

NEWBURY, *nu'-ber'-e*, a market and borough town of England, in Berkshire, on the Kennet, which runs through the centre of the town, 15 miles S.W. from Reading. The streets are spacious, and well paved, and the houses are

## Newbury

mostly of brick. There are, besides the parish church, various chapels for nonconformists, a market-place, town-hall, free grammar-school, literary institute, dispensary, and some endowed hospitals for the poor. *Manf.* It was formerly famous for its woollen manufactures, and a little serge and shalloon is still made, but at present the chief trade of the town consists in malting and grinding corn for flour. *Pop.* 6206.—To the north of this place is Donnington Castle, where the poet Chaucer died in 1400. In 1643 and 1644 two severe actions took place near the town, between the royalists and the forces of the parliament. It is a station on the Hungerford branch of the Great-Western Railway.

**NEWBURY**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**NEWBURYPORT**, *nu'-bre-port*, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 38 miles N.E. from Boston. It has a court-house, custom-house, and gaol. *Pop.* 13,401, chiefly employed in the fisheries on the coast, and in the whale fishery.

**NEW CALEDONIA.** (*See CALEDONIA, NEW.*)

**NEWCASTLE**, *nu-kas'-el*, a county of Delaware, U.S. *Area.* 925 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

**NEWCASTLE**, a town of British North America, in Upper Canada, 40 miles N.E. from Toronto. It is situated in the county of Durham. *Pop.* Not known.

**NEWCASTLE**, a town of New South Wales, E. Australia, 72 miles N.E. from Sydney, at the mouth of the river Hunter. It has some valuable coal mines in its neighbourhood.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**, a river-port and the chief town of the county of Northumberland, England, situated on the N. bank of the river Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 14 miles N. from Durham. It extends along the banks of the river, and is built on the slopes and summit of three steep eminences which rise abruptly from the water side. The old streets near the river are narrow, irregular, and steep, and the buildings on the slopes of the hills are crowded together; but as the town has progressed in wealth and importance, several of the streets have been widened, and a great number newly built, especially in the north and west quarters of the town. These newer quarters have been judiciously laid out, and the houses are, for the most part, built in a superior style of street architecture. The principal among the public buildings is St. Nicholas's church, remarkable for its spire of admirable symmetry, which somewhat resembles an imperial crown in form, and rises conspicuous above all the other buildings in Newcastle. It is supposed to have been erected in 1359. Besides this church there are several others, of which the churches of All Saints, St. Andrew's, and St. John's are most worthy of notice. There is also a handsome Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary, and numerous chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings of importance are the Mansion-house, the Trinity-house, and the Exchange buildings; all in the Grecian style of architecture. The Guildhall is included in the Exchange buildings, which also comprises an Exchange, and a Merchants' Court. The Moot Hall, or assize court, belonging to the county of Northumberland, is built in the style of the temple of Theseus, at Athens. There are not many ornamental works of art in Newcastle for the embellishment of the town, but at

## Newcastle-upon-Tyne

the head of Grey street there is a lofty column supporting a statue of Earl Grey, by Baily. A new bridge over the Tyne was finished in 1781, in place of the old bridge, which was carried away by an extraordinary flood, in 1770. There is also a viaduct across the Tyne, which connects the North British and Newcastle railways. This viaduct which is generally known as the "High Level Bridge," also affords the means of communication between Newcastle and Gateshead on the opposite side of the river, being a double bridge with a roadway for foot passengers and carriages, about 86 feet above the level of the river, and another which serves as a railway, 25 feet above the roadway for ordinary traffic. To the S. and to the E. of the Exchange is the quay, which is one of the longest and most commodious in the United Kingdom. The Assembly-rooms were erected in 1766, and are both elegant and spacious. In addition to the buildings already mentioned, there are the theatre, a handsome building, the corn-exchange, the literary and philosophical institution, the government school of design, the barracks, on the N.W. side of the town, the gaol, and the house of correction. Just outside the West Gate are the public baths, conveniently fitted up with hot, vapour, and tepid baths. The market-house for meat, poultry, butter, fruit and vegetables, occupies nearly three acres, and is one of the handsomest in the kingdom. The remains of the ancient castle stand on an eminence which commands the whole of the town. This fortress was founded by Robert of Normandy, and some of its towers are used as the halls of corporate bodies or trade guilds. The great tower is 80 feet high, while it measures 62 feet by 54 on the outside, and its walls are 14 feet thick. The chief charitable institutions are the infirmary, the dispensary, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and many other hospitals, infirmaries, and almshouses for the deaf and dumb, blind, poor, and aged. Newcastle is well supplied with the means of education, having two free grammar-schools, and a great number of schools of inferior pretensions, besides being the seat of a literary and philosophical society, a society of antiquaries, and several other learned institutions. It is noted for its collieries, which principally lie along the Tyne, both above and below the town. From this magazine, the vast consumption of London, the whole of the eastern, and most of the southern coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany, have been supplied for centuries. The foreign trade consists chiefly in the importation of wines and fruits from the south of Europe; and of corn, timber, iron, hemp, and other commodities from the Baltic and Norway. The principal exports, besides coals and lead, are grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon from the fisheries on the coast and in the river Tyne; several ships are also sent to the Greenland fisheries. *Manf.* Pottery, glass, chemicals, iron, tin, and every kind of metal goods. Machinery is also made, and there are a great number of rope walks, breweries, and distilleries. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* about 87,784.—Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history: it was a military station among the Romans. The present name is



## Newcastle

derived from the castle, which was built on the site of an old fortress in 1080, and called the New Castle. It is the birthplace of Akenside the poet, Admiral Lord Collingwood, and Lord-Chancellor Eldon.—A station on the Great Northumberland Railway.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, in the centre of the district known as the Potteries, 15 miles N.W. from Stafford. It stands on the E. bank of the river Lyme, a branch of the Trent. The houses are neat and well built, but the streets are for the most part irregular. There are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, numerous charitable institutions, among which is a range of almshouses, founded by Monk, duke of Albemarle; a guildhall built over a small market-place, a public library, theatre, literary institution, and union workhouse. *Manuf.* Hats, shoes, and silk and cotton goods. The inhabitants of the villages in the neighbourhood of this town are entirely occupied in the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware. *Pop.* 10,569. A branch canal connects this place with the Grand Trunk Navigation.

NEWCASTLE, the name of several places in Wales, none of them with a population above 3500.

NEWCASTLE, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 6000.—Also of two towns, neither of them with a population above 3000.

NEWCHURCH, the name of several parishes and places in England. The largest is in the Isle of Wight, with a population of about 12,000.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry of Lancashire, 6 miles S. from Burnley. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 24,413.

NEW ENGLAND, a name applied to that portion of the N. American continent which forms the N.E. part of the United States, and comprises the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW FIELD, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

NEW FOREST, an extensive wooded tract of England, in Hampshire. It has a circumference of about 50 miles, and abounds in game and hogs. There were formerly many deer in the forest, which were removed by the commissioners in 1851. It supplies excellent timber for the navy. William Rufus was accidentally shot in the New Forest in 1087.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *nu'-fund-länd'*, or *nu-found'-land*, an island on the E. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and one of the British colonies of N. America. It is separated from the coast of Labrador on the N. by the Strait of Belleisle, which is about 12 miles wide. *Area.* Estimated at 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is rugged and uneven. In some parts of the interior and at the mouths of rivers the land is level and interspersed with lakes and narrow seas, but elsewhere it is for the most part mountainous, the slopes of the hills and the valleys between them being covered with thick forests of pine, so as to be practicable only in those parts where roads have been cut by the inhabitants. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the

## New Haven

bays and harbours being entirely frozen over. The whole coast of the island is full of bays and harbours, so spacious and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except at their entrance, that vessels may anchor within them with perfect security. *Rivers.* The Humber, the River of Exploits, and other streams, which carry the water of the lakes from the interior into the sea. *Pro.* The soil being ill-adapted for raising wheat and other kinds of grain, kitchen vegetables are the principal crops. Timber is scarce, with the exception of pine, and the chief resources of the population are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries. The plains abound with large herds of deer, foxes are also numerous, and there are a few bears, dogs, wolves, and beavers on the island. *Pop.* About 122,638. *Lat.* between  $46^{\circ} 40'$  and  $51^{\circ} 37'$  N. *Lon.* between  $52^{\circ} 25'$  and  $59^{\circ} 15'$  W. This island, after various disputes between the French and British respecting the right of ownership, was finally ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. It is frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious.

NEW GRANADA. (See GRANADA, NEW.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (See HAMPSHIRE, NEW.)

NEW HANOVER, *hän'-over*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 995 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

NEW HANOVER, the name which was formerly given to the W. part of British Columbia, lying along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, between Observatory Inlet and Simpson's River on the N. and Queen Charlotte's Sound on the S. *Lat.* Between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $54^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* Between  $124^{\circ}$  and  $130^{\circ}$  W.—Also an island in the Pacific. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 35'$  S. *Lon.*  $150^{\circ}$  E.

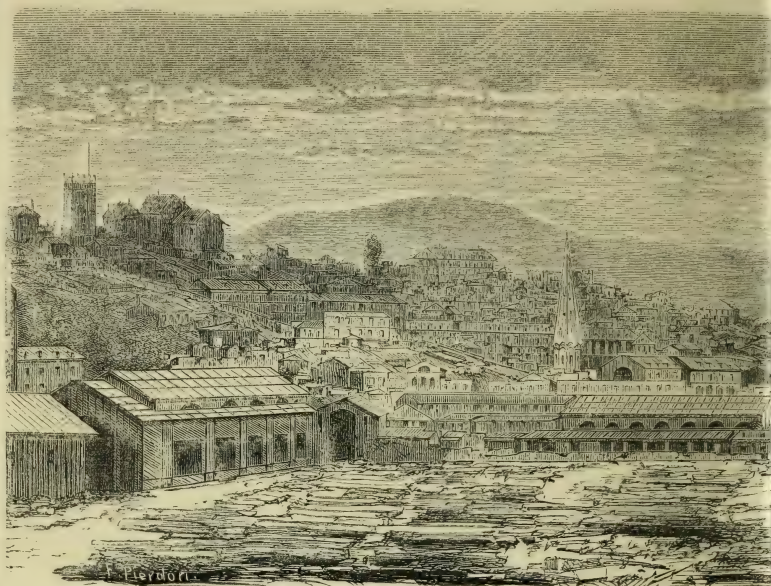
NEWHAVEN, *nu-hai'-ven*, a fishing village of Scotland, about a mile W. from Leith, and connected with Edinburgh by the Northern Railway. There is a landing-pier here for the fishing-boats and steamers plying on the river. It is close to Granton, and many new and handsome villa residences have been built to afford accommodation for those who visit the village for the sake of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 2300.

NEWHAVEN, a village and seaport of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse, 8 miles S.E. from Brighton. It has an import trade in timber, coals, and corn. *Pop.* 1886.—It has a station on a branch of the South Coast Railway, and has steam communication with Dieppe, in France.

NEW HAVEN, a maritime city and chief town of Newhaven county, Connecticut, U.S., situated at the head of a bay of the same name, about 30 miles S.W. from Hartford. It is divided into two parts, called the Old and New townships. The old town is laid out in the form of a large square, divided into nine smaller squares. The central square is open, and is said to be one of the handsomest in the United States: in and around it are the state-house, Yale College, and several elegant churches. Besides these buildings, the town contains a gaol, several almshouses, a custom-house, numerous educational and charitable institutions, the finest mineralogical cabinet in the United States, an



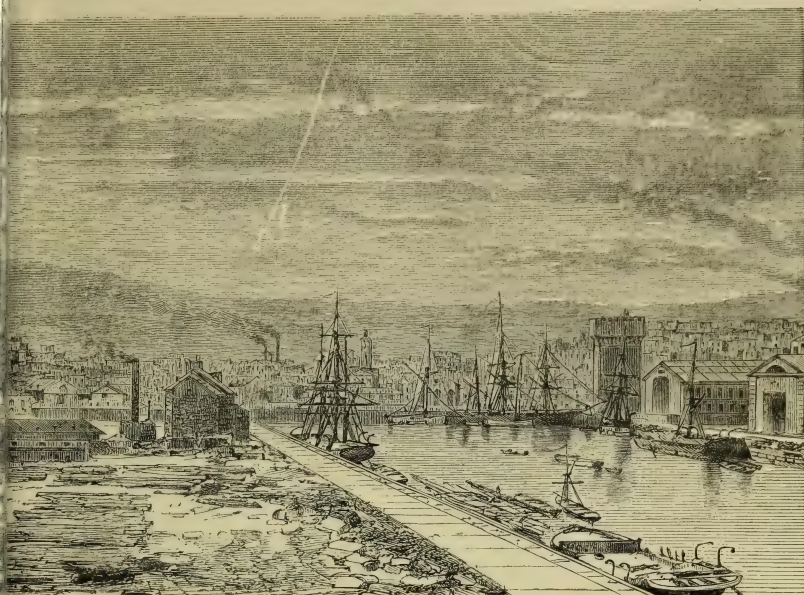




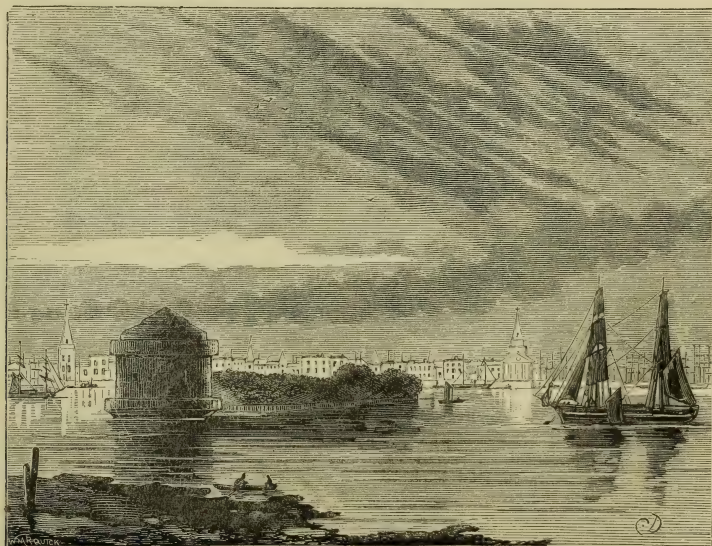
NEWPORT.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

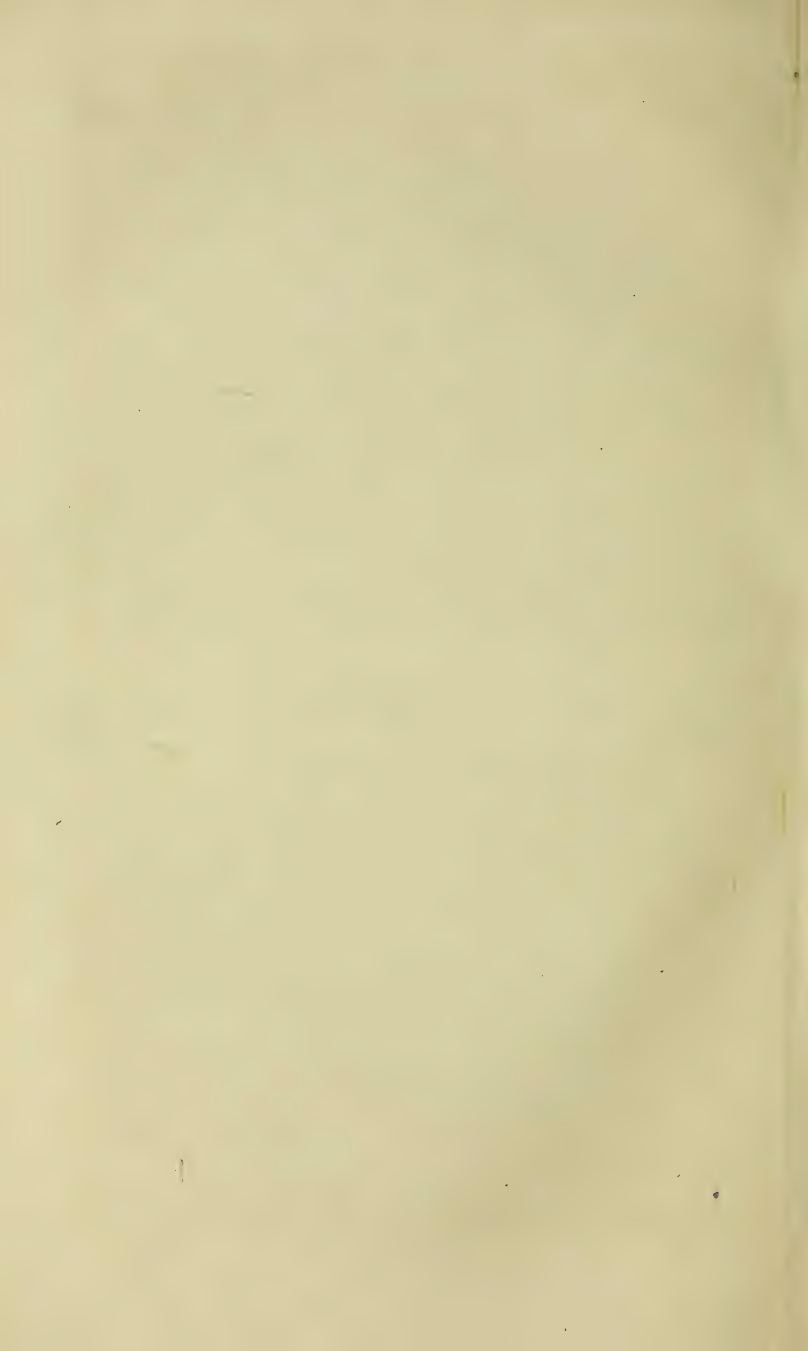


ONMOUTHSHIRE.



NEW YORK.





## New Holland

anatomical museum, and a handsome state hospital. Yale College is one of the chief universities in the United States, being second only to Harvard College in importance. The governor of Connecticut resides alternately at Hartford and New Haven, the legislation of the state being carried on at each town by turns. The harbour is shallow, but large piers and wharfs have been constructed, which extend into the sea nearly a mile from the shore, and by which large vessels may anchor in perfect safety. *Manf.* Woollen goods, earthenware, hardware, clocks, leather, cordage, and machinery. *Pop.* 39,267. *Lat.* 41° 18' N. *Lon.* 72° 56' W.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2300.

NEW HOLLAND. (See AUSTRALIA.)

NEWINGTON, *nu'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 900, except St. Mary Newington, in Surrey, which has a population of 60,000, and forms part of South London, and Stoke Newington in North London, which has a population of 6000.

NEW JERSEY. (See JERSEY, NEW.)

NEWMARKET, *nu'-mar'-ket*, a market town of England, partly in the county of Cambridge, but principally in that of Suffolk, 12 miles N.E. from Cambridge. The town is well-built, and chiefly depends upon its race-ground for its support. This course is on an extensive piece of moorland, known as Newmarket Heath, which is one of the finest in the kingdom. The town contains two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, assembly-rooms, a corn-exchange, several inns and large stables, and a building belonging to the Jockey Club. *Pop.* About 3261, one-half of whom are trainers, jockeys, grooms, and stable-keepers. It is connected with Cambridge by the Eastern Counties Railway. The course is upwards of 4 miles in length, and belongs to the Jockey Club.

NEWMILLS, *nu'-mills*, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 7 miles E. from Kilmarnock. *Manf.* Woollen yarn and fine cotton goods. *Pop.* 2313.

NEWNHAM, *nune'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1325.

NEW ORLEANS. (See ORLEANS, NEW.)

NEWPORT, *nu'-port*, a market-town of the Isle of Wight, and the chief town of the island, 16 miles S.E. from Southampton. It stands on the banks of the navigable river Medina. The houses are for the most part built of brick, and some of them are handsome. The town contains two churches, one a large modern building, and the other, the old parish church, in which Elizabeth, the second daughter of Charles I., was buried. She died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle shortly after the execution of her father. It also possesses a town-hall, assembly-rooms, a theatre, a free grammar-school, founded by James I., within which the treaty of Newport was concluded; an ancient guildhall, market-house, public library, mechanics' institute, barracks, and military hospital, and, in the neighbourhood, Parkhurst prison, a national model prison for juvenile offenders and a large house of industry. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 3819.

NEWPORT, a market-town of England, in Monmouthshire, situated on the Usk, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, 21 miles

## New South Wales

S.W. from Monmouth. It has two churches beside the parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, several literary institutes, a dispensary, and several schools. Shipbuilding is carried on here, and there are several large iron-foundries and works in the town and neighbourhood. It has a large export trade in coal and iron. *Pop.* 19,323.—It has a station on the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway. In November, 1839, Newport was the scene of a Chartist riot, instigated by John Frost, who had been a magistrate for Monmouthshire, and other influential members of the Chartist party. The outbreak was not quelled without considerable loss of life. Frost and the leaders of the mob were taken, tried for high treason, and transported for life.

NEWPORT, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, on the Strine, 17 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury. It has a parish church, a free grammar-school, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Stockings. *Pop.* 2856.

NEWPORT, a market-town and sea-port of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated on the Nevers, 6 miles N.E. from Fishguard. It has the ruins of a castle, and a trade in agricultural produce, slates, coal, and timber. *Pop.* 2000.

NEWPORT, the name of several towns and townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 11,000. The largest is in Rhode Island, on Narraganset Bay, with a good harbour, defended by three forts. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the whale fishery, and fisheries on the coast.

NEWPORT PAINELL, a market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the Ouse, at its junction with the Ousel, which divides the town into two unequal parts, 14 miles N.E. from Buckingham. It has an ancient and spacious parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 3823.

NEWRY, *nu'-re*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the Newry Water, 34 miles S.W. from Belfast. The town is built along the side of a steep hill, and was formerly a pass and military post of considerable importance, as well as the seat of a large and important abbey, which was endowed with considerable possessions. Below it lies the river, which is crossed here by four handsome stone bridges. It has three churches and several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth College, a convent, assembly-rooms, barracks, two gaols, a custom-house, court-house, and market-house. *Manf.* Iron and brass goods, leather, carriages, beer, and whisky. It also has a large trade in linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter. *Pop.* 21,760.—It has a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway.

NEW SIBERIA, or LIAKHOF ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* Between 73° 12' and 76° 20' N. *Lon.* Between 135° 20' and 150° 20' E.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archipelago and portion of mainland in the Pacific Ocean, about 600 miles S.E. from Cape Horn. *Lat.* Extending from 61° to 64° 30' S. *Lon.* Between 53° and 64° W.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colonial possession of Great Britain, occupying the S.E. portion of the continent of Australia, bounded on the N. by Queensland, on the S. by Victoria, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by South

## New South Wales

## Newton-Stewart

Australia, from which it is separated by *lon.* 141° E. It is divided from Victoria by the Murray river and a line drawn diagonally from its source in the Australian Alps, lat. 36° 37' S., *lon.* 145° 9' E., to Cape Howe; and from Queensland, by lat. 29° S. from 141° to 149° E., and by the rivers Barwan and Dumaresq, and the McPherson ranges from that point to the coast. *Area.* May be estimated at 500,000 square miles. *Desc.* The district is traversed in all directions by ranges of mountains, with an average elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The most considerable of these are the Liverpool range, which runs E. and W. through the N. part of the country, the Blue Mountains in the centre, and the N. portion of the Australian Alps in the S. The general aspect of the country is pleasing, the surface being diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large evergreen trees, which put forth a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, with blossoms of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. Many of the plants have been imported into England, and are now flourishing in the royal gardens at Kew, as well as in many private collections. *Climate.* Rather hot, but equable, the heat never being oppressive in summer, nor the cold excessive in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but these are common to all warm countries. *Zoology.* The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs, called "dingoes," which are extremely fierce, and can never be domesticated and treated with the same degree of familiarity as the different kinds of dogs that are commonly kept in this country. Some of them have been brought to England, but they always retain their native ferocity. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; the chief of which are the black swan of Australia, which has its wings edged with white, and its bill tinged with red; and the emu or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, scorpions, and other venomous insects, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, of which the green ants are most numerous, that build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes, though the members of the funny tribe do not seem to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops; tobacco is grown, and in some districts the vine has been introduced with success. Sheep-farming is the principal branch of agricultural industry, and horned cattle and horses are abundant. Wool is the chief export, and is sent in great quantities to England, with tallow and hides. Some of the inhabitants of the seaport-towns are engaged to some extent in the whale fisheries off the coast. *Minerals.* Coal. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 365,635. This country was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. This plan was put into execution by the British government in 1787, and Captain Phillip, who had been appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth in May, with a detachment of marines and 778 convicts, of whom 220

were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding that this place was not fit for the purpose in view, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 10 miles N. of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, which he named Sydney Cove. The introduction of convicts into the settlement was abandoned in 1840, and, shortly after, the colony received a constitution from the mother country, which was amended in 1855. The legislature consists of a governor, a council of 21 members, and a house of assembly, consisting of 54 representatives chosen by the people. (*See AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY, and VICTORIA.*)

**NEWSTEAD**, *nu'-sted*, a township of New York, U.S., 20 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 3000.

**NEWSTEAD ABBEY**, celebrated for having been the seat of Lord Byron, the poet. It is in Nottinghamshire, England. It is not far from Hucknall, the church of this parish containing the burial place of the Byron family. It was founded by Henry II., shortly after the murder of Thomas à Becket; and the poet, in his "Elegy on Newstead Abbey," says it is the cloistered tomb of warriors, monks, and dames,—

"Whose pensive shades around its ruins glide."

**NEWTON**, *nu'-ton*, several places in Scotland, none of them with a population above 2000.

**NEWTON**, the name of numerous parishes in England and Wales, with a population ranging between 200 and 15,000, the largest being in Lancashire, 3 miles from Manchester.

**NEWTON**, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 6000.

**NEWTON**, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 414 square miles. *Pop.* 14,500.

**NEWTON, or NEWTON ABBOT**, an improving market-town of England, in Devonshire, 14 miles S.W. from Exeter, consisting of the adjacent towns of Newton Abbot, in the parish of Wolborough, and Newton Bushel, in the parish of Highweek. The entire town contains four churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall and a mechanics' institute. It has a large trade in the produce of the surrounding district, and possesses one of the chief markets in Devonshire for the sale of corn and cattle. *Manf.* Chiefly agricultural implements and leather. There are valuable clay pits in the neighbourhood, from which large quantities of clay are annually taken and sent to the Potteries. *Pop.* of Newton Abbot, 4427. Of Newton Bushel, 2000. It has a large and important railway station on the South Devon Railway, which will eventually become the centre of a system of railways spreading through the southern and central parts of Devon. There are also large railway engineering works contiguous to the station, which afford employment to hundreds of mechanics.—Near St. Leonards Tower stands a block of granite which commemorates the landing of William III. at Brixham, in Torbay, in 1683. It was at Newton Abbot that William's first public declaration was issued, and the monarch passed his first night in England at Ford House, an old mansion which belongs to the Earl of Devon in the immediate vicinity of the town.

**NEWTON-STEWART**, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situated on the Cree, 7 miles N.W. from Wigton. It has a parish church, and churches for Presbyterians and members of the Free Church, a town-house, public reading-



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Newton-upon-Ayr

rooms, and an agricultural society. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 2585.

**NEWTON-UPON-AYR**, a town and parish of Scotland, situated on the right bank of the river Ayr, opposite Ayr, and forming a suburb of that town, being connected with it by a bridge which is available for foot passengers only. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and sailcloth. *Pop.* 5124.

**NEWTOWN**, the name of numerous small towns and villages in Ireland, none of them with a population above 7000.

**NEWTOWN-ARDS**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles E. from Belfast. *Pop.* 15,190.

**NEWTOWN BARRY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney, 11 miles N.W. from Enniscorthy. *Pop.* 2488.

**NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY**, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the Roe, 15 miles N.E. from Londonderry. It contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, dispensary, and bridewell. It has a large trade in flax and the produce of the surrounding agricultural districts. *Pop.* 2732.

**NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS**, in the S. Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54° 41' S. *Lon.* 64° 28' W.

**NEW YORK**, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, Upper Canada, from which it is separated by the river St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara, which separates it from the S.E. part of Upper Canada. At its S. extremity it includes Long Island. *Area*, 45,650 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified in its general aspect. On the west side of the Alleghany Mountains it is generally level, but on the eastern side it swells into hills and ridges of various forms, with rich intervening valleys. Round Top, one of the Catskill Mountains, attains an elevation of 3804 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the districts on the coast is sandy, while that of the N. parts, which are rough and mountainous, is full of coarse gravel; the soil however of the interior is for the most part rich and productive. *Rivers.* The principal are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, and Niagara. *Lakes.* A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain belongs to New York, with lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Crooked Lake, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, and several smaller ones. Canals have been constructed in various parts, by which internal communication is greatly facilitated. They generally connect the Canadian lakes with the rivers that enter the Atlantic. The Erie Canal, which is one of the most important, has an extent of 364 miles. *Pro.* Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans, and various kinds of grass, are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit, such as pears, peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries, flourish well. Sheep are abundant, and horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state. *Minerals.* Iron, gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, and lead.

### New York

There are also salt springs and mineral waters. *Manf.* Important and flourishing, comprising almost every description of manufactured goods. They command an extensive sale, and render the commerce of this state greater than that of any other in the Union. *Exp.* Beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, pease, beans, horses, cattle, and lumber. *Pop.* 3,486,212. *Lat.* Between 40° 30' and 45° N. *Lon.* Between 72° and 79° 55' W. This state has an extensive system of railways, which traverse the country in every direction. The first settlement of the country was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island, in 1614. In 1664 the English took possession of it, and were allowed to retain it by the terms of the peace of Breda concluded in 1667. New York was one of the thirteen states that entered into a federal league at the declaration of independence in 1776, and is now, though not the largest, the leading state in the Union, and is commonly spoken of by Americans as the Empire State.

**NEW YORK**, the largest commercial city in the United States, stands on the island of the same name at the confluence of the Hudson and the East rivers. It extends along the banks of these rivers, measuring from the Battery, in the S.W. corner, for nearly 4 miles. It is about 13 miles in circuit, including the suburbs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg on Long Island. The streets of the older part, at the S. end of the city, are for the most part narrow and crooked; but the whole of the northern and more modern portion has been laid out with much better taste. The principal street is Broadway, which is 80 feet wide, and extends from the Battery, in the N.E. direction, through the centre of the city, for upwards of 3 miles. The houses in this street are generally well built, while some of them exhibit great architectural beauty and may be termed palatial, both with regard to their size and the magnificence of their external decorations. The houses in the city are for the most part substantially built of brick with slated roofs. Among the public buildings the most prominent and important is the City Hall, which is 216 feet long, 105 feet broad, and 65 high, including the attic story. The front, and both ends above the basement story, are built of white marble. Behind this magnificent building is the New City Hall, constructed for the courts of law and general public offices. The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, built of Quincy granite, has a magnificent central dome, 124 feet in height. The New York Hospital comprises a hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, a lunatic asylum, and a lying-in hospital. The Almshouse is a plain stone structure on East river, and the City Penitentiary is also on Blackwell's Island in East river, about 3 miles from the City Hall. It is constructed of freestone, and is four stories in height. Among the other public buildings, the Hall of Justice, the Custom House, the New State Arsenal, the Post Office, and the New York University are the principal. The New York Institution is near the City Hall, and its apartments are occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society, the American Academy of Fine Arts, which has a valuable collection of paintings and statues, the Lyceum of Natural History, and the American Museum. In addition to these there are many other literary institutions and libraries, the chief of

## New Zealand

which is the magnificent Astor Library, founded by John Jacob Astor, a rich citizen of New York. The educational institutions are numerous and excellent. Among the chief of these is Columbia College, formerly called King's College, which was established in 1854. A theological seminary was instituted in 1805, by the general synod of the Associate Reformed Church. In addition to the buildings and institutions already mentioned, New York contains several theatres, parks and public gardens, an orphan asylum, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, some excellent market-houses, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions for the relief of the poor, the sick, the aged, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger. The churches are very numerous, being more than 250 in number, and comprise places of worship for all denominations of Christians. Some of these are spacious and beautiful structures; Trinity Church, Grace Church, and the Congregational Church of the Puritans being especially distinguished for the beauty of their architecture. The Battery is a large open space, at the S.W. point of the city, commanding a fine view of the harbour, with its shipping, islands, and fortifications. and is much frequented by the citizens. The park, in front of the City Hall, is also a fashionable resort. New York harbour is a large bay, with a circumference of 25 miles, spreading before the city on the S. side. It contains several small islands near the city, on each of which are fortifications. It is deep enough for the largest vessels. New York is admirably situated for commerce, and few cities in the world have increased so regularly and rapidly. It has direct and constant communication with all the principal ports of the United States, the West Indies, and S. America, and has also packets plying to Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, and Havre, in Europe. *Manf.* Numerous and varied, embracing articles of every kind intended for ornamental and useful purposes. *Pop.* About 805,651. *Lat.* 40° 42' N. *Lon.* 74° 0' W. In 1785, this city was the seat of the first American Congress. It suffered severely from fire in 1835, buildings and warehouses of all kinds, which occupied an area of more than 50 acres and which were valued at about 4,000,000*l.*, having been destroyed by the devouring element. In July 1863, it was the scene of a series of most disgraceful riots. The outbreak commenced on the 14th of July, and order was not restored till the 18th, when the city was occupied by a strong military force.

NEW ZEALAND. (See ZEALAND, NEW.)

NGAMI, LAKE, *nya'-me*, a lake in Africa, discovered by Dr Livingstone in 1849. *Lat.* 20° 20' S. *Lon.* 23° 30' E. (See AFRICA.)

NGAN-HOET, *nyan-ho'-i*, an inland province of China, with a level surface, traversed by several rivers. It produces green tea, and is rich in minerals. *Pop.* 35,000,000. *Lat.* Between 29° and 34° N. *Lon.* Between 113° and 119° E.

NIAGARA, *ni-ag'-a-ra*, or *ni-a-ga'-ra*, a river of North America, which issues from the N.E. end of Lake Erie, and flows into Lake Ontario, forming a part of the boundary-line between the United States and Upper Canada. The length of its course is about 35 miles, and its breadth varies from half a mile to 3 miles. It runs over a rocky channel, in which its waters are violently disturbed by the force with which they are dashed against the rocks; and at last, coming to the brink of a tremendous precipice, the whole stream tumbles headlong to the

## Nicastro

bottom, without meeting with the slightest interruption in its descent. The waters of the river are divided by Goat Island into two distinct cataracts. The most stupendous of these is that on the N.W. or Canadian side of the river, and is commonly called the Great or Horse-shoe Fall, from its resemblance to the shape of a horse-shoe. The height of this fall is estimated at 153 feet, and it is 1800 feet in width from shore to shore. The fall on the American side is 600 feet in breadth and 163 in depth. It has been estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water are discharged over these falls in the course of an hour. A cable suspension-bridge was in 1860 thrown across the river about a mile above the falls.

NIAGARA, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 484 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.

NIAGARA, a village and fort of Niagara county, New York, U.S., situated on the Niagara, 15 miles below the Great Falls. *Pop.* 2000.

NIAGARA FALLS, a village near the cataract, in the state of New York, U.S., situated at the junction of the Buffalo and Lockport Railways. *Pop.* 1000.

NIAS, or NEAS ISLE, *ne'-as*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lying off the W. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 70 miles broad. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with a breadth of 16. *Desc.* Fertile; producing large quantities of rice, yams, hogs, and poultry. *Pop.* Not known.

NICANDRO, ST., *ne-kan'-dro*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 27 miles N. from Foggia. *Pop.* 8000.—Another, in the province of Bari, 8 miles S.W. from Bari. *Pop.* 3000.

NICARAGUA, STATE OF, *nik'-a-rig'-u-a*, a state of Central America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N. by Honduras, on the W. by the Mosquito territory and the Caribbean Sea, and on the S. by Costa Rica. *Area.* Estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is for the most part hilly, being intersected by ranges of mountains, in which there are several volcanoes. The soil is extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The Segoine, the Escondido, and the San Juan. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, indigo, timber, and cattle. *Pop.* 1,648,894, half of whom are Indians. *Lat.* between 11° and 14° 40' N. *Lon.* between 83° 40' and 87° 35' W.—Frequent revolutions have occurred in this State, which formed a part of the federal republic of Central America until 1842, when the league that bound the States of the Confederation was dissolved, and each became an independent republic.

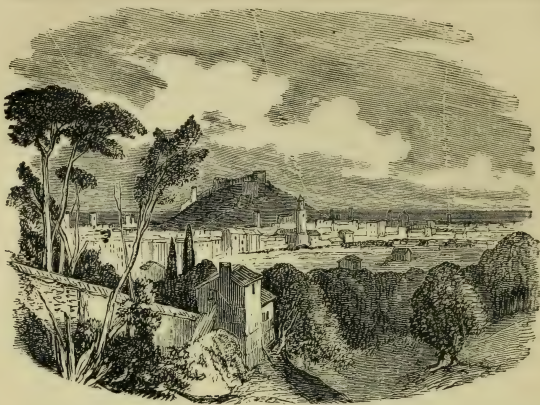
NICARAGUA, a lake of fresh water in the above State, which takes its name from it. *Ext.* 110 miles long, with an average breadth of 40 miles. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and is of immense depth. Its surface is about 1130 feet above the level of the Pacific, and it contains several islands. *Lat.* between 11° and 12° 12' N. *Lon.* between 84° 45' and 86° W.

NICABIA, or ICABIA, *ne-kai'-re-a*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W. from Samos. *Ext.* 26 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Pop.* 1000.—Near this island, Icarus, of Greek mythological fame, met his death after his flight from the isle of Crete, and from this circumstance the island takes its name.

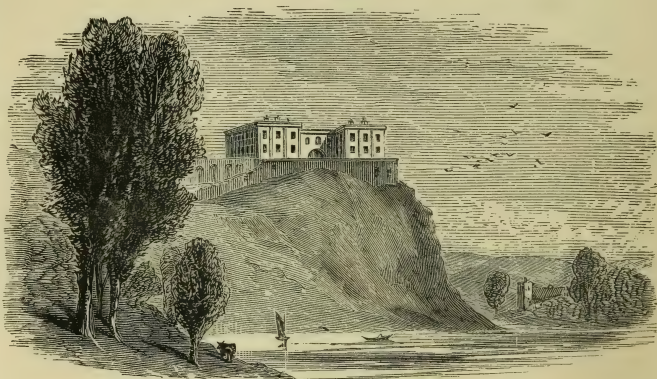
NICASTRO, *ne-kas'-tro*, anciently NEOCASTRUM, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra II., 22 miles S. from Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop, and suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1638,



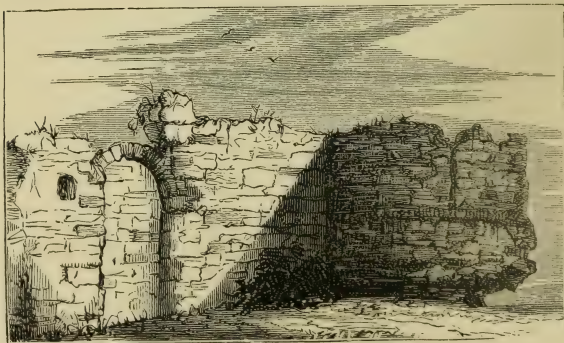




NICE.



NOTTINGHAM CASTLE, 1776.



NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

## Nice

*Pop.* 10,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the olive for its oil.

NICE, *neece*, an episcopal city of France, the capital of the department of the Maritime Alps, which formerly formed part of the Sardinian States, but was ceded to France in 1859. The city is situated at the mouth of the small river Paglion, on the Mediterranean, 97 miles N.E. from Marseilles. It is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into the Old and New towns. The streets of the former are crowded and narrow, but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. It contains two public squares, one of which is surrounded with a series of handsome arcades. The other is bordered by a terrace, which serves at once as a public walk and as a mound or dyke against the sea. The only public edifice worthy of notice is the cathedral. The town also contains a theatre, some public baths and coffee-houses, and a library. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasant walks, and the surrounding scenery is varied and picturesque. The harbour, which is protected by a mole, is spacious and secure. Oil, wine, and silk are exported, as well as liquors, essences, and perfumery. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting chiefly of silk, leather, paper, soap, and tobacco. It has also an active trade in oranges and other kinds of fruit. *Pop.* 48,000.—Under the empire of Napoleon I., this place, as at the present time, was the capital of the department of the Maritime Alps. It is the birthplace of the astronomer Cassini, the painter Vanloo, and Marshal Massena.—The department of the Maritime Alps, or the Province of Nice, as it was formerly called, is small, and stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean. *Desc.* It is mountainous, being covered in all directions by spurs of the Maritime Alps. The soil is fertile, producing abundance of grain and fruit. The climate is mild. *Area.* 1180 square miles. *Pop.* 120,000. It was ceded in 1859, with Savoy, to Napoleon III. by the king of Sardinia, for military services against Austria.

NICHOLAS, *nik'-o-las*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area.* 281 square miles. *Pop.* 10,500.—Another in Virginia. *Area.* 676 square miles. *Pop.* 4500.

NICHOLAS, *St.*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, between Santiago and St. Lucia. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 12 miles. Its surface is mountainous. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 16° 35' N. *Lon.* 24° 15' W.

NICHOLAS, *St.*, a small island of England, in Plymouth Sound, on the coast of Devonshire.—Also the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1500.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, *nik'-o-bar*, the name of a group situate in the Bay of Bengal, which form with the Andamans the extension of the great volcanic band of islands, of which Sumatra and Java are the principal. There are seven large and twelve small islands. The names of the largest and best known of the entire group are Carnicobar, Teresa, Chowry, Katchall, Carmorta, Noncowry, Tillanchong, Batty Malve, Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar. These islands are almost all inhabited, and are very fertile, yielding large quantities of sugar, and various kinds of fruits. They are, however, exposed to frequent hurricanes, and are deemed unhealthy. The south end of the Great Nicobar is in *lat.* 6° 41' N.; *lon.* 94° E.

NICOLA, *St.*, *nik'-o-la*, the name of several

## Nievre

towns in the S. of Italy, none of them with a population above 2500.

NICOLAS, *St.*, *nik'-o-la*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.W. from Antwerp. It has a spacious market-place, three churches, a chamber of commerce, and a fine town-house and prison. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, tobacco pipes, earthenware, and coarse linen. *Pop.* 21,000.

NICOPOLIS, or NIKOPOLI, *ne-kop'-o-le*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, 52 miles S.W. from Rustchuk. It has an ancient castle and several handsome mosques and baths. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 45' N. *Lon.* 24° 8' E.—This place was founded by Trajan. The Hungarians, under Sigismund, were defeated here in 1396, by the Turks.

NICOSIA, *ne-ko'-se-a*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, remarkable only for the number of its churches and convents. It is 38 miles N.W. from Catania, and stands in the centre of a fertile agricultural district. *Pop.* 15,000.

NICOSTA, capital of the island of Cyprus. (*See* LEFKOSIA.)

NICOTERA, *ne-ko'-lair-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra II., 35 miles N.E. from Reggio. *Pop.* 4000.

NIEDERBRONN, *ne'-der-bron*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles N.W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Steel, bar-iron, and iron goods of all kinds. *Pop.* 3200.

NIEMETZ, *ne'-mech*, a fortified town of Moldavia, near the river Niemetz, 62 miles W. from Jassy. *Pop.* Not known.—It gives its name to one of the districts into which Northern or Upper Moldavia is divided.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, *ne'-men*, a large river of Lithuania, which rises a few miles S. of Minsk, and, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Curische-Haff by the Russ and Gilge mouths, 30 miles N.W. from Tilsit. Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia held an interview on the waters of this river in 1807.

NIEMES, *neems*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 18 miles N.W. from Jung-Bunzlau. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods, coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery and paper. *Pop.* 4000.

NIENBURG, *neen'-boorg*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 5000.

NIEPPE, *nyep*, a market town of France, in the department of Le Nord or the North, 14 miles E. from Hazebrouck. *Manf.* Potash and vinegar. *Pop.* 4060.

NEUPORT, *nu'-por*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 2 miles from the seacoast and 11 miles S.W. from Ostend. *Manf.* The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. *Pop.* 3393.—This place has often been besieged and taken and retaken by the French and English.

NIEVRE, *ne'-air*, a department in the central part of France, comprehending the greater part of the old province called Nivernais, and bounded by the departments of the Yonne on the N., those of the Côte d'Or, and the Saône-and-Loire on the E., Allier on the S., and Cher on the W. *Area.* 2632 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and not generally fertile, although it possesses several productive plains. It is divided into four arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Nevers, Châteaunon, Clamecy, Cosne. Nevis is the capital of



## Nièvre

the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Loire, the Allier, the Nièvre, the Yonne, and the Aron. *Manf.* Chiefly iron and steel goods, with linen, jewelry, and porcelain. *Pop.* 332,814.

NIÈVRE, a river of France, which, after a course of 25 miles, falls into the Loire at Nevers.

NIGDEH, *nig'-de*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Karamania, 57 miles W. from Koniye. It has a Turkish college and is the residence of a pacha. It is defended by three fortresses. *Pop.* About 5300.—The PLAIN of NIGDEH has an extent of about 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

NIGER, *ni'-jer*, a great river of Western Africa, which is also called the Quorra or Joliba river. One of its head streams rises in the Kong Mountains, near *lat.* 9° N., *lon.* 9° W., at the height of 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The river enters the Gulf of Guinea between the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra by several mouths, the chief of which are the rivers Benin or Formosa Nun, and Bonny. The course of this river was represented by the ancient geographers to be from E. to W.; thus flowing directly into the African continent. Considerable doubt was thrown on this statement, until the point was ascertained and set at rest by Mungo Park's first journey into Africa. The knowledge of this important fact immediately gave rise to many geographical speculations, to solve which, Park set out on his last and fatal expedition. Another expedition by land and sea was fitted out by the British government, under the orders of Major Peddie by land, and Captain Tuckey by sea. The latter was ordered to sail up the Congo, and, on the supposition that the rivers united at some point in the interior of the continent, he was directed to advance until he met the expedition under Major Peddie, who was to reach the Niger by land, and then to descend its stream. The result was most fatal. All the leaders of Major Peddie's expedition fell a sacrifice to the climate, without reaching the Niger. Captain Tuckey, having made his way up the Congo for 300 or 400 miles, was obliged to return, and in retracing his steps, he himself, with many others, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue and privations they encountered. Lander was the next to trace a large portion of its course, and, in 1841, Captain Allen commanded an expedition fitted out by the British government, at an expense of 65,000*l.* The results, however, have generally been unsatisfactory, all attempts to ascend the river having failed, on account of the deadly character of the climate. (See AFRICA.)

NIGRITIA, or SOUDAN, *ni-grish'-e-a*, the name given to a vast undefined region of Central Africa, having on its N. the desert of Sahara, on its E. Kordofan, on its W. Senegambia, and on its S. the parallel of *lat.* 6° N.

NIJNEI NOVGOROD, *nidy'-ne nov-go-rod*, a government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by that of Kostroma, on the S. by Penza, on the E. by Viatka, Kasan, and Simbolsk, and on the W. by Vladimir and Sambo. *Area.* 18,560 square miles. *Desc.* The entire province has an undulating surface, intersected here and there with ranges of low hills, and gently rising ground. The hills are covered with forests of fine timber. The soil is fertile, and consists for the most part of rich black mould on a substratum of clay. *Rivers.* The Volga, the Oka,

## Nile

the Kulma, the Sura, the Werluga and the Alatyn. *Pro.* The whole of the country is well cultivated, and produces grain, flax, hemp, hops, fruit, vegetables, and timber in abundance. The horses reared in the province are considered superior to any in Russia, while the cattle are large and highly esteemed. Sheep of an ordinary kind are kept, and herds of swine are fed in the forests. *Minerals.* Clay, sandstone, limestone, and gypsum. *Manf.* Woollen goods of all kinds, coarse linen, potash, cordage, hardware, glass, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 1,259,000. *Lat.* Between 54° 30' and 57° N. *Lon.* Between 41° 45' and 46° 15' E.

NIJNEI NOVGOROD, the chief town of the above government, situated at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, 245 miles N.E. from Moscow. The city is built on rising ground, and surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. It is also protected by a fortress, which is built on the summit of the hill, and commands the town. The chief public buildings are the two cathedrals, and the bazaar. The city also contains several churches and convents, a bishop's palace, gymnasium, and an excellent market-place. One of the largest fairs in Russia is held annually in this town during the months of July and August, which is attended by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, with wares of every description. The fair is held in an enormous range of buildings and warehouses, built for the purpose by the Russian government. *Manf.* Cordage, leather, hardware, soap, and beer. *Pop.* 36,000, but this is increased to 250,000, and even more, during the time that the fair lasts. *Lat.* 56° 20' N. *Lon.* 44° 29' E. The word Nijnei, sometimes written Nishnei, and meaning "lower," is prefixed to the name of this town and province to distinguish them from the town and province of Novgorod that lies to the S.E. of the government of St. Petersburg.

NIJNEI TAGILSK, *nizhm ta-gilsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situated in the Ural Mountains, 134 miles E. from Perm. It has some extensive iron-works. *Pop.* 10,000.

NIKOLAEV, *nik'-o-lav*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 40 miles N.W. from Cherson. It was founded in 1791, and is one of the principal stations of the Russian navy in the Black Sea. It has a cathedral, town-hall, admiralty-house, with museums, a library, an observatory, and several schools. It contains several large dockyards, with machinery for cutting timber and making blocks and other parts of a vessel. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 46° 58' N. *Lon.* 31° 59' E.

NIKOLSBURG, *nik'-ols-boorg*, a town of Moravia, 27 miles S. from Brunn. It has a magnificent castle, with a gymnasium, public library, Piarist college, and philosophical institute. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and other stuffs. *Pop.* 8500.

NILE, *nile*, a celebrated river of Eastern Africa, which traverses Egypt through its whole extent from N. to S., and by its annual inundation produces all the fertility for which the country is distinguished. It is formed by the union of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White River, and the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue River. Its source has been traced by Captain Speke and Captain Grant, two officers of Her Majesty's Indian army, to a large lake called the Victoria Nyanza, which is situated in the interior of Africa, between *lat-*



## Nimhera

0° 20' N. and 0° 50' S., and *lon.* 32° and 37° E. It issues from the N. shore of this lake by several channels, and after receiving the waters of many great rivers in its course northwards, it is joined in Upper Nubia, at Khartûm, by the Bahr-el-Azrek, according to Bruce a much smaller river than the Bahr-el-Abiad, which contains three times as much water as its rival, and has its channel always full; while the Abyssinian river is great only after the rains, and could not of itself force its way across the Nubian desert. Having pursued its way a considerable space farther, it receives the Tacazze, after which, during a course of about a thousand miles, it is not fed by any river, but rolls onward to the Mediterranean Sea through an immeasurable expanse of sandy desert. Before it enters Egypt, its course is interrupted by many cataracts. In passing through Upper Egypt, it is confined between two mountain-ranges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the river then passes through the wide and level plains of the Delta. Beyond Cairo it separates into many branches, of which two only are now of any importance,—the Rosetta and the Damietta branch. The ancients, however, numbered seven mouths by which this great river entered the sea. The inundation of the Nile, caused by the tropical rains, begins to be felt about the 17th of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. From its source in the Lake Victoria Nyanza, to its entrance into the Mediterranean Sea, it has a length of about 3000 miles, including its windings, and is the only large tropical river which, by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country encompassed in a great part of its course by sandy deserts. These inundations have been made the means of feeding canals constructed by the Egyptians to distribute the water as widely as possible over the country. In 1863, the waters of the Nile rose to a greater height than they had done in any year since 1829, and considerable efforts were made by the Egyptian government to turn the surplus waters into the lake Birket-el-Keroun, to prevent in some measure the loss of life and property which would ensue if no means were taken to lessen the depth and extent of the inundation through the valley of the Nile, by turning the rising waters into other channels.

**NIMHERA**, *nim-he-ra'*, a town in India, in Rajpootana, inclosed by walls and towers, and having a mosque and several temples. It is the chief town of a pergunnah or district called Tonk. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 24° 36' N. *Lon.* 74° 43' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 172 square miles, and is farmed and governed by the British.

**NIMEGUEN**, or **NYMEGEN**, *ne'-me-gen*, an old town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, situated on the great branch of the Rhine called the Whaal, 10 miles S. from Arnheim. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive out-works. The town is built on the side of a steep hill which rises abruptly from the river. It has in consequence an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow, and the windows of one range of houses overlooking the chimneys of another. It has a good town-house, and several churches, the chief of which is the church of St. Stephen, a hospital, theatre, barracks, and a large and open market-place. It also contains several charitable and benevolent institutions.

## Niort

*Manf.* Beer, leather, and glue. *Pop.* 24,000. It was taken by the French in 1794.

**NIMES**, or **NISMES**, *neems*, a city of France, and the chief town of the department of the Gard, 30 miles N.E. from Montpellier. It is irregular and ill built, except in the modern part of the town, which contains many handsome edifices. On the Boulevard de l'Esplanade is a hall of justice, built in the Grecian style of architecture, and adorned with beautiful Tuscan columns. Among the other public buildings are a cathedral and several churches, a handsome hospital, a large theatre, two colleges, and several schools, including a government school of design, and an excellent public library. Nimes being an ancient city founded by the Romans, contains many and considerable Roman remains. The *Maison Carrée* is a fine old edifice, with six Corinthian columns in front and ten on either side. It was built in the age of Augustus, and is supposed to have been part of a Roman temple of great size. It is now used as a museum. The remains of Roman baths, statues, and other antiquities are to be seen in all parts of the city, and in addition to these there is a building commonly called the Temple of Diana; a large ancient tower, above 200 feet in height; and lastly, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the Coliseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. There are also various literary and scientific institutions, a bishop's palace, national college, seminary normal school, a magnificent fountain in the public gardens erected in 1851. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather. It has likewise several large dyeing and printing works, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, corn, dried fruits, olive-oil, and wine. *Pop.* 57,129. This is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco into France. *Lat.* 43° 50' N. *Lon.* 4° 21' E.

**NINEVEH**, *nin'-e-vâ*, a famous city of antiquity, opposite Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, 275 miles N.W. from Babylon. In its vicinity numerous remains of antiquity were discovered by Mr. Layard.

**NINGPO**, *ning-po'*, a great seaport of China, in the province of Che-Kiang, and recently opened to foreign trade. It stands on the Ningpo river, 85 miles S.E. from Hang-chow-foo, and is inclosed by walls. It is 6 miles in circumference, and contains many shops and temples. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in junk-building. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* Estimated at nearly 300,000. *Lat.* 29° 57' N. *Lon.* 121° 32' E.

**NINIANS**, *St.*, *nin'-i-âns*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, about a mile S. from Stirling. *Manf.* Woollen goods, shawls, leather, and nails. *Pop.* of parish, 8946. Several battles have been fought in this parish. The first was between the Scottish followers of Wallace and the English, who were defeated; the second was the famous battle of Bannockburn; and the third was that in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and slain by his rebellious nobles.

**NIO**, anciently *Ios*, *ne'-o*, a small island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, 16 miles S.W. from Naxos. *Ext.* 11 miles in length, with a breadth of 5 miles. *Pro.* Cotton, oil, wine, and honey. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 36° 46' N. *Lon.* 25° 17' E.

**NIORT**, *nyor*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Two Sèvres, situated on the Sèvre, 33 miles N.E. from La Rochelle. It has a castle flanked with four round towers, a

## Nippon

town-house, two churches, a lyceum, two hospitals, a public library, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionery. *Pop.* 20,831.

**NIPPOH**, *nî'-fon*, the principal island of Japan, in the E. of Asia, which forms the most considerable part of the empire, and is separated from the island of Jesso on the N. by the Strait of Matsmai or Tsugar, and from Kin-sin and Sikok, on the S., by the Suwanada Sea and the Kimo Channel. *Ext.* 800 miles long, with an average breadth of 100 miles. *Desc.* A mountain chain of moderate elevation traverses the island from N. to S. throughout its entire length, and culminates in the peak of Fusi, 12,000 feet high. There are several volcanoes in this range, some of which are active. No eruption has been known to issue from the peak of Fusi for many years. *Rivers.* Small, with a rapid current, and only navigable at a short distance from the coast; the most important are the Ya-ma-siro, the Pakada-gawa, and the Figami-gawa. Jeddo is also situated on a large river. There are many lakes and sulphurous openings in the island; the largest sheet of water is Lake Burwano-oumi, near Miaco or Meaco. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, barley, almonds, figs, cotton, ginger, tobacco, camphor, pepper, pearls, and ambergris. *Minerals.* Coal, gold, silver, copper, naphtha, and porcelain clays. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* of the S. extremity, 33° 26' N. *Lon.* 135° 36' E.

**NIPissing, LAKE**, *nîp'-is-sing*, a lake of Upper Canada, British N. America. It contains many islands, and is situated nearly midway between the Ottawa river and Lake Huron, with which it is connected by the French river. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 36 at its widest part.

**NIRGUA**, *neer'-gwa*, a town of Venezuela, S. America, 40 miles S.W. from Valencia. The city is unhealthy, and manifests every symptom of decline. *Pop.* 3200. *Lat.* 9° 50' N. *Lon.* 68° 45' W.

**NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD.** (See **NIJNEI-NOVGOROD.**)

**NISHAPOOR**, *nish-a-poor'*, an ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the extensive province of Khorassan, 45 miles from Meshed. Its ruins are said to cover an area having a circumference of 25 miles. Iron and salt are the principal products of the district in which it stands, and there are some valuable turquoise mines near the town. *Pop.* about 7000.

**NISMES.** (See **NIMES.**)

**NISSA**, *nîs-sa'*, a well-fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the Nishava, 120 miles S.E. from Belgrade. *Pop.* about 8000.

**NITH**, *nîth*, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Solway Firth, 3 miles below Dumfries, after a course of 60 miles.

**NITHSDALE**, *nîths'-dail*, the western stewardry or district of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

**NITIGHAUT**, *nîl'-e-gawt'*, a pass across the Himalaya, between the British district of Kumaon and Tibet, with an elevation of nearly 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 30° 47' N. *Lon.* 79° 56' E.

**NIVELLE**, *ne-vail'-yai*, a small river which rises in Spain, and, after a short course, falls into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz, in the French department of the Lower Pyrenees, near which the duke of Wellington crossed the river, in 1812, after carrying the French posts,

## Norbury

**NIVELLES**, *ne-vel'*, a town of Belgium, in the province of S. Brabant, on the Thienne, situated 18 miles S. from Brussels. *Manf.* Cambric, lace, oil, and paper. *Pop.* 8000.

**NIVERNAIS**, *ne'-vair-nay*, an old province of France, to the W. of Burgundy, now comprehended in the department of the Nièvre and part of Cher.

**NIXDORF**, *nîx-dorf*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 31 miles N.E. from Leitmeritz. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, hosiery, cutlery, and hardware. *Pop.* 5200.

**NIZAMPATAM**, *nî-zam'-pa-tam'*, a maritime town of British India, in the district of Guntoor, 200 miles N.E. from Madras. *Pop.* 25,000.

**NIZZA.** (See **NICE.**)

**NOBLE**, *no'-bel*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 423 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

**NOGERA DEI PAGANI**, *no-chai'-ra*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, situated on the Sarno, 6 miles N.W. from Salerno. It is a place of some antiquity, and contains a number of churches and convents. *Pop.* 8000.

**NOCI**, *no'-che*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, 30 miles S.E. from Bari. It has a trade in silk, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 8000.

**NOGENT**, *no'-zha*, the name of several parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**NOGENT-LE-ROTOUR**, *ro-troo'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 33 miles S.W. from Chartres. It has several churches, a hospital, and an old château, which was formerly the residence of Sully, the famous minister of Henry IV. of France. *Pop.* 7000.—This place was taken by the English in 1428.—**NOGENT-LE-ROI**, in the same department, is 13 miles N. from Chartres. *Pop.* 1500.

**NOIRMOUTIERS**, *nwaw-moo'-te-ai*, an island of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of France, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It lies to the S. of the mouth of the Loire, and belongs to the department of Vendée. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* 6248.—The capital is of the same name, with a population of about 2000.

**NOLA**, *no'-la*, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles N.W. from Naples. It has several churches and convents, a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a college, barracks, and hospitals. *Pop.* 9000. In olden times, this was one of the largest and most important cities of Italy, and was besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ. Both Augustus and M. Agrippa died in it.

**NOMBRE DE DIOS**, *nome'-brai*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Durango, 25 miles S.W. from Durango. There are several rich silver mines in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 7000.

**NOAAHEEVA**, or **NUKAHIVA**, *noo'-a-he-va*, the largest island of the Marquesas, near the centre of the group, in the Pacific Ocean. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 8° 53' S. *Lon.* 139° 49' W.

**NOOKA SOUND**, *noot'-ka*, a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, N. America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. It has a breadth of 10 miles, with deep water, and numerous islets. The entrance is in *Lat.* 49° 33' N.; *Lon.* 126° 34' W. The northern arm of the Sound and the Good Hope Canal separate Nootka Island from Vancouver Island.

**NORBURY**, *nor'-be-re*, the name of several



## Norcia

places in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**NORCIA**, *nor'-cha*, a town of Italy, in the province of Spoleto, Papal States, situated on the Freddara, 20 miles N.E. from Spoleto. It has a trade in wine and oil. *Pop.* 4000.

**NORD**, *le, nor*, a department of France, formed of the old province of French Flanders, and parts of the provinces of French Hainault, and Cambresis, situated on the borders of Belgium, and bounded on the S.W. and N. by the departments of Aisne, Pas-de-Calais, and Somme, and the German Ocean. *Area*, 2194 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, and watered by the Scarpe, the Escant, the Sambre, the Scheldt, the Lys, and the Deule. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The department is divided into seven arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns; Lille, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouk, Avesnes, Valenciennes, and Cambrai. Lille is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, fruit, and vegetables. Its situation is beyond the limit of the vine. Horses and cattle are reared in large numbers; and large flocks of sheep are kept, chiefly for the sake of the wool. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, clay, building stone, and bitumen. *Manf.* Cambric, woollen, linen, and cotton goods of every description, paper, tiles, leather, fire-arms, earthenware, soap, thread, lace, linen, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 1,303,380.

**NORDEN**, a town of Hanover, in the government of Aurich or East Friesland, 15 miles N. from Embden. It is connected by a canal with the German Ocean. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, spirituous liquors, beer, tobacco, and soap. *Pop.* 6000.

**NORDHAUSEN**, *nord'-hou-sen*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Zorge, 38 miles N.W. from Erfurt. It contains several churches, an orphan-house, four hospitals, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, leather, chemicals, oil, and soap. *Pop.* 13,000.

**NORDHEIM**, *nord'-hime*, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Ruhme, 12 miles N. from Gottingen. *Manf.* Tobacco, flannel, and stockings. *Pop.* 5000.

**NORDKÖPING**, or **NORRKÖPING**, *nord'-che(r)-ping*, a well-built town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the Metala, 85 miles S.W. from Stockholm. *Manf.* Hardware, and brass goods, fire-arms, paper, sugar, starch, and linen, cotton and woollen fabrics. Ship-building is also carried on in the town. *Pop.* 11,500.

**NORDLAND**, *nord'-lund*, a division of Norway, forming the S. part of the district of Tromsøe. *Area*, 14,550 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* between 65° and 68° 30' N. *Lon.* between 12° and 21° E.

**NORDLINGEN**, *nord'-ling-en*, an ancient town of Bavaria, 38 miles N.W. from Augsburg. It has a beautiful Gothic cathedral with a lofty tower, and was formerly a free imperial town. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, carpets, gloves, leather, glue, and stockings. *Pop.* 7000.—The vicinity of Nordlingen has been the scene of many battles. In 1634 the Swedes were defeated here by the Austrians and Bavarians, and in 1796 the Austrians were defeated before the town by the French.

**NORDSTRAND**, *nord'-strand*, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 6 miles W. from the town of Husum. *Ext.* 4 miles long, and about 3 broad. *Pop.* 2500.

**NORE**, *nor*, a noted part of the river Thames,

## Norfolk

in England, situated off Sheerness. It has a floating light, which is moored over a sandbank, 4 miles N.E. of Sheerness. *Lat.* 51° 29' N. *Lon.* 0° 48' W.

**NORFOLK**, *nor'-fok*, an extensive maritime county of England, on the E. coast, bounded N. and N.E. by the German Ocean, S. and S.E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea and the rivers which divide it on the S. and W. from the adjacent counties. *Area*, 2116 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is for the most part a perfect flat; in some places it is varied by gentle undulations, while a ridge of high ground stretches northwards from Thetford to the coast. Though it is half encompassed by the ocean, it has but few seaports. The whole coast is bordered by sandbanks, which often extend far out to sea, and render navigation extremely dangerous. The most remarkable are those of Yarmouth, between which and the shore are the noted Yarmouth Roads. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ouse, the Nen, the Waveney, the Wensum, the Yare, and the Bure. As they flow through a flat country, their course is very sluggish, and in many cases the fall is scarcely sufficient to carry off the water; so that a heavy and continuous fall of rain frequently lays the adjacent grounds under water. In consequence of this, many small and shallow lakes or pools are formed, provincially termed "broads" and "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and abound with aquatic fowl. The principal of these are Breydon Water, to the south of Yarmouth; Hickling Broad, and Rollesby Broad. *Pro.* Agriculture forms the chief employment of the inhabitants: at least two-thirds of the whole county is arable ground, and are constantly kept under tillage. Cattle and sheep of a superior breed are reared and fed in the county; and great quantities of butter are made in the fens and marshlands, which is exported under the name of Cambridge butter. The culture of grain for exportation, however, is the chief object of the Norfolk farmer. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, and beans are more or less cultivated in all parts, with mustard, saffron, flax, and hemp. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful, and of superior quality. Turkeys are numerous, and being in great repute for the delicacy of their flavour, immense quantities are sent to the London market at Christmas, and to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large supplies of geese are also furnished from the fens. Rabbits and pheasants abound; while in the marshes and meres woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, and wild ducks are very abundant. The mackerel and herring fisheries are also carried on to a great extent along the coast. *Minerals.* Unimportant, with the exception of chalk and marl. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of woven goods, such as woollen fabrics, silks, crapes, and stockings. *Pop.* 443,798. Under the Britons this county formed a portion of the territory belonging to the Iceni, and under the Saxons it constituted part of the kingdom of East Anglia. It is traversed by the East Anglian and branches of the Great Eastern Railway.

**NORFOLK**, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.—2. In the S.E. part of Virginia. *Area*, 432 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000, of whom a third are coloured.

**NORFOLK**, a seaport, and port of entry in Nor-



## Norfolk Bay

folk county, Virginia, U.S., situated on Elizabeth River, 32 miles from the sea, and 83 miles S.W. from Richmond. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a market-house, a theatre, an academy, an orphan asylum, a Lancasterian school, an Athenaeum, and various churches. *Pop.* 15,000. There is a fine naval hospital in the vicinity of the town, and on the opposite side of the creek or river is Portsmouth, with the adjoining town of Gosport, which contains a magnificent navy-yard. This was destroyed on April 21, 1861, by the Federals, to prevent the ships of war and naval stores that were there from being appropriated and used by the seceding States.

NORFOLK BAY, a bay of Tasmania, situated in the S.E. part of the island, and almost entirely encircled by Tasman Peninsula. *Area.* 50 square miles.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles N.W. from North Cape, New Zealand, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. *Ext.* 5 miles long, and about 2 broad. This island was colonized by Governor Phillip, shortly after the formation of the settlement of Port Jackson. It is used by the British government as a penal settlement; but it has no good harbour, and boats have considerable difficulty in approaching it, owing to the heavy surf which constantly beats on its rocky shores. The soil is rich and fertile, and the island produces grain, vegetables, and fine timber. *Pop.* Including convicts, about 1000. *Lat.* 29° 3' S. *Lon.* 168° 10' E.

NORGE, the Norwegian name for Norway.

NORHAM, *nor'-ham*, a township of England, situated on the Tweed, in the county of Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. from Berwick. *Pop.* 3783.

NORMANBY, *nor'-man-be*, several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Victoria, S. Australia. *Area.* 3125 square miles. *Pop.* 3000.

NORMANDY, *nor'-man-de*, the name of an old province of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom, which is now divided into the five following departments:—Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and La Manche. It abounds in quarries, and the houses are more generally of stone than of brick or wood.—This country was occupied by the Normans or Northmen under Rollo, or Raoul, in the 9th century, and came into possession of the English, after the Norman conquest, who kept it till the beginning of the 13th century, when it was reunited to France. In 1419 it was again taken by the English, who retained it till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES, *nor'-mān*, are the Channel Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, which are the only portions of Normandy that still belong to England, which has retained them in uninterrupted possession since the Conquest, in 1066.

NORMANTON, *nor'-man-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1500.

NORRISTON, *nor'-ris-ton*, a township of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill, 13 miles N.W. from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 7000.

NORRKÖPING. (See NORDEKÖPING.)

NORRLAND. (See NORDLAND.)

NORTH ADAMS, *ād'-ams*, a village of Massachusetts, U.S., 105 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 3000.

## Northamptonshire

NORTHALLERTON, *nor-thal'-ler-ton*, a market town and borough of Yorkshire, the chief town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 31 miles N.W. from York. It has a Gothic church in the form of a cross, numerous chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, sessions house, a house of correction, a hospital, and several almshouses. *Manf.* Bricks, tiles, linen goods, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 5300.—In the neighbourhood is "Standard Hill," where the battle of the Standard was fought in 1138, between the Scotch and English, in which the former were defeated. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway.

NORTHAM, *north'-am*, a parish of Devonshire, 2 miles from Bideford. *Pop.* 4980.

NORTHAMPTON, *north'-hāmp'-ton*, the chief town of Northamptonshire, situated on the Nen, or Nene, 60 miles N.W. from London. It consists of four principal streets meeting at right angles, and various smaller ones branching off from them. The principal streets are wide, commodious, and regular. There were formerly seven parish churches, of which four now remain; there are, however several district churches in addition to these. All Saints church is a spacious building, built after the fire of 1675, with a square chancel, a tower, and a dome rising from the centre, and supported on four large columns. St. Giles's is a large building in the form of a cross, surmounted by a lofty tower. St. Peter's and St. Sepulchre's are curious specimens of ecclesiastical architecture; the former was erected about the time of the Conquest, and the other by the Knights Templars, in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Besides the churches, there are several chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings and institutions are the general infirmary, the county gaol, the county hall, a handsome Grecian structure; the corn exchange, temperance hall, town hall, barracks, theatre, and a fine Gothic building called Queen's cross, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his queen Eleanor; besides a free grammar school, and other educational institutions, and a lunatic asylum. *Manf.* Boots, shoes, lace, hosiery, saddlery, leather, and iron and brass goods. It is the principal seat of the boot and shoe manufacture in England. *Pop.* 32,813. Northampton is noted in history for the number of councils and synods that have been held here, for its fine old castle, its numerous monastic establishments, and various remarkable events of historical interest and importance. Among these we may notice a great victory gained by the Earl of Warwick over the Lancastrians in 1460. In 1642 it was fortified for the Parliament by Lord Brooke; and, in 1675, it was nearly destroyed by fire. It was, for a short time, the seat of a university; and several parliaments have been held in it. A station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway.

NORTHAMPTON, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. On the E. side of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 418 square miles. *Pop.* 42,000.—2. In the N. part of N. Carolina. *Area.* 480 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5500.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincoln; E. by those of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, and Bedford; S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and W. by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. *Area.* 1016 square

## North Australia

miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, and distinguished from the neighbouring counties by extensive forests and woodlands, which are scattered over the surface, and add greatly to the variety and picturesque beauty of the scenery. *Rivers.* The principal are the Nen, the Charwell, the Leam, the Avon, the Welland, the Ouse, and the Tow. *Climate.* Mild; the air being at all times of the year exceedingly pure and favourable to vegetation. *Pro.* Northamptonshire is purely an agricultural county, and although considerable quantities of grain and roots are raised in the rich soil of the fens and upland districts, the attention of the farmers is chiefly directed to rearing and fattening cattle for the London market. Horned cattle and other animals are fed in large numbers, and brought to an extraordinary size. Calves are also bred in considerable numbers, and sent out of the county young, to be fattened nearer the metropolis. The dairies are numerous and extensive; and large quantities of butter are regularly sent from them to London. The milk is used to fatten hogs for the same market. All the ordinary crops are raised. *Minerals.* Except limestone, the mineral productions are few, and of no great value, as they include neither coal nor any of the precious or useful metals. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; consisting chiefly of shoes, lace, and woollen stuffs. At Daventry, a great number of whips are made; and the manufacture of silk hose is also carried on in the same town on a large scale. Trade is greatly facilitated by the canals that intersect the central part of England, and the London and North-Western and Northampton and Peterborough railways also traverse the county. *Pop.* 227,704.—Under the Saxons, Northamptonshire formed a part of Mercia.

**NORTH AUSTRALIA.** (See AUSTRALIA, NORTH.)

**NORTH BERWICK.** (See BERWICK, NORTH.)

**NORTH BERWICK LAW,** a conical hill of Scotland, situated to the S. of North Berwick, a town of Haddingtonshire or East Lothian. The hill can be seen for some distance at sea, and forms a good landmark for seamen. *Height.* 940 feet.

**NORTH CAPE,** the most N. point of land in Europe, forming the island of Mageröe, which lies off the coast of Norway, at the entrance of the Porsangen Fiord. *Lat.* 71° 11' N. *Lon.* 25° 45' E.—The name, also, of several other headlands in different parts of the globe.

**NORTH-EAST,** the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**NORTHERN CIRCARS.** (See CIRCARS, NORTHERN.)

**NORTHFIELD,** *north'-field*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4500.

**NORTHFLEET,** *north'-fleet*, a village and parish of Kent, 2 miles from Gravesend. Lime-burning and shipbuilding are carried on in the parish, which also contains the place of amusement called Rosherville Gardens. *Pop.* 4313.

**NORTH SEA.** (See GERMAN OCEAN.)

**NORTHUMBERLAND,** *north-um'-ber-land*, an extensive border county of England, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, N. and N.W. by Scotland, W. by Cumberland, and S. by Durham. *Area.* 1952 square miles. *Desc.* The districts that lie along the seacoast are nearly level. Towards the centre the surface rises into large swelling ridges, which form the watersheds

## Northumberland

of the principal rivers: in this part of the county the land is well inclosed, and in some places covered with wood, though the land, generally speaking, is almost destitute of timber. The western part, with the exception of a few intervening valleys, is an open and mountainous district, where traces of cultivation are rarely seen. In the northern part, between Wooler and Alnwick, these mountains approach very closely to the coast, the top of Cheviot being about 20 miles from the mouth of the Tweed. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tweed, the Tyne, the Coquet, the Aln, the Till, the Derwent, the Beaumont, the Wansbeck, the Blyth, and a vast variety of smaller streams. *Pro.* The system of agriculture adopted in this county is admirably adapted to the nature and requirements of the soil, and it has been brought to a high degree of perfection, farming operations being for the most part conducted on a large scale, and by men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital. The soil varies greatly in different parts of the county, being extremely fertile along the coast and on the banks of the rivers, while the hilly districts are for the most part barren, though they afford in some places good pasturage for sheep. The attention of the farmer is chiefly directed to rearing and feeding sheep and oxen, and breeding farm horses for exportation to other parts of the kingdom. Great quantities of wheat, oats, beans, barley, and turnips are raised, but the chief excellence of their system of management is thought to consist in preserving a due balance between the arable and grass lands on each estate, so as to have at all times an abundance of grass, fodder, and roots for the maintenance of a large amount of live stock, especially of sheep, that are kept for breeding and feeding. *Minerals.* Important. Except in the Cheviot Hills, coal is found over the greater part of Northumberland, especially in the lower district; but the finest kind, which is raised for exportation only, and goes under the name of Newcastle coals, is confined to a district around that town, called the Coal district. Besides this, there is a Lead district. The mineral strata that accompany and alternate with the coal in the Coal district are chiefly sandstone, or granite, if it be very hard, and slate and clay. The coal of the Lead district is of very inferior quality, and is distinguished by the limestone which accompanies it, and which never occurs in any part of the Coal district. Besides coal and limestone, the Lead district contains sandstones or freestones of various qualities; shell marl in some places, and also slate clay, in which iron-ore is found in such abundance that the clay has been sometimes worked for the sake of the metal. The lead which gives a name to such an extensive district is found in veins which chiefly traverse the limestone and sandstone in various parts of the county. *Manf.* These are chiefly confined to the town of Newcastle and the vicinity of the Tyne, where there are several yards and docks for shipbuilding, with rope-walks, glass-works, potteries, and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 343,025.

**NORTHUMBERLAND,** a maritime county of New South Wales, E. Australia, with a mountainous surface. *Area.* 2342 square miles. *Pop.* 31,271.—In this district coal is found in considerable quantities.

**NORTHUMBERLAND,** the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the central part of Pennsylvania, watered by both branches of the



## Northumberland Cape

Susquehanna. *Area*, 431 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. In Virginia, west of Chesapeake Bay. *Area*, 143 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2000.

NORTHUMBERLAND CAPE, a headland of S. Australia. *Lat.* 38° 3' S. *Lon.* 140° 37' E.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a group of islands near the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 21° 32' to 22° S. *Lon.* 149° 47' to 150° 37' E.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, a division of India, comprising the divisions of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Meerut, and Rohilkund. *Area*, 85,570 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000,000. *Lat.* Between 21° 17' and 31° 6' N. *Lon.* Between 73° 2' and 84° 40' E. The Non-regulation districts of Kumaon, Gerwhal, and other Hill States are included within these limits.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to the north of the American continent. This passage has been anxiously sought for by the English and Dutch ever since the year 1500, that vessels might be enabled to reach the E. coast of Asia by a more expeditious route than that which lies round the Cape of Good Hope. The British government sent out several expeditions to ascertain the practicability of the passage, under Ross, Parry, Franklin, Collinson, and McClure, but it was not until 1850-51, that it was accidentally discovered by Captain McClure, of the *Investigator*, while in search of Sir John Franklin and the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, which sailed from England under his command in 1845, and were subsequently lost in the inclement regions that lie within the Arctic circle. Traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition were discovered in 1854 by Dr. Rae, who purchased several watches, telescopes, spoons, and other articles which had belonged to the officers and sailors of the missing vessels from a party of Esquimaux. These people told Dr. Rae that some of the lost mariners had been seen alive in the spring of 1850, but that they had perished from starvation at a later period of the year, the bodies of thirty of the party having been found by the Esquimaux under a temporary shelter that they had contrived to make out of a tent and a boat which had belonged to one of the vessels.

NORTHWICH, *north'-wich*, a town of England, 16 miles N.E. from Chester. It is noted for its neighbouring salt-mines. *Pop.* 1500.

NORTON, *nor'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes and small towns of England, none of them with a population above 3000.

NORWAY, *nor'-wai*, a country in the N.W. of Europe, extending from the Naze to the North Cape, and bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland; W. by the German and Northern oceans; and S. by the narrow sea called the Skager-rack, which forms the entrance to the Sound and Baltic. *Coast*, Extensive, and deeply indented with openings, called fiords or firths. *Area*, 122,710 square miles. *Desc.* Norway is divided into 17 districts or provinces, and presents a very uneven surface, consisting of a succession of mountains and valleys; of which the former are for the most part barren and uninhabited, while the latter are sufficiently fertile to produce all the different kinds of grain and vegetables that can be grown in such high latitudes. The line of separation between Norway and Sweden is very clearly marked by a range of mountains, which extends about 900

## Norwich

miles from north to south, and is composed of several ridges, and broad and barren tablelands. These form the watershed of the peninsula, and, on the side of Norway, descend abruptly towards the coast, throwing off numerous ranges and spurs on either side to the N.W. and S.E. The whole chain is known by different names in different parts; being called Kiölen, in the N., above *lat.* 63° 45' N., and Norrska Fiellen below that parallel of latitude. The Norrska Fiellen is also divided into different parts, that portion which lies in the S. of the province of Drontheim being called the Dovre Fjeld. The highest summits of the range are those of Skagstøls Find and Sneehatten. *Rivers*, Numerous, and seldom navigable to any distance from the coast, being either mountain torrents, or interrupted in their course by rapids and falls. The principal are the Glommen, the Drammen, the Louven, the Skeen, the Torrisdals, and the Tana. *Lakes*, Extremely numerous. The most remarkable are those of Miösen and Fämuud. *Climate*, Severe in some parts, but milder in others than it might be supposed; in the mountains the cold of winter is intense. Along the sea-coast the atmosphere is softened by the western breezes; and is often less cold in the depth of winter than it is in the interior of Germany. There is no spring, however, and the summer is both very hot and dry. *Pro.* Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country, and in others barley and oats. The pastures are pretty good, and cattle are reared and exported in great numbers; but the chief export is timber. The mountains are covered with forests of pine, ash, and fir; the last-named tree grows freely over almost all the country. The horses are small but hardy, and goats are more plentiful than sheep, while swine are not abundant. *Minerals*, Iron and copper of a very superior quality, besides lead, some silver, and marble. Stone for building, and slate, are quarried in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported. *Zoology*, In Norwegian Lapland the reindeer forms the sole wealth of the inhabitants, and almost their only means of subsistence. In the mountains and forests are numbers of beasts of prey, such as bears, wolves, gluttons, lemmings, and foxes. Water-fowl of all kinds, especially the eider-duck, are very plentiful. During the hot season, mosquitoes are almost as troublesome as they are in tropical countries. *Manf.* The only industrial works possessed by Norway are iron forges and foundries, glass-houses, potash-refineries, and saw-mills; coarse woollen and linen goods are also manufactured for home consumption by the peasants. The inhabitants of the towns import the various articles they are in want of. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, after timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The herring and cod fisheries are the most important. *Inhabitants*, Teutonic by origin. *Pop.* 1,490,000. *Lat.* Between 58° and 71° 11' N. *Lon.* Between 4° 50' and 31° 15' E. Norway, since it has come into the possession of Sweden, in 1814, is governed as a province of that country, exactly as it was formerly governed as a province of Denmark. (See SWEDEN.)

NORWICH, *nor'-ij*, an ancient city of England, the chief town of the county of Norfolk, situated on the river Wensum, which is navigable up to the town, and crossed there by 10 bridges, 18



## Norwich

miles W. from Yarmouth. It has a circumference of about 5 miles, and was formerly surrounded by an embattled wall, with 12 gates, and flanked by 40 towers, some remains of which are yet to be seen. The streets in general are narrow and irregular; but there are many good buildings, and modern improvements have imparted to the town a better appearance than it had formerly. The chief public buildings are the castle and the cathedral; but there are, besides, a large number of churches, with several chapels for nonconformists, and numerous institutions for charitable, benevolent, or other useful purposes. The castle stands in the centre of the town, on an eminence raised partly by art above the adjacent ground, and commanding a fine view of the city. It is said to have been erected in the 6th century, by the Saxons. The keep, or principal tower, is the only considerable part of the building which now remains, and this has been converted into a county gaol. The cathedral is one of the most spacious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. The architecture is chiefly in the Norman style, of which the semicircular arch and large short column are the leading features. It was founded by Herbert de Losinga, bishop of Norwich, in 1094. The whole length of the church, from E. to W. is 407 feet; of the nave, from western door to the transepts, 140 feet; the width of the transepts, from N. to S., is 178 feet, and the width of the nave, including the side aisles, 72 feet. A lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, the whole height of which is 315 feet, rises above the intersection of the transepts with the nave and choir. The bishop's palace stands on the site of that which was built by the founder of the cathedral. Of the parish churches, 36 in number, the only one that deserves especial notice is that of St. Peter Mancroft, which is distinguished for its size and architecture. There are also numerous chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings are the Guildhall, St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the conventual church of a monastery of Dominicans or Black Friars; the assembly-room, the theatre, the market-place, gaol, and bridewell, or house of correction, built of flint, and curiously cut into regular little squares, without any appearance of cement; the shire-hall, built in the ditch of the old castle, and barracks for cavalry. The charitable establishments are the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the dispensary, Doughty's Hospital, and Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam, an excellent institution for lunatics. There are, besides, a great number of charities and almshouses for poor and infirm people, numerous charity and Sunday schools, a free grammar-school, founded by King Edward VI., with a commercial school in connexion with it, established in 1861, the Norwich literary institution, mechanics' institute, museum, school of design, and also a public library, with various other institutions for the pursuit of knowledge. *Manf.* Norwich was famous for its woollen manufactures at a very early date. The staple articles are bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, fine camlets, gauzes, crapes, bandanas, mohair, silk fabrics, cottons, lace, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress. Shoes, agricultural implements, and carriages are also made at Norwich, and the city contains many iron and brass foundries, as well as mills for the manufacture of flour, oil, mustard, and snuff; with numerous breweries

## Nottingham

and dyeing works. *Pop.* 63,195. This is the birthplace of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Archbishop Parker, Dr. Kay, and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus. A triennial musical festival is held in St. Andrew's Hall.

NORWICH, a township of Connecticut, U.S., on the Thames, 40 miles S.E. from Hartford. It contains a court-house, a gaol, some churches, and several chapels for different denominations of dissenters. The town is favourably situated for trade. *Pop.* 11,000.—Also the name of several other townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

NORWOOD, *nor'-wood*, a chapelry of England, in Middlesex, 2 miles N. from Hounslow. *Pop.* 3000.—Also the name of two villages in Surrey, distinguished as Upper and Lower, about 7 miles S. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways. They contain two churches, a cemetery, and some public gardens. The Crystal Palace stands close to Upper Norwood, in the parish of Penge, between Norwood and Sydenham. *Pop.* 30,240.

NOTO, *VAL DI, no'-to*, one of the three provinces into which Sicily was formerly divided, forming the S.E. portion of the island. It now comprises the district of Noto, parts of Catania, and Caltanissetta.

NOTO, a town in the above province, pleasantly situated on an eminence, 17 miles S.W. from Syracuse. It contains numerous churches and convents, several of which are remarkable for their architectural beauty. It is chiefly noted for a valuable museum of medallions. *Pop.* 16,000. About 3 miles from this town are the remains of the ancient Netum, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTRE DAME, *notr dam*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

NOTTAWAY, *not'-ta-was*, a county in the S. of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 264 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—Also a river of Virginia.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of England, and the chief town of Nottinghamshire, is situated on a rocky eminence, in a line with the course of the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of nineteen arches, 13 miles N.E. from Derby. The little river Lene runs into the Trent close to the town, which stands on a hill so steep, that the ground floors of the houses towards the top of it are considerably above the roofs of those at the bottom. The ancient walls and gates of the town are entirely destroyed. Of the public buildings, the castle is the most conspicuous. It is a large and handsome building, erected near the site of the ancient fortress, by the duke of Newcastle, during the short reign of James II. The ancient fortress was founded by William the Conqueror, and was then thought impregnable. The other public buildings are the churches, 8 in number, of which St. Mary's is the principal, chapels for nonconformists, an exchange, assembly-rooms, lunatic asylum, theatre, the cavalry and infantry barracks, some hospitals, and numerous schools. The market-place is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, and covers an area of nearly six acres. The town-hall is a commodious building; the lower part is fitted up as the borough gaol. The town also contains a good county hall, built in 1770, a free grammar-school, founded in 1513, and a circus which formerly served as a riding school for the yeomanry cavalry. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stock-

Nottingham

ings, lace for veils, and shawls. It has also several silk-mills, dye-works, wire-works, and breweries; but lace is its great staple, Nottingham being the chief centre of this manufacture in Great Britain. *Pop.* 74,693.—Several parliaments have been held in this town.

NOTTINGHAM, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, *not-ting-ham-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. *Area.* 822 square miles. *Desc.* Except in the Vale of Trent, its surface is undulating, and sufficiently irregular and broken to avoid the sameness of appearance which is presented by a perfectly level country. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, the Idle, the Soar, and the Erewash. *Climate.* Mild and salubrious. *Pro.* Turnips, clover, wheat, barley, and oats; the last-named grain being of a remarkably fine quality. More pigeons are supposed to be reared in this district than in any other part of England. Hops are grown to a great extent in the central part of the county. *Minerals.* Coal is abundant, and is supposed to be part of the same deposit which is found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Besides coal, limestone and gypsum are also found in abundance. Stone suitable for building and paving is quarried in different parts, and marl is also obtained in various places. *Manf.* Nottinghamshire has been long noted for its stockings, of which manufacture Nottingham is the principal seat. It has also cotton, worsted, and silk mills, as well as thread, lace, starch, and sailcloth manufactories. Canals traverse the county, and greatly facilitate the means of communication with other parts of the kingdom, in conjunction with branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern Railways. *Pop.* 293,867.—Nottinghamshire formed a part of the ancient kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTING-HILL, *not-ting-hil*, a suburban hamlet of London, in Middlesex, situated in the parish of Kensington, 5 miles W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* 15,662.

NOTTURØE, *not-tu-ro'-e*, an island of Norway, in Christiania Fiord, lying immediately to the S. of Tonsburg. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* 3500.

NOVARA, *no-va'-ra*, a city of Northern Italy, defended by a castle, 53 miles N.E. from Turin. It stands near the Agogna, and contains a cathedral, several other churches, two colleges, some convents, a hall of commerce, a hospital, and a theatre: it also possesses a great number of handsome private buildings and mansions belonging to several of the Piedmontese nobles. *Manf.* Silks, linens, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 27,528.—In 1849 the Sardinians were disastrously defeated here by the Austrians; and in 1859 a French corps occupied the town.

NOVA SCOTIA, *no'-va skol'-she-a*, a province of British N. America, connected with New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus lying between Chignecto and Varte Bays, bounded N. by Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward's Island, E. by the Gut of Canso, which separates it from Cape Breton Island, S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Fundy and New Brunswick. It formerly included the territory of New Brunswick, but

Novgorod

the two districts were separated and formed into distinct governments in 1784. *Area.* Estimated at about 15,600 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified by rising grounds and lakes, and well watered by numerous rivers. The winter is long, but it is seldom so cold in Nova Scotia during this period of the year, as it is in other countries lying in the same latitude; the soil is for the most part fertile, and produces abundant crops in the highlands. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Cattle are reared in the N. parts of the province, and hogs, and poultry are numerous. *Minerals.* Coal, gypsum, rock-salt, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, paper, tobacco, leather, agricultural implements, iron goods, and chain cables. *Exp.* Timber, fish, oil, coal, salted meat, and butter. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, grain, wire, spirits, and colonial produce. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent on the sea coast. *Pop.* 330,857. *Lat.* Between 43° 8' and 46° 55' N. *Lon.* Between 61° and 66° 25' W.—This country was discovered by Cabot in 1497, and under the name Acadia, was subsequently settled by the French. In 1763 it finally came into the possession of the British. In 1860 this colonial territory was visited by the prince of Wales, who was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

NOVA ZEMBLA, or NOVAIA ZEMLIA, *zem'-bla*, three large islands in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, and divided from each other by very narrow channels. The group lies N.W. from Vaigatz Island, from which it is separated by Kara or Burrough's Strait, and its southern extremity is washed by a part of the Arctic Ocean, which is called by some geographers the Sea of Spitzbergen. *Ext.* The length of the entire range of islands is estimated at 650 miles. No part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the south and west coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered in these islands. *Lat.* Between 70° 30' and 76° 30' N. *Lon.* Between 52° and 76° E.

NOVELDA, *no-vail'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 16 miles N.W. from Alicante. *Manf.* Lace and brandy. The town also possesses a trade in fruits and the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* 9000.

NOVENTA, *no'-ven-ta*, the name of several towns of Italy, in the province of Venice, none of them with a population above 4000.

NOVGOROD, or NOVOGOROD, *nov-go-rod'*, a large government or province in the N.W. of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Olonetz, on the S. by Tver, on the E. by Vologda and Jaroslav, and on the W. by St. Petersburg and Pskov. *Area.* Estimated at 46,850 square miles. *Desc.* The whole district is well watered by numerous large lakes and rivers, and the soil is for the most part fertile and productive. The climate is intensely cold in winter. *Pro.* Rye, oats, and barley; hemp and flax are also raised, with potatoes and other vegetables suited to such high latitudes. Cattle are fed on the pasture lands. The forests which cover a great part of the government produce excellent timber, and the rivers and lakes abound in fish of a superior quality. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 975,201. *Lat.* Between 57° and 61° N. *Lon.* Between 30° and 40° E.



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Novgorod

NOVGOROD, or NOVGOROD-VELIKI, the Great Novgorod, the capital of the above government, is situated at the N. extremity of the Lake Ilmen, 100 miles S.E. from St. Petersburg. It is divided into two parts by the Wolchow; one of which is called the Market-town; the other the Sophienstadt, or quarter of St. Sophia. In this part of the town is the Kremlin, or citadel, which contains the ancient palace of the czars, now in a state of dilapidation, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, a large building with brazen gates. The residence of the governor, in the market-town, is a handsome building, and several of the churches and monasteries, especially the monastery of the Annunciation and that of St. Luginis, are imposing structures, but the rest of the houses are for the most part poor wooden structures in irregular groups scattered in different directions. *Manf.* Sailcloth, vinegar, and leather. *Pop.* 16,781. —Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded in the 5th century. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries it was a place of great commercial importance, and belonged to the Hanseatic league.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, 88 miles N.E. from the town of that name. *Pop.* 8000.

NOVI, *no'-ve*, a town of Northern Italy, situated at the foot of the Apennines, 13 miles S.E. from Alessandria. It is surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and has a castle built on an eminence which commands the town, several churches and monasteries, a theatre, a gymnasium, and a hospital. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* 11,445. —It is noted for a sanguinary battle fought in August, 1799, between the French, under Joubert, and the allied Austro-Russian forces: the latter were victorious. —The name of two other towns in Italy, neither with a population above 3000.

NOVI-BAZAR, *no'-ve-ba'-zar*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, situated near the Rackza, 120 miles S.E. from Bosnia-Serai. It has a castle, several mosques, and shops. *Pop.* 8000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, *cher-gask*, a town of Russia, the capital of the country of the Don Cossacks, situated on the Don, 56 miles N.E. from Taganrog. It has a cathedral, and several churches. *Pop.* 14,000.

NOWAGURH, *no-wa-gur'*, a province of India, subject to the political agent of the S.W. frontier. *Area.* 1512 square miles. *Pop.* 70,000. *Lat.* 20° 20' N. *Lon.* 82° E.

NOWANUGGUR, *no'-wa-nug-gur'*, a town of India, in the province of Guzerat, situated on the Gulf of Cutch, 200 miles W. from Baroda. It has an active trade, and is the chief town of the surrounding district. *Pop.* Not known. —The DISTRICT has a population estimated at 210,000.

NOYON, *nvoi-yawn'*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Vorse, 43 miles N.E. from Beauvais. It has a cathedral, an hospital, a bishop's palace, and a seminary. *Manf.* Linen, leather, hats, and stockings. *Pop.* 6348. —This town is the birthplace of the reformer, John Calvin.

NUBIA, *nu'-be-a*, a country of E. Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the S.E. by Abyssinia, on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the W. by the Libyan Desert. *Area.* with Kordofan, estimated at 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* With

## Nuremberg

the exception of the land on the banks of the Nile, which is rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. As the Nile seldom overflows its banks in this country, the land is irrigated exclusively by wheels, which raise the waters to the adjacent grounds. *Rivers.* The Nile is the principal. *Pro.* Chiefly the grain called "dhourra;" also barley, French beans, and lentils, with water-melons, tobacco, indigo, dates, senna, and coffee. No fruit-trees are cultivated except palms, though the climate seems very well adapted to them. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs in the deserts; whilst the giraffe and antelope are amongst its wild animals. *Climate.* Intensely hot in summer, yet remarkably healthy, in consequence, probably, of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. *Inhabitants.* The Nubians are in general well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. The women are not handsome, but they are well proportioned, and possess, in general, a pleasing expression of countenance, while they are modest and reserved in their manners. *Pop.* 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 28° and 39° E. One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the magnificent remains of antiquity with which it is covered. Before its conquest, in 1821, by Ibrahim Pasha, it was governed by a great number of independent chiefs, but since that time it has been under the sway of Egypt.

NUDEA, *nood-de-a'*, the ancient capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, situated near the confluence of the Bhagarathi and Illinghi rivers, 60 miles N. from Calcutta. *Pop.* Not known. The DISTRICT has an area of 2942 square miles, and a population of 300,000. *Lat.* Between 23° and 24° N. *Lon.* Between 88° 10' and 89° E.

NUGEENAH, *nu-ge-na'*, a town of India, in the N.W. Provinces, 90 miles N.E. from Delhi. *Manf.* Fire-arms. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 29° 27' N. *Lon.* 78° 30' E.

NUNEATON, *nun-e'-ton*, a well-built market town of Warwickshire, situated on the Anker, 8 miles N. from Coventry. The church is a small building with a square tower. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI. in 1553. *Manf.* Ribbons. *Pop.* 7666. It has a station on the Trent Valley Railway.

NUREMBERG, *nu'-rem-burg* (Germ. NURNBERG, *nurn'-baire'*), an ancient town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, which divides it into two parts, 93 miles N.W. from Munich. It is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, flanked and strengthened with towers and bastions. Of the public edifices, the most important is the castle or fort called the Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of the emperors of Germany in the middle ages. The council-house, built in 1619, is a fine old structure; the church of St. Sebaldus is also a fine building, adorned with beautiful sculptures and paintings. In the public library is a good collection of manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The church of St. Aegidius, rebuilt in 1716, is adorned with handsome marble columns, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Vanduyke. In addition to these there is the church of St. Lawrence, the Frauen Kirche, the church of St. Clara, a fountain known as the Beautiful Fountain, a gymnasium, a polytechnic institution, several schools, an alms-office, a founding hospital, and a house of correction. *Industry.*



## Nusco

At an early period it was a noted place for working in iron, brass, and other metals. Its wares have long comprised a great variety of articles; such as musical and mathematical instruments, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing and bookselling business is also carried on to a considerable extent. In 1390 the first paper-mill in Germany was established here, and here gun-carriages were first made. Watches are also said to have been invented in Nuremberg about 1475, and on this account the early watches were frequently called Nuremberg eggs, their shape at that time being almost globular, instead of flat and thin as at the present time. The first railway in Germany was also opened from Nuremberg to Furth in 1836. *Pop.* 62,797. This place was the seat of the first German diet in 938: it was annexed by Napoleon to Bavaria in 1805. It is the birthplace of Albert Durer, whose house is still to be seen in the principal square. It has a station on the Augsburg and Leipsic Railway. Nuremberg appears to have been most prosperous in the 15th and 16th centuries.

**NUSCO**, *nooss'-ko*, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, containing several convents, a cathedral, and a hospital. It is 44 miles E. from Naples. *Pop.* 4000.

**NUSSDORF**, *nooss'-dorf*, several villages of Austria, none of them with a population above 2000.

**NYASSI**, *nyas'-se*, "the Sea," a large lake of S. E. Africa, supposed to be the Lake Maravi of the old maps of Africa. Its southern extremity is in *lat.* 14° 30' S., *lon.* 35° 35' E., but its northern limits have not yet been ascertained. The large lake, Shiva, lies to the S. of Lake Nyassi.

**NYIREGYHAZA**, *nyir'-e-dya'-zor*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Szabolcs, 30 miles N. from Debreczin. It has churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, with soda and saltworks. *Pop.* 14,000.

**NYKÖPING**, *ni-che(r)'-ping*, a town of Sweden, the capital of a district of the same name, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 52 miles S.W. from Stockholm. *Pop.* 3000.—The District has an area of 2497 square miles, and a population of 120,000. It is rich in mineral products.

**NYON**, *ne'-one*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, situated on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles N.E. from Geneva. *Pop.* 2500.

**NYONS**, *ne'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Aigues, 40 miles S.E. from Valence. *Manf.* Earthenware, leather, and silk. *Pop.* 4000.

**NYSTAD**, *ne(r)'-stad*, a seaport-town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 40 miles N.W. from Abo. *Pop.* 2000.

**NYVEL**. (See NIVELLES.)

## O

**OADBY**, *ode'-be*, a parish and village of England, in Leicestershire, 4 miles S.E. from Leicester. *Pop.* 1254.

**OAHOO**, *wo'-hoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands. (See WOAHOO.)

**OAKE**, *o'-ke*, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, 4 miles W. from Taunton. *Pop.* 155.

## Obidos

**OAKHAM**, *oke'-ham*, the chief town of Rutlandshire, England, in the vale of Catmoss, 21 miles N.W. from Peterborough. Its church is a fine building, with a lofty spire. Part of Oakham Castle has been converted into a county-hall. The town also contains an agricultural-hall, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, a gaol and house of correction. *Manf.* Silk-plush for hats. *Pop.* 2959.—It has a station on the Midland Railway, and is connected by a canal with Melton Mowbray.

**OAKHAMPTON**, or **OKEHAMPTON**, *oke'-hām-ton*, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, near the junction of the rivers East and West Oke, on the borders of Dartmoor, 19 miles W. from Exeter. It is an ancient town, and, at the time of the Domesday survey, had a market and four burgesses. It was then held by Baldwin de Brionis, a Norman, who built the castle, the ruins of which are still standing about a mile from the town. The town contains a parish church, an old chapel of ease, some chapels for nonconformists, and literary society. *Pop.* 2729.

**OAKINGHAM**. (See WOKINGHAM.)

**OAKLEY**, *oke'-le*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200.

**OAXACA**, *wa-ha'-ka*, a department of Mexico, bounded N. by Vera Cruz and Tabasco, E. by Chiassa, W. by La Puebla, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.E., but extremely productive in other parts of the department. *Rivers.* The Rio Verde and Tehuantepec. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, cocoa, silk, and cochineal. *Minerals.* Gold and silver. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* Between 15° 40' and 18° 20' N. *Lon.* Between 94° and 98° 30' W.

**OAXACA**, the capital of the above department, situated 210 miles S. of Mexico, in a beautiful valley watered by the river Verde. The town is laid out in the form of a rectangular oblong, and the streets are wide and well paved. It has a bishop's palace, a cathedral, and town-house, built with stone of a sea-green colour. *Manf.* Silk, sugar, and chocolate. *Pop.* 40,000.

**OBAN**, *o'-ban*, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situated on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the Firth of Oban, 39 miles N.W. from Inverary. It has risen rapidly, and is well adapted for trade, having an excellent harbour. It has a trade in wool, whisky, slates, and fish. *Pop.* 1940.—It has a communication with Liverpool, Glasgow, Tobermory, and the Hebrides, by steam-packets.

**OBER**, *o'-bair*, a word meaning "higher" or "upper," prefixed to the names of numerous places in Germany, none with a population exceeding 6000.

**OVERLAND**, *o'-bair-land*, Switzerland, the name of a district which comprises the canton of Berne, and the country lying to the S. of the Lake of Thun, with the adjacent parts of Uri and Unterwalden. The term is sometimes restricted to the valleys of Grindelwald, Hasli, and Lauterbrunnen.

**OBI**, **OBE**, or **OB**, *o'be*, a great river of Russia in Asia, which rises in the Little Altai Mountains, in *lat.* 52° N., and after a course of 2000 miles falls into the Northern Ocean near *lat.* 67° N., *lon.* 68° E.

**OBI**, **GULF** or, is the estuary of the above river, which forms a wide inlet of the Arctic Ocean.

**OBIIDOS**, *o'-be-dose*, a town of Portugal, in the

## Ocana

province of Estremadura, situated on the Amaya, 45 miles N.W. from Lisbon. *Pop.* 3000.—An engagement took place here between the French and English in 1808.

OCANA, *o-kán'-ya*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 33 miles S.E. from Madrid. It is a very old place, encompassed by ancient walls, and containing several churches, a hospital and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, stockings, earthenware, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 5000.—A battle was fought near this town in 1810, between the French and Spaniards, who suffered a complete defeat.

OCEANIA, *o'-she-ai'-ne-a*, a name applied by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising the Asiatic Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia.

OCHIL HILLS, *ok'-il*, a range of lofty mountains in the counties of Clackmannan, Fife, and Perth, Scotland. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with an average breadth of 12 miles. The highest summit is Bencleugh, which attains an elevation of 2400 feet.

OCEZAKOV, or OTSHAKOV, *otch'-a-kof'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper, 40 miles N.E. from Odessa. It was never a place of any great size, although it was formerly strongly fortified and protected by a citadel, and, since the building of Odessa, it has greatly diminished in importance and extent. *Pop.* 3500.—This place was once the object of obstinate contests between the Turks and Russians.

ODEIPORE, *o-de-por'*, a province of India, which is now incorporated with the British possessions. *Area.* 2306 square miles. *Pop.* 135,000. *Lat.* of the centre, 22° 40' N. *Lon.* 83° 23' E.—It has a chief town of the same name.

ODENSE, *o-den-se'*, a town of Denmark, the capital of the island of Funen, situated on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town, and 90 miles S.W. from Copenhagen. It contains a palace, a handsome cathedral, a fine old town house, a hospital, barrack and arsenal; it also has four churches, a gymnasium, a theatre, and house of correction. *Manf.* Woollen goods, iron ware, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 55° 25' N. *Lon.* 10° 22' E.

ODENWALD, *o'-den-vald*, a mountain region of Western Germany, extending between the Neckar and Main rivers. *Ext.* 45 miles long, culminating in the peak of Katzenbuckel, 2100 feet above the level of the sea.

ODER, *o'-der*, a great river in the E. of Germany, which flows chiefly through the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, 18 miles E. from Olmutz; enters Silesia, and flows through that province and the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania, and enters the large salt-water lake called the Stettiner Haff, which communicates with the Baltic by three channels, called the Peene, the Swine, and the Divernow. *Length.* to Stettin, 445 miles. It is connected with several canals, which greatly facilitate the commercial intercourse of the countries through which it flows.

ODERBERG, *o'-der-bairg*, two towns of Germany, neither with a population above 2500.

ODESSA, *o-des'-sa*, a fortified seaport of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, or Kherson, on a small bay of the Black Sea between the Dniester and the Dnieper, 85 miles W. from Kherson. This place was founded by the Empress Catherine of Russia, after the peace

## Oels

of Jassy, in 1792. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the east side a citadel which commands an artificial harbour enclosed by a mole, and adapted for the reception of about 300 vessels. There is a row of well-built barracks for troops, between the harbour and the town. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage is safe in summer. The town is neatly built of stone, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles. The principal buildings are the churches, which are numerous, the Admiralty, the custom house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange, and the theatre. The educational establishments are the Richelieu lyceum, founded by the Duc de Richelieu, a former governor of Odessa, on the plan of similar institutions in France, and schools for trade and navigation as well as schools for the instruction of girls. As Odessa is occasionally visited by Polish families for sea bathing, public baths have been constructed. The chief disadvantage of the place is the scarcity of wood and water. It was declared a free port in 1817. Its chief export is corn collected from the Ukraine and neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 104,169.—In 1854, Odessa was attacked by the Anglo-French fleet, and its barracks and mole for ships of war destroyed.

ODEYPOOR, or OODEYPOOR, *o-de-poor'*, the capital of a district of Hindostan, on the Banas river, 165 miles N.E. from Baroda. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 25° 28' N. *Lon.* 74° 5' E.

ODIHAM, *o-di-ham*, a market town of England, in Hampshire, 22 miles N.E. from Winchester. It has the remains of a castle, in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for eleven years after his capture at Neville's Cross. *Manf.* Chiefly silk and worsted yarn. *Pop.* 2833.—This is the birthplace of William Lilly, the grammarian.

ODELEEM, *oo-de-lem'*, a parish and village of Belgium, 6 miles S.E. from Bruges. *Pop.* 3500.

ODENBURG, *e'-den-boorg*, a free town of Hungary, 36 miles S.E. from Vienna. It is neatly built, and has churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, two lyceums, a gymnasium, hospital, barracks, and riding school, military academy, and theatre. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 12,216.

ODERAN, *o'-de-ran*, a town of Saxony, 32 miles N.E. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

OELAND, or OLAND, *e'-land*, a narrow island in the Baltic, lying off the S.E. coast of Sweden, and separated from the mainland by the narrow strait called Calmar Sound. *Ext.* 85 miles long, with an average breadth of 7. *Area.* About 600 square miles. *Desc.* Low on the W. and hilly on the E. The island affords excellent pasture for cattle. Its forests are extensive, and it has the most important alum mine in Scandinavia. It forms part of the province of Calmar. *Pop.* 35,000.

OELAND, LITTLE, an island belonging to the duchy of Schleswig, situated off the W. coast, between the island of Fohr and the mainland.

OELS, *e(r)ls*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, and the capital of a mediatised principality, situated on a small river of the same name, 16 miles N.E. from Breslau. It has several churches, a ducal castle, a library, a museum, a theatre, and gymnasium. *Manf.* Paper, woollen fabrics, and linen. *Pop.* 6157.

## Oelsnitz

**OELS NITZ**, *e(r)l's-nitz*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 24 miles S.W. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, silk, and leather. *Pop.* 4300.

**OESSEL**, or **ESEL**, *e'-sel*, an island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, which belongs to Russia, and forms part of the government of Livonia. *Area.* Estimated at 1200 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level and well wooded, though intersected with swamps and marshes. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, hemp, and pease. Cattle, horses, and sheep are bred in large numbers, and fishing forms one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Pop.* Nearly 50,000. *Lat.* Between 57° 40' and 58° 14' N. *Lon.* Between 21° 40' and 23° E.

**ETA, MOUNT**, *e'-ta*, a mountain chain of Northern Greece, which runs through the country in a N.W. direction from the E. coast to the valley of the river Aspropotamo. Its principal summits are about 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

**OFANTO**, *o-fan'-to*, a river of Naples, which rises in the province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles E. from Monte Marano, and after a course of 75 miles enters the Adriatic 4 miles from Barletta. Near its mouth was fought the famous battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

**OFEN.** (See BUDA.)

**OFFENBACH**, a well-built town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, situated on the Maine, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats, 4 miles S.E. from Frankfort. It contains a palace or castle, several churches, a theatre, and a casino. It also has some good schools. *Manf.* Snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, and carriages. *Pop.* 16,685.

**OFFENBURG**, *of'-fœn-boorg*, a walled town of Baden, situated on the Kinzig, 11 miles S.E. from Strasburg. It has a gymnasium, a convent, hospital, and theatre, and is possessed of a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* 4010.—It has a station on the Basle and Mannheim Railway.

**OGDENSBURG**, *og'-dens-berg*, a town of New York, U.S., 170 miles N.W. from Albany. *Pop.* 6000.

**OGEECHEE**, *o'-je-che*, a river of Georgia, U.S., which rises 6 miles from Greensborough, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into Warsaw Sound about 20 miles E. from Savannah.

**OGLE**, *o'-gel*, two counties of the United States.—1. In the N. of Illinois. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 515 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

**OGLIO**, *ole'-yo*, a considerable river of Italy, which rises in the Rhatian Alps, and after a course of 130 miles enters the Po 8 miles S.W. from Mantua.

**OHETEROA**, or **RURUTUA**, *o-te-ro'-a*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 380 miles S.W. from Tahiti. *Lat.* 22° 34' S. *Lon.* 150° 13' W.

**OHIO**, *o-hi'-o*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. *Area.* 39,965 square miles. *Desc.* The interior and northern parts bordering on Lake Erie are generally level, and in some places marshy; whilst the eastern and south-eastern parts are intersected by ranges of hills separated by broad and fertile bottoms or valleys. Along the rivers the soil is remarkably fertile, consisting of rich and luxuriant meadows. There are large forests yielding valuable timber in all parts of the state, and

## Oignon

some wide prairie lands in the northern parts. *Rivers.* Those which flow into Lake Erie on the north are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south, flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Scioto, Little and Great Miami. The Anglaize and St. Mary's river in the western part, are branches of the Maumee. *Climate.* Generally mild, though in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero, while the greatest heat of summer is 98°. *Pro.* Maize and wheat are the chief crops raised in the state. Other sorts of grain, with various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax are also extensively cultivated, with hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and tobacco. The woods abound with deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, and partridges. The bear still inhabits the forests, and the rivers are well stocked with fish. *Minerals.* Coal abounds in the E. parts; iron, marble, salt, and lime. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, hemp, flax, iron goods, glass, and earthenware. Steamboats of a large size, and commodious in every respect, are constantly plying on the Ohio, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent on that river. Ohio takes the lead of all the other states in the West for manufactured goods, rather more than a third of the whole population being employed in trade and as mechanics and operatives. *Pop.* 2,239,000.—This state was first settled in 1788. Its present constitution was formed in 1802, when it was admitted into the Union.

**OHIO**, a great river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and which, after a W.S.W. course of upwards of 1000 miles, joins the Mississippi, 193 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, in *lat.* 37° N., *lon.* 88° 58' W. The Ohio is a beautiful river, with a gentle current. Its waters are clear, and nowhere broken by any considerable falls except at Louisville. It varies in breadth from 400 to 1400 yards. Steamboats are employed on it with great advantage, but in winter it is frozen over in the upper part of its course. Its basin is estimated to contain 196,000 square miles. There are several important towns upon its banks.

**OHIO**, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the north-west part of Virginia. *Area.* 112 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In the west part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area.* 723 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also the name of various townships, none of them with a population above 7000.

**OH LAU**, or **OLAU**, *o'-lou*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on a river of the same name, 16 miles S.E. from Breslau. It has a royal palace, two churches, and a hospital. *Manf.* Woollen goods, paper, vinegar, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6200.

**OHREDRUF**, *oh'-droof*, a walled town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 8 miles S. from Gotha. *Manf.* Woollen goods and porcelain, with iron-forges and copper-mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4500.

**ORCH**, *oik*, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, forming the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile. Its superfluous waters are carried by a river of the same name into Loch Ness.

**OIGNON**, *oin'-yawng*, a river of France, which joins the Saône 8 miles from Auxonne, after a course of 80 miles.



## Oise

OISE, *woise*, a department of France, including portions of the old provinces of the Isle of France and Picardy, and bounded N. by the department of the Somme, E. by that of the Aisne, W. by Eure and Lower Seine, and S. by Seine-and-Marne and Seine-and-Oise. *Area*. 2260 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile and well-cultivated. It is divided into four arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns—Beauvais, Clermont, Compiègne, and Soissons. Beauvais is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Oise, the Oureq, the Aisne, the Lette, the Thérain, and the Brèche. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, with beetroot, peas, beans, and vegetables. Plants bearing seeds which yield oil are also cultivated, and good timber is obtained from the large forests that cover a great part of the department. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers, and wine, beer, and cider are made, the last-named being the common drink of the inhabitants. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, carpets, calico, earthenware, and lace. *Pop.* 401,417.

OISE, a considerable river of France, formed by two streams, one of which rises in Ardennes and the other near Chimay, in Belgium. After a course of 135 miles their united waters fall into the Seine above Conflans. It has communication by canals with the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Somme.

OKA, *o'-ka*, a river of Russia in Europe, which rises 40 miles from Orel, and, after a course of 650 miles, joins the Volga at Nijnei Novgorod. Its basin comprises the richest portion of the Russian dominions, and is estimated to contain 127,000 square miles.

OKAMUNDEL, *o'-ka-mun'-del*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area*. 335 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* between 22° 5' and 22° 30' N. *Lon.* between 69° and 69° 18' E.

OKHOTSK, *o'-kotsk*, a province of Russia in Asia, forming a maritime territory which extends along the coast between the Sea of Okhotsk on the S., and the Stanovoi Mountains on the N., from the Gulf of Penjinsk on the E., to *lon.* 140° E. on the W. *Ext.* It has a length of about 850 miles, and an average breadth of 100 miles. The climate is intensely cold during the winter months, and the dog and the reindeer are the only domestic animals the inhabitants possess. The natives and Russian settlers deal in furs and timber, and live chiefly by fishing and on the produce of the chase. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 57° and 65° N. *Lon.* between 140° and 165° E.—The Towns of this name has a church, some magazines, and a double row of shops. It is one of the chief depôts of the Russian American Fur Company, and possesses a considerable transit trade between Irkutsk and Kamchatka. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 59° 20' N. *Lon.* 143° 15' E.

OKHOTSK, SEA OF, a large gulf of the N. Pacific Ocean, inclosed between Kamchatka, the province of Okhotsk, the S.E. province of Russia in Asia, watered by the Amoor, and formerly part of Chinese Tartary and Saghalien. It receives the waters of the Amoor, and contains few islands. It has but few harbours on its coast, but its navigation is generally safe.

OKNA, *ok'-na*, the name of several towns of Turkey in Europe, none of them with a population above 2000.

OKTIBEHA, *ok-tib'-be-ha*, a county in the

## Olevano

N.E. of the Mississippi, U.S. *Area*. 618 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

OLDENBURG, *ol'-den-boorg*, a grand-duchy of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions, chiefly in the N.W. of the empire. The principal part is Oldenburg proper, which is bounded N. by the German Ocean, and E., W., and S. by portions of Hanover. *Area*, including the principality of Eutin and lordship of Birkenfeld, which are the names of the detached parts, 2680 square miles. *Desc.* The duchy proper has, for the most part, a flat and level surface, and, in some places on the coast, is so low that it requires large dykes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. It is, however, generally fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Weser, the Hunte, and the Jahde. *Pro.* Corn, flour, and hemp; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle, and preparing the produce of the dairy for exportation. *Manf.* Principally coarse woollen goods and linen. *Pop.* 295,000.—The grand-duke of Oldenburg is a member of the Germanic confederation. In 1810 he was expelled from all his possessions by Bonaparte; but, after the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, he recovered them, and at the congress of Vienna he received the title of grand-duke.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the above duchy, on the river Hunte, 82 miles N.W. from Hanover. It has several churches, a castle, a military academy, a house of correction, a gymnasium, library, some schools, a museum, an observatory, and a palace. It is the residence of the grand-duke, and has a trade in wool. *Pop.* 8300.

OLDENSWORTH, *ole'-dens-wort*, a town of the duchy of Schleswig, 9 miles S.W. from Husum. *Pop.* 1500.—A conference was held here in 1713, between Peter the Great of Russia and Frederick IV. of Denmark.

OLDHAM, *ole'-dam*, a manufacturing town and borough of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Medlock, near its source, 7 miles N.E. from Manchester. It has a large and ancient parish church, and a chapel of ease, several chapels for dissenters, a mechanics' institute, and a free grammar-school, founded in 1611. *Manf.* Fustians, cotton goods, iron and brass ware, machinery, hats, and silks. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 91,344.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 150 miles E. from the Mosquito coast. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a breadth of 2 miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile; producing cotton and fruit in abundance. *Exp.* Tortoise-shell and hides. *Pop.* Not known.—It was noted for being a favourite resort of buccaneers.

OLEGGIO, *o-ledg'-o*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles N. from Novara. *Pop.* 7500.

OLEKMA, *o-lek'-ma*, a river of Russia in Asia, which, after a course of 800 miles, joins the Elena 110 miles from its mouth.

OLERON, *o-lai-raueng*, an island on the W. coast of France, belonging to the department of the Lower Charente, situated opposite to the mouth of the Charente, and separated from the continent at its S. extremity by a narrow channel called Pertuis de Maubuisson. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 5. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 46° N. *Lon.* 1° 20' W.

OLEVANO, *o-lai-va'-no*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 1500.

## Oliaros

OLIAROS. (See ANTIPAROS).

OLIFANT'S, of ELEPHANT RIVER, *ol-i-fánt*, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in *lat.* 31° 33' S., and *lon.* 18° 5' W. *Length*, about 170 miles.

OLINDA, *o-lin'-da*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, 10 miles N. from the city of Pernambuco or Recife. *Pop.* 8000.

OLIVA, *o-le'-va*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 42 miles S.E. from Valencia. It has an ancient palace, two churches, a monastery, barracks, a hospital, and some schools. *Manf.* Linen and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 6000.

OLIVENZA, *o-le-vain'-tha*, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, situated on the Guadiana, 16 miles S.W. from Badajoz. It has a brisk trade in wine, oil, and corn. *Pop.* 8000. —This town was ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1801; and for having arranged this cession, Godoy received his title of "Prince of Peace." In 1811 it was taken by the French.

OLIVETO, *o-le-vai'-to*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 20 miles S.E. from Polenza. *Pop.* 6000.

OLIVETO, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 5 miles N.E. from Campagna. *Pop.* 3250.

OLMUTZ, *ol-me(r)tz*, a fortified and well-built town of Moravia, on the March, by which it is almost surrounded, 40 miles N.E. from Brunn. The houses are high and gloomy, but the public buildings are for the most part large and handsome. The university, which had been previously removed and replaced by a lyceum or high school, was restored in 1827, but it was again removed to Kremsir in 1849 in consequence of the rebellion which took place about that time in the Austrian empire, in which the inhabitants of Olmutz took an active part; a fine library of 50,000 volumes was attached to the university. It is an archbishop's see, and one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The principal public buildings are the hospital, the cathedral, the archiepiscopal palace, the barracks, formerly the Jesuits College, and riding school. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, hardware, leather, and vinegar. *Pop.* 15,000. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Frederick II. in 1758, and from 1794 Lafayette was confined in it for many years. When the late emperor of Austria took his second flight from Vienna, he came here, and abdicated in December, 1848.

OLNEY, *ol'-ne*, a market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 16 miles N.E. from Buckingham. It consists of one long street, and has a large and handsome parish church, with a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire. *Manf.* Hosiery and lace. *Pop.* 2347. It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

OLONA, *o-lo'-na*, a tributary of the Lambro, in Lombardy, connected with that river above their confluence by the Canal Naviglio Grande, which passes through Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, *o-lo-netz'*, a government in the north of Russia in Europe, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of Finland. *Area.* 51,000 square miles, exclusive of the Lakes, which cover a superficial area of 7800 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy, and covered with extensive forests. *Rivers.* The Onega, Suna,

## Omer, St.

Svir, and Suma. *Lakes.* Numerous: the principal are the Onega, the Sego, and the Vygo. Lake Ladoga washes the W. limit of the government. *Pro.* Hemp and flax; but timber is the chief source of wealth derived from the land. A few cattle and horses are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and marble; but none of them are worked to any extent. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly leather and iron goods. *Pop.* 265,000. *Lat.* between 60° and 64° 30' N. *Lon.* between 29° and 41° 30' E.

OLONETZ, formerly the chief town of the above government, situated on the river Olouka, 110 miles N.E. from St. Petersburg; it contains several churches. *Manf.* Fine thread. *Pop.* 2800.

OLONNE, *o'-lon*, a market town of France, in the department Vendée, near the Atlantic, 25 miles S.W. from Napoleonville, formerly Napoleon Vendée, the capital of the department. *Pop.* 2200.

OLORON, *o-lo-rang'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 15 miles S.W. from Pau. It has a trade in horses, wool, and timber. *Pop.* 6500.

OLOT, *o'-lote*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on the Fluvia, 21 miles N.W. from Gerona. It has two churches, a large hospital, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 13,000. —In the neighbourhood there are numerous craters of extinct volcanoes; the town was much injured by an earthquake in 1421.

OLTENITZA, *ol-te-nitz'-a*, a fortified village of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, situated on the Danube, 2 miles N. from Turtukai. *Pop.* Not known. The Russians were defeated by the Turks on the 4th of November, 1853, before Oltenitza.

OLYMPUS, *o-lim'-pus*, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, about 30 miles N. from Larissa. It is famous from Homer and other ancient Greek poets making it the seat of the gods. *Height.* 6500 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 40° 4' N. *Lon.* 22° 25' E.

OMAGH, *o'-ma*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 38 miles S. from Londonderry. It is the seat of the courts of assize for the county, and contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a handsome courthouse, county gaol, lunatic asylum, fever hospital, and infirmary. *Manf.* Brown linen. *Pop.* 3533. —It has a station on the Derry and Enniskillen Railway.

OMAN. (See OMMON.)

OMER, ST., *o-mair'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 24 miles S.E. from Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious; but they are in general composed of low, mean-looking houses. The only square is the Place d'Armes, in which is the town-hall. Of the public walks, the most frequented are the ramparts, which are planted with elms, the borders of the canal Neuf-Fossée, and the avenue without the gate leading towards Calais. The most remarkable public buildings are the church of Notre Dame, formerly the cathedral, and that of St. Bertin, which has fallen into ruins. The town also contains several hospitals, a theatre, a public library, and a college for Roman Catholics from England and Ireland, with a large and valuable library attached to it. The town is surrounded with a wall and ditches, and protected by several forts. *Manf.* Woollen



## Ometepe

goods, brandy, beer, thread, earthen pipes, fishing nets, leather, paper, and starch. *Pop.* 22,000.—This place was taken by Louis XV. in 1677. It is the birthplace of Abbé Segur.

OMETEPE, *o'-mai-tai'-pe*, a volcanic island of Central America, in Lake Nicaragua. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. There are a couple of villages on it, with an aggregate population of about 2000.

OMEY, *o'-me*, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, county of Galway. The town of Clifden is in the S. part of the parish. *Pop.* 6500.

OMMON, or OMAN, *o'-man*, a district of Arabia, that belongs to the Imam of Muscat, situated along the coast that extends from its E. extremity of Ras-el-Hadd to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is a kind of desert studded with oases, having fertile valleys among its mountains.

OMSK, *omsk*, a fortified town of Russia in Asia, situated in a plain on the banks of the Irtysh, 280 miles S.E. from Tobolsk. It has a military school, in which the Mongol languages are taught, a Cossack school, and an hospital. It is the chief town of a province of the same name, under a governor who is subordinate to the governor of Western Siberia, who resides at Tobolsk. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 54° 57' N. *Lon.* 73° 40' E.

OMUTWARRA, *o'-mut-war-ra*, a district of India, in the province of Malwa. *Area.* 3300 square miles. *Lat.* between 23° 41' and 24° 13' N. *Lon.* between 76° 19' and 77° 11' E.

ONATE, *o-na'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, one of the Basque provinces, 15 miles N.E. from Vittoria. It has a town-hall, several churches, and a college. *Manf.* Fire-arms, nails, and iron goods of all kinds. *Pop.* 4500.

ONDAKEE, *on-da-re'*, a small island of India, on the W. coast of N. Concan, 17 miles S. from the city of Bombay. It is encompassed by a wall, to protect it from the sea.

ONEHOW, or NIHAU, *o-ne-ho'*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, lying about 30 miles W. from Atooi or Fanai. It is famous for its fruits and mats. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 21° 52' N. *Lon.* 169° W.

ONEGA, *o-ne'-ga*, or *o-nai'-ga*, a river of Russia, which issues from Lake Latcha, in the government of Olonetz, and enters the White Sea after a course of 250 miles.

ONEGA, a large lake in the N. of Russia in Europe, in the government of Olonetz, to the E. of the lake of Ladoga, which is much larger than that of Onega. *Ext.* 150 miles long, with a breadth of 40 miles. *Area.* Estimated at 3500 square miles. It contains numerous islands, and receives the waters of ten rivers. *Lat.* between 60° 52' and 62° 53' N. *Lon.* between 31° 15' and 36° 12' E.

ONEGA, an inconsiderable town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Archangel, situated on the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, 90 miles S.W. from Archangel. *Pop.* 200.

ONEGA, GULF OF, the most S. portion of the White Sea, with a length and breadth of about 100 miles. It receives the river Onega, the Kemi, and other streams. *Lat.* between 63° 50' and 65° N. *Lon.* between 31° 30' and 33° E.

ONEGLIA, *o-nail'-ya*, a province of Italy, in Piedmont, which formerly formed part of the administrative division of Nice. *Area.* About 175 square miles. *Pro.* Principally olive-oil and fruit. *Pop.* 60,000.—Until 1566, this district

## Oodepoor Chota

formed a distinct principality, belonging to the house of Doria.

ONEGLIA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, the chief town of the above province, situated on the Gulf of Genoa, 54 miles S.W. from Genoa. *Pop.* 6000.—It is the birthplace of Andrew Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral.

ONEGLIA, CAPE, a headland of Italy, projecting into the Gulf of Genoa, situated about a mile E. from the town of Oneghia. *Lat.* 43° 56' N. *Lon.* 8° 4' E.

ONEIDA, *o-ni'-da*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 1100 square miles. *Pop.* 100,000.—Also the name of several townships in this county.

ONEIDA, a lake of the United States, in the State of New York, about 20 miles S.E. from Oswego on Lake Ontario, with which it is connected by the Oswego river. *Ext.* 23 miles long, with a breadth of from 4 to 6. Also the name of a river falling into the lake.

ONEKOTAN, *o-ne-ko-tan'*, one of the Kurile islands, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk, about 100 miles S.W. from Cape Lopatka. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 15. *Lat.* 49° 24' N. *Lon.* 155° E.

ONNAING, *on'-nā*, a town of France, in the department Nord or North, 4 miles N.E. from Valenciennes, in the neighbourhood of which town the cultivation of chicory was first attempted. *Pop.* 3500.

ONONDAGA, *o-non-dai'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 712 square miles. *Pop.* 86,000. In this county is Onondaga Lake. On its borders are some celebrated salt-springs, which furnish the county with the means of carrying on a large trade in salt.—Also a township in the county. *Pop.* 6000.

ONSLow, *on'-lo*, a county in the S. of North Carolina, U.S., lying along the coast. *Area.* 523 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

ONTARIO, *on-tair'-io*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 617 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—Also a township in New York, 20 miles from Lyons. *Pop.* 3000.

ONTARIO, LAKE, one of the great chain of lakes or inland seas which divide the United States from Upper Canada. It forms, with the river St. Lawrence and Lake Erie the N.W. boundary of the State of New York. (See AMERICA, NORTH.)

ONTENIENT, *on-te-ne-ain'-tai*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 45 miles S.W. from Valencia. It has several churches, a hospital, and a college. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, paper, and copper utensils. *Pop.* 10,000.

ONTONAGON, *on'-to-nai'-gon*, a river of N. America, disengaging itself into Lake Superior on its S. side. A mass of copper, weighing upwards of 6000 lbs., was discovered in its bed.

OO, *oo*, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. It stands at the foot of the Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 10,093 feet above the level of the sea, and about 78 miles S.W. from Toulouse. *Pop.* About 500; many of whom are employed as guides across the mountains.

OOCHEERA, or UCHARA, *oo'-che-ra*, a state of India, in the territory of Bundelcund. *Area.* 436 square miles. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* between 24° 10' and 24° 33' N. *Lon.* between 80° 33' and 81° E.

OODEPOOR CHOTA, or MAHUR, *oo'-de-poor*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area.* About 1000 square miles. *Desc.* Undu-



## Oodeypoor

lating, and in many parts covered with jungle. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $22^{\circ} 2'$  and  $22^{\circ} 32' N.$  *Lon.* between  $73^{\circ} 47'$  and  $74^{\circ} 20' E.$  It has a chief town of the same name situated on a tributary of the Nerbudda. *Lat.*  $22^{\circ} 19' N.$  *Lon.*  $74^{\circ} 2' E.$

**OODEYPOOR**, or **MEYWAR**, a Rajpoot state of India. *Area.* Estimated at 11,700 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with rugged valleys; and watered by the Bunnass and Beris, with their tributaries. *Pop.* 1,162,000. *Lat.* between  $24^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ} 56' N.$  *Lon.* between  $72^{\circ} 50'$  and  $75^{\circ} 38' E.$

**OJAIN**, or **OJJEIN**, *oo'-ja-in*, the former capital of a district in India, in the province of Malwa, standing on the Sipperah river, and forming the principal residence of Dowlut Row Scindiah, a Mahratta chief. It is one of the most ancient cities of the country, and was known to the Greeks under the name of Ozene. The ancient city has, however, disappeared. It is said to have been buried by a fall of earth about 50 B.C. The modern city is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, flanked with circular bastions. The principal buildings are the mosques and temples. It has an active trade. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $23^{\circ} 10' N.$  *Lon.*  $75^{\circ} 50' E.$

**OMRAWUTTEE**, *oom'-ra-wut-te*, a town of India, in the province of Gawilghush, in the district of Nagpore, 90 miles S.W. from Nagpore. It belongs to the British, and is a place of great commercial importance. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.*  $20^{\circ} 50' N.$  *Lon.*  $77^{\circ} 50' E.$

**ONALASHKA**, *oo-na-lash'-ka*, one of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, forming one of the most northern group called the Fox Islands. *Ext.* 50 miles, with a breadth of 20. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic, containing the active volcano Makushinskaja-Sobka, which is nearly 5500 feet above the level of the sea. It is inhabited by a few Esquimaux Indians and Russian settlers, who subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting.

**OOND SURWEYA**, *oond*, a small district of India, in the province of Guzerat. *Area.* 174 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* between  $21^{\circ} 18'$  and  $21^{\circ} 30' N.$  *Lon.* between  $71^{\circ} 38'$  and  $71^{\circ} 55' E.$

**OONIMAK**, *oo'-ni-mak*, one of the Fox Islands, which form a part of the Aleutian group in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between the N.E. and N.W. parts of Asia and N. America. *Ext.* 15 miles in length, with an average breadth of 20 miles. It contains several active volcanoes, one of which is 9000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Not known.

**OORCHA**, *oor'-cha*, a small province of India, lying to the S.E. of the province of Jhansi. *Area.* 2160 square miles. *Pop.* 192,000. Its chief town is of the same name. *Lat.*  $25^{\circ} 21' N.$  *Lon.*  $78^{\circ} 42' E.$

**OOROTUNG**, or **KELADYN**, *oo'-ro-tung*, the principal river of Aracan, in British Burmah, which rises in the mountains which divide Aracan from Burmah. It is about 170 miles in length, and a mile broad at its entrance, being capable of admitting ships of considerable burden.

**OOSCAT**, or **YUZGAT**, *oos'-kat*, a town of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Roum or Sivas, situated in a valley surrounded by naked and barren hills, 87 miles S. from Sinope. *Pop.* Not known.

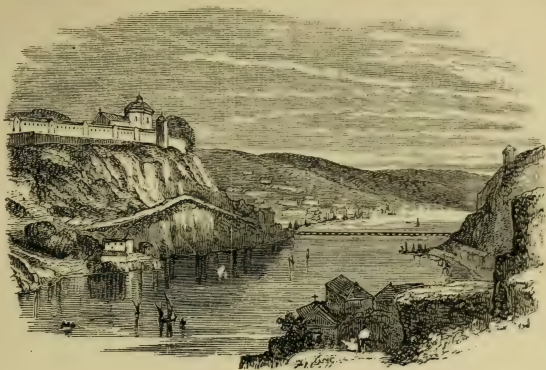
## Oporto

**OOSIMA**, *oo'-si-ma*, a small but populous island of Japan, lying about 5 miles E. from Cape Idsumosaki, the most S. headland of the island of Nippon.

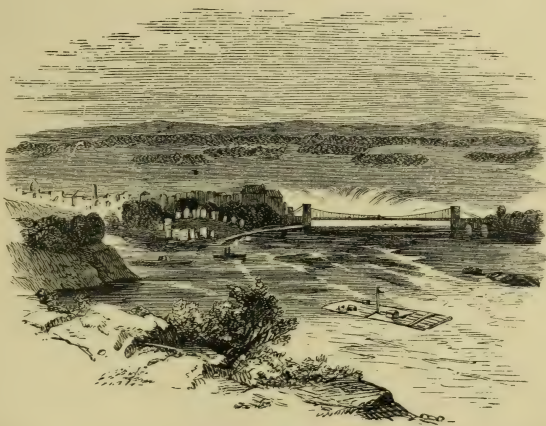
**OOSTERHOUT**, *o'-ster-hoot*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, 5 miles N.E. from Ereda. *Manf.* Earthenware, beer, leather, hats, and tiles. *Pop.* 8000.

**OPHIR, MOUNT**, *o'-fir*, an isolated mountain in the Malay peninsula, about 70 miles N.E. from Malacca, where a great deal of gold is found. *Height.* Nearly 6000 feet. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 45' N.$  *Lon.*  $103^{\circ} 5' E.$ —Also the name of a gold district of New South Wales, Australia, in Bathurst county, about 25 miles N.W. from Bathurst.

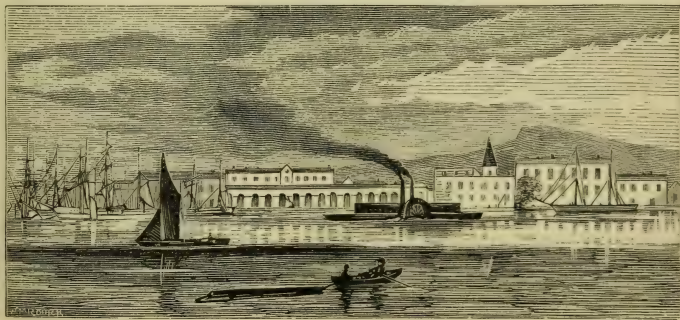
**OPORTO**, *o-por'-to*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, about 2 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 175 miles N. from Lisbon. It stands partly on the north bank of the river, and partly on the slope of a hill which rises from it. It is inclosed by an old wall, five or six feet thick, the greater part of which is now in ruins, and it is also surrounded by a number of detached forts and batteries, which form a complete cordon of defensive works round the city and its four suburbs. The quay extends along the river throughout the whole length of the town. The roadstead is spacious, and is, at times, the rendezvous of fleets of merchantmen bound for Brazil. The town is in general well built. Of the suburbs of the city two are situated on the south bank of the Douro, one of which, Villa Nova de Gaya, is immediately opposite the principal part of the city, and connected with it by a suspension-bridge. The chief of the suburbs on the north side of the river is S. Joao da Foz, lying about a mile W. from the city. To the east of Gaya, and also on the south bank of the Douro, is another small but populous town, which may be called the fifth suburb of Oporto, named Villa Nova do Porto, and inhabited by mechanics, and others of the lower orders. Between Gaya and Villa Nova do Porto are immense depôts or warehouses, for storing the wine from the interior, previous to exportation. The harbour is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, the cathedral, the episcopal palace, exchange, mint, barracks, opera-house, and the English factory, and a suspension-bridge. It contains about 80 or 90 churches and chapels, of which the church of the clergy, with a tower called Torre dos Clerigos, is most remarkable for its peculiar style of architecture. There are also several hospitals in the city, and 11 large public squares called campos. It is the seat of a medical college, and contains a public library, several superior schools, a founding hospital, and a large gallery of paintings. It formerly possessed a great many convents, but they were destroyed in 1832, by the troops of Don Pedro. *Manf.* As Oporto is the principal manufacturing city of Portugal, about twenty large mercantile English houses have been established there, by means of which the greater part of the foreign trade is conducted. Silk is the staple manufacture, besides cotton goods, shawls, leather, soap, and earthenware. *Exp.* Port wine, of which about 40,000 pipes are exported yearly, about three-fifths of the whole quantity going to Great Britain. The other exports are bullion,



OPORTO.



OTTAWA.



NEW ORLEANS.





## Opotshka

fruit, corn, wool, oil, provisions, salt, leather, and cork. *Imp.* Woollen and cotton goods, and hardware, almost all from England; also fish from the west of England and Newfoundland; hemp and flax from the Baltic; rice from the United States. There are mines of coal, copper, and antimony in the neighbourhood of the city. *Pop.* 95,000, including the inhabitants of the suburbs. *Lat.* 41° 11' N. *Lon.* 8° 39' W.—Oporto was in the possession of the French during part of 1808 and the spring of 1809, when it was evacuated by them. It is connected with Braga and Viana by good roads.

OPOTSHKA, *o-potsh'-ka*, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, situated on an island formed by the Velikaja. It is about 80 miles S. from Pskov. *Pop.* 2300.

OPELX, *op'-peln*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Oder, 49 miles S.E. from Breslau. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a castle, several churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Linen, leather, ribbon, and earthenware. It has a trade in timber and wine. *Pop.* 8000.

OPPEHEIM, *op'-pen-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, situated on the Rhine, 14 miles S.W. from Darmstadt. It contains three churches, a synagogue, and a hospital. *Pop.* 2600.

OPPIDO, *op'-pe-do*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., situated among the Aspromonte mountains, 23 miles N.E. from Reggio. It has a cathedral, several churches, and some monasteries. *Pop.* 8000.

ORADOUR, *or'-a-door*, several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3500.

ORAN, or WARRAN, *o-ran'*, a town of Algeria, 218 miles S.W. from Algiers. It is situated at the foot of a hill called the Peak of St. Croix. *Pop.* About 35,000.—This place was taken by the French in 1830, and since that time has been the capital of the province or department of Oran, the W. division of the French colony of Algeria.

ORANGE, *o-ran'je*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, 14 miles N. from Avignon. The streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved, and the houses are devoid of elegances. It has no public buildings worthy of notice, and the only objects which recommend it to attention are the numerous Roman remains which are to be seen in the town and its immediate vicinity. The principal of these are a triumphal arch, profusely ornamented with sculptures, and the remains of an immense theatre. *Manf.* Printed cotton and linen goods, serge, and silk. *Pop.* 10,007. This place was for a long time the capital of a principality which gave a title to the family which now occupies the thrones of Nassau and Holland. The eldest son of the king of the latter country still bears the title of prince of Orange; but, at the peace of Utrecht, the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV.

ORANGE, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New York. *Area.* 760 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.—2. In the central part of Virginia. *Area.* 380 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—3. In North Carolina. *Area.* 676 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—4. In Indiana. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—5. In Vermont. *Area.* 740 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.—Also the name of various townships, none of them with a population above 3000.

## Orel

ORANGE, or GARINE, a river of S. Africa, which rises near *lat.* 29° S., *lon.* 28° 30' E., and, after a course of about 1000 miles, in which it receives the Vaal, the Hartbeest, and other large tributaries, falls into the Atlantic in *lat.* 28° 30' S., *lon.* 16° 30' E.—Another in Jamaica, which runs into the sea 4 miles E. of Montego Bay.

ORANGEBURG, *or'-ang-berg*, a district in the central part of S. Carolina. *Pop.* 18,229.

ORANMORE, *or-an-more'*, a town of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Galway, 6 miles E. from Galway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and collecting seaweed for manure.

ORANSAY, or ORONSAY, *or'-an-sai*, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the county of Argyle, and lying off the S. extremity of the island of Colonsay. It contains the remains of an ancient priory.

ORATAVA, *o-ra-ta'-va*, a town of the Canary Islands, situated on the N.E. coast of Tenerife, below the Peak. It has a good harbour, about two miles from the town. *Pop.* 8500.

ORAVICZA, *o-ra-vitz'-a*, a town of Hungary, 56 miles S.E. from Temesvar. There are some rich mines of silver, copper, and iron in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5000.

ORB, or ORBE, *orb*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Lower Franconia, 40 miles N.W. from Wurtzburg. *Manf.* Paper. There are some salt mines and mineral springs near the town. *Pop.* 4600.

ORB, or ORBE, a river of France, which rises in the N.W. of the department of the Herault, near Le Caylar, and, after a course of 60 miles, enters the Mediterranean a few miles below Beziers.

ORBE, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 15 miles N.W. from Lausanne. *Pop.* 2000.

ORBEY, *or'-bai*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 14 miles N.W. from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton goods, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 1600.

ORCADES, *or'-kå-dees*, the ancient name for the Orkney Islands.

OREBRO, *er'-e-brø*, an old and well-built inland town of Sweden, in the province of Orebro, on the river Svartelf, 100 miles W. from Stockholm. It has an active trade with Stockholm, exporting iron from the mines in the neighbourhood of the town and other parts of the province, and importing provisions and manufactured goods. *Manf.* Fire-arms, hardware, and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 4500. In this town is to be seen the small house occupied by Gustavus Vasa before he was elected to the Swedish throne, in 1523.—The PROVINCE has an area of 3250 square miles, and a population of 140,000.

OREGON, *or'-e-gon*, a territory of the United States, situated at the N.W. extremity of the Union, bounded N. by Washington territory, S. by Utah and California, E. by Nebraska, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area.* Estimated at about 342,000 square miles. *Pop.* 52,465; comprising both Americans and Indians.—The country N. of *lat.* 49°, inclusive of the valley of the upper part of the Columbia river, which is now called British Columbia, belongs to Great Britain, the British government having ceded the Oregon territory to the United States in 1846, the right of the free navigation of the Columbia river being preserved.

OREL, ORLOV, or AERJOL, *o'-rel*, a province of

## Orel

Russia in Europe, bounded N. by Smolensk, Kaluga, and Tula, S. by Kursk, E. by Tambov, and W. by Tchernigov. *Area*. 18,175 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, with extensive forests. The whole government is well cultivated. It is watered by the rivers Desna, Oka, and Sosna. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, honey, timber, and cattle. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, nitre, and mill-stones. *Manf.* Leather, suzár, cutlery, hardware, and brandy. *Pop.* 1,503,000. *Lat.* Between  $51^{\circ} 50'$  and  $54^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* Between  $33^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$  E.

OREL, the chief town of the above government, situated on the Oka, 102 miles S.W. from Tula. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, tallow, and wine. *Manf.* Linen goods and cordage. *Pop.* About 40,000.—It was nearly consumed by fire in 1843.

ORELLANA, a name of the river Amazon.

ORENBURG, *o'-ren-boorg*, a government of Russia, situated partly in Europe and partly in Asia, bounded on the N. by Perm and Viatka, S. by Astrakhan and the steppes of the Kirghiz, E. by Tobolsk, and W. by Samara. *Area.* Estimated at 96,750 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; covered by ranges of the Ural chain, and extensive steppes, or barren plains. *Rivers.* The Ural and Samara in Europe, and tributaries of the Tobol in Asia. *Lakes.* Numerous in the steppes, and chiefly salt. *Pro.* Rye, oats, millet, and barley. The forests are extensive, and afford abundance of timber for the manufacture of charcoal and potash. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and camels are reared and fed in great numbers. The fisheries in the rivers are valuable, and caviare prepared from the sturgeon is an important article of trade. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, iron, sulphur, and vitriol. *Pop.* About 2,200,000. *Lat.* Between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ} 25'$  N. *Lon.* Between  $48^{\circ} 40'$  and  $65^{\circ}$  E.—Also a CITY in the above government, formerly the capital, situated near the confluence of the Ural and Samara. *Pop.* 15,000.

ORFA, or URGAH, *or'-fa*, a fortified town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Diarbekir, 78 miles S.W. from Diarbekir. It has numerous mosques, some good bazaars and khans, with churches for the use of the inhabitants professing the Greek and Armenian faith. *Pop.* Estimated at 45,000.

ORFORD, *or'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Suffolk, situated at the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, 16 miles N.E. from Ipswich. It has an ancient church, an old town-hall, and the remains of a large and strong castle. *Pop.* 954.

ORIA, *or'-re-a*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 22 miles S.W. from Brindisi. It has a cathedral, a hospital, and several convents. *Pop.* 5000.

ORIENT, *l'*, a town of France. (See L'ORIENT.)

ORIHUA, *or'-e-wa*, one of the Sandwich Islands, lying to the W. of Atóoi.

ORIHUELA, *o'-re-wu'-la*, a well-built town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Segura, which is crossed here by two bridges, 31 miles S.W. from Alicante. It is situated in a tract termed, on account of its fertility, the "Garden of Spain," and has a cathedral, several churches, monasteries, and convents, a hospital for the poor and infirm, another for the sick, and a third for orphans. It has, besides, a college, and barracks for cavalry. *Manf.* Silk, linen, velvet, leather, hats, brandy, and saltpetre. It has a large trade in corn and oil. *Pop.* 18,000.—Orihuela was in

## Orizaba

the possession of the Moors for about 550 years: it was taken from them in 1264.

ORINOCO, *o-ri-no'-ko*, a river of South America, which is one of the largest in the world. It rises in the Sierra Parima, which forms part of the boundary lying between Venezuela and Brazil. At a short distance from its source, it flows northward with a circular sweep, and receives many large tributaries which rise in the E. slopes of the Andes. Before it reaches the town of Caicara it attains an immense size, and from this point it runs eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by several mouths, in *lat.*  $8^{\circ} 40'$  N., *lon.*  $61^{\circ} 54'$  W. During the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, extending on either side of its banks during the highest flood to the distance of 40 miles. Its delta commences about 100 miles from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only seven of which are navigable, but not for vessels of any great burden. The grand mouth of the Orinoco is formed by Cape Barima to the S.S.E., which is in *lat.*  $8^{\circ} 54'$  N., at the mouth of the river Barima, and the island of Cangrejos, which lies W.N.W. of the cape. They are 25 miles from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite 3 miles. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little farther out to sea than the cape, is 17 feet at ebb-tide. The falls or rapids of Maypur and Atures, which are said to be tremendous, interrupt the navigation of the river between *lat.*  $5^{\circ}$  and  $6^{\circ}$  N. The annual rise of the Orinoco commences in April and ends in August. Its basin has an area estimated at 252,000 square miles. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like the waters, abound with animal life.

ORISSA, *o-ris'-sa*, an extensive province of India, lying between the Northern Circars and the Coosy river on the S.W. and N.E., and bounded by Gondwana on the N.W., and the Bay of Bengal on the S.E. It comprises the British districts of Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Gunjam, and a part of the interior lying to the N.W. of these provinces. *Area.* About 53,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and covered in some parts with jungle and forests of valuable timber. *Rivers.* The Mahanuddy, the Braning, and the Subunreeka. Wild beasts and reptiles of all kinds abound in the country, while the rivers swarm with fish. *Pop.* Estimated at 4,500,000, comprising several different races. *Lat.* between  $18^{\circ} 20'$  and  $22^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $81^{\circ} 35'$  and  $87^{\circ} 20'$  E.

ORISTANO, *o-ris-ta'-no*, a town of the island of Sardinia, situated on a bay of the same name, 57 miles N.W. from Cagliari. It is inclosed by lofty walls, flanked with bastions, and has a cathedral, hospital, college, and an archiepiscopal palace. It has a trade in corn and salt. *Manf.* Cutlery, hardware, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 6000.

ORIZABA, *o-re-sa'-ba*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Vera Cruz, 60 miles S.W. from Vera Cruz. The houses are for the most part well built, and the streets are wide and well paved. *Manf.* Coarse cloth and leather. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.*  $18^{\circ} 45'$  N. *Lon.*  $97^{\circ} 7'$  W.—Orizaba was occupied by General Prim, in command of the Spanish troops that formed part of the expedition sent by England, France, and Spain to Mexico in March, 1862. A conference was held here, shortly after the occupation of the



## Orkney Islands

town, between the plenipotentiaries of the three powers, when the English and Spanish commissioners determined to withdraw their contingents from Mexico, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Soledad, while the French, on the other hand, resolved to push on to the capital, to establish a settled government in the country, in lieu of that of Juarez.

**ORKNEY ISLANDS**, *ork'-ne*, the Orcales of the ancients, a cluster of islands in the North Sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Firth. They are sixty-seven in number, but many of them are uninhabited, being small, and only affording pasture for sheep. The chief of the inhabited islands are Pomona, or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldsha, South Ronaldsha, Sanda, Stronsa, Eda, Westra, Shapinsha, Eglissha, Gremssa, Rowsa, Wyre, En-hallow, Papa Westra, Papa Stronsa, Burra, and a few others. *Desc.* The Orkney islands are separated from one another by sounds or firths, from one to five miles broad, and their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts of the islands are in general low, while the western coasts are more elevated, terminating in bold and steep cliffs, and exhibiting a thousand different shapes, which combine to form scenery that is highly picturesque and interesting. *Climate.* Variable, but not unhealthy. *Pro.* Barley, potatoes, and turnips. *Zoology.* The animals bred and reared on the islands are small horses, black cattle, sheep, and swine. Of these, the sheep are most numerous. The heaths abound with rabbits, red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other birds are eagles of various kinds, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, Solan geese or gannets, and swans. Seals and sea otters are very common; the firths are occasionally visited by whales and grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish are exceedingly plentiful in the surrounding seas. On the shores are found a variety of sponges, corals, and corallines; large oysters, mussels, and cockles. *Manf.* Chiefly straw plait and whisky. *Pop.* 32,414, of whom about half reside on Mainland, and the rest on the other islands. *Lat.* Between  $58^{\circ} 40'$  and  $59^{\circ} 24' N.$  *Lon.* Between  $2^{\circ} 22'$  and  $3^{\circ} 26' W.$  In the middle ages the Orkneys belonged to Norway, but, in 1468, they were annexed to the Scottish crown.

**ORKNEY AND SHETLAND**, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the Orkney and Shetland islands. *Area.* 1325 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.

**ORLEANAIS**, *or'-lai-an-ai*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments Loir-and-Cher and Loriet, and part of those of Nièvre and Eure-and-Loir.

**ORLEANS**, *or'-le-ans* (Fr. *or'-lai-avng*), a parish and town of France, situated on the Loire, which is crossed here by a magnificent bridge of nine arches, 56 miles S.W. from Paris. It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight; but they are narrow and inconvenient. In the old part of the town the houses are for the most part mean in appearance, being built of wood and plaster, but in the newer parts and the suburb Olivet, there are many fine squares and streets composed of handsome shops and dwelling houses. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral of Sainte Croix, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France; the church of St. Aignan, the town-house, with a fine statue of Joan of Arc in front of it, the public library, the court of justice, the

## Orleans, New

mint, the theatre, an academy, and a royal college or high school. There are several pleasant public walks on the old ramparts and the quays, but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. *Manf.* Stockings, woollen goods, hats, leather, sugar, earthenware, and iron tools. *Pop.* 50,793.—Orleans is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in the year 450. In 1423 it was besieged for six months by the English, and saved by the heroism of Joan of Arc. It contains two houses in which Agnes Sorel and Francis I. occasionally resided.

**ORLEANS, ISLAND OF**, a large island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, about 4 miles below Quebec. *Ext.* 26 miles long and 5 broad. It has a fertile soil, and is studded with villages and numerous country houses. *Pop.* About 8000.

**ORLEANS**, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Vermont. *Area.* 640 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—2. In New York. *Area.* 372 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**ORLEANS, NEW**, a city and port of entry of the United States, formerly the capital of the state of Louisiana, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, 85 miles N.W. from its principal mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It is regularly laid out, and takes the form of a crescent, being built along a bend of the river; the streets are generally 40 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. Most of the houses in the suburbs have beautiful gardens, ornamented with orange groves. The principal public buildings are the churches belonging to different denominations, the court-house, gaol, market-house, arsenal, governor's palace, custom-house, hospital, three large theatres, the university and several colleges and schools, an Ursuline convent, an orphan asylum, and the hospital which is called the "Charity Hospital." The Place d'Armes is a beautiful green, which serves as a parade. New Orleans is, after New York, the principal emporium of American commerce. It is a great mart for the produce of the western states of the Union, to which the Mississippi affords the only outlet to the sea; and the quantity of goods imported to it from this quarter is immense. Numerous steamboats navigate the rivers Mississippi and Ohio. The country around New Orleans is protected from the inundations of the Mississippi by artificial embankments, called *levées*, which have been raised at a great expense, and extend about 100 miles along the banks of the river. From the swamps in the vicinity, it is very unhealthy; and in consequence of the moist state of the ground, the cemeteries are so constructed, that the coffins are placed in tombs which rise tier upon tier above the surface of the earth, until some of them are three stories high. *Pop.* 168,675. *Lat.*  $29^{\circ} 57' N.$  *Lon.*  $90^{\circ} 6' W.$ —This city is in constant communication with New York and most of the large trading cities in the W. Indies. The British made an attack on New Orleans in December, 1815, but were repulsed with great loss. The city itself is open and entirely unprotected by defensive works, but the approach by water is defended by two forts, named fort St. Philip and fort Jackson, situated on opposite sides of the Mississippi, about 60 miles below the city. The passage between these forts, which had been further defended by a line of dismantled



## Ormsby

schooners, fastened together with heavy chain cables, was forced by a large Federal fleet, under Admiral Farragut, on April 24th, 1862. A gallant resistance was made by the Confederate gunboats which lay above the town, but these were at last forced to yield to the enemy's overwhelming force, and were run on shore and scuttled or burnt by their commanders to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Federals. The Confederate forces immediately evacuated the city, by desire of the civil authorities, and New Orleans was reluctantly surrendered, after all public property of value had been removed or destroyed. On April 30 Admiral Farragut occupied the city, and, on May 1, General Butler entered New Orleans as its military governor.

ORMSBY, *orms'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1300.

ORMSKIRK, *orms'-kirk*, a town of England, in Lancashire, 13 miles N.E. from Liverpool. It consists of four principal streets, which cross each other at right angles. It contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, town-hall, free grammar-school, founded in 1614, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk goods, cordage, beer, and gingerbread, for which the town is famous. *Pop.* 17,049.—It has a station on the E. Lancashire Railway.

ORMUZ, *or'-muz*, an island in the Persian Gulf, belonging to the Imam of Muscat, and lying immediately S. of the Persian town of Gombroon, on which there was a city which was once the most splendid and celebrated in all Asia. It is now greatly decayed, the whole of the ancient city being one mass of ruins. *Lat.* 27° N. *Lon.* 56° 30' E. Milton thus alludes to its wealth in the opening passage of the second book of "Paradise Lost":—

"High on a throne of royal state, which far  
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind."

ORNANS, *or'-nawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, situated on the Loue, 10 miles S.E. from Besançon. It has a considerable trade in Gruyère cheese. *Pop.* 3500.

ORNE, *orn*, an inland department in the N. of France, comprising the former duchy of Alençon and parts of the old provinces of Normandy and Perche, and bordered by the departments of Calvados, Eure, Eure-and-Loir, Mayenne, Manche, and Sarthe. *Area.* 2355 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with ranges of hills covered with fine timber, and abounding with rich pastures on the banks of its rivers. It is divided into four arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Alençon, Argenton, Domfront, and Mortagne. Alençon is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Orne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Eure, the Dive, the Touque, the Kille, and the Iton. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, hemp, apples, and pears. Great numbers of cattle are reared, and fed on the rich pasture lands of the departments, and the horses are the best in France. Fowls, butter, cheese, and eggs also form important articles of commerce. *Manf.* Cotton goods, ironware, earthenware, sugar, lace, needles, and pins. *Pop.* 423,350.

ORNE, a small river of France, which falls into the Moselle.—Another, which, after a

## Orust

course of 70 miles, falls into the English channel, about 9 miles below Caen.

ORONTES, *o-ron'-tes*, "the rebellious," a river of Syria, now called the Azy, which rises in the plain which lies between the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and flows N. until it reaches *lat.* 36° 10' N., when it makes a wide circuit to the W. and falls into the Mediterranean in *lat.* 36° 2' N., *lon.* 35° 58' E., about 14 miles S.W. from Antioch.

OROPESA, *o-ro-pai'-sa*, a name of Cochabamba, the capital of the province of Cochabamba, in Bolivia. (*See COCHABAMBA.*)

OROSHAZA, *o-ro-sha'-za*, a town in the E. of Hungary, in the county of Bekes, 34 miles N.E. from Szegedin. It stands in a fertile district, and has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* 10,000.

ORREERY AND KILMORE, a barony of Ireland, in Munster, in the county of Cork. *Pop.* 18,000.

ORSOVA, New, *or-sho'-vo*, a town and fortress of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 62 miles N.W. from Krajova. It is a station for steam-packets, and is close to that part of the Danube which is called the "Iron Gate." *Pop.* 3400.

ORTA, *or'-ta*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, 26 miles S.W. from Manfredonia. *Pop.* 1500.—Also the name of a LAKE, 6 miles W. of Lago Maggiore, into which its surplus waters are discharged by the river Toce. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with a breadth of 2 miles.

ORTE, *or-te*, a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 40 miles N. from Rome. It is situated on the Tiber.

ORTEGAL, CAPE, *or-tai-gal'*, a headland on the N. coast of Spain. *Lat.* 43° 47' N. *Lon.* 7° 54' W.

ORTELSBURG, *or'-tels-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, in the government of Königsberg, 80 miles S.E. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 2000.—Several engagements took place here between the French and Russians in 1807.

ORTHEZ, or ORTHES, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, situated on the Gave de Pau, 25 miles N.W. from Pau. *Manf.* Flannel and woollen goods, leather, and copper utensils. It carries on a large trade in cattle, Bayonne hams, and goose-feathers. *Pop.* 6724.—This place was the scene of a battle between the French and British in 1814, in which the latter, under Wellington, were victorious.

ORTLER-SPITZ, or ORTELER, *or'-te-ler*, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian Empire, about 11 miles S. from Glarus. *Height.* 12,818 feet.

ORTON, or OVERTON, *or'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

ORTONA, *or-to'-na*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic, 11 miles E. from Chieti. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine. *Pop.* 6000.

ORURO, *o-roo'-ro*, a town of Bolivia, in S. America, 200 miles N.W. from Chuquisaca. It has several churches and convents, and is the capital of a department of the same name. *Pop.* 5000.—The surface of the DEPARTMENT consists chiefly of pasture land, on which large numbers of cattle are reared.

ORUST, *o'-roost*, an island of Sweden, in the Skager-rack, lying off the coast of the province of Gottenburg, 30 miles N. from Gottenburg.

# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Orvieto

*Ext.* 14 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Desc.* Level and fertile, producing corn, and containing excellent pasture lands for cattle: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and rearing cattle. *Pop.* Not known.

ORVIETO, *or-ve-ai'-to*, a town of Italy, 61 miles N.W. from Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and the Chiana. Its cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. *Pop.* 8000.

ORWELL, *or'-wel*, a beautiful river of England, which rises near Felsham, in Suffolk, and unites with the Stour from Manningtree, to form the estuary that constitutes the fine harbour of Harwich. The site of the old town of Orwell is now covered by the sea.

ORWELL, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 1500.

OSAGE MOUNTAINS, *o'-saj*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area.* 855 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—Also a river and a range of mountains in the same state.

OSBORNE. (See WIGHT, ISLE OF.)

OSCHATZ, *o'-shatz*, a town of Saxony, 32 miles N.W. from Dresden. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, yarn, and tiles. *Pop.* 6000.

OSCHERSLEBEN, *o'-shers-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles S.W. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4000.

OSERO, OSSERO, or LOSSINI, *o-zai'-ro*, an island of Austria, belonging to Croatia, lying off the S.W. coast of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and 4 broad. *Pop.* 3000.—There is a town of the same name on the N.E. coast of the island. *Pop.* Not known.

OSIMO, *o-se'-mo*, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. from Ancona. It has a cathedral and other churches, with a trade in silk and corn. *Pop.* 14,000.

OSMA, *os'-ma*, a river of European Turkey, which, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Danube near Nikopolis.

OSNABURG (*Germ.* OSNABRUCK), *os'-na-berg*, a province of Hanover, occupying the W. part of the kingdom between the province of Aurich on the N., and Rhenish Prussia on the S. It comprises the principality of Osnaburg, the counties of Lingen and Bentheim, and the circles of Emsbühren and Meppen. *Area.* 2122 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and for the most part sandy and unproductive. *Rivers.* The Ems and its tributaries. *Pro.* Chiefly hemp and flax, with a little corn. Cattle and swine are reared, and the province has acquired some celebrity for the excellence of its hams, which are cured in a peculiar manner and much esteemed in Holland and Germany. *Manf.* Coarse linen, and hosiery. *Pop.* 262 316. The principality was formerly a bishopric, which was governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and Protestant prince-bishop. The Protestant bishops were always chosen from the princes of the family of the Elector of Hanover. The territory was annexed to Hanover in 1802.

OSNABURG, the capital of the above province, surrounded with a wall, and situated on the river Hase, 71 miles W. from Hanover. It contains a cathedral, a Roman Catholic church, two Lutheran churches, two gymnasiums, one for Protestants, and the other for Roman Catholics, a theatre, barracks, several hospitals, and a magnificent old town-hall in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, paper, tiles,

## Ostrovno

leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 16,180. *Lat.* 52° 16' N. *Lon.* 8° E.

OSNABURGH, a township of the United States, in Ohio, 130 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 2500.

OSSA, *os'-sa*, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Olympus, the vale of Tempe.

OSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situated at the confluence of the Kama and Ossanka, 57 miles S.W. from Perm. *Pop.* 2000.

OSSUN, *os'-su(n)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 7 miles S.W. from Tarbes. *Pop.* 3000. A great battle was fought with the Saracens, in the 8th century, in its neighbourhood.

OSTASHKOV, *os'-tash-ko*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tver, situated on Lake Selighen, 103 miles N.W. from Tver. The houses are, for the most part, built of wood, and the town contains some magazines for salt and spirits, several malt houses and tanyards, and docks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 9000.

OSTEND, *o-tend*, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, situated on the coast of the North Sea, 36 miles N.W. from Ghent. The streets of Ostend are straight, and the houses in general well built, but deficient in height. It has no public edifices worth mentioning, except the town-house and citadel. There are many fine public walks in the neighbourhood of the town, but the best is the Digue, a breakwater or mole which protects the harbour. The town contains a school of navigation, and a school of fine arts, a theatre, and a public garden without the town. Its harbour is considered one of the best in Flanders; but it is shallow, and large ships can only enter at high water. It communicates by canals with Bruges, Ghent, Nieuport, and other towns in the interior of Belgium. *Manf.* Cordage, soap, salt, and sail-cloth. Its trade is chiefly a transit one between the interior and foreign countries, particularly England. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 51° 14' N. *Lon.* 2° 55' E.—Ostend is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege, from 1601 to 1604, against the Spaniards, which was ended by its surrender on honourable terms. It has regular steam communication with London, and is connected with Antwerp by the Great Belgian Railway.

OSTERODE, *os'-te-rod*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hildesheim, situated on the Soese, at the foot of the Harz mountains, 71 miles S.E. from Hanover. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, table linen, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares. The town also contains several tanyards, breweries, and distilleries. *Pop.* 6000.

OSTHEIM, *os'-hime*, the name of three villages of Germany, two in Bavaria and one in Saxe-Weimar, none of them with a population above 3000.

OSTROG, *os'-trog*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, 98 miles W. from Sitomin. *Pop.* 6500.

OSTROLINKA, *os-tro-len'-ka*, a town of Russian Poland, in the province of Plock, situated on the Narew, 86 miles N.E. from Plock. *Pop.* 2000.—This place was the scene of a severe conflict between the Russians and French in 1806; and, in 1831, the Russians and Poles had an engagement here.

OSTROVNO, *os-trof'-no*, a village of Russia, in the government of Mohilev, situated on the



Ostuni

Ottawa

Dwina, 90 miles N.W. from Mohilev. *Pop.* 2000.—The Russians were defeated here, in 1812, by the French.

OSTUNI, *os-too'-ne*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 46 miles S.E. from Bari. It is a bishop's see. *Pop.* 6000.

OSUNA, *o-soo'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, 51 miles S.E. from Seville. It is an important military post, and contains three churches, several hospitals, and two barracks. It has a large trade in wine, corn, fruit, oil, capers, and articles made of the esparto rush. *Pop.* 18,000.—The town was formerly the seat of a university, which was suppressed in 1824.

OSWALDTWISTLE, *os'-wald-wis'-el*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S.E. from Blackburn. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 8000.

OSWEGO, *os-we'-go*, a county in the state of New York, U.S. *Area.* 925 square miles. *Pop.* 65,000.

OSWEGO, a river of the state of New York, U.S., which issues from Lake Oneida, and, after a course of 24 miles, falls into Lake Ontario. There is a safe and good harbour at the mouth of the river, with two fathoms depth of water. The channel is commanded by a well-built fort, which stands on an eminence E. of the river.

OSWEGO, a city of the United States, built on both sides of the river Oswego, which is crossed here by a bridge 700 feet in length, 37 miles N.W. from Syracuse. It contains several churches, a custom-house, a court-house, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning, tanning, and shipbuilding. *Pop.* 15,000.

OSWESTRY, *os'-wes-tre*, a borough and market town of England, in Shropshire, 15 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and there are still some remains of its once magnificent castle. The chief public buildings are the church, town-hall, prison, theatre, and the market place. It has a free grammar-school, and several chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Paper, malt, and bricks. *Pop.* 9357.—It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. The name of this town is taken from Oswald, the king of Northumbria, who was slain here in the early part of the 7th century, in a battle fought with the ferocious Penda, king of Mercia.

OTAGO, *o-ta'-go*, a province of New Zealand, which occupies the S. part of New Munster or Middle Island. The inhabitants of the settlement are for the most part Scotchmen. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000, including 5000 natives.—DUNEDIN is its principal town, which is rapidly increasing in population. It is situated at the extremity of Otago Harbour on the S.E. coast of the island.

OTAKEITE, or TAHITI, *o'-ta-he'-te*, the largest of a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, that were frequently visited by Captain Cook, and named by him the Society Islands. *Ext.* About 120 miles in circumference. *Area.* Estimated at 450 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus about three miles in width, covered with trees and shrubs, but wholly uncultivated, though no part of the island seems more capable of improvement, and of admitting the plough, if cleared from wood. The soil of the low lands, and of the valleys which run up from the sea between the mountains, is remarkably fertile, consisting of a rich blackish mould, covered with trees that bear the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantains, and

eve-apples, besides a great variety of others. Trees of all kinds and sizes grow on the mountains, which are, in most places, covered to their very tops with wood; while other parts are overspread with bamboos of great length, as well as ferns and reeds, which grow with the utmost luxuriance. The hills are very steep, and rise in some parts into mountains that are almost inaccessible, but the soil is everywhere productive of plantains, yams, and a multitude of wild roots growing spontaneously, and sometimes used for food. In these higher regions two kinds of sandal-wood are found, yellow and dark-coloured; from which the natives chiefly extract the perfume for the cocoa-nut oil with which they anoint themselves. *Inhabitants.* These are above the common size; the chiefs especially being very tall, and seldom under six feet in height. The men are tall, strong, and well proportioned. The women of the superior rank are also in general above the average height of Englishwomen; but those of the lower classes are below it, and some of them are very small. Their natural complexion is a kind of clear olive or brunette. Their manners, institutions, and religion are altogether those of savages, though considerable improvement has been effected by the efforts of missionaries. *Lat.* Of Point Venus, 17° 29' S. *Lon.* 149° 29' W.—The French claim a protectorate over this island and the islands of Wallis and Gambier. It was taken possession of by them in 1846.

OTHEYS, MOUNT, *o'-thris*, a chain forming the N. frontier of Greece. Its height varies between 4000 and 6000 feet above the level of the sea.

OTISKO, *o-tis'-ko*, a township of the United States, on a lake of the same name, in New York, 14 miles from Syracuse. *Pop.* 2000.

OTLEY, *ot'-le*, a neat market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Wharf, 9 miles N.W. from Leeds. It has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, and mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Worsted yarn and paper. *Pop.* 5000.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, *o-tran'-to*, a province of Naples, forming the S.E. extremity of Italy, having the Gulf of Taranto on the W. and the Adriatic on the E. It is the "heel of the Italian boot." *Area.* 2883 square miles. *Pop.* 401,488.

OTRANTO, a fortified seaport-town of Naples, situated in the province and on the headland of the same name, 23 miles S.E. from Lecce. *Pop.* 2032.

OTRANTO, CAPE, is on the STRAIT OF OTRANTO, a channel 44 miles across, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea. *Lat.* 40° 8' N. *Lon.* 18° 29' E.

OTRICOLI, *o-tre'-ko-le*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, 37 miles N. from Rome. *Pop.* 1528.—The Neapolitans were defeated by the French in its neighbourhood in 1793.

OTSEGO, *ot-se'-go*, a county in the central part of New York, U.S. *Area.* 592 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—Also a LAKE of the United States, 70 miles W. from Albany. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

OTTAWA, or GRAND RIVER, *ot'-ta-wa*, a river of Canada, formed by a number of headstreams which enter Lake Temiscaming. The headstream which bears the name of the Ottawa river rises in *lat.* 48° N., *lon.* 78° 30' W., and enters the lake at its N. extremity. The river then issues from the S. end of the lake,



## Otterburn

and after a course of 600 miles, it expands into the Lake of the Two Mountains, and joins the St. Lawrence at the W. extremity of the island of Montreal.—Also a county of the United States, in Michigan. *Area*. 828 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

**OTTERBURN**, *ot'-ter-burn*, a village of England, in Northumberland, situated on the Otter, 20 miles N. from Hexham. *Pop.* 378.—About half a mile from this place is an obelisk which marks the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase, in 1388.

**OTTERY ST. MARY**, *ot'-te-re*, an irregularly-built town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Otter, 10 miles N.E. from Exeter. The principal building is the parish church, a spacious edifice in the form of a cross, which contains many old but handsome monuments. There is an endowed grammar-school in the town, called the King's School. *Manf.* Silk goods and cordage. *Pop.* 4340. This is the birthplace of Coleridge, the poet.

**OUDE**, *oud* or *ood*, an extensive province of Hindostan, bounded N. by Nepaul, E. by Behar, and S. and W. by the North-West Provinces and Kohilund. *Area*. Estimated at about 23,750 square miles. *Desc.* The whole surface is flat, extremely fertile, and well watered by the large rivers which intersect the country. *Rivers*. The Gogra, the Goomtee, the Chowka, and Ganges, which runs along its western boundary. There are besides, numerous smaller streams and several lakes. *Climate*. Dry, but subject to the extremes of heat and cold. In the south, the climate is healthy, and the natives often attain a great age. *Zoology*. The tiger, wolf, flying-fox, and hyena are found in Oude, while reptiles, birds, and insects exist in great variety. The flowering plants and shrubs of the country are also extremely beautiful and varied. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains; cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, mustard, tobacco, and poppies, from which opium is extracted. It is also celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Oxen are exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and the domestic animals generally consist of cattle, sheep, and goats. *Minerals*. In some of the districts saltpetre is found in great abundance, and lapis lazuli. *Manf.* A variety of cotton cloths, and a coarse kind of flannel, paper, glass, and bows, arrows, shields, matchlocks, and swords; but it is not celebrated for any peculiar manufacture, unless it be cotton carpets. *Pop.* 8,671,075; comprising Mahometans and Hindoos of all castes. *Lat.* Between 25° 34' and 29° 6' N. *Lon.* Between 79° 45' and 83° 11' E. Oude was formerly governed by a native prince, under the control of the British government, who had a political agent in residence at his court, and a regiment of infantry to protect him. In 1849, an armed force, of the strength of about 6000 men, was maintained by the British in the province. In 1856, Oude was formally annexed to the British dominions in India, in consequence of the mismanagement of the country, that resulted from the vices and profligacy of the king of Oude, and other branches of the royal family. The act of annexation is said to have been one of the causes which brought about the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

**OUDE**, or ΑΥΔΗΝΑ, the ancient capital of the above province, situated on the Gogra river, 53

## Ouse

miles E. from Lucknow, and said to have been a place of great size and importance. It is one of the most sacred places of antiquity, and contains the temple of a monkey god. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 26° 50' N. *Lon.* 82° 10' E.

**OUDENARDE** (Fr. AUDENARDE), *oo'-de-nard*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, divided into two parts by the Scheldt, 14 miles S.W. from Ghent. It contains a town-hall and several churches, which display great architectural beauty. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6300.—It is noted for the memorable victory gained over the French, in 1708, by Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough.

**OUEEN**, *St.*, *oo'-a*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 3000.—The most famous is 4 miles N.W. from Paris, where Louis XVIII. signed the declaration of St. Ouen, on May 2nd, 1814.

**OUFA**, or **UFA**, *oo'-fa*, a city of Russia in Europe, capital of the government of Orenburg, situated on the Bieleia, near its junction with the Oufa, 200 miles N.E. from Orenburg. It has seven churches and two convents. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 54° 42' N. *Lon.* 56° 18' E.—Also a RIVER, which rises in the Ural mountains, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Bieleia near Oufa.

**OUNDE**, *oun'-del*, a market-town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the Nen, 24 miles N.E. from Northampton. It has a spacious church, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school founded in 1556, a town-hall, a market-house, and several almshouses. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Pop.* 5300.—It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

**URAL**, or **URAL MOUNTAINS**, *oo'-ral*, a lofty and extensive range of mountains which form the chief part of the boundary line between Europe and Asia. They extend from the Arctic Ocean on the N., through Perm and Orenburg on the S., from *lat.* 50° to 63° 30' N. If, however, they are to be considered as traversing the islands of Nova Zembla, and ending in the elevated grounds between Aral and Caspian seas, they cover an extent of ground reaching from *lat.* 47° to 77° N. The Ural mountains are rich in gold and other metals.

**OURGA**, **URGA**, or **KURAN**, *oor'-ga*, a city of Mongolia, situated on a tributary of the river Selenga, on the grand route from Kiachta to Pekin, 165 miles S. from Kiachta. It is the seat of the civil government of Mongolia, and contains many colleges and temples belonging to the followers of Lamaism. *Pop.* 7000.

**OURIQUE**, *oo'-re-kui*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 33 miles S.W. from Beja. *Pop.* 2300.—Alphonso I. defeated the Moors near this place in 1139.

**OURO-PRETO**, or **VILLA RICA**, *oo-ro-prai'-to*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Minas Geraes, 170 miles N. from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* 9000.—There are some gold mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked by English companies.

**OUSE**, *ooz*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which forms the principal branch of the Humber, and the stream which receives all the waters in the north-eastern district of Yorkshire. It flows through Yorkshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, unites with the Trent from Lincolnshire to form the Humber.—2. **OUSE**,

Ouse

**GREAT**, a river of Northamptonshire, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the sea at Lynn Regis.—3. **OUSE, LITTLE**, a river which rises in Suffolk, and falls into the Great Ouse.

**OUSE**, a river of Upper Canada, which, after a course of 130 miles, falls into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke.

**OVENDEN**, *ov-en-den*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,067.

**OVENS RIVER**, *ov-ens*, a river of S.E. Australia, in Victoria, which unites with the Hume or Upper Murray to form the Murray.

**OVERFLACQUE**, *o-ver-flak*, an island of Holland, in the province of South Holland, situated between two arms of the Maas, at their entrance into the North Sea. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 7 miles.

**OVERTON**, *o-ver-ton*, several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1600.

**OVERTON**, a county on the N. side of West Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 525 square miles. *Pop.* 12,600.

**OVERTON**, a town and parish of N. Wales, in Flintshire, situated in a detached portion of that county lying on the S.E. border of Denbighshire, 6 miles S.E. from Wrexham. *Pop.* 1397.

**OVERYSSEL**, *o-ver-is'-sel*, a province of Holland, having Drenthe and Friesland on the N., the Zuyder-zee and Gelderland on the W. and S., and Hanover and Westphalia on the E. *Area.* 1308 square miles. *Desc.* Level and low, containing large tracts of marshy ground. *Rivers.* The Yssel, the Zwarte Water, the Vechte, and the Schiepbek; all slow streams, and more like large canals than rivers. *Pro.* Corn, flax, vegetables, hemp, and fruits. Great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are reared and fed in the province, and much butter and cheese is made for exportation. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, baskets and other articles in wickerwork, paper, mats, and iron goods. *Pop.* 24,183.

**OVIEDO**, *o-ve-ai'-do*, an inland town of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, which was formerly called the province of Asturias, and under that title still gives the title of prince to the eldest son of the Spanish monarch. Situated near the N. bank of the Nalov, 55 miles N.W. from Leon. It is a place of great antiquity, and has an elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style, and rich in vases, relics, and other ornaments. The churches of San Miguel and Santa Maria are also well built. It has, besides these, several other churches, a university, an ancient aqueduct, an episcopal palace, with some monasteries, and convents, two hospitals, a theatre, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, hats, linen and woollen fabrics, and arms. *Pop.* 11,000.—During the early dominion of the Moors in Spain, this place was the principal refuge of the Christians.

**OVUCA.** (*See* AVUCA.)

**OWEN**, two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area.* 289 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 14,376.

**OWRAM**, *o'-ram*, two contiguous townships of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, distinguished as North Owrarn and South Owrarn, 2 miles N.E. from Halifax. *Pop.* united, 24,000.

**OWYHEE**, or **HAWAII**, *o-wi'-he'*, an island in

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the N. Pacific Ocean, the most E., and by far the largest of the Sandwich islands. It is triangular in shape. *Area.* Estimated at 5000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. There are several lofty peaks in the mountain ranges which surround the table-land in the centre of the island, among which is Mauna Roa, an active volcano, which has an elevation of 13,175 feet above the level of the sea. In many parts there are traces of recent volcanic action, the ground being everywhere covered with cinders and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course or a lava stream that has flowed not many ages back from the mountains to the shore. *Pro.* Sugarcane, bread-fruit, sandal-wood, and numerous tropical productions. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000. *Lat.* of S. point, 18° 57' N. *Lon.* 155° 44' W. It was on this island that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge on the part of the natives, on Sunday, the 14th of February, 1779. It has since been frequently visited by different navigators.

**OXENHOPE**, *ox-en-hope*, a hamlet of England, in W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N.W. from Bradford. *Manf.* Worsted. *Pop.* 2880.

**OXFORD**, a city of Oxfordshire, the chief town of the county, which is chiefly celebrated as a seat of learning, 49 miles N.W. from London. It is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Isis, as the Thames is called here, and Cherwell, which nearly encompass the city, and which are crossed by numerous bridges. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, very little of which now remains. From Magdalen Bridge, which crosses the Cherwell, the High Street extends W., under different names, through the whole length of the city. At Quatre Vois, or Carfax Church, this is crossed at right angles by St. Giles's, the other principal street; and from these main branches most of the other minor streets diverge in different directions. The High Street is elegant and spacious, but the other streets are for the most part narrow, and the houses are crowded together. Of the public buildings and institutions, the university first demands notice. It consists of nineteen colleges, five halls, and a private hall, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations: while they are all united under the government of the university, of which they form the members. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by which the university is immediately governed are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, and two proctors, each of whom has several duties to perform relative to the interests of the university. The duty of the chancellor is, under the queen, to superintend, in every respect, the interest of the university; for which purpose he is endowed with ample powers by the house of convocation. It is the duty of the high steward to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, and executively under the chancellor, to defend the privileges and laws of the university. The vice-chancellor's duty is to superintend the due performance of university regulations; to call convocations, congregations, and courts; to license taverns, and to expel delinquents. He chooses four deputies, termed pro-vice-chan-



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cellors, one of whom supplies his place in the case of sickness or absence. The two proctors assist the vice-chancellor in the Houses of Convocation and Congregation, and are aided in their turn by four pro-proctors in preserving the peace of the university, and repressing outbreaks and disturbances excited by the undergraduates. They have also the power of inflicting summary punishment for any breach of the statutes of the university by imposing fines, impositions, or confinement within the bounds of the colleges, which is usually termed "gating" or "being gated." There are, besides, public lecturers and professors of divinity, Hebrew, Greek, civil law, medicine, modern history, botany, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, ancient history, anatomy, music, Arabic, poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common law, and chemistry. There are, in all, 40 professors and readers, besides teachers of languages, some of whom lecture in the "schools," for which new buildings have been recently constructed. There are four terms kept in the year at the university; and degrees are taken in divinity, law, physic, music, and the arts. The names of the colleges are All Souls, which was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, 40 fellows, two chaplains, and six clerks and choristers. It consists chiefly of two spacious courts; one of these contains the chapel and hall on the southern side, and the splendid library of 40,000 volumes on the north. Balliol College, of which Wickliffe was once master, was founded by John Balliol, the father of the Scottish king of that name, about the year 1233. Brazenose College was founded in 1509. It derives its name from a large brazen nose, which was fixed on the door of an ancient hall in the college, to serve as a knocker. Christchurch College was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. The buildings consist chiefly of the cathedral, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts; the architecture of the two quadrangles is classical and imposing. The chapel, which serves as the cathedral church of the diocese of Oxford, is one of the most interesting objects in the college. The chief parts of the building can be traced to the reign of Henry I., and the style of architecture is that of a much earlier period. The college has a tower, containing "Great Tom," a bell that weighs 17,000 lbs.; a magnificent hall, and picture gallery. Corpus Christi, founded in 1516, by Bi-hop Fox, consisted at first of one large quadrangle, with a chapel, hall, and library; but various additions have since been made. Exeter College was founded in 1314; Jesus College in 1571, by Hugh Price, a Welshman; and Lincoln College in 1427. Magdalen College is one of the noblest institutions and most interesting buildings in the university: it was founded in 1458 by William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. The whole has an air of venerable grandeur. The chapel is a beautiful Gothic structure, and its hall has been the banqueting-room of many English sovereigns. Merton College is one of the most ancient incorporated establishments in the university. It was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester and chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III., at Maldon in Surrey, and removed to Oxford 10 years after. The chapel is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture of which the university can boast. New

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College was founded in 1336 by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, with a chapel, hall, and library, a fine range of cloisters, and a series of additional buildings in a second quadrangle for the use of students. Oriel college was founded in 1326 by Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow; Pembroke College in 1624; Queen's College in 1340, by Robert Eglesfield, confessor of Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. St. John's College in 1555, by Sir Thomas White; which is formed of two quadrangles, mostly in the Gothic style. Trinity College, in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope. University college is said to have been founded by King Alfred in 872: it was revived by William of Durham about 1249. Wadham College was founded in 1613: it consists of a single quadrangle, 130 feet square. Worcester College in 1714, by Sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire. The architecture of the whole of the collegiate buildings is of a chaste and noble character. The halls of the university were originally private houses, erected by citizens of Oxford, and rented by the students for their accommodation. After the foundation of colleges, they diminished in number, and sunk into neglect: five, however, still remain, and have been improved by benefactions; viz., St. Alban, St. Edmund, St. Mary Magdalen, built on the site of Hertford College, and New Inn. To these a private hall has been lately added, which is known as Charley's Private Hall. Of the other buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the Bodleian Library and the picture-gallery, a splendid quadrangle. In these schools, which were erected in the 15th century, the professors read lectures in the several sciences. The Bodleian, or public library, founded by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and restored and greatly augmented by Sir Thomas Bodley, now contains a collection of books which is probably one of the most valuable in Europe; it consists of upwards of 250,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS. The theatre is a magnificent building, on the plan of the theatre of Marcellus, at Rome. The Clarendon printing-house is a large and imposing edifice, which was built in 1711, to furnish suitable premises for the University press. The Radcliffe Library, one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, was founded by Dr. Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean Museum was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, for the reception of rare productions, both natural and artificial. The astronomical observatory is an elegant structure. Besides St. Mary's Church, in which the members of the university attend divine service, Oxford contains many other churches, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, and other nonconformists. The principal public buildings are the town and county hall and gaol, the city bridewell, the Radcliffe Infirmary, the music-room, and the general market. There are also several charity schools, in which large numbers of children are clothed and taught. The walks in the vicinity of the city and on the banks of the river are exceedingly beautiful. There is a handsome memorial cross to the memory of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer near Balliol College, before which these prelates were burnt at the stake. *Pop.* 27,560. *Lat.* 51° 46' N. *Lon.* 1° 15' W.—The early history of Oxford is involved in obscurity, and no credit can be given to any accounts of it before the reign of



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Alfred.—During the civil war, the loyal city was for a long time the head-quarters of King Charles I. It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

OXFORD, a county in the W. of Maine, U.S. *Area.* 1876 square miles. *Pop.* 41,000.—The name also of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

OXFORDSHIRE, one of the central counties of England, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by the county of Gloucester, S., S.W., and S.E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell, and N.W. by Warwickshire. *Area.* 739 square miles. *Desc.* Considerably diversified by ranges of low hills. In its S. districts especially, it possesses a pleasing alternation of hill and dale, but in the centre the surface is flat and level. In the N. and particularly in the W. part of the county, stone fences supply the places of the neatly trimmed hedges of thorn that are common in other parts of the county, and the eye is often fatigued by the rude and monotonous character of the scenery. *Rivers.* The Thames, or Isis, the Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Thame, the Glyme, and the Windrush. All these unite at different points, and eventually constitute the Thames. *Pro.* Grain of all sorts, with turnips and grass. Among the crops that are partially or generally cultivated are lentils, rape, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, and chicory. Rhubarb is grown near Drayton. The meadowlands, for the richness of which this county was wont to be famed, have been greatly reduced in extent by the progress of cultivation. Oxfordshire is said by Camden to have been famous in ancient times for its woods; and even at present it is better supplied with trees than almost any other county of England. Large numbers of sheep are bred and fed, and cattle, calves, and swine are reared and fattened for the London markets. *Minerals.* Unimportant. Medicinal springs are of common occurrence, among which the various kinds of chalybeate water chiefly prevail. *Manf.* Lace, gloves, and blankets. Its trade is facilitated by the Oxford Canal, which traverses the county from N. to S., and connects the Thames with the Coventry Canal, which is again connected with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent. The Great Western Railway also traverses a portion of this county. *Pop.* 170,944.—Oxfordshire does not offer such a field for antiquarian research as several other counties. Some curious British coins however, have been found within its limits. Its original inhabitants were the Dobuni, who are said to have submitted immediately to their Roman conquerors, and to have lived with them on terms of amity and friendship as long as the island remained under their dominion.

OXIA, *ox-i'-a*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, lying off Cape Skropha, the S.W. extremity of Northern Greece. *Ext.* 3 miles long, and about a mile in breadth.

OXUS, AMOO, or JIHOON, *ox'-us*, *a-moo'*, a river of Central Asia, running principally through Independent Tartary. It rises in the high table-land of Pamir, which forms the boundary between Tibet and Kunduz and Bokhara. After flowing through the vast plain of Southern Bokhara, and an extensive desert tract, which forms the N.W. part of Khiva, it falls after a course of more than 1200 miles, into the Sea of Aral. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander the Great.

Padua

OYSTER BAY, *ois'-ter*, a township of New York, U.S., situated on the N. coast of Long Island 30 miles N.E. from New York. It has constant steam communication with New York, and forms a pleasant summer resort for the inhabitants of the empire city. *Pop.* 7000.

OYSTER CR-EEK, two rivers in N. Carolina and New Jersey, U.S., both of which run into the Atlantic.

OZARK, *o-zark'*, a mountain-chain of N. America, which runs parallel with the Appalachians from the Missouri, near the Osage, to the Red River. The range commences in Texas, and terminates in Missouri after traversing the state of Arkansas from S.W. to N.E.

OZIERI, *ods-zi-air'-e*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 27 miles S.E. from Sassari. It has a college, a hospital, and several convents. *Pop.* 8000.

OZORKOV, *o-zor-kof'*, a town of Poland, on the Buzura, 76 miles S.W. from Warsaw. *Pop.* 5200.

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PABBAY, *pab'-bai*, the name of three small islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, none of them with a population above 30.

PACHETE, *pa-che'-te*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area.* 4792 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and covered with forest and jungle. *Pro.* Rice, and other crops. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* Between 23° 6' and 23° 54' N. *Lon.* Between 85° 52' and 87° 10' E.

PACIFIC, *pä-cif'-ik*, a name given by the Spanish navigator Magalhaens, to the sea which lies between Asia and America. At the equator, which is its widest part, it is about 11,000 miles across. Its area is computed at upwards of 70,000,000 square miles, which is more than all the dry land on the surface of the globe.

PADDINGTON, *päd'-ding-ton*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, about 3 miles from St. Paul's. It contains the terminus of the Great Western Railway. *Pop.* 75,784.

PADERBORN, *pa'-der-born*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Minden, 40 miles S.W. from Minden. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded in the time of Charlemagne, who sometimes resided here, and it possesses an ecclesiastical seminary and a gymnasium. *Pop.* 10,763.—This town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League.

PADSTOW, *pad'-sto*, a market-town of England, in Cornwall, with a harbour which is considered to be the best on the N.W. coast of Cornwall. It is 27 miles N.E. from Falmouth, and imports iron and coal, and exports corn, malt, slate, tin, and sand. *Pop.* 2300.

PADUA, *pad'-u-a* (Ital. PADOVA, *pa'-do-va*), a delegation or province of Northern Italy, in the government of Venice, surrounded by the provinces of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. *Area.* 831 square miles. *Pop.* 315,000.—It is watered by the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, and several smaller streams.

PADUA, a city of Northern Italy, the capital of the above province, in the government of Venice, situated near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione, 22 miles W. from Venice. It

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is surrounded by a wall flanked with bastions and a broad ditch, and is traversed by several canals; but the streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The houses are, however, in general lofty and well-built, and several of the public edifices are possessed of considerable architectural beauty. The town-house, or palace of justice, is a large and magnificent building, in the form of an oblong quadrangle. Its roof has a span of nearly 90 feet, and is unsupported by anything except the walls on which it rests. It is adorned externally with galleries supported on pillars of marble. The interior contains some fresco paintings and a bust of Livy. Near the town-house is the palace of the Podestà, or governor of the city, remarkable for its saloon of the Doric order, and for its valuable paintings. The palace of the commandant is remarkable for its architecture, and has a tower attached to it, in which is a curious clock, which exhibits all the aspects and changes of the moon as they occur. The churches, monasteries, and convents are numerous, and many of them are handsome buildings. The cathedral is not possessed of a handsome or imposing exterior, but it is decorated internally with superb paintings and sculpture. A large library is attached to it which contains many valuable manuscripts. Besides these the city contains a large public library, an episcopal palace, an anatomical school, a museum, and a botanical garden. The university, founded in 1223, was at one time celebrated throughout Europe. Its buildings may be classed among the finest of the kind in the world. There are also several literary and scientific institutions, the principal of which is the Academy of Sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silk, ribbons, and leather. *Pop.* 50,000.—Tasso and Columbus were educated at the university of Padua. It is the birthplace of Livy and Belzoni the traveller. In 1857 an earthquake overthrew a large part of the town and destroyed many of the inhabitants. It has a station on the railway between Vicenza and Venice.

**PAGANCIO**, *pa-gan'-cho*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 2200.

**PAGO**, *pa'-go*, an island in the Adriatic, in the Gulf of Quarnero, opposite to the coast of Croatia, and belonging to that division of the Austrian Empire. *Area*, 106 square miles. It exports wine and salt. *Pop.* 4700.—Also the name of the principal town of the island, which has a population of 2000.

**PAGO**, or **PAJO**, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province Principato Ultra, 10 miles N.E. from Benevento. *Pop.* 2200.

**PAHANG**, *pa-hang'*, a town and district of Malacca, on the E. coast, of which the former is about 12 miles from the sea, situated on a river of the same name, the mouth of which is in *lat.* 3° 30' N. *Pop.* Not known.—The district has a population estimated at about 50,000, and exports gold and other valuable metals. *Lat.* between 2° and 4° N. *Lon.* between 103° and 104° E.

**PAHLIMPORE**, *pa'-lim-por'*, a small state of India, in the presidency of Bombay, producing wheat, rice, and sugar. *Lat.* between 23° 57' and 24° 41' N. *Lon.* between 71° 51' and 72° 45' E.—Also a town of India, in Guzerat. *Pop.* 30,000.

**PAINSWICK**, *pains'-wik*, an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Gloucestershire,

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situated on a brook which runs into the Stroud 6 miles S.E. from Gloucester. The church has a tower and spire 174 feet high. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 3229.

**PAINT**, *paint*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**PAISLEY**, *pais'-le*, a manufacturing town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, which is crossed here by three bridges, 7 miles W. from Glasgow. It extends along both sides of the river, which divides it into the Old and New towns. The Old town, which is situated on the left bank of the river, consists of a number of large and small streets, composed, for the most part, of poor and mean-looking houses, but considerable improvements have been effected of late years, and many of the old buildings have been replaced by handsome and well-built shops and dwelling-houses, while many of the streets have been widened and otherwise improved. The principal street of the New town, and indeed the greater part of this quarter of Paisley, is composed of elegant modern houses. There are numerous churches for episcopalians, presbyterians, and members of the free church, and several chapels for nonconformists. The most ancient ecclesiastical structure, and the chief architectural ornament of the town, is the abbey church, which has survived, although not without great injury, the revolutions of many centuries. The nave, with its aisles, is in good repair, and serves as the parish church of the abbey parish of Paisley. The whole interior was, in 1789, fitted up in a style according with that of the building itself. The chapel on the S. side of the church is remarkable for its echo. It is called the "Sounding Aisle," and forms an object of great attraction to strangers visiting the church. It contains the tomb of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. of Scotland and mother of Robert II., and is said to be the burial-place of many members of the royal family of Scotland. The abbey was founded in 1160, by Walter, great steward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Cluny. The other public edifices are the county buildings, which comprise a town-hall, court-house, council chamber, gaol, and house of correction, the Neilson educational institution, the markets, and market cross, an infirmary, a town hospital, and a school for the deaf and dumb. There are, besides these, numerous charitable associations and institutions, a free grammar-school, founded by King James VI. in 1576, and several other schools, almshouses, public libraries, and barracks. *Manf.* Paisley has been long celebrated for all kinds of fancy goods in silk and cotton; its shawls and muslins have long been famous, and it is also renowned for its threads, tapes, scarfs, and gauzes. It has, besides, large iron and brass foundries, tanyards, distilleries, soap-works, and extensive bleaching-fields. Considerable facilities are afforded for its export and import trades by the navigable rivers Clyde and Cart, and by the Ardrossan Canal. Coal, ironstone, and fine potter's clay are worked in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 47,419.—It is the birthplace of Wilson, the ornithologist, Professor Wilson, and Tannahill and Motherwell, the poets. A station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway.

**PAKS**, *paks*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, 60 miles S.W. from Buda-Pesth. *Pop.* 9000.



## Palais, St.

**PALAI, ST.**, *pal'-ai*, a town of France, in the island of Belleisle, which lies off the W. coast of France, near the mouth of the Seine, and belongs to the department Morbihan. It has a small port, defended by a citadel. *Pop.* 2000.

**PALAMOW**, *pal'-u-mo*, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the Coyle or Kool river, 125 miles S.E. from Benares. *Lat.* 23° 50' N. *Lon.* 84° 2' E. *Pop.* Not known.—The DISTRICT has an area of 3468 square miles, and contains extensive coal-fields and other mineral riches. It has not yet, however, been explored to any extent. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 23° 12' and 24° 22' N. *Lon.* between 83° 18' and 84° 31' E.

**PALATINATE, LOWER, or PALATINATE OF THE RHINE**, *pai-lit'-i-nat*, a province belonging to Bavaria, in the W. of Germany, situated on the W. side of the Rhine, and bounded N.E. by Hesse Darmstadt, N.W. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Baden. *Area.* 2245 square miles. *Pop.* 608,069.

**PALATINATE, UPPER**, the name of a province of Bavaria, lying contiguous to the S.W. frontier of Bohemia. It was formerly called the circle of the Regan. *Area.* 3710 square miles. *Pop.* 170,000.

**PALAWAN ISLE**, *pal-a-wan'*, an island of the Soolow archipelago, which lies between the N. extremity of Borneo and the Philippines. *Ext.* 275 miles long, with an average breadth of 30 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but level along the coast. It produces gold and various kinds of fine wood. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 8° 37' and 11° 30' N. *Lon.* between 117° 10' and 119° 40' E. The Spaniards hold the N. part of the island.

**PALAZZOLO**, *pa-lats'-o'-lo*, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Oglio, 13 miles S.E. from Bergamo. *Pop.* 4000.

**PALEMBANG**, *pal-em-bang'*, a town in the island of Sumatra, extending 3 miles along the river Palembang, or Moosi, 50 miles S.W. from its principal mouth in Banca Strait. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, said to be about twenty or thirty; whence it has also received the appellation of the "City of Twenty Islands." One of these contains the palaces of the former sultan and his son. The principal mosque is a large stone building, nearly square, and covered with a lofty and pointed roof of tiles. Adjoining the mosque is a high octagonal tower, from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, covered with mats, and thatched with reeds and grass. The town is the capital of Palembang, one of the five Dutch regencies of Sumatra. *Pop.* About 25,000. *Lat.* 2° 58' S. *Lon.* 104° 50' E.

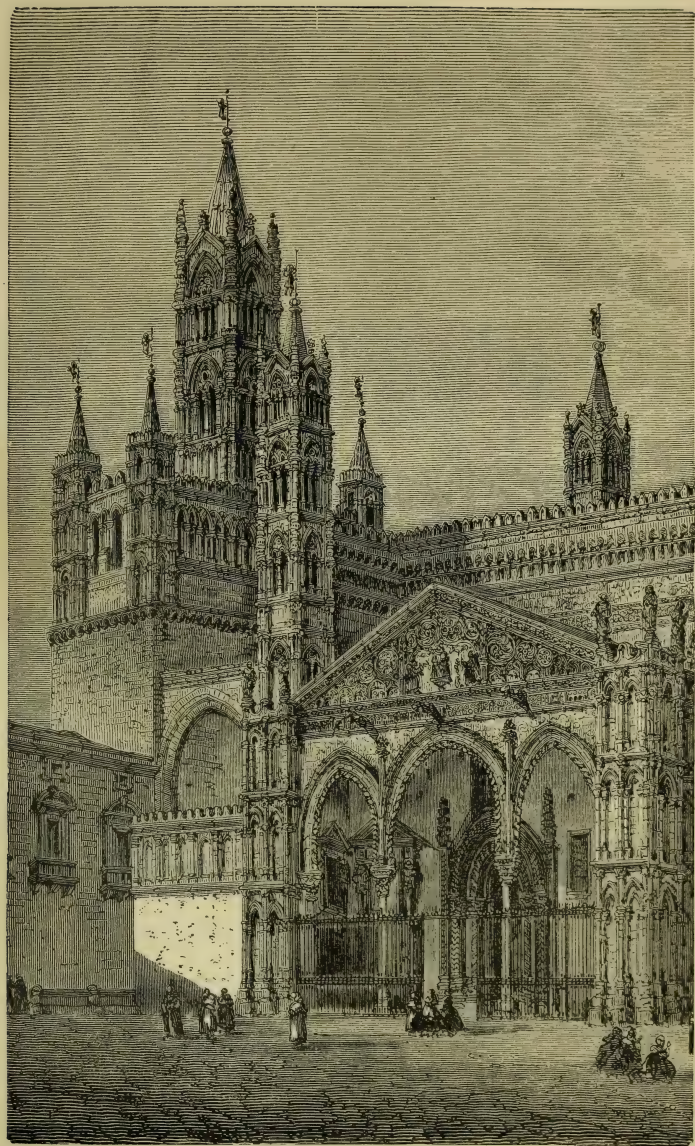
**PALENCIA**, *pa-len-she'-a* (Sp. *pa-len'-the-a*), the chief town of a province of Spain of the same name, in Leon, 57 miles S.E. from Leon. The only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the hospital of San Lazaro, which was once the palace of the famous Spanish warrior, the Cid Campeador. *Manf.* Leather, coarse woollen fabrics, earthenware, flour, and spirits. *Pop.* 11,470.

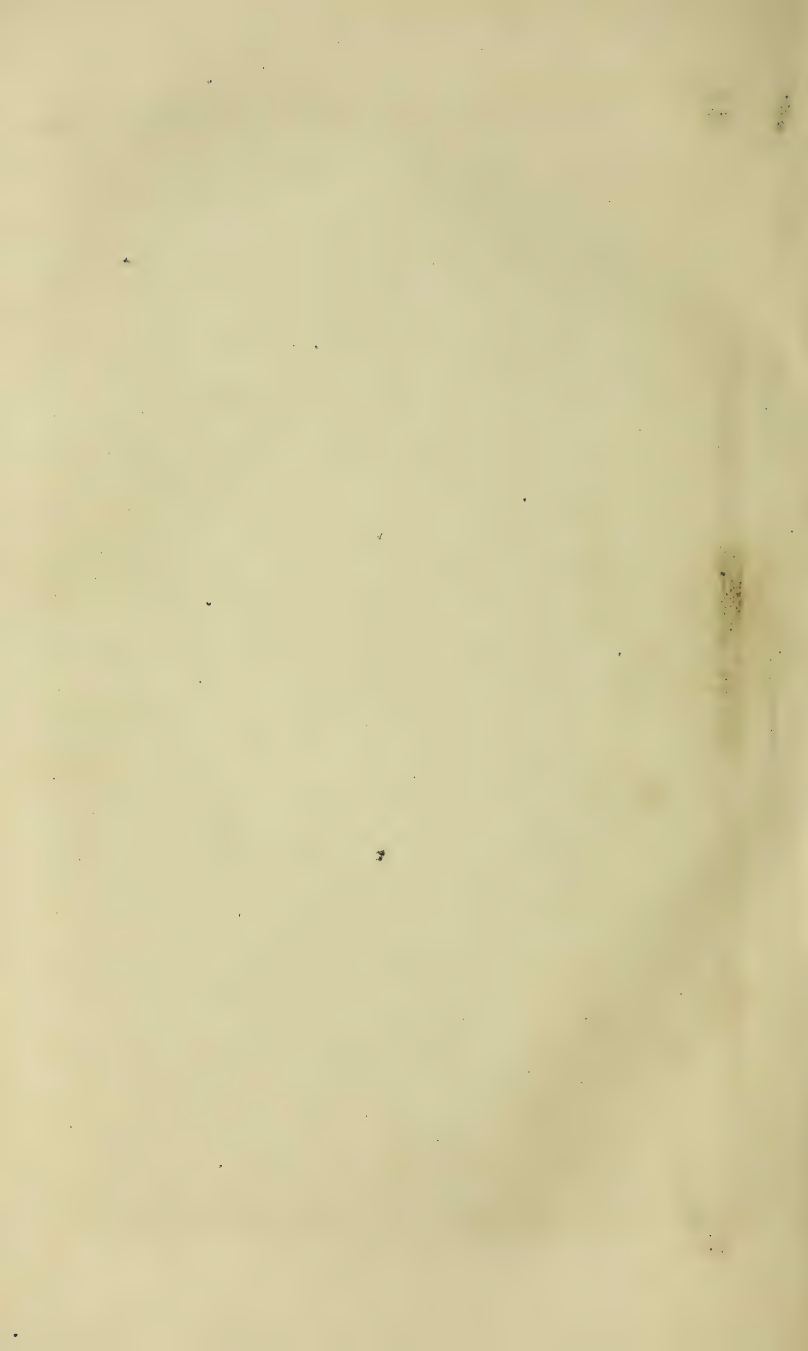
**PALERMO**, *pa-lair'-mo*, a fortified city of Sicily, and the capital of the island, situated on a gulf of the same name, on the N. coast, in a rich valley, which presents the appearance of a magnificent garden filled with fruit-trees and watered by rivulets. The principal streets are spacious and handsome, and the houses for the

## Palermo

most part exhibit considerable architectural beauty. The two principal streets are the Cassaro, or Via Toledo, and the Strada Macqueda, which intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city pretty nearly into four equal parts. At the point of intersection of these streets there is an open octagonal space, called the Quattro Cantoneri. The sides of this open space are formed by magnificent buildings in the Grecian style of architecture, and there is a beautiful fountain in the centre. The other streets that diverge from the main thoroughfares already mentioned are for the most part narrow, winding, and dirty, and built without the least regard to regularity. The most frequented of the public walks of Palermo is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace which extends for more than a mile along the bay. At the extremity of this walk there is a beautiful public garden, called the Flora garden, to which people of all ranks are admitted. Adjoining this, on the S.W. side, is the botanical garden. The public edifices are numerous, the royal palace is the principal building of note, a vast irregular pile on the S.W. side of the city, occupying one side of a large open square at the end of a street called the Cassaro. A handsome chapel richly adorned with mosaics is attached to it, as well as a fine picture gallery, and an observatory. Among other buildings remarkable for their architectural beauty are the mansions of the nobility, the theatres, monasteries, and the convents. In the square before the royal palace is a fine statue of Philip IV. king of Spain and Sicily. In the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. The cathedral was erected in the 12th century. It is adorned with beautiful sculptures and marble columns, and contains several fine monuments. The church of St. Joseph is profusely and richly ornamented, and contains some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble, nearly 60 feet high. There are several hospitals and numerous schools in the city. The university is an extensive building, with a fine library and museum attached to it. It was founded in 1394. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods, glass, gloves, straw hats, paper, and chemicals. The mole which forms its harbour stretches for more than a quarter of a mile into the sea, and forms a port capable of containing 30 sail of the line and several hundred merchantmen. This enables the town to command and carry on an extensive foreign trade. The harbour is commanded by a citadel at the N. corner of the town, and is further protected by a castle and battery which occupy opposite ends of the mole. The city is completely surrounded by regular defensive works. The principal barracks and arsenal are on the N.W. side of the harbour. *Pop.* 584,929. *Lat.* 38° 8' N. *Lon.* 13° 22' E.—Palermo is a place of great antiquity, having been in possession of the Carthaginians and Romans. The Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories. The Normans took it in 1082, and in 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers. From 1806 to 1815 it was the residence of the court of Naples, and in June, 1860, it was taken by the troops of the dictator Garibaldi. In October of the same year its inhabitants voted for annexation to Sardinia, and it was decreed, "That the bedroom occupied by General Garibaldi at Palermo, in the pavilion adjoining the royal palace, shall be perpetually preserved in its present state, and with the furniture it now contains. That the present decrees







## Palestine

shall be engraven on a marble tablet, and placed at the entrance of the said chamber, &c." The town is always infested with beggars of the very lowest description. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes.

**PALESTINE, or HOLY LAND, *pāl'-es-tine***, a country of Asia, lying along the E coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and occupying the S.W. part of Syria, which is included within the limits of the Turkish empire. It now forms the modern pachalic of Beirut or Beyrout, and part of the pachalic of Damascus. *Area.* Estimated at 11,000 square miles. *Desc.* The greater part of Palestine is extremely fertile. The central part is traversed from N. to S. by the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Judæa proper, the ancient kingdom of Judah, comprises the territory extending from Lake Asphaltites or the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, and consists of hills and valleys of great beauty and fertility, where the sides of the mountains are covered with the vine, the olive, the sycamore, and are crowned with groves of oak and cypress; while the earth beneath produces aromatic plants in great variety and abundance. In proceeding eastward to the shores of the Dead Sea, the country becomes barren, and exhibits a scene of utter desolation. Gloomy and naked rocks, stones, sand, and ashes are the only objects which then present themselves. To the N. of ancient Judæa is Samaria, a mountainous district, but flourishing and well cultivated. To the N. of Samaria, but still communicating with Judæa by the banks of the Jordan, is Galilee, distinguished by its natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdraelon is described by Dr. Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. He considers this as the richest part of all Palestine. The Sea of Tiberias, or Lake of Gennesareth, is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which were once highly cultivated, and its banks covered with flourishing towns, which are now almost deserted. The regions beyond Jordan, though less noticed in history, include, however, many tracts that were once fertile and flourishing. To the W. of the Sea of Tiberias lies the country called Hauran, formerly Auranitis, which is a vast plain, not watered by any great river, yet the inhabitants contrive, by collecting the rain that falls during the wet season of the year in ponds and large tanks, to obtain a sufficient supply for the purposes of agriculture, so that very extensive crops of grain are raised in the district. In many parts there are remains of ancient ruins. *Rivers.* The Jordan is the principal river; the others are for the most part mountain torrents or rivulets that have little or no water in them in the summer season. *Lakes.* Merom, or Huleh, Gennesareth, and the Dead Sea. *Climate.* Very fine in the dry season. *Pro.* Tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, and fruits. *Pop.* Not known, being inhabited by numerous tribes, some stationary and others wandering from place to place. *Lat.* between  $30^{\circ} 40'$  and  $33^{\circ} 32' N.$  *Lon.* between  $34^{\circ} 30'$  and  $36^{\circ} 25' E.$ —This is the country in which the principal events recorded in scripture took place. When it was conquered by the Israelites, Joshua divided this and a portion of the country to the E. of Jordan among the twelve tribes. Under the reigns of David and Solomon, it became one of the most flourishing kingdoms of Asia. It was conquered, however, by the kings of Assyria,

## Palma

who carried captive, first Israel and then Judah, into the eastern provinces of their empire. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were allowed to return to their country, to rebuild their temple, and re-establish their ecclesiastical constitution. Judæa thus continued a province of Persia until Asia was invaded by Alexander the Great, to whom it submitted without resistance. The Jews were again exposed to oppression from some of the Ptolemies, who attempted to enforce the adoption of the idolatrous worship of the Greeks on the Jewish people. The Jews, however, under the guidance of the Maccabees, offered a most determined resistance to the Egyptian monarch who sought to deprive them of the exercise of their own religion, and Judæa once more became an independent country. It subsequently fell under the dominion of Rome, who established the Herods as tributary kings. It was at this crisis that Judæa became the theatre of those great events which form the foundation of the Christian faith. The Jews, however, having repeatedly rebelled against the authority of the Romans, Titus entered Judæa with a large force in the year 70, and, after a long siege, during which the Jews endured terrible hardships and privations, he took Jerusalem, and razed it to the ground. The temple, which had been twice rebuilt, after having been burnt by Nebuchadnezzar and plundered by Antiochus, was again destroyed. More than 1,100,000 Jews perished in the siege and the destruction of the city, and about 65 years after the Jewish people were banished from Judæa by a decree of the Emperor Hadrian, and dispersed through the different provinces of the empire. The country continued to form a part of the Roman empire until it was divided into the eastern and western empires, when Palestine became a province of the former. Although it was frequently invaded by the Parthians, Persians, and Saracens, it was held by the emperors of Constantinople until it was wrested from them by the last-named people in 638. It then fell under the sway of the Mahometans, in whose power the land remained until 1099, when the Holy Land was recovered by the Crusaders, and erected into a Latin kingdom, under Godfrey de Bouillon. This kingdom lasted till 1187, when it was conquered by Saladin, on the decline of whose kingdom it passed through various hands, till, in 1517, it was finally swallowed up in the Turkish empire.

**PALESTRINA, *pa-les-tri'-na***, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, 21 miles S.E. from Rome. It is built on the site of the temple of Fortune erected by Sylla, a little below the ancient town of Præneste, which was built on the summit of the hill on the side of which Palestrina now stands. *Pop.* 6000.

**PALESTRO, *pa-lais'-tro***, a town of Italy, situated on the left bank of the Sesia, 12 miles S.W. from Novara. *Pop.* 2486.—A sanguinary engagement took place here, in 1859, between the Austrians and Piedmontese. The former were defeated.

**PALLISER ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} S.$  *Lon.*  $145^{\circ} W.$

**PALK STRAIT, *palk***, is that portion of the Indian Ocean which separates Ceylon from the mainland of India. The narrowest part of the channel is 40 miles across.

**PALMA, *pāl'-ma***, one of the Canary Islands,



## Palma

lying to the N. of Ferro, and about 55 miles N.W. from Tenerife. *Area.* About 500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic; many of the highest peaks are constantly covered with snow. The island contains extensive pine forests, as well as good timber for shipbuilding. The districts on the coast are very fertile. *Pro.* Grapes, almonds, honey, wax, and silk. The sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 33,089. *Lat.* 28° 45' N. *Lon.* 17° 50' W.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, situated on a large bay, formed by Cape Blanco on the S.E., and Cape Cala Figuera on the N.W. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. Some of the streets are narrow and ill-paved, but those in the lower part of the town and all the squares are spacious and regular. Of the public buildings the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic structure erected in the 13th century. Besides this, there are several parish churches, of which the church of St. Michael is the most ancient, and served for a mosque when the island was under the dominion of the Moors. The town also possesses a government-house, formerly a royal palace, to which an arsenal is attached; an episcopal palace, town-hall, barracks, a gaol, several hospitals, two public libraries, several convents and schools, an orphan asylum, a museum, a university founded in 1483, and an exchange—a magnificent building erected in the 15th century for the accommodation of the native and foreign merchants resident in the town. *Manf.* Woollen goods, glass, brandy, linen, and silk. Shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. The harbour is partly enclosed by a mole, which is about a third of a mile in length. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 39° 33' N. *Lon.* 2° 40' W.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, near the sea-coast, 14 miles S.E. from Girgenti. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur that is collected in its vicinity. *Pop.* 6909.

PALMA DEL RIO, a town of Andalusia, situated at the confluence of the Genil and the Guadalquivir, 31 miles S.W. from Cordova. *Pop.* 5500.

PALMA, LA, a town of Spain, in the province of Huelva, Andalusia, 25 miles N.E. from Huelva. *Pop.* 4000.

PALMAS, CAPE, *päl'-mas*, a promontory of Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, forming the western limit of the Gulf of Guinea. *Lat.* 4° 22' N. *Lon.* 7° 41' W.

PALMAS, LAS, the capital of the island of Grand Canary, one of the Canary Islands, formerly the capital of the entire group. It contains a handsome cathedral, a hospital, and a college; and is the seat of a supreme court of justice for all the islands. It has a good harbour, and possesses a large export and import trade. *Pop.* 18,000.

PALMYRA, *päl-mi'-ra*, three townships of the United States, in New York, Michigan, and Ohio, neither of them with a population above 4000.

PALMYRA, an ancient city of Asia, situated in the centre of the desert of Syria, 120 miles N.E. from Damascus. It is supposed to have been the ancient Tadmor, built in the wilderness by king Solomon. It subsequently became for a short period the capital of a kingdom established by Odenatus of Palmyra, and his wife Ze-

## Pampeluna

nobia, under the title of the empire of the East. The city was visited about 1750 by two English travellers, Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, who published an account of the magnificent ruins, that extend over a space which is more than a mile and a half in length. The chief building seems to have been an immense temple dedicated to the sun, and adorned with nearly 400 columns, of which about 60 still remain standing. A few Arab families dwell in huts among the ruins. *Lat.* 34° 18' N. *Lon.* 38° 13'.

PALO, PALOO, or PALU, *pal'-lo*, a town of Turkey in Asia, situated on the Euphrates, 56 miles N. from Diarbekir. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving, dyeing, and tanning. *Pop.* 8000.

PALO, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 11 miles S.W. from Bari. *Pop.* 8459.

PAMIERS, *pa'-me-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Ariège, situated on the Ariège, 10 miles N. from Foix. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, nails, files, paper, caps, and hats. It has a cathedral, a town house, several churches and schools, a hospital, an Episcopal palace, and a castle. *Pop.* 8000.

PAMIR, *pa-mir'*, an extensive table-land of Central Asia, forming the S.E. part of Independent Tartary, and lying between Kunduz and Tibet, or Chinese Tartary. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," is in *lat.* 37° 27' N.; *lon.* 72° E.

PAMLICO SOUND, *päm'-li-ko*, a large bay on the N. coast of Carolina, 86 miles in length and from 10 to 20 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Atlantic by a bank or ridge of sand, about a mile in width, and covered for the most part with small trees or bushes. The bay or lagoon communicates with the sea by several small channels which divide the sand bank into a series of islands. It communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives Pamlico, or Tar River, which is about 40 miles in length.

PAMPAS, *päm'-pas*, extensive plains of S. America, which form the central and southern parts of La Plata, or the Argentine Confederation. They extend from *lat.* 27° N. to the borders of Patagonia, and from the Andes on the W. to Uruguay on the E. The term, however, is more especially applied to that part of the country which lies between *lat.* 33° S. and the Rio Negro, the N. boundary of Patagonia. They are covered in some parts with fine grass which affords excellent pasture for cattle. *Area.* Estimated at 1,620,000 square miles.

PAMPAS DEL SACRAMENTO, vast plains of S. America, to the E. of the Andes, which run in a direction nearly N. and S. through the province of Peru.

PAMPELONNE, *pam'-pe-lon*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 14 miles N.E. from Alby. *Pop.* 2263.

PAMPELUNA, or PAMPLONA, *pam-pai-loo'-na*, a fortified town of Spain, the capital of the province of Navarre, situated on the Urra, 39 miles S.E. from St. Sebastian. It stands on an eminence which rises from a beautiful and fertile plain almost entirely surrounded by mountains at some little distance from the town. It is defended by a strong citadel which commands the town and the plain beneath it, and is separated from the city by a broad esplanade. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the churches and monasteries, the bishop's palace, town hall, founding hospital, theatre, university, bull-ring, and the palace of the viceroy. It has besides several

## Pamplona

pleasant public walks, and handsome fountains supplied by a splendid aqueduct. *Manf.* Chiefly coarse linen goods. *Pop.* 80,000.—In June, 1813, Pampeluna was the scene of several sanguinary encounters between the British and French, and surrendered to the former on 31st October, in the same year.

**PAMPELONA**, *pam-pló-na*, a town of New Granada, S. America, in the department of Boyaca, 200 miles N.E. from Santa Fé de Bogota. It contains several churches and convents. *Pop.* 3500.—There are some gold and silver mines near the town.

**PANAMA**, *pán-a-ma'*, capital of the department of Istmo, situated on the isthmus of Panama, on the coast of a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, which bears the same name. The streets are broad, and well paved, both in the city and its suburbs; but the houses of the suburbs are for the most part built of wood, intermixed with thatched huts. It has a cathedral, with several churches, convents, and monasteries, and an excellent hospital. It has a trade in gold-dust, pearls, coffee, shells, and hides. *Pop.* About 12,000. *Lat.* 8° 56' N. *Lon.* 79° 31' W.—It is the southern terminus of a railway across the isthmus from Chagres.

**PANAMA, BAY OF**, an extensive inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, about 120 miles in length and the same in breadth. It contains the Perias Isles, and several other small islands.

**PANAMA, OR DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF.** (*See DARIEN.*)

**PANARO**, *pan-a-ro*, a river of Italy which rises in Modena, in Mount Cimone, and after a course of 75 miles falls into the Po, 12 miles N.W. from Ferrara.

**PANCRAS, ST.**, *pán'-kras*, a parish of Middlesex, which forms part of North London, and includes a portion of the town of Highgate and the suburbs of Camden-town, Kentish-town, and Somers-town. *Pop.* 198,788. The parish church, a handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, is supposed to stand on the site of one of the most ancient temples in Britain.

**PANCSOVA**, *pan-cho'-vo*, a fortified town of Hungary, situated at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, 8 miles N.E. from Belgrade. *Pop.* 12,000.—It is a steam-packet station on the Danube.

**PANIPUT, or PANEPUT**, *pan-i-poot'*, a town of India, the chief town of a district of the same name, in the N.W. Provinces, 53 miles N. from Delhi. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall planted with circular bastions. It is the seat of the civil establishment for the district, and is on the grand route between Western Asia, Afghanistan, and the Punjab on the one side, and Northern Hindostan, Nepaul, and Tibet on the other. *Pop.* 18,000.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1279 square miles, and a population of 284,000. *Lat.* between 28° 50' and 29° 48' N. *Lon.* between 76° 40' and 77° 20' E.

**PANJAB.** (*See PUNJAB.*)

**PANOLA**, *pa-no'-la*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 735 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

**PANTELLARIA**, *pan-tel-la-re'-a*, the ancient Cossyra, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and between that island and the coast of Africa, 50 miles S.E. from Cape Bon. It is about 30 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Volcanic and mountainous, but the soil is fertile,

## Para

producing grapes of excellent quality, with other kinds of fruit, and corn. It is also distinguished for a fine breed of asses. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 36° 45' N. *Lon.* 12° E.

**PAOLA**, *pa'-o-la*, a town of Southern Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, situated on an eminence near the sea, 11 miles N.W. from Cosenza. It is defended by a citadel and two forts. *Manf.* Silk goods and earthenware. *Pop.* 8606.

**PAPA, pa-pa', a market-town of Hungary, 27 miles N.W. from Veszprim. It has several churches, convents, and hospitals, a court-house, a Protestant college, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Paper, glass, and stone-ware. *Pop.* 13,000.**

**PAPAGAYO**, *pa'-pa-ga-yo*, a river of Mexico, which enters the Pacific Ocean 25 miles from Acapulco.

**PAPAGAYOS ISLES**, a group of small islands lying off the S.E. coast of Brazil, between Cape Basios and Cape Frio.

**PAPAL STATES.** (*See STATES OF THE CHURCH.*)

**PAPA-STOUR, PAPA-STRONSAY, and PAPA-WESTRAX**, three small islands, the first of which is one of the Shetland Isles, while the other two belong to the Orkney Islands.

**PAPENBURG**, *pa'-pen-boorg*, a town of Hanover, in the province of Osnaburg, 21 miles S.E. from Embden. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, ropes, and brandy. Boats to ply on the Ems are also built here. It is a station on the railway between Embden and Osnaburg. *Pop.* 4000.

**PAPS OF JURA**, *páps*, four mountains in the island of Jura, Hebrides, Scotland, seen at sea at a great distance from the island. The highest has an elevation of 2470 feet above the level of the sea.

**PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA**, *páp'-u-a*, an island in the Eastern or Asiatic Archipelago, lying to the N. of the island-continent of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait. *Ext.* It is about 1600 miles in length, with an average breadth of 150 miles. *Area.* Estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is indented by such deep bays, that it may be said to be a chain of peninsulas, so nearly do the inlets of the sea on either side approach each other. The coast, viewed from the sea, rises gradually into hills of considerable elevation; and it appears probable, from the reports of navigators who have visited its shores, that there are mountains of great height in the interior of the island. The districts on the coast and the slopes of the hills are covered with palm-trees, and forests which afford excellent timber. Little of the country, however, is known. The inhabitants, who have been denominated "Papuan negroes," are something like the negroes of Africa in the colour of their skin. They also have the thick lips and woolly hair of the African negro. On the S. side of the island the Dutch have established a fort, and a settlement occupying about 120 square miles of ground, which they have held since 1828, in the name of the king of the Netherlands.

**PARA**, *pa-ra'*, a large province of Brazil, bounded on the N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N.W. by the province of Amazonas, S. by Matto Grosso, and S.E. by Gayaz and Maranhás. *Area.* 250,000 square miles. *Desc.* Covered with immense forests; the interior of the province is for the most part unexplored. *Rivers.* The Amazon and the Rio Negro, and their tributaries. *Climate.* Excessively hot. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, and cocoa; rice, cotton, manioc,



## Para

cloves, gum, sarsaparilla, and other medicinal plants. *Manf.* Shoes and other articles made from india-rubber. *Pop.* About 207,000; 10,000 of whom are supposed to be Indians.

**PARA**, or **SANTA MARIA DE BELEM**, the capital of the above province, situated on the S.E. coast of the estuary of the river Para, at the mouth of the Guama. This city is handsome, and has some beautiful edifices, among which are several churches, a custom-house, a theatre, a hospital, a college, and the residence of the governor. It is defended by some forts at the entrance of the river. *Pop.* About 15,000. *Lat.* 1° 20' S. *Lon.* 48° 20' W.

**PARA**, a river of the above province, which is properly speaking one of the mouths of the Amazon. It is about 40 miles in width, and receives the Tocantins and other rivers. *Lat.* 9° 80' S. *Lon.* 48° W.

**PARACLET**, *par'-a-klei*, a hamlet of France, in the department of Aube, 3 miles from Nogent-sur-Seine. In this place are the ruins of the convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century. Heloise was the abbess.

**PARAGUAY**, *pä-rä'-gwai'*, an independent state of S. America. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, S. and S.E. by the Paraguay and the Parana, by which rivers it is separated from the Argentine Confederation. *Area.* Estimated at 75,000 square miles. *Desc.* The great natural features of this country are the numerous rivers, swamps, lakes, plains, and woods with which it abounds. It may, however, be briefly described as mountainous in the N.E., flat in the centre, and marshy in the S.W. *Rivers.* Its largest and most noted rivers are the Paraguay and the Parana. These rise and overflow their banks, and inundate, in the rainy season, the lowlands that lie on either side. *Climate.* In general moist and temperate, though in some parts it is cold. *Zoology.* The ostrich is seen in the plains of Paraguay, and is remarkable for its fine plumage and swift motion. It is smaller in size than the African species. The wild animals are the jaguar, a species of tiger, the puma or cougar, the black bear, the ant-bear, and the tapir, or river cow. Mosquitoes and an innumerable variety of insects infest both the waters and the land, with snakes, vipers, and scorpions. The great boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers, and some parts are haunted by the vampire bat. *Pro.* The rich alluvial plains produce all kinds of grain, beans, pease, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables and fruits. The other products are medicinal plants and the Paraguay tea, or *maté*, the leaves of which are dried and used in the same manner as the tea of Eastern Asia, supplying the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The forests abound with a variety of woods, medicinal and aromatic, many of which yield useful dyes. The trade of Paraguay consists in the exportation of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, hemp, rice, medicinal plants, and ornamental timber. *Pop.* 1,337,431. *Lat.* between 20° 50' and 27° 25' S. *Lon.* between 54° and 58° W.—Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and in 1535 this country was subdued, and Ascension was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance, and, by the effect of gentleness and good policy, succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements

## Paramatta

in different parts of the country. In 1768 they were expelled, and in 1811 the people determined to throw off the yoke of Spain. In 1814 Francia was elected dictator, and ruled in a most absolute manner until 1844, foreigners being forbidden to enter the country. In 1852 its independence was recognised by the Argentine Confederation, and in the following year by Great Britain.

**PARAGUAY**, a large river of S. America, which has its source in *lat.* 13° S., *lon.* 56° W., and enters the ocean under the name of the Rio de la Plata. Its total course is estimated at 2000 miles.

**PARAHIBA**, or **PARAHYBA**, *pa-ra-e'-ba*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Brazil, on the river Parahiba, about 10 miles from the sea, and 65 miles N. from Pernambuco. The town is well built, and contains many handsome edifices. It is defended by three forts, and has a cathedral, a palace for the governor, an arsenal, and several churches and convents. *Pop.* About 15,000.—The **DISTRICT** has an area estimated at 25,000 square miles, and produces cotton, sugar, Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Sheep and oxen, swine and horses, are numerous. It is watered by the Parahiba, the Mamanguapa, the Rio Grande, or Potengi, and other streams.

**PARAHIBA**, a large river of Parahiba, which forms an estuary at its entrance into the sea, called the bay of Parahiba. Its course is about 250 miles in length, but in summer its bed is quite dry about 60 miles from its mouth.

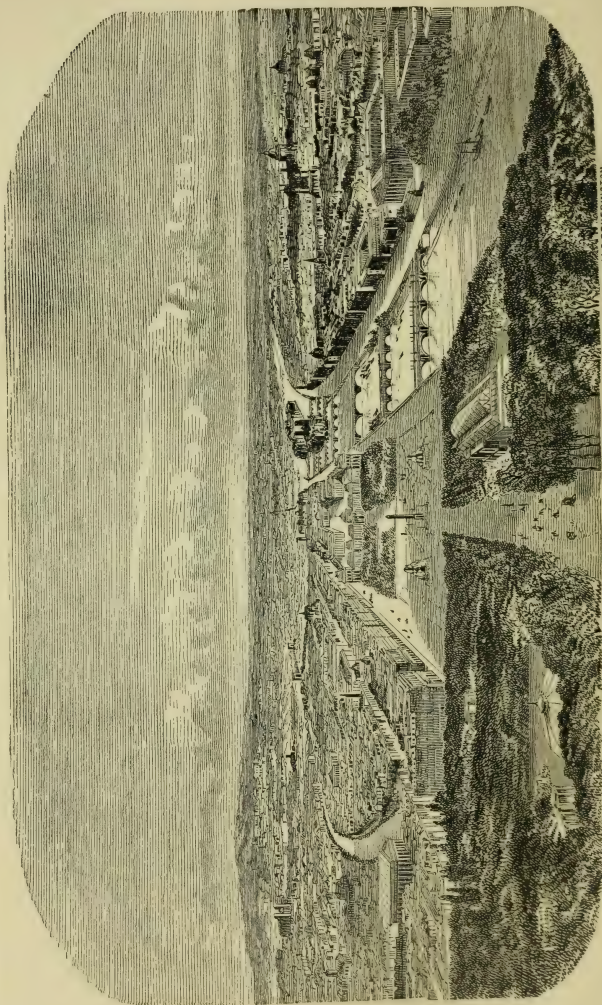
**PARAHIBA DO SUL**, a large river of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, which, after a course of about 500 miles, enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 21° 30' S., *lon.* 40° 47' W.—Also the name of a river of Guiana, which joins the Orinoco.

**PARAMARIBO**, *pa-ra-ma'-re-bo*, a town of Guiana, the capital of Dutch Guiana, situated on the Surinam river, about 8 miles S. from its mouth in the Atlantic. It is built in the form of an oblong square, the streets being perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which are always in bloom. They are well kept, and the roadway is formed with gravel. The houses, with few exceptions, are built of fine timber, and are, in general, elegantly furnished. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, covered with tiles. In this building the different courts are held, and, underneath, are the prisons for European delinquents. The town also contains several churches, an orphan-asylum, barracks, and a large military hospital. There is excellent anchorage for shipping, the river before the town being about a mile in breadth. The town is protected by Fort Zelandia, in which the governor resides. It has a large export and import trade, receiving provisions and European manufactured goods in exchange for coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, and other productions of the country. *Pop.* 20,000, chiefly negroes. *Lat.* 5° 49' N. *Lon.* 55° 71' W.

**PARAMATTA**, *pa'-ra-mat'-ta*, a town of New South Wales, at the head of Port Jackson harbour, 12 miles N.W. from Sydney. The river for the last seven or eight miles is only navigable for boats of twelve or fifteen tons burden. This town is built along a small fresh water stream, which falls into the river. The public buildings are the church, the government-house, and an orphan hospital. *Pop.* 4500.







PARIS, FROM THE TOP OF THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE.

ALF. THIERSON.

D. LANGELOU.

Paramithia

Steamers and coaches ply daily between Paramatta and Sydney.

PARAMITHIA, *para-mil'-i-a*, a town of Albania, 30 miles S.W. from Janina. *Pop.* 5000.

PARANA, *pa-ra-na'*, a large river of S. America, and one of the principal streams which contribute to form the Rio de la Plata. It is formed by numerous head-streams which rise in Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, and after a course of 1500 miles, it joins the Paraguay, in *lat.* 27° 15' S., *lon.* 61° 20' W.

PARANAGUA, *pa'-ra-na-gwa'*, a maritime town of Brazil, in the province of Sao Paulo, 190 miles S.W. from Santos. The town is well built, and has an active trade in timber, rice, vegetables, and Paraguay tea or maté. The harbour is excellent. *Pop.* 7000.

PARATI, *pa'-ra-te*, a seaport of Brazil, on the W. coast of the Bay of Cairoce or Angra, 125 miles N.E. from Sao Paulo. It has several churches, a town-house, a hospital, and a grammar-school, with a large export trade. *Pop.* 7000.

PARCE, *par'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, 23 miles S.W. from Le Mans. *Pop.* 2500.

PARCHIM, or PARCHEN, *par'-ken*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Elbe, 20 miles S.E. from Schwerin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, chicory, straw hats, tiles, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6500.

PARDON, *pa'-re-don*, an island of the W. Indies, lying to the N. of Cuba, in the Old Bahama channel. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 22° 25' N. *Lon.* 78° 8' W.

PARENZO, *pa'-rain-dzo*, a town of Austria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, with a fine cathedral, a good harbour, and a trade in wine. *Pop.* 2500.

PARGA, *par'-ga*, a seaport on the coast of Albania, opposite to the S. extremity of the island of Corfu, 46 miles S.W. from Janina. It is defended by a citadel, which stands on the summit of a rock above the town, and is nearly impregnable. *Pop.* 4000.—Parga, being independent of Ali Pasha, the tyrant of Albania, afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence. He accordingly marched against it, and the inhabitants defended themselves, and received assistance from the British in Corfu. It was afterwards, however, surrendered to Ali on his agreeing to pay a pecuniary indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain after a change of government. The evacuation took place in 1819, and most of the inhabitants removed to the Ionian Islands.

PARIA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, S. America, lying between the island of Trinidad and the mainland. The N.E. promontory of the former and the eastern extremity of the Paria peninsula approach within 13 miles of each other. There are three islands in the intervening space, and the gulf communicates with the Caribbean Sea by the four channels thus formed, which are called the Mouth of the Dragon, Ship Channel, Huevo Channel, and Menos Channel. Reckoning from W. to E., the gulf is about 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of 30 miles.

PARME SIERRA, *pa'-re-mai*, a mountain system of South America, forming part of the S.E. boundary line between Venezuela and Brazil, and connected on the E. with Sierra Pacaraima.

Paris

It lies between *lat.* 2° and 4° 30' N., and *lon.* 64° and 66° W.

PARIS, *pär'-is* (Fr. *pa'-re*), the capital of France, and one of the finest cities in the world, situate on a plain on both sides of the Seine, and on two islands in its centre. The limits of Paris, properly so called, are marked by a wall built round it in 1687 by Louis XIV., and entered by 50 gates, called barriers, at which dues were levied on provisions and other articles of consumption brought into the city from the surrounding country. This wall is about 15 miles in circuit. There is a broad walk, which nearly surrounds the city, outside this wall, which is called the Outer Boulevards, and is planted on either side with a row of magnificent trees. It receives this name to distinguish it from a series of streets which surround the interior of the city, similarly planted, and called the Inner Boulevards. In 1840, the city was girded with fortifications, consisting of a regular series of bastions connected by curtains, which enclose a great part of the suburbs, and have a circumference of about 24 miles. It is further protected by a cordon of detached forts at distances varying from three-quarters of a mile to two miles and a half from the inner line of defensive works. The oldest and worst-built parts of the city are to the eastward; viz., the insulated spot called the Cité, the faubourg or suburb of St. Antoine, and the quarter of the Marais. The streets, which extend in all directions from the banks of the river opposite to and on either side of the Ile de la Cité, are for the most part narrow and irregular, and the houses are of great height; but these defects have been improved since the revival of the empire under Napoleon III. by the construction of several magnificent streets, among which may be named the Boulevard which extends in a straight line through Paris, from the terminus of the Paris and Strasbourg railway on the N. to the Jardin du Luxembourg on the S., a distance of rather more than two miles. The faubourg of St. Germain contains the Rue de l'Université, the Rue des Augustins, the Rue de Bourbon, and a number of other streets that are both straight and well paved. The faubourgs or suburbs of Paris still preserve their names, but they are now united to the main part of the city, in the same way as Westminster and Southwark are joined to London. They originally acquired the appellation of faubourgs, from being without the old walls of the city, which were destroyed by Louis XIV. Their position and extent are indicated in a great measure by the line of streets called the Inner Boulevards. Formerly, the streets of Paris were lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended at a great height in the middle of the street, but they are now lighted by gas. Paris contains several squares, of which the finest are the Place Vendôme, an octagonal space, surrounded by elegant stone buildings, and having in its centre a triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon I., and the Place Royale, an open area in the E. of Paris. The others are the Place des Victoires, a central and busy spot; the Place de Grève, the scene of many revolutionary executions, in the centre of Paris; the Place de la Concorde, also an octagon, in the centre of which is the obelisk of Luxor, standing on the very spot where Louis XVI., the unfortunate Marie-Antoinette, and many others were beheaded by the guillotine during the first French



## Paris

revolution; the Place du Trône, the Place Louvois, and the Place du Carrousel, a spacious oblong between the Tuileries and the Louvre, which has the long picture-gallery which connects these buildings on its S. side. The Place de Louis XV. is situated to the W. of the garden of the Tuileries. The Champ de Mars is an oblong park on the W. of Paris, extending from the Ecole Militaire or military school to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees. The Palais Royal, situated N.E. from the Tuileries, in the Rue St. Honoré, forms a large pile of building, entered in three different parts by as many portals or archways, and bearing rather the appearance of a place of business than that of a princely residence. The façade fronting the Rue St. Honoré was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars, surmounted by a finely-sculptured *fronton*. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yards in length, having in its central part a basin with *jets d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. The Seine, which flows through the city in a bend from E. to W., intersects Paris nearly in the middle, and is crossed by 27 bridges within the limits of the city, as marked by the cincture of fortifications which surround it. The principal of these are the Pont Napoleon III., on the S.E. of the city, which serves as a railway bridge as well as for ordinary traffic; the Pont de la Yare, and the Pont d'Austerlitz, the Pont de Constantine, the Pont Louis Philippe, the Pont d'Arcole, the Pont St. Michel, the Pont Neuf, built in the 17th century; the Pont des Arts, the Pont du Carrousel, and the Pont Royal, close to the Louvre and the Tuileries, the last named of which was built by Louis XIV., while the Pont des Arts is a neat but slight iron bridge, used by foot passengers only; the Pont de Solferino, the Pont de la Concorde, sometimes called the Pont de Louis XVI., a handsome structure adorned with white marble statues; the Pont des Invalides, the Pont d'Alma, the Pont d'Iena, and the Pont de Grenelle. The public buildings are numerous. The Tuileries, the principal residence of the sovereigns of France, and the scene of many of the most remarkable events in French history, was begun in the 16th century, and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It is a noble and venerable structure. The Louvre was formerly nearly a quarter of a mile to the E. of the Tuileries; but Napoleon III. carried out the idea of the junction of these two palaces, and they now form one vast building. The Louvre is nearly 400 feet square, with a large interior court. It was finished in the age of Louis XIV., and its magnificent halls are filled with objects of taste and art. The palace of the Luxembourg, situated in the S. of Paris, is remarkable for the symmetry of its proportions. It was built by Mary de' Medici, and is now used as the chamber of peers. The Palais Bourbon, on the left bank of the Seine, on the W. side of Paris, is also a splendid edifice. The other buildings worthy of note are the Hôtel des Invalides, a large and elegant structure with a dome, in the centre of which is a church, containing the tombs of Napoleon I., Vauban, and Turenne; the Military School, which extends along the S.E. side of the Champ de Mars; the Palace of the Legion of Honour, nearly opposite to the

## Paris

Tuileries; the Bourse, in rue Vivienne; the Bibliothèque Impériale, containing upwards of 800,000 volumes; and the Pantheon, now the church of St. Génévieve, which occupies the highest ground in Paris, and which was set apart, during the French Revolution, as a resting-place for the remains of distinguished Frenchmen. On the same side of the Seine, but more towards the centre of Paris, stand the Institute, the chief of all the learned and literary societies in France, and the Mint, or Hôtel des Monnaies. Among the old structures, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville and the Palais de Justice; and, in the busy part of the town, near the street of Montmartre, there is an elegant and extensive building for mercantile and monetary transactions, called the Bourse, or exchange. Notre Dame, the cathedral or metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building, situated in the Ile de la Cité. There are, besides, the church of St. Sulpice, the church of the Madeleine, and the church of St. Eustache, which are distinguished by their size and great architectural beauty. The other churches are for the most part well built, but possess no striking features, either in point of architecture or decoration. The mansions, or, as they are termed, the hotels, of the nobility and wealthy families, are spread all along the W. part of the town, particularly in the suburb of St. Germain, and correspond to the town residences of the English nobility. The private houses are considerably higher than the generality of those in London, being frequently six and seven stories in height. The most striking of the public monuments is the column of the Place Vendôme, erected by Bonaparte, to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805, which has been mentioned above. It is a brazen pillar, with a diameter of 12 feet, and a height of 133; copied from Trajan's pillar at Rome. After this comes the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806; the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, outside the barrier of Neuilly; the Porte or gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV.; the Porte St. Martin; and the column of Luxor, brought from ancient Thebes, and now erected in the Place de la Concorde. The public fountains of Paris are many in number, and several of them are extremely beautiful in design. The hospitals of Paris are also numerous and well managed. The largest is the Hôtel Dieu; after it come the Hôpital, Charité, and those of St. Antoine, Beaujon, Des Enfants Malades, and several others. Distinct from these are the hospices, or establishments where the aged and the infirm, as well as poor lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The prisons of Paris, also, have been much better regulated and managed since the beginning of the present century. The principal are the prisons of La Force, St. Lazare, and St. Pélagie, the Conciergerie, and the Abbaye. The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages to obtain stone for the buildings of Paris, and converted, in the latter part of the 18th century, into a great repository or cemetery for the dead. They stretch along the S. part of the city, and are of great extent. They are, however, easily traversed with the aid of a guide, and form no slight attraction to persons visiting the city. In literary, scientific, and educational institutions, Paris is not

## Paris

excelled by any other city in the world. The principal of these are the College of France, with 28 professors; the University, the Academy of Paris, and various societies of medicine, agriculture, and sciences and arts; the Athénée, the school of medicine, an elegant and capacious building, with halls for public lectures, which are large, and generally crowded with students. At the Jardin des Plantes are classes for botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, and chemistry; and the city contains several schools for painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are also a number of celebrated schools for particular professions. The École Militaire, or military school, is for the education of youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The École Polytechnique is for the education of engineers. The veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, has classes on zoology, rural economy, the care of animals, and other kindred subjects. Paris is also well supplied with libraries; there are above 39 in all, and the Great National Library, or Bibliothèque Imperiale, as it is now called, is a magnificent institution. It is divided into five sections:—1. Printed works and pamphlets, of which there are nearly 1,500,000, including duplicates. 2. Manuscripts, of which there are about 130,000 volumes. 3. Medals and antiquities. 4. Prints. 5. Maps and charts. Among the collections of paintings that are objects of interest to artists, those of the Louvre hold, unquestionably, the first rank. A great part of the ground floor of that spacious building, is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings, a collection still so large and so valuable, that the spectator has difficulty in believing that it can ever have been richer or more splendid than it is at the present time. Next to these, the object of greatest interest in Paris is the museum of natural history, in the buildings belonging to the Jardin des Plantes. Next comes the Jardin des Plantes itself, exhibiting, in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region in the globe; and containing a collection of animals brought from all parts of the world. In a large building in the central part of Paris is the Museum of French Monuments, a collection of statues and other sculptured ornaments. The Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines. The chief theatres are the Opéra, or Academy of Music, the Théâtre Français, the Opéra Comique, and the Odéon; but the others are also much frequented, and conducted with taste and ingenuity. The principal markets are the Corn Market, or Halle aux Blés, near the Post Office, the Marché des Innocents, for flowers, fruit, and vegetables, the Marché aux Fleurs, or flower market, with others for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, and old clothes. The slaughter-houses are without the city; they are five in number; the chief of these are Montmartre, and du Roule. Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. On the S. side of Paris are the gardens of the Luxembourg, less regular, but scarcely less attractive. The Champs Elysées

## Parma

afford very pleasant walks; the Boulevards, in the summer evenings, present an amusing and animated scene; and the beautiful Bois de Boulogne, leading to the Palace of St. Cloud, forms one of the most charming promenades in the world. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of articles of taste, or workmanship requiring extreme nicety and care, such as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, plate-glass, and ornamental articles in bronze, as well as cotton goods, and carpets. The well-known manufactory of the Gobelins exhibits imitations of beautiful pictures, in webs of the finest silk and worsted. That of Sevres is equally noted for the richness of its porcelain. The wholesale bookselling and printing business of France is almost entirely confined to Paris. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Seine, its connexion with many canals, and by railways to many of the principal towns in France. *Pop.* (1861), 1,696,141. *Lat.* 48° 50' N. *Lon.* 2° 20' E.—Paris was originally a Roman station, and in the year 360 was the winter quarters of the Roman emperor Julian, styled the Apostate. In 503 it was constituted the capital of the kingdom. It was surrounded with walls in the latter part of the 12th century, and after the Revolution it received many embellishments. The new line of fortifications was begun in 1840, and finished in 1850. Francis I. was the first French monarch who endeavoured to render Paris worthy of being the capital of France; under Henry IV. it increased, and to Mary de' Medici and to Cardinal Richelieu it owes much of its progress. Louis XIV. embellished and improved it to a great extent. Napoleon I. was anxious that it should eclipse all other cities, and Napoleon III. is vigorously carrying out a system of well-considered improvements, which will, when they are completed, render Paris one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

PARIS, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4500.

PARKANY, *par'-ka-ne*, a market-town of Hungary, situated on the Danube, where the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and the Poles in 1683. *Pop.* 1400.

PARKE, *park*, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 428 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.

PARMA, a province in Italy, formerly a duchy, bounded on the N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, and S. and W. by Tuscany. *Area.* 2399 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S.W. and S., where the country is traversed by the Ligurian Apennines, but level and fertile in the central and northern districts. *Rivers.* The principal are the Po, the Taro, the Trebbia, the Sidone, the Parma, the Enza, and a number of smaller streams, all rising in the Apennines, and discharging themselves into the Po. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy, except on the banks of the Po. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, fruit, tobacco, wine, and silk, in the plains; sheep and cattle are fed on the fine pasture lands which occupy the slopes of the hills, and part of the lowlands. The sides of the mountains are covered with forests of chestnut-trees. The lower classes live chiefly on chestnuts, and cheese made from the milk of goats. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, earthenware, glass, paper, straw-hats, and gunpowder. *Pop.* About 260,000. *Lat.* Between 44° 16' and 45°



## Parma

6' N. *Lon.* Between 9° 20' and 10° 30' E.—Under the French, this duchy formed the greater part of the department Taro. In 1860 it voted for union with the rest of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

PARMA, a city of Italy, and the chief town of the province of the same name, situated on the Parma, which divides it into two unequal parts, 72 miles S.E. from Milan. It is about three miles in circumference. It is surrounded by walls with bastions at intervals, and is entered by five gates. The streets are broad, straight, and tolerably clean. There is a handsome square in the centre of the town, surrounded with arcades or piazzas. The cathedral, built in the Gothic style of architecture, is chiefly remarkable for its dome, painted by Correggio. There are also several other churches in Parma which are adorned with fine paintings, chiefly in fresco, by the same eminent master. The ducal palace is a large and heavy-looking structure connected with a new palace called the Pilotta, as well as with the Farnese theatre, the Academy of Fine Arts, and other buildings, among which are a museum and a library. The university was suppressed in 1831; but there is still a school or lyceum of four faculties. The museum contains several masterpieces of Correggio, Parmegiano, Annibale Caracci, and other great painters. There are also several scientific establishments and hospitals, a town-hall, a lunatic asylum, and a founding hospital. *Manf.* Silk, and, to a small extent, hats, carpets, glass, earthenware, paper, cutlery, and woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 47,428. *Lat.* 44° 48' N. *Lon.* 10° 20' E.—Parma was founded by the ancient Etrurians. It was known in the time of the Romans as Colonia Augusta, having been rebuilt and re-peopled by Augustus after it had been almost destroyed in the civil wars between the partisans of himself, and those who favoured Antony and Lepidus.

PARNAHIBA, or PARANAHYBA, *par'-na-he*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of a river of the same name, near its mouth, 170 miles N.W. from Ciara or Fortalaza. It is an entrepôt for leather and cotton. *Pop.* 10,000.—The RIVER, after a course of 700 miles, enters the Atlantic by several mouths, in *lat.* 2° 50' S., *lon.* 41° 40' W.

PARNASSUS, *par-nas'-sus*, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis, to the N.W. of Mount Helicon. *Height.* 8068 feet. *Lat.* 38° 36' N. *Lon.* 22° 28' E.—In olden times this mountain gave its name to a short mountain range which is called in the present day Liatura.

PAROS, *pa'-ros*, an island in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, about 7 miles W. from Naxia, or Naxos. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but tolerably fertile, and in some places well cultivated. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables. In ancient times, Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, which was famous for its lustrous whiteness and solidity. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 25° E.—Port Naussa, on the N. coast of the island is one of the best harbours in the archipelago.

PARRAS, *par-ras*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cohahuila, near a lake of the same name, 94 miles W. from Saltillo. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 25° 35' N. *Lon.* 102° 15' W.

PARRAL, St. DE JOSE, *par'-ral*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chihuahua, 140 miles S. from Chihuahua. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 26° 45' N. *Lon.* 105° 30' W.

PARRET, *pär-ret*, a river of England, which

## Passarowitz

rises near Beaminster, in Dorsetshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, falls into the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRY, *pär'-re*, the name of several capes in Greenland and the Arctic Ocean. Also of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, which form the N. cluster of the Arzobispo, or Bonin Islands, about 500 miles S.E. from the S. extremity of Nippon. *Lat.* 27° 44' N. *Lon.* 142° 7' E.

PARSONSTOWN. (See BIRR.)

PARTINICO, *par-te-ne'-ko*, a town in the N.W. of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, 14 miles S.W. from Palermo. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 19,072.

PARTANNA, *par-tan'-na*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, 24 miles S.E. from Marsala. *Pop.* 11,972.

PARTHENAY, *par'-te-nai*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres, situated on the Thouet, 24 miles N.E. from Niort. *Manf.* Cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5057.

PASCO, *pas'-ko*, the principal mining town of Peru, 130 miles N.E. from Lima. It is the highest city in the world, being 13,720 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Varies between 5000 and 12,000. The population increasing and diminishing according to the state of the mines in the neighbourhood.

PASCUARO, or PAZCUARO, *pas-koo-a'-ro*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Michoacan, 28 miles S.W. from Morelia, or Valladolid. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 19° 26' N. *Lon.* 101° 21' W.

PAS DE CALAIS, *pa-de(r)-käl'-ai*, a department in the N.E. of France, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the department Nord, on the S. and S.W. by the department of the Somme, and on the N. and W. by the Strait of Dover. *Area.* 2551 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, watered by several small streams,—the Aa, the Lys, the Scarpe, the Canche, the Liane, and the Authie. It is divided into six arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Arras, Béthune, St. Omer, St. Pol, Boulogne, and Montreuil. Arras is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, and plants with seeds yielding oil. *Manf.* Beet-root sugar, linen and linen thread, cotton goods, lace, woollen, leather, paper, and earthenware. *Pop.* 724,328.

PASQUOTANK, *päs-quo-tänk'*, a river of the United States, North Carolina, which rises in the Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle Sound.—Also a county in N. Carolina. *Area.* 240 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

PASSAIC, *päs-sai'-ik*, a river of the United States, which rises in New Jersey, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into Newark Bay.—Also a county in New Jersey. *Area.* 198 square miles. *Pop.* 29,013.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, *päs'-sa-ma-quod'-de*, a bay, which with the river of the same name, sometimes called St. Croix river, forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick and Maine, one of the United States of America. *Ext.* About 8 miles from N. to S., and 12 E. to W.

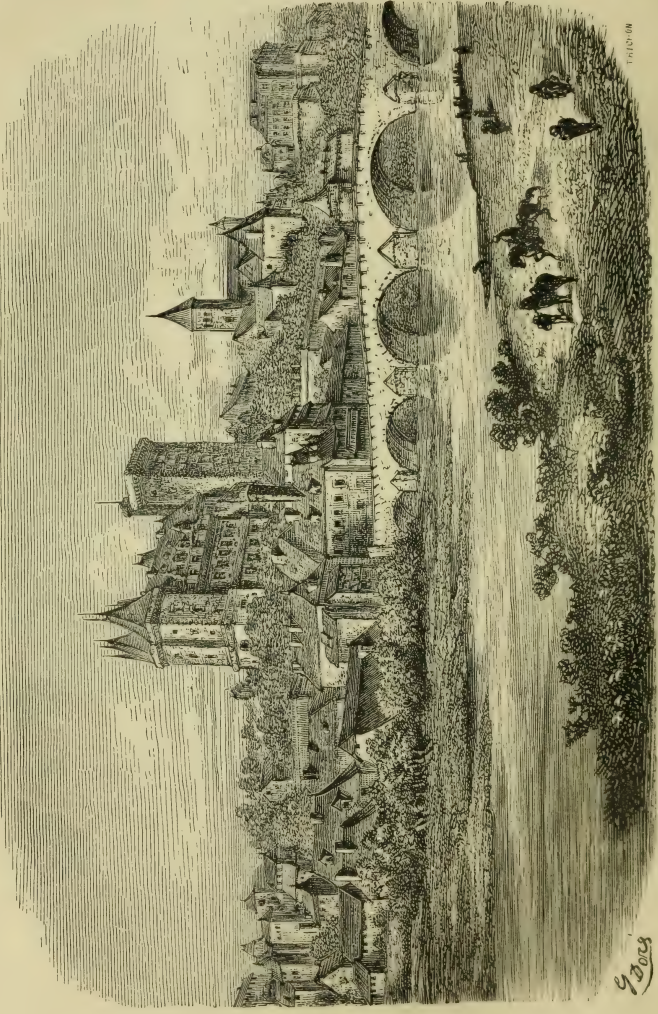
PASSARO, *pas-sa'-ro*, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, lying off the S.E. extremity of Sicily.—The CAPE of this name is the E. headland of this island.

PASSAROEAN, PASSOEROEAN, *pas'-sa-roo-an'*, a small town and fort on the coast of Java, the capital of a district of the same name, 32 miles S.E. from Sourabaya. *Pop.* Not known.

PASSAROWITZ, or POSHAROVITZ, *pas'-so-ro-*







1612-18

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PAU.

## Passau

*witz*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 36 miles S.E. from Belgrade. *Pop.* about 4000. A treaty of peace was concluded here between the Turks and Prince Eugene on the part of the Imperialists in 1718.

**PASSAU**, *pas'-sou*, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn, the Ilz, and Danube, 90 miles N.E. from Munich. It consists of four parts; the town itself, and three suburbs, separated from each other by the rivers that have been named, but connected by long bridges, one of which, that crosses the Inn, is of wood. The entire town occupies a picturesque defile. Its defensive works are of considerable strength, consisting of two fortresses and several detached forts. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, the town-house, the old church of St. Michael, the lyceum, gymnasium, ecclesiastical college, theatre, assembly rooms, infirmary, and numerous hospitals. The great square of the town, in which the cathedral stands, is ornamented with a fine bronze statue of Maximilian Joseph, the first king of Bavaria. *Manf.* Beer, tobacco, snuff, leather, and paper. The town has a large trade in salt. *Pop.* 13,360.—From the treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, the early Protestants of Germany received their religious liberty.

**PASSY**, *pas'-se*, a market-town of France, on the Seine, forming a suburb of Paris. It is inclosed within the new fortifications, and has a shot-mill, a sugar-refinery, and an earthenware manufactory. *Pop.* 11,500.

**PASTAÇA**, *pas-ta'-sa*, a river of S. America, which rises in the Andes, near Chimborazo, under the name of Banos, and, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Amazon in *lat.* 4° 51' S. *lon.* 76° 10' W.

**PASTO**, *pas'-to*, a town of S. America, the capital of a district of Ecuador, 145 miles N.E. from Quito. *Pop.* 7000. It stands at the foot of a volcano in the line of the great route from Quito to Popayan, in New Granada.

**PATAGONIA**, *pät-a-gö'-ni-a*, a country of S. America, bounded N. by the territories of the Argentine Confederation, from which it is separated by the Rio Negro, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Strait of Magellan or Magalhaens, and W. by the S. Pacific Ocean. *Area.* Estimated at 300,000 square miles. *Desc.* This country has been little explored up to the present time. It was first discovered, in 1519, by Ferdinand Magalhaens. The people are reported to be of gigantic stature, barbarous, and thoroughly savage in their manners. Some of the inhabitants seen by Commodore Byron, in the year 1764, seemed to him to be about 8 feet in height. Captain Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be 6 feet 7 inches; but Captain Fitzroy says that the average height of the male Patagonian is 6 feet. *Pop.* Supposed to be about 100,000. *Lat.* Between 38° 45' and 52° 45' S. *Lon.* Between 62° 45' and 73° 25' W.

**PATANY**, *pa-tä'-ne*, a port of Asia, on the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, capital of a district of the same name, situated 112 miles N.E. from Georgetown, Pulo-Penang. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 6° 50' N. *Lon.* 101° E.

**PATER**, or **PEMBROKE DOCK**, *pai'-ter*, a town of S. Wales, in Milford Haven, about a mile from Pembroke. It has a government dockyard covering 60 acres, in which some of the largest ships in the British navy have been

## Pau

constructed. The dockyard is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 12,559.

**PATERNO**, *pa-tair'-no*, a city of Sicily, in the province of Catania, situated at the foot of Mount Etna, 10 miles N.W. from Catania. It has a trade in wine, oil, flax, and hemp. *Pop.* 15,303. This town is the ancient Hybla Major.

**PATMOS**, or **PATIMO**, *pat'-mos*, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, 21 miles S. from Samos. It is about 16 miles in circumference, and is famous as the place to which St. John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book called the Revelation of St. John the Divine. *Lat.* 37° 22' N. *Lon.* 26° 35' E.

**PATNA**, *pat'-na*, a celebrated city of India, the capital of a district of the same name, supposed to be the Palibothra of the Greeks, 137 miles E. from Benares. The city, which is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, is about a mile and a half in length by one mile in breadth, and is inclosed with a brick wall, flanked with small circular bastions. It is surrounded with large and extensive suburbs, which stretch for many miles along the banks of the Ganges. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses are more than one or two stories in height. The streets are for the most part narrow and irregular. Every article, either of European or Asiatic manufacture, may be procured in its bazaars. It was in this city that the English first established a factory in the eastern provinces. Its markets are well supplied, and it has a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, nitre, indigo, silk and cotton goods, and sugar. *Pop.* About 300,000. *Lat.* 25° 37' N. *Lon.* 85° 15' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 1828 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000.

**PATNA**, a province of India, with an area of 1158 square miles, lying to the S.W. of the province of Sumbulpoor. *Pop.* 55,000. *Lat.* Between 20° 8' and 21° 2' N. *Lon.* Between 82° 50' and 83° 45' E.

**PATRAS**, *pa-träs'*, a seaport of Greece, in the north-west of the Morea, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, or Corinth, 65 miles N.W. from Corinth. It is built on the slope of an eminence, and is commanded by a fort erected on the summit. The chief public buildings are the churches and two hospitals. It still contains some remains of antiquity, and has a large trade in currants. *Manf.* Rough woollen wrappers, called capotes. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 35° 15' N. *Lon.* 21° 43' E.

**PATRAS**, **GULF OF**, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, between the Morea and Northern Greece, forming the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, in the province of Messina. *Eat.* 22 miles long, with a breadth of 13. It receives the rivers Fidari and Karninitza.

**PATTI**, *pat'-te*, a town of Sicily, near the coast of the Gulf of Patti, standing on a height 33 miles W. from Messina. The principal building is the cathedral. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 7574.—The GULF of the same name is a circular bay, 20 miles in width, between Cape Calava, on the W. and the promontory of Milazzo on the E.

**PATURAGUEZ**, *pa-too'-rai-gai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 4 miles S.W. from Mons. *Pop.* 7000.—There are some coal mines in its neighbourhood.

**PAU**, *po*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau, 66 miles S.E. from Bayonne. It contains little that is interesting, with the excep-



## Paul

tion of a public library and an academy of arts and sciences. The old castle of Pau was restored in the reign of Louis Philippe, and is still kept in repair by the government. Abdel Kader and his family were nominally confined in it in 1848. *Manf.* Linen goods, table covers, carpets, and leather, and it has a trade in hams and Jurançon wine. *Pop.* 21,873.—Henry IV. was born in the castle; and the room in which he was born is always pointed out to visitors. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix and General Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden in 1818.

**PAUL**, *pole*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2500.

**PAUL**, *St.*, a fine bay of the island of Malta, about 6 miles N.W. from Valetta. St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked in it.

**PAULO**, *SAO, pau'-lo*, a town of Brazil, the capital of a district of the same name, situated 35 miles N.W. from Santos, on the sea coast, and 225 miles W. from Rio Janeiro. It stands on an eminence, washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it from the surrounding district in rainy weather. The streets, generally speaking, are remarkably clean. The town contains several handsome squares and numerous churches, many of which, like the dwelling houses, are built of earth. The houses in the principal streets are two or three stories in height, and are covered with stucco of various colours. The inhabitants make a beautiful kind of network for hammocks, which are fringed with lace, and form an elegant piece of furniture. The founders of the town were induced to select the site on which it stands on account of the great quantities of gold which were there obtained. The country around, however, is now exhausted of this precious metal, and the inhabitants have been compelled to cultivate the districts that lie about the town to obtain the means of subsistence. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 23° 30' S. *Lon.* 46° 56' W.

**PAULO**, *SAO*, a large province of Brazil, bounded by Minas Geraes on the N. and N.W., by Rio Janeiro and the Atlantic on the E. and S.E., by Panama on the S., and by Paraguay and Goyaz on the W. *Area.* Estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* It occupies a great part of the basin of the Parana and its tributaries, entering it from the S.E. It is fertile, producing corn, rice, sugar, tobacco, and coffee, and furnishing excellent pasture for cattle and horses, which are reared and fed in great numbers on its extensive plains. *Pop.* About 500,000.

**PAUL'S ISLAND**, *St.*, lies in the strait that separates the island of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. Another in Behring Sea, *lat.* 57° 27' N., *lon.* 169° 15' W.; and another in the Indian Ocean, *lat.* 38° 44' S., *lon.* 77° 38' E. They are all small and of little importance.

**PAVIA**, *pai'-vi-a*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the Ticino, 4 miles above its entrance into the Po, and 19 miles S. from Milan. It has a dull and deserted appearance, though many of the buildings are good. It contains several squares, and some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of the Gothic ages, which are yet to be seen in different parts of the town. It is still surrounded with walls, but they are rapidly falling into decay. A marble bridge, built in the 14th century, connects the town with Borgo-Ticino, its suburb

## Pederneira

on the opposite side of the river Ticino. The cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, was rebuilt in the 18th century, the original building having fallen into ruins. The university, which has been recently restored, is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. There are several churches in Pavia, more remarkable for the paintings which they contain than for their architectural beauty. The church of San Michel, which is said to be the oldest in Italy, is supposed to be the burial place of the eminent Roman statesman and philosopher Boethius, who was put to death at Pavia, by order of Theodoric, king of the Goths, after serving him faithfully through a long series of years. Pavia also contains three colleges, one of which, the College Borromeo, is a handsome structure; a library, museum, and botanical garden attached to the university, a gymnasium, a theatre, a chamber of commerce, and numerous charitable institutions. Some trade in silk is carried on with Turin, Genoa, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy: the excellent cheese made in the district is likewise exported in considerable quantities, to foreign countries. *Manf.* Chiefly silk. *Pop.* 30,480.—Pavia is very ancient, having been founded by the Gauls. It has often suffered from war. Francis I., king of France, was conquered near the town in 1525, and made prisoner by the forces of Charles V. In 1745 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1796 by the French.

**PAVLOVSK**, *pav'-loosk*, two towns of Russia in Europe, one 13 miles S.E. from St. Petersburg, and the other on the Don, near Voronej, neither with a population above 4000.

**PAWTUCKET**, *paw'-tuk'-et*, a post town of the United States, on the falls of the Pawtucket, a river which forms part of the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 5 miles from Providence. *Manf.* Cotton goods, boots, shoes, machinery, agricultural implements, and furniture. *Pop.* 700.

**PAXO**, *paz'-o*, one of the Ionian islands, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 8 miles S.E. from Cape Blanco, the S. extremity of Corfu. *Area.* 26 square miles. *Pop.* 5025.

**PEACE RIVER**, *peece*, a large river of British N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, in *lat.* 54° 24' N., and *lon.* 121° W., and, after a total course of 800 miles, enters Lake Athabasca at its E. extremity.

**PEARL**, *perl*, a river of the United States, in Mississippi, which rises in *lat.* 33° 25' N., and *lon.* 89° W. At Pearlinton, in Louisiana, the river divides itself into two channels, one of which enters into Lake Pontchartrain, while the other empties itself into an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, called Lake Borgne.

**PECKHAM**, *pek'-ham*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, forming a S. suburb of London, about 4 miles S.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* 28,000.—The Nunhead cemetery, which belongs to the London Cemetery Company, adjoins Peckham Rye or Common.

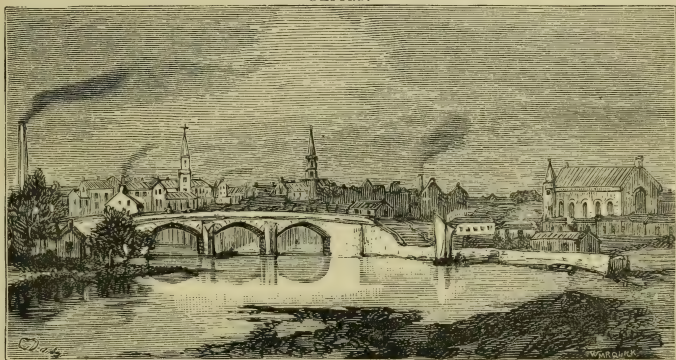
**PECO**, *LE, pek*, a parish and village of France, on the right bank of the Seine, about half a mile E. from St. Germain en Laye. The allied forces crossed the Seine at this spot in 1815.

**PEDEE**, *GREAT, pe'-de*, a river of South Carolina, U.S., which falls, after a course of 415 miles, into Winyaw Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, a few miles N.E. from Georgetown.

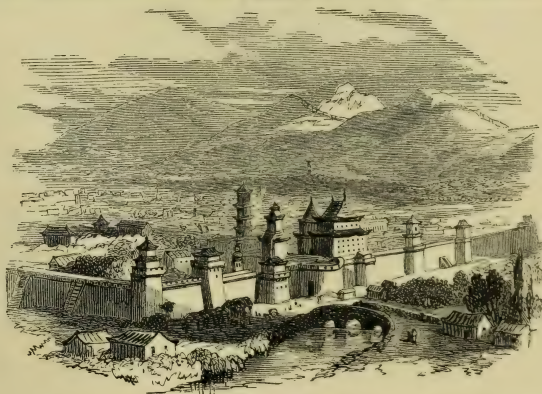
**PEDERNEIRA**, *pai'-dar-nai-eer'-a*, a seaport



OXFORD.



PAISLEY.



PEKING.





## Pedro, St.

of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 64 miles N. from Lisbon. There is a celebrated sanctuary near it, which is much resorted to by pilgrims.

**PEDRO, ST.**, a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte.—Also rivers of New Granada, Brazil, and Venezuela.

**PEEBLES, pee'-bels**, a town of Scotland, and the county town of Peeblesshire, situated on the Tweed, which is crossed here by a bridge of five arches, 21 miles S. from Edinburgh. It is divided into the Old and New towns by the Eddleston Water, which enters the Tweed at this point. In the Old town are the ruins of an ancient monastery. The principal buildings are St. Andrew's Cathedral, said to have been built in the 12th century, which is now in ruins, several churches and chapels for episcopalians, presbyterians, members of the free church, Roman catholics, and dissenters, a town-hall, gaol, reading-room, grammar-school, and subscription library. *Pop.* 2850.

**PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the county of Selkirk, S. by Dumfriesshire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. and N.E. by the county of Edinburgh. *Area.* 354 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is intersected by various ranges of hills, separated by well-watered valleys. The Dale or Valley of Tweed forms the chief part of this county; and from this many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and pleasing. *River.* The Tweed. *Pro.* Chiefly sheep and cattle, the greater part of the county consisting of fine pasture land. The arable farms are small, but they are well cultivated, and produce the usual grain crops and roots. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 11,408.

**PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, peel**, a town on the W. coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, 10 miles N.W. from Douglas, chiefly noted for the ruins of its castle and cathedral. St. Patrick's church stands to the west of the cathedral, but nothing remains of it but the walls. It has a parish church and an endowed grammar-school. The trade of the town is very small, and the harbour has, in consequence, been much neglected. *Pop.* 2848.

**PEGALAXAR, pai-ga-lax'-ar**, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, Andalusia, 9 miles S.E. from Jaen. *Pop.* 3000.

**PEGO, pai'-go**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Alicante, 41 miles N.E. from Alicante. *Pop.* 5565.

**PEGU, pe-gu', or pe-goo'**, a very ancient city, and formerly the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is situated on a tributary of the Sittang river, 58 miles from Rangoon. The city was destroyed at its capture, in 1757, by the Birman emperor Alompra, who caused parts of the walls and all the dwelling-houses to be pulled down, and dispersed, or led into captivity, all the inhabitants. The religious edifices were the only buildings that escaped his fury, and a magnificent pagoda or temple that stands close to the new town which was built after the destruction of the old city, still exists as a monument of the greatness and devotional feeling of its ancient monarchs. *Pop.* Not known.—The province of Pegu comprises

## Peking

the whole of the delta of the Irrawaddy, and was formally annexed to British India in 1853.

**PEI-HO, pai'-ho'**, "white river," a river of China, in the province of Pe-chi-li. It rises near the great wall, and passes E. of Peking, entering the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, in lat. 39° 10' N. It is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking.—According to Sir John Bowring, Pei-ho may be the name of any river situated to the N. of any locality in China in which we may happen to be. The Taku forts on this river were taken by the British in 1860, and the repulse of the British gunboats, in June, 1859, that were taking the English envoy, Mr. Bruce, up the river to Tien-sin, effected by treachery on the part of the Chinese, was amply avenged.

**PEIPUS, LAKE OF, pi-poos**, a large lake of Russia in Europe, which discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. *Ext.* 90 miles long, with an average breadth of 25 miles. *Lat.* Between 57° 52' and 59° N. *Lon.* Between 26° 55' and 27° 55' E.

**PEITZ, or PEIZ, pitze**, a town of Prussia, 35 miles S. from Frankfort on the Oder. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and hardware. *Pop.* 3000.

**PEKALONGAN, pek-a-lon-gan'**, a Dutch residency and town of Java, on the N. side of the island. *Pop.* of residency, 225,000. *Lat.* 6° 55' S. *Lon.* 109° 40' E.

**PEKING, or PEKIN, pe-kin'**, a city of Asia, and the capital of the empire of China, situated in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and Hoenho, 100 miles N.W. from the mouth of the Pei-ho river. Like almost every other Chinese city, it is laid out by the square and line. The streets are in general narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and, in consequence, they are constantly covered with sand and dust in the summer and mud in the winter; but they are kept very clean at all times of the year, and are frequently watered in hot weather. The principal thoroughfares consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. They are always crowded during the day, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandize arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries laden with coals from Tartary; the wheelbarrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave only a narrow space unoccupied. Jugglers, conjurors, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians, help to complete the motley scene, and add to the confusion of street-life in Peking. The city is surrounded with walls about thirty feet high, and twenty-five feet thick at their base, which are perforated by sixteen gateways. Of the ornamental buildings, the most conspicuous are those which are intended for triumphal arches. They consist of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on either side, all covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are beautifully gilded, varnished, and painted. Besides these, there are numerous pagodas, a handsome mosque, and a Greek church and convent. The city is surrounded by open suburbs, that lie without the walls. The imperial palace is an inclosure within the city, formed

## Pelham

by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it is artificially fashioned into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes and eminences are represented. On some of these heights, the edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor are placed, while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, used as summer and refreshment-houses. The general effect which is thus produced is pleasing and picturesque. The imperial palace of Yuen-min-yuen, situated about 5 miles N. from the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The buildings, however, have only an outward show of solidity, and are not built, apparently, with a view to durability. The principal public buildings within Peking, besides the imperial palace, are the government offices situated near the palace, the national college, the medical college, observatory, and printing-house, all of which are under the control of the government. The inhabitants are supplied with rice and provisions sent from the southern provinces of China by means of the Great Canal. *Pop.* Estimated at 2,000,000. *Lat.* 40° N. *Lon.* 116° 38' E.—Peking became the capital of the Chinese empire in the latter part of the 13th century. It is said to have been founded by Kublai Khan in 1279. It was seriously injured by earthquakes in 1662 and 1731, as many as 300,000 persons being said to have perished in the first, and nearly 200,000 in the second. It was visited by Lord Macartney in 1793, and Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the English and French ambassadors, remained there for some little time in 1860 to obtain the ratification of the treaty of Tien-sin, which had been made in 1858 and broken by the Chinese in the following year by firing on the British gunboats, in one of which Mr. Bruce, the English envoy, was proceeding to Peking from the Taku forts. The city was invested on October 6, 1860, and surrendered six days after. The summer palace of Yuen-min-yuen, mentioned above, was sacked by the French and burnt by the British, on October 18, as a retaliation for the barbarous outrages committed by the Chinese on some French and British prisoners that had fallen into their hands, many of whom died in consequence of the injuries they received. It was evacuated about the end of the month, after the treaty had been ratified and an indemnity promised and partly paid to compensate the surviving relatives of the murdered prisoners for the loss they had sustained. Since that time a British minister has constantly resided at Peking.

**PELHAM**, *pel'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

**PEMBERTON**, *pem'-ber-ton*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Wigan, and standing within the limits of Wigan parish. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 6870.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

**PEMBROKE**, *pem'-broke*, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire, N.E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by the Bristol Channel. *Area.* 628 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is extremely irregular, and greatly diversified with hill and dale, but none of the hills are of any considerable elevation. The soil is various. *Rivers.* The Teify and the Cleddy. *Pro.* Wheat,

## Pennar

barley, and oats. Rye is cultivated in some parts, as well as turnips and pease. A considerable quantity of butter is made for home consumption, and for exportation. *Minerals.* Lead, limestone, coal, slate, and marl. *Manf.* Unimportant, but the fisheries are valuable. *Pop.* 96,278.—It abounds with antiquities and remains of almost every kind and era; such as Druidical circles and cromlechs. Single stone monuments are also numerous; but the most important objects of interest are its castles, of which there are 19, which formerly belonged to princes and great barons.

**PEMBROKE**, a borough and market-town of S. Wales, in the above county, situated at the extremity of a branch of the estuary of Milford Haven, 29 miles S.W. from Carmarthen. The vast ruins of its magnificent castle still give it an appearance of grandeur. The houses are ranged principally in one long street, at the end of which is the castle. The public buildings are a town-hall, a free grammar-school, two parochial churches, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael, and several chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 15,071.—The Pembroke docks are at Pater. (*See* PATER.)

**PEMBROKE**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**PENANG, PULO, or PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND**, *pe-nang'*, an island, belonging to Great Britain, in the Strait of Malacca, lying off the coast of Province Wellesley, a British settlement in the Malay peninsula, which forms with the island and the provinces of Malacca and Singapore, a government called the Eastern Straits Settlements. *Area.* About 125 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and hilly in some parts, and fertile in the districts on the coast. *Pro.* Rice, cocoa-nuts, areca, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger, as well as cattle, hogs, and poultry. *Pop.* About 120,000. *Lat.* 5° 20' N. *Lon.* 100° 19' E.

**PENDLETON**, *pen'-del-ton*, a large and populous suburb of the towns of Manchester and Salford, about 2 miles N.W. from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton goods. There are some collieries in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 20,900.

**PENDLETON**, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the central part of Virginia. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—2. In Kentucky. *Area.* 286 square miles. *Pop.* 10,400.

**PENICUICK, or PENNYCUICK**, a borough of barony and parish of Scotland, on the North Esk, 9 miles S.W. from Edinburgh. The town has churches for episcopalians, presbyterians, and members of the free church, a school, and a subscription library. *Manf.* Paper and gunpowder. *Pop.* of parish, 3200.

**PENINSULA**, *pe-nin'-su-la*, a name generally given to the Iberian or Pyrenean peninsula, which comprises Spain and Portugal.

**PENISTONE**, *pen'-ni-stun*, a market-town and parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles S.W. from Barnsley. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6500.—It has a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway.

**PENNAIN**, *pen'-ain*, a river of India, which rises in the N. of Mysore, and after a course of 350 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal about 18 miles below Nellore.

**PENNAR**, *pen'-nar*, the name of a river of India, in the presidency of Madras, rising in Mysore, in the Nundydroog Hills, and, after a



## Penne

course of 245 miles, falling into the Bay of Bengal near fort St. David, 104 miles S.W. from Madras, in *lat.* 11° 45' N., *lon.* 79° 51' E.

**PENNE**, *pen*, two towns and parishes of France, neither with a population above 4500.

**PENNINGHAM**, *pen'-ning-ham*, a parish of Wigtownshire, Scotland, comprising the town of Newton Stewart. *Pop.* 4300.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, *pen-sil-vai'-ne-a*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by New York; E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. *Area.* 46,750 square miles. *Desc.* It is intersected by different ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which traverse it from N.E. to S.W. Some of those mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits; and between their numerous ridges there are beautiful valleys, with a very rich soil. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hill and dale. *Rivers.* The principal are the Delaware, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna; and Alleghany. There are, besides these, numerous small rivers, creeks, and springs. *Pro.* Wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, and potatoes, as well as cherries and peaches, and fine apples, which yield excellent cider. There are large dairies in many parts which afford cheese and butter of a superior quality, and the state can boast of an excellent breed of horses. Sheep are numerous; and the Merino breeds have been introduced, and thrive well. Wood is plentiful: in the western parts are found the oak, chestnut, beech, sugar-maple, ash, black-walnut, bass-wood, elm, hickory, white ash, butternut, hemlock, and locust. Of birds, the most useful is the wild turkey, which inhabits the hilly and mountainous parts: there are, besides, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, and other game and wildfowl in great numbers. The eastern creeks abound with salmon, trout, shad, herring, carp, eels, and rock-fish; while the western waters are full of cat-fish, yellow perch, trout, and pike. Excellent trout are also taken in the ponds and smaller streams. *Minerals.* Iron ore is distributed in large quantities over many parts of the state, and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. There are also numerous limestone-quarries and various kinds of marble; whilst, in the middle and western parts, there is abundance of coal. *Manf.* This exceeds all the other states in the extent and variety of its manufactures, which consist chiefly of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron, lead, glass, marble, pottery, paper, gunpowder, bricks, paints, dyes, soaps, carriages, and ironmongery of all descriptions. *Pop.* 2,906,115. *Lat.* Between 39° 44' and 42° N. *Lon.* Between 74° 40' and 80° 35' W.—This state was granted by Charles II. about 1665 to his brother the Duke of York, afterwards James II., who disposed of his right to William Penn in 1681. The inhabitants took an active part in the rebellion of the North American colonies against Great Britain. Its present constitution was formed in 1833, and amended in 1850.

**PENOBSCOT**, *pe-nob'-skot*, a county of Maine, U.S., bounded E. by Washington and Hancock counties, S. by Hancock county, and W. by Kennebec and Somerset counties. It is watered by the Penobscot. *Pop.* 72,731.—Also a seaport-town of Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 55 miles E. from Augusta. *Pop.* 2000.

## Pentland Firth

**PENOBSCOT**, a large river of Maine, U.S., falling, after a course of 300 miles, into the head of Penobscot Bay, between the towns of Penobscot and Prospect.

**PENOBSCOT BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Maine, containing many islands. *Ext.* Between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, at its entrance, it is about 18 miles across. Its length from N. to S. is about 30.

**PENON DE VELEZ**, *pai'-none vai'-laith*, a fortified town, built on a high and steep rock, lying off the N. coast of Morocco, 75 miles S.E. from Ceuta. It belongs to Spain, and was founded by Pedro of Navarre in 1508. It was taken by the Moors in the 16th century; retaken by the Spaniards in 1664. *Pop.* Not known.

**PENRITH**, *pen'-rith*, an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Cumberland, 17 miles S.E. from Carlisle. It has a parish church, rebuilt in 1720, a new church built in 1850, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school founded in 1564, a public subscription library, a museum of natural curiosities, a market-place, assembly-room, mechanics' institute, and a union workhouse. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 7948.—It has a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

**PENRYN**, *pen'-rin*, a market-town of England, in Cornwall, at the head of a creek which runs into Falmouth harbour, 2 miles N.W. from Falmouth. It consists chiefly of one principal street, from which some smaller streets and lanes diverge at right angles. It contains a parish church, and several chapels for nonconformists, a market-house and town-hall, which stand in the principal street; a free grammar-school, assembly-rooms, and a good custom-house and quay. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the pilchard fishery, large quantities of these fish being cured every year and exported to seaport-towns on the coast of the Mediterranean. Granite is also exported from the town, which has a large general trade with the surrounding mining districts. *Pop.* 3547.

**PENSA**, or **PENZA**, *pen'-sa*, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of a government of the same name, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Pensa and Soura, 120 miles N.W. from Saratov. It contains a cathedral, several churches, and two monasteries. *Pop.* 11,000.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 14,662 square miles, and a population of 1,188,535. *Lat.* Between 53° and 55° N. *Lon.* Between 42° 30' and 46° 30' E.

**PENSACOLA**, *pen'-sa-ko'-la*, a town of W. Florida, in the United States, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, at the head of a beautiful bay, which receives the Escambia and some other rivers of Florida, 55 miles S.E. from Mobile. It is regularly built in the form of an oblong. The principal seaport of Florida, but the harbour is shallow, and will not admit of the entrance of vessels of great size. A few miles below the town is a large and commodious navy-yard, inclosed by a brick wall, and containing excellent docks and workshops. At the commencement of the struggle between the United and Confederate States of America, the Pensacola navy-yard was taken by the Florida state troops, and held for the government of the latter power. *Lat.* 30° 28' N. *Lon.* 87° 12' W.

**PENTENISIA**, *pen'-te-nis'-i-a*, a group of islands in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles N.W. from Ægina.

**PENTLAND FIRTH**, *pent'-land*, the strait which



Pentland Hills

separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Isles, and connects the Atlantic with the German Ocean. It is only 8 miles in width, but it contains several islands which break the ebb and flow of the tide, and cause strong currents in different directions at the same time. This renders the passage of the Firth dangerous to vessels, especially when they have a heavy cargo on board and a fresh wind is blowing.

**PENTLAND HILLS**, a range of hills in Scotland, commencing about 4 miles W. from Edinburgh, and extending about 14 miles towards the western borders of the county of Edinburgh. Edinburgh is supplied with water brought from these hills.

**PENTLAND SKERRIES**, a cluster of small islands at the east end of the Pentland Firth, on the largest of which is a lighthouse, 4 miles from Duncansby Head.

**PENZANCE**, *pen-zance'*, a market-town of England, in Cornwall, on the N.W. side of Mounts Bay, 9 miles from the Land's End. It has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, a handsometown-hall, custom-house, market-house, union workhouse, public library, and baths. Its trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in the exportation of pilchards and other fish, and in shipping lead, tin, and copper, obtained from the mines in its vicinity. A pier about 800 feet in length, with a light-house on its extremity, extends from the shore into the bay. *Pop.* 9500. Sir Humphry Davy was born in the parish, in 1778.

**PERA**, a suburb of Constantinople. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

**PERAK**, *pe-rak'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between Province Wellesley and Salangore. It produces rice, rattans, gold, and tin. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* between 3° 40' and 5° N.

**PERCY ISLES**, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying off the N.E. coast of Australia, and forming part of the Northumberland group. *Lat.* 21° 40' S. *Lon.* 150° 15' E.

**PERECOP**, or **PEREKOP**, *per'e-kop*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida, situated on an isthmus of the same name, which joins the Crimea to the mainland, 85 miles N.W. from Simferopol. There are some productive salt lakes in the neighbourhood; but it is very unhealthy, and the inhabitants suffer greatly from fever. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 46° 9' N. *Lon.* 33° 42' E.

**PEREJASLAV**, *per'-e-jas-lav'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Poltava, 140 miles N.W. from Poltava. It has a large trade in cattle, horses, raisins, and corn. *Pop.* 7000.

**PERGAMOS**, *per'-ga-mos*, a town of Turkey in Asia, once one of the chief cities of Asia Minor, but now of little importance. Its modern name is Bergamo. It is situated on a tributary of the Bakir-chai, 24 miles N.E. from Smyrna. It abounds with the remains of temples and ancient works of art, and contains several mosques and large khans for the accommodation of travellers. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 39° 11' N. *Lon.* 27° E.

**PERIGORD**, *pe'-re-gor*, an old province of France, now the modern department of the Dordogne.

**PERIGUEUX**, *per'-i-gu*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, situated on the Isles, 43 miles S.E. from Angoulême. It has a cathedral and a town-hall, besides several Roman antiquities. It also contains a college,

Pernambuco

hospital, museum, barracks, theatre, and a fine public library. *Manuf.* Cutlery, nails, woollen goods, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 19,140. This place was taken and retaken several times by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

**PERIM**, *pe'-rim*, an island lying off the S.W. extremity of Arabia, in the strait of Babel-Mandeb. It is about 5 miles in length, and belongs to the British. *Lat.* 12° 35' N. *Lon.* 43° 23' E.

**PERM**, *perm*, a government or province of Russia, situated partly in Russia in Europe and partly in Russia in Asia; bounded N.W. by Vollogda, N.E. and E. by Tobolsk, W. by Viatka, and S. by Orenburg. *Area.* Estimated at 128,640 square miles. *Desc.* Three parts of it are covered with woods and marshes. The southern part of the province is fertile and well cultivated, and produces barley, rye, oats, vegetables, hemp, and flax. *Rivers.* The Tobol in Asia, and the Kama in Europe. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, platinum, iron, and salt. *Pop.* 2,046,572. *Lat.* between 55° 40' and 62° N. *Lon.* between 53° 10' and 65° E.—This province was invaded and ruined by the Mongols in the 13th century. Prior to that event it was the centre of a flourishing empire.

**PERM**, the chief place of the preceding government, situated on the Kama, 230 miles E. from Viatka. It has some neat public buildings, and carries on an active traffic in metals, which are dug, smelted, and wrought in the surrounding country. *Pop.* 12,000.

**PERNAMBUCO**, *per'-nam-boo'-ko*, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by Piahyu, Ceara, and Parahiba, S.W. by Sergipe del Rey and Bahia, E. by Piahyu, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* Estimated at 50,000 square miles. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil-wood. *Pop.* About 950,000. *Lat.* between 7° 15' and 10° S. *Lon.* between 34° 50' and 42° 20' E.

**PERNAMBUCO**, or **ST. ANTONIO DO RECIFE**, a town of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name, which consists of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista. The first of these is situated on a peninsula extending into the sea from the mainland, in a direction nearly parallel with the shore; the second on an island lying between the mainland and the peninsula; and the last on the mainland itself. The three parts are connected by bridges of stone and wood. The first division of the town, which lies nearest the harbour, is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even five stories in height: the streets are for the most part narrow, and there are no public buildings that require notice. St. Antonio, the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. In this quarter are the governor's palace, the treasury, town-hall and prison, the barracks, some Franciscan and Carmelite convents, and several churches, richly adorned with paintings and sculpture. Boa Vista, the third division of the town, contains several handsome buildings, but the streets are irregular and dirty. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St. Antonio and Boa Vista. The harbour is situated without the peninsula on which Recife is built, and formed by a reef of rocks which runs parallel with the town at a very small distance from the coast. The reef is covered at high water, but at low water the top is about 5 or 6 feet above the sea. The town is defended by several forts. *Pop.*

## Pernau

About 68,000. *Lat.* 8° 3' N. *Lon.* 34° 51' W. (See OLINDA.)

**PERNAU**, *per'-nou*, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Livonia, situated on the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of the river Pernau, 99 miles N. from Riga. It is defended by a citadel, and contains several churches and schools. It has a trade in flax, hemp, linseed, wool, and grain. *Pop.* 7000.

**PERNES**, *pairn*, a parish and town of France, in the department Vaucluse, situated on the Nesque, 4 miles S. from Carpentras. *Pop.* 4000.

**PERONNE**, *pe-ron'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Somme, 29 miles E. from Amiens. It was a place of great strength in former times, and because it had never been taken it bore the name of Pucelle, or the "Virgin Town," until the 26th of June, 1815, when it was stormed by a body of British troops. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, cambric, leather, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 4500.

**PEROSA**, *pe-ro'-sa*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles N.W. from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 2500.

**PEROTE**, *pe-ro'-tai*, a market-town of Mexico, in the department of Vera Cruz, 86 miles N.W. from Vera Cruz, on the high road from that town to Mexico. There is a lofty mountain of the same name near the town. *Pop.* 1814.

**PERPIGNAN**, *pair'-peen-yawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, situated on the Tet, 35 miles from Narbonne. It is a place of great strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the Spanish frontier. The citadel is very strong, and the whole town is surrounded with defensive works constructed with great care and skill. The cathedral is the only building worth notice; but the town also contains several churches, a custom-house, town-hall, theatre, two hospitals, barracks, and public library. It was formerly the seat of a university, founded in 1349 by Peter IV. of Aragon. *Manf.* Woollen goods, playing-cards, chocolate, leather, soap, paper, and hats. *Pop.* 23,462.—In the 15th and 16th centuries, this place was taken by the French; and in 1793 a battle was fought in its neighbourhood between the Spaniards and the French, in which the former were defeated.

**PERRANZABULO**, *per'-ran-zab-u-lo*, a parish of England, in Cornwall, near the N.W. coast, 7 miles N.W. from Truro. One of its churches, which is supposed to be one of the oldest in England, was buried for centuries in the sand, and exhumed in 1835. There are tin and copper mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2959.

**PERRY**, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying from 7500 to 30,000. They are in the states of Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Ohio.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 5000.

**PERRY BAR**, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles N. from Birmingham. *Pop.* 1061.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

**PERSAIM**, *per-saim'*, a town of British Burmah, in the province of Pegu, situated on the Irrawaddy, or Persaim, as it is called in this part of its course, 100 miles from Rangoon. *Pop.* About 5000. *Lat.* 16° 50' N. *Lon.* 95° E.

**PERSANTE**, *per-san'-te*, a river of Prussia, falling, after a course of 70 miles, into the Baltic, at Colberg.

## Persia

**PERSEPOLIS**, *per-sep'-o-lis*, the ancient capital of Persia, 30 miles N.E. from Shiraz. Its ruins may be numbered among the most remarkable monuments of early magnificence.

**PERSEIM**, or **PRISREND**, *per'-se-rim*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, 76 miles E. from Scutari. It has a large number of mosques and a citadel, and is the residence of a Turkish governor. *Manf.* Fire-arms. *Pop.* 25,000.

**PERSHORE**, *per-shor'*, a market-town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, 9 miles S.E. from Worcester. It was once famed for its abbey, of which there are now but few vestiges. It contains two churches, one of which, known by the name of the Holy Cross, is part of a church that was attached to an old abbey of that name. *Manf.* Hosiery and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 5061.

**PERSIA**, *per'-she-a* (Persian, **IRAN**, *e-ran'*), a country of Asia, which may be considered as the most opulent and powerful of any that lie to the west of India. The region which seems to be most properly considered as Persia, is bounded on the W. by Turkey in Asia, N. by the Russian province of Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Independent Tartary, E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. *Divisions.* These are twelve in number, and are named Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Irak Ajemi, Luristan, Khuzistan, Farsistan or Fars, Laristan, Kerman, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, and Khorasan. *Area.* About 560,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being intersected by the immense chain of Caucasus, which traverses the space between the Black Sea and the Caspian. To the S. are the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, which are connected with Mount Taurus. These are very lofty, and form the frontier and debatable ground between the Persian and Turkish empires. The interior consists of an immense dry salt plain, traversed, however, by many mountains and streams, which usually lose themselves in the sands, or discharge their waters into lakes. These, however, are the means of producing all the fertility of which the country can boast; and when they have been augmented by heavy falls of rain in the mountain regions, they render the vegetation of the plains through which they flow, beautiful and luxuriant in an extraordinary degree. The plain of Shiraz is considered the finest in Persia, and almost the best throughout the East. The plain of Ispahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered by rivers which issue from the great chains of the Caucasus and Elburz mountains, are remarkable for their fertility. *Rivers.* The most considerable are on the frontiers. The Diyalah or Dyalah enters the Tigris, and the Kerkhah enters the Shat-el-Arab, which conveys the united streams of the Tigris and Euphrates into the Persian Gulf. The Sefid-Rud or Kizil-Uzen, with its tributary, the Shah-Rud, flows through Azerbaijan and Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea. The Arac forms part of the boundary line between Persia and Russia. The Aji and Jaghatu fall into Urumieyeh, which is the largest body of water in Persia. There is a large salt-lake in the province of Tarsistan, called Bakhtegan. *Zoology.* There are but few animals peculiar to the country. The domestic animals include most of those that are common to Europe, with mules of great strength and beauty, the camel, the ass, and the goat, from which a valuable wool, similar to that of Tibet, is obtained.



Persia

Among the wild animals of Persia are lions, bears, tigers, wild boars, jackals, wolves, and hyænas. *Pro.* Although the provinces in the centre and south of Persia are almost entirely destitute of forest trees, yet they abound in fruits of different kinds; and the vine flourishes in several parts of the country. The mulberry is so extremely abundant in the northern provinces as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. The rich and well-watered plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan yield the sugar-cane in great abundance; but the deficiency of water in other districts renders them unsuitable for cultivation. A vast extent of land is left in pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia, who frequently resort to robbery for a subsistence, rendering both life and property insecure wherever they happen to be. Poppies are grown to a considerable extent, for the sake of the opium that is procured from them, and roses for the highly-valued perfume which is extracted from the petals of the flowers, called attar or otto of roses. A third of the country, however, is nothing better than a mere desert. *Minerals.* None are worked that are of importance, except salt, which is abundant, the ground being everywhere more or less impregnated with it, as well as many of the lakes. Naphtha and bitumen are found in great quantities, and turquoises and other precious stones in the mountains. *Manf.* Important; the great wealth of the higher classes causing an extensive demand for the finer fabrics, and for jewellery and ornamental work in gold and silver. The Persians in producing dyes are extremely skilful, and the wool of their flocks is manufactured into beautiful carpets and shawls. Silk is manufactured into beautiful fabrics, either by itself, or mixed with cotton and wool; and they particularly excel in brocade and embroidered goods, arms, and large quantities of leather, paper, and porcelain, nearly equal to that of China. *Inhabitants.* The Persians are gay, lively, and active; ostentatious and profuse in their dress, adorning themselves with jewels and gold ornaments of great beauty and value. There is no country in the world where the beard is regarded with such veneration; it is washed, combed, and adjusted repeatedly during the day. They are the most learned people of the East; poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passion. In the former, their fame is decidedly superior to that of any other oriental nation; the names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Sadi are well known even in Europe; but their effusions are chiefly love-songs, and are too sensual and hyperbolic for Europeans. Morality is much recommended and professed in Persia, though it is but little practised. *Religion.* Mahometan, the bulk of the people belonging to the sect of Shiites or Fatimites, who are the followers of Ali. *Gov.* Despotic, under a shah, whose subjects are considered as his slaves. *Army.* 100,000, composed, for the most part, of irregular cavalry. But the defence of Persia rests mainly upon the wandering tribes, and in time of war the army may by a great effort be raised to 150,000 or 200,000 men. The regular troops are about 20,000 in number, who are drilled and disciplined after the European fashion. These receive regular pay, but the irregular cavalry have no fixed rate of remuneration assigned for their services. *Pop.* Various estimated; perhaps about 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 44° and

Persian Gulf

61° E. The Persians, as a nation, first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, in 633 B.C., and soon after he extended it more widely than any that had been previously established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India, and on the other, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and the valour, indeed, with which the Greeks defended their small territory, alone prevented him from annexing a considerable part of Europe to his domains. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander, who won the entire empire of Darius for his own by force of arms, in 331. After his death, his immense possessions were divided among his generals; but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Western Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerxes founded the monarchy of the Parthians; and in the third century after Christ the dynasty of the Sassanidæ arose, who restored the name, with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia. They were overthrown by the Mahometan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions of the country by the descendants of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose, under Ismael Shah, who placed himself on the throne. After the reign of Abbas the Great, who died in 1628, the princes of the Sophi or Saffi dynasty became enervated by luxury and dissipation, and Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword throughout the whole country, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, it was almost torn to pieces after his death by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim or Kureem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length Aga Mahommed, a eunuch, raised himself in 1795 by crimes and daring to the sovereignty, and not only held it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew, who assumed the title of Futteh Ali Shah. The present ruler is Nasir-ud-Deen, the great-grandson of Futteh Ali Shah, who is said to be well disposed to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain. In consequence of the capture of Herat by the Persians in 1856, war was declared against them by this country. Bushire was occupied, and the Persian troops were twice defeated by General Sir James Outram at Kooshab and Mohammerah in the following year. These victories were followed by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, April, 1857, and the evacuation of Herat by the Persians in the month of July.

PERSIA, two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 2300.

PERSIAN GULF, called also the Sea of Oman, and the Green Sea, an extensive inlet of the Indian Ocean, with which it communicates by the Strait of Ormuz, stretching in a N.W. direction between the S.W. coast of Persia and the N.E. coast of Arabia. *Ext.* Nearly 600 miles in length, and about 220 at its greatest breadth; but the entrance at Cape Mussendum is not more than 55 miles across. It contains several



## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Person

islands, but its shores are barren and devoid of vegetation. The Gulf contains some valuable pearl fisheries.

**PERSON, per'-son**, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*. 400 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

**PERTH, perth**, the chief town of Perthshire, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, situated on the Tay, which is crossed here by a fine stone bridge, 33 miles from Edinburgh. It is regular and well built, having, on the north and south, two beautiful greens or public commons, called Inches, each of which is about a mile and a half in circuit. There is a race course on the North Inch, but the South Inch is more like a public park, being planted with trees and surrounded with handsome buildings. The town presents a handsome and pleasing appearance, the streets being wide and regular, and the houses in the main thoroughfares being elegant and commodious structures, built for the most part of freestone. It contains several churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and members of the Free church, but the most remarkable is the church of St. John, an old and spacious edifice, which is divided into three parts, each part serving as a parish church for a separate parish. There is also a new cathedral belonging to the Scottish Episcopal Church. The chief public buildings are the County Buildings, containing a county-hall, and other apartments for the administration of justice and the transaction of business connected with the county, and having the city and county gaol in the rear; the general penitentiary, lunatic asylum, infirmary, the theatre, the barracks, and a public library and museum contained in a building called Marshall's monument, erected in memory of a lord provost of that name. The penitentiary was originally a place of confinement for prisoners taken in the war with France at the commencement of the present century. There are several schools and educational establishments, the chief of which is the Perth Academy. Perth is the general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Perth and Aberdeen railways; the Dundee Railway also crosses the Tay here. *Manf.* Coloured cotton stuffs, gingham, cutlery, and shawls; the town also contains bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, dye-works, rope-walks, foundries, and tan-yards. *Pop.* Of borough, 26,094. *Lat.* 56° 24' N. *Lon.* 3° 26' W.—Perth is a town of great antiquity. It was a burgh at the commencement of the 12th century, and in the year 1210 King William the Lion, who erected it into a royal burgh, renewed its charter at Stirling; and therein it is expressly stated that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, King David, who died in 1153, and gives others in addition to those that the inhabitants of the town then held. Prior to the accession of the Stuart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs, and has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. Its vicinity is both beautiful and fertile. It ceased to be the capital of Scotland about 1440.

**PERTH**, a district of Western Australia, between *lat.* 31° 28' and 32° 15' S. and *lon.* 116° E. It is washed by the Indian Ocean on the W., and bounded on the S.E. and N. by the districts of Murray, York, and Twiss.

**PERTSHIRE**, an important county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the county of Forfar; S.E.

### Peru

by the Firth of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife; S. by the Forth and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; S.W. by Dumbartonshire; W. by the county of Argyle; N.W. by the county of Inverness; and N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. *Area*. 2835 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; the northern parts of the county being traversed by the Grampian hills, the S.E. and E. by the Ochil and Sidlaw Hills, while the W. is intersected by ranges of the Western Highlands. The southern slope of the Grampians has, in many places, a gradual and pleasing descent into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and they are intersected in every direction by winding valleys, which are watered by numerous rivers and brooks, clad with the richest pastures, and sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes and run along the streams. The highest summits of the Western Highlands are Ben Lawers, on the north side of Loch Tay, 3984 feet high; Ben More, 3944 feet; Schiehallion, 3518 feet; Ben Ledi, 2863 feet; and Ben Vorlich, 3300 feet; Ben-y-Gloe on the S.E. side of Glen Tilt attains an elevation of 8690 feet in Lairn Gower, its highest peak. Along the south side of the Grampians, and between this range and the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills, a large valley or strath runs in the direction and along the whole length of the Grampian Mountains. This valley has an average breadth of 12 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in length. It is intersected by various beautiful rivers, and is extremely fertile, producing every species of grain. Along the banks of all the rivers of this county, after they descend from the northern hills into the champaign country, there are large tracts of rich land, which are well cultivated, and adorned with elegant mansions and extensive plantations. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaw Hills and the Tay, is a level tract of rich clay or alluvial soil, which has been deposited in the course of a long series of ages, highly cultivated and very productive. The tract of country which is watered by the Forth resembles the Carse of Gowrie. *Rivers.* The Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, the Lyon, Garry, Braan, Isla, Tummel, Erne, Teith, Allan, and Devon. *Lakes.* The principal are Tay, Rannoch, Erich, Erne, Katrine, and Vennechar. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits. *Minerals.* Coal, limestone, granite, and freestone of the best quality. In the district of Menteith there is a ridge of steatite, a peculiar kind of soft stone sometimes called rock-soap, and valuable beds of clay near Culross. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 133,500.—This county, in its E. part, is traversed by railroads.

**PERTUIS, pairt'-we**, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 40 miles from Avignon. *Pop.* 4859.

**PERU, pe-roo'**, a republic of S. America, bounded on the N. by Ecuador, on the E. and S. by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*. Estimated at 580,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is traversed from N. to S. by the Andes. The district that lies between these mountains and the shore forms an inclined plane from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, and consists, for the most part, of sandy deserts without vegetation or inhabitants. The cause of this sterility is the total absence of rain. The only spots capable of cultivation are those parts which extend along the banks of the rivers

Peru

which issue from the mountains, or such as are within the reach of artificial irrigation. In this low tract the climate is sultry. The country between the two cordilleras or parallel chains of the Andes, is called the Sierra, or High Peru, to distinguish it from the lowlands already described, which are sometimes called Low Peru. It consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and well cultivated valleys. On these highlands vegetation flourishes, and to the height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea the climate is mild and temperate, being a mixture of perpetual spring and autumn. Beyond this, and at the height of 14,000 feet, the limit of perpetual snow commences, where everlasting winter reigns supreme. Here are also many volcanoes, which are flaming within while their summits, chasms, and apertures are enveloped with ice. *Rivers.* The rivers that rise on the W. slope of the Andes, and enter the Pacific, are short and seldom navigable for more than a few miles from their mouth. The principal rivers in the interior are the head streams of the Amazon, and the Huallaga, and Ucayali, both tributaries of the Amazon. *Zoology.* The llama, the guanaco, the vicuña, and the alpaca, are found in the higher and colder districts; the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, and several other wild animals inhabit thick forests; while the elk, the ant-bear, deer, monkeys, the great black bear of the Andes, and armadillos, are very numerous. The woods in all parts of the country are frequented by beautiful birds, and numerous tribes of reptiles infest the warm districts of the coast, where venomous insects are also common. Fish and alligators are plentiful in the rivers. *Pro.* In the hotter regions maize, cotton, indigo, yams, cocoa, tobacco, and fine fruits; with bark, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and other drugs. The mines, however, are the principal source of wealth. *Minerals.* The mountainous districts abound in mines of the precious and useful metals. In many parts there are rich veins of gold ore in quartz; and gold is obtained by washing; silver occurs in all parts of the country, in large and valuable mines, which are chiefly worked by English companies and English miners. Quicksilver also abounds in many parts. Besides these, copper, tin, iron, coal, brimstone, saltpetre, and salt, are found. Emeralds and other precious stones are also found, with obsidian, and the stone of the incas, a marcasite capable of the highest polish. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and cotton cloths, leather, iron wares, gold and silver articles, and jewellery. Manufactured goods are generally imported. *Exp.* Chiefly gold, silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuits' bark, salt, vicuña wool, coarse woollens, and some other manufactures of little value. *Imp.* European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, cocoa, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. The commerce of Peru, however, is greatly impeded by the total absence of roads, canals, or bridges to facilitate the transport of goods from one part of the country to another. *Inhabitants.* Formerly, all military, civil, and ecclesiastical employments were engrossed by Spaniards from Europe. The Creoles, native Peruvians descended from Spanish ancestors, were excluded from all offices of trust or honour, and were a degraded class compared with the European Spaniards. Many of their families nevertheless have titles of nobility, and possess large estates. Some are descended from the ancient conquer-

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ors of Peru, others have risen into consequence through success in commerce, or from having held employments under the crown. The Mestizoes, or offspring of the Spanish and Indians, are the next class in social rank, but they are not very numerous, after the Indians. The Quadroons, or offspring of the Spaniards and Mestizoes, are hardly to be distinguished from Spaniards. The Cholos, on the contrary, sprung from the Indians and Mestizoes, are classed with the Indians. The Indians are the most numerous class, and are for the most part lazy, dirty, and improvident, though they are brave, and make good soldiers, being able to endure great fatigue and privation. *Rel.* Roman Catholicism. *Gov.* Republican, framed in 1828, in imitation of the government of the United States. *Army.* About 16,000 men. *Pop.* about 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 3° 30' and 21° 28' S. *Lon.* between 67° and 81° 40' W.—Peru was invaded by Pizarro in 1513, and finally conquered in 1532. The Peruvians, at the time when the country was discovered by Pizarro, had some knowledge of the arts of architecture, sculpture, mining, and working in metal, cultivated their land, and had a regular system of government, and a code of civil and religious laws. They had no just idea, however, of property, as their land was cultivated for the common benefit. They wore clothing, and manufactured different materials suitable for the purpose. In architecture they had advanced far beyond the other nations of America. The immense obelisk of Tiahuaean, and the town of Chulunaecus, with the mausolea of Chachapoyas, which are conical stone buildings, supporting large and rudely formed busts, are among the most singular, though, unfortunately, the least known of the Peruvian remains, and are quite as curious and remarkable as the great military roads, with their accompanying palaces or posts, placed at intervals along the route. In 1821 the Peruvians threw off the Spanish yoke, and declared their independence.—PERU, UPPER. (See BOLIVIA.)

PERU, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

PERUGIA, *pai-roo'-ja*, a city of Italy, standing near the Tiber, 10 miles from the lake of the same name, and 85 miles N. from Rome. It is a clean and well-built town, and has, in general, a gloomy appearance from the number of its churches and convents, which are by no means elegant. It has a cathedral, which contains some valuable paintings, and a university, to which is attached a library, with some valuable and rare manuscripts, as well as a museum of Etruscan antiquities, and a botanical garden. The gate of the Piazza Grimana, called the Arch of Augustus, is supposed to have been built by the Etruscans, and the whole town abounds with remains of temples and buildings supposed to have been constructed by this race. In addition to the churches, which are said to be more than a hundred in number, the chief public buildings are the town-house, the theatre, two public fountains, an exchange, adorned with frescoes by Perugino, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Velvet and other silk goods. *Pop.* 44,130.—In 1859, the inhabitants of Perugia, who desired the annexation of the province to Italy under Victor Emmanuel, rose against the Papal government. The insurrection was put down by General Schmidt and the Papal troops under his command, who shot down



## Perugia

men, women, and children without discrimination. The town was taken in the following year by the Sardinian generals, Cialdini and Fanti, who entered the Marches to put an end to the barbarities that were daily practised there by the mercenaries of the pope.

**PERUGIA**, a province of Italy, formerly a delegation of the Papal States, bounded on the N.E. by the provinces of Urbino and Pesaro and Camerino, S. by Spoleto and Orvieto, and W. by Tuscany. *Area*. 3635 square miles. *Pop.* 513,019.—The lake of **PERUGIA**, Lago Trasimene, which is situated in the W. part of the province, is about 30 miles in circumference, and contains three islands.

**PERUWELZ**, *per'-oo-velz*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 17 miles N.W. from Mons. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, beer, lime, and leather. *Pop.* 7879.

**PESARO**, *pai'-sa-ro*, a fortified town of Italy, on the sea coast, 37 miles N.W. from Ancona. Its streets are clean and airy, and the market-place is ornamented with a fountain and a marble statue of Pope Urban VIII. Some of its churches are remarkable for their paintings, others for their architecture. The chief public buildings are the cathedral and the palace, that formerly belonged to the dukes of Urbino. *Manf.* Silk, earthenware, and glass. *Pop.* 19,905.

**PESCARA**, *pais'-ka'-ra*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Citra, situated at the mouth of the river Pescara, 8 miles N.E. from Chichi. *Pop.* 4557.—This is the ancient Aternum.

**PESCHÉ**, *pais'-kai*, two market-towns of Italy, neither of them with a population over 1600.

**PESCHIERA**, *pais'-ke-ai'-ra*, a town and strong fortress of Italy, in Lombardy, situated at the S. extremity of the Lake of Garda, 20 miles N. from Mantua. *Pop.* 2600.—This place was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert in 1848.

**PESCIA**, *pais'-cha*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles N.W. from Florence. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral, several convents, a citadel, and hospitals. *Pop.* 12,026.

**PESCO**, *pais'-ko*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 4500.

**PESSE**, *pai'-sai'-e*, a parish and village of France, in the department of Savoie, 13 miles from Moutiers. It contains some valuable mines of lead and silver. *Pop.* 2000.

**PESHAWUR**, *pesh'-our*, an ancient city of Afghanistan, now included within the limits of the Punjab, 40 miles N.W. from Attock. It stands on an uneven surface, and the houses are for the most part built of unburnt brick, in wooden frames, generally three stories in height. The streets are narrow, but paved, with a kennel or gutter in the middle. There are many mosques; but none of them, nor indeed any of the public buildings, are worthy of notice, except a fine caravanserai and the citadel. *Pop.* About 58,000. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* 71° 87' E.—The **PROVINCE** in which it stands has an area of 3400 square miles. It is watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Bara rivers, and is extremely fertile. *Pop.* 450,099. *Lat.* between 33° 40' and 34° 30' N. *Lon.* between 71° 35' and 72° 42' E.

**PESTH**, *pest* (Hung. *pesth*), a city of Hungary, situated on the Danube, opposite to Buda, with which it is connected with a bridge of boats three quarters of a mile in length, 136 miles S.E.

## Peterhead

from Vienna. Pesth consists of two parts, the Old town and the Leopoldstadt, or New town. It has three suburbs, called the Theresienstadt, the Josephstadt, and the Franzstadt. The streets in the Old town are irregular, but in the Leopoldstadt the streets are spacious and regular, and the houses substantial, if not elegant. Of the public buildings, the principal are the burra-ks, built by Charles VI., and the Hospital of Invalids, a quadrangular edifice, begun in 1786 by Joseph II., and now used as artillery barracks. There are several churches for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and members of the Greek Church. The university, transferred from Buda or Ofen to Pesth in 1784, is the only one in Hungary, and is richly endowed. Pesth also contains a botanical garden, and, on the Buda side of the river, an observatory, and a museum and public library unconnected with the university. The educational establishments after the university are the Piarist gymnasium, or high school, and the Magyar academy. The ancient structures of the Hungarian capital are all in Buda, and Pesth is the new city. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, leather, jewellery, musical instruments, oil, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. *Pop.* 131,705.—Pesth is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Transacincum. The Hungarian diets were held for many centuries in a large plain called the Rakesfeld, at a short distance from the town. It is a very large station for steam-packets plying on the Danube.

**PETCHORA**, *pet'-cho'-ra*, a river of Russia in Europe, which rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean by many mouths, in *lat.* 68° N., *lon.* between 53° 30' and 54° 30' E.

**PETERBOROUGH**, *pe'-ter-bur'-o*, a city and parliamentary borough of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the Nen, 36 miles N.E. from Northampton. The town is well built, and the streets are for the most part spacious and regular. Of the public buildings the cathedral is by far the most remarkable. It was commenced in 1117, and is 471 feet in length, and about 200 in breadth. It is built in the Norman style, and contains a monument to the memory of Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., and another to the memory of Mary, queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here. It contains a parish church in addition to the cathedral, several chapels for nonconformists, an endowed grammar-school, under the management of the dean and chapter, a town-hall, market-house, infirmary, corn exchange, gaol, house of correction, a theatre, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Stockings. The city has also a large trade in timber, coals, corn, and malt. *Pop.* 10,559.—Dr. Paley was born here, in 1743. The see of Peterborough was founded by Henry VIII.

**PETERBOROUGH**, a town of Upper Canada, the chief town of a county of the same name, situated on the Otonabee river, 28 miles N.W. from Cobourg.—Also the name of some townships in New York and New Hampshire, U.S.

**PETERHEAD**, *pe'-ter-hed*, a parish and seaport-town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 27 miles N.E. from Aberdeen. It is pleasantly situated and well built, standing on a peninsula which projects into the German Ocean, and forms the most easterly point of land in Scotland. The chief public buildings are the churches for Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyter-



## Peter le Port, St.

rians, and members of the Free Church, with some chapels for nonconformists, an elegant town-house, and public rooms for the accommodation of those who visit Peterhead during the summer season for the benefit of the air and its mineral waters. It has a set of excellent cold and warm baths, and its mineral wells are celebrated for their medicinal virtues. As a commercial town, Peterhead has made rapid advances during the last few years. Its two harbours are formed by two spacious bays, situated on either side of the peninsula on which the town is built. They are naturally commodious and excellent, but they have been much improved by art. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and the herring and other fisheries on the coast are valuable. *Exp.* These consist chiefly of provisions, such as grain, cod-fish, cheese, eggs, salted pork; and also of thread, granite, kelp, and whale oil. *Imp.* Timber, lime, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. *Pop.* 9796. *Lat.* 57° 30' N. *Lon.* 1° 46' W.

**PETER LE PORT, ST.**, a market-town, and the capital of Guernsey, with a good harbour and pier, and defended by a castle, called Castle Cornet, on a rock at the entrance to the harbour, and Fort George, on an eminence to the S. of the town. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and irregular, but there are many handsome buildings in the newer portion, which has been built to the S.W. of the original town. The new part is called Hauteville. It has a government-house, a court-house, a town hospital, excellent assembly-rooms, a gaol, and a theatre. It also contains four churches, the principal of which is St. Peter's, built in 1312, several chapels for nonconformists, three markets, a public walk called the New Ground, several charitable institutions and educational establishments, the chief of which is Elizabeth college, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563. The government-house is the residence of the governor of the island, who is appointed by the Crown. *Pop.* 16,338. *Lat.* 49° 27' N. *Lon.* 2° 32' W.

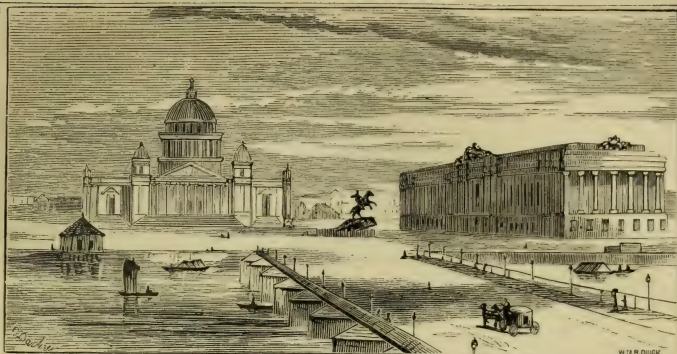
**PETERSBURG, pe-ters-berg**, a borough and port of entry of the United States, in Virginia, situated on the Appomattox, 12 miles above its junction with the James river. It is one of the handsomest towns in the state, and contains a court-house, gaol, an academy, and churches for different denominations of Christians. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, ropes, and earthenware. It also has a large export and import trade. *Pop.* 18,266.—Also the name of various townships in the United States.

**PETERSBURG, ST., pe-ters-berg** (Russ. **PETERBURG, pi-t'er-boorg**), a government or province in the N.W. of Russia in Europe, bounded N. by Finland and Lake Ladoga, S. by Pskov, W. by Esthonia and Lake Peipus, and E. by Novogorod. *Area*, including lakes, about 20,500 square miles. *Desc.* The government is for the most part level, covered in some parts with large forests, intersected with lakes and morasses. The soil is not generally productive, but there is excellent arable land in some districts. The climate is cold and damp. *Rivers.* The Luga, Wolchow, Narova, Siasi, Svir, and Neva. *Pro.* Oats, barley, wheat, hemp, and flax. *Pop.* About 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 60° 30' N. *Lon.* between 27° 30' and 33° 30' E.

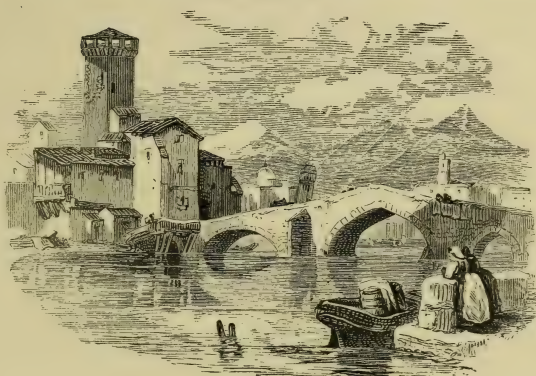
**PETERSBURG, ST.**, a large city, and the

## Petersburg, St.

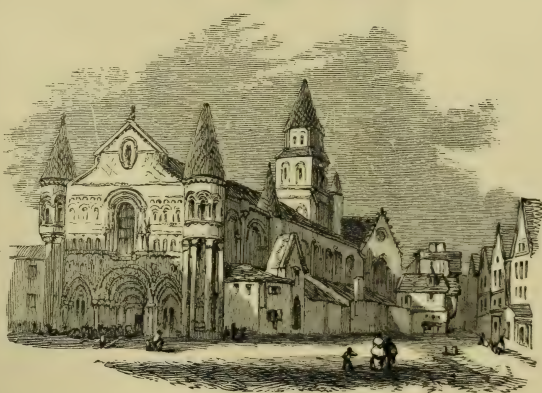
modern capital of the Russian empire, situated at the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva, which divides it in two parts, 18 miles S.E. from Cronstadt. Previous to 1703, its site contained nothing but a couple of huts; and the spot on which Peter I. proposed to build a fortified seaport was a low marshy island, which was covered with mud in summer, and in winter nothing more than a frozen pool. After the battle of Pultawa, in 1709, and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, he enlarged his plan and prosecuted it with such ardour that, before his death, in 1725, the proposed seaport town had assumed the proportions of a magnificent city. Since that time it has been greatly extended and embellished by his successors, and particularly by the empress Catherine II., who first made it the permanent abode of the court. It is divided into four distinct and separate parts; viz., the Admiralty or southern quarter, on the left bank of the Neva; the island of Vasilio-Ostrov, lying on the N.W. of the Admiralty quarter, and separated from it by the Great Neva; the original Petersburg quarter, occupying an insulated tract on the north side of the quarters that have been already mentioned; and a fourth, consisting of three islands between this quarter and the mainland, enclosed by the mouths of the Neva, called the Great and Little Neuka. The Vibourg quarter, a northern suburb of St. Petersburg, is situated to the N.E. of the old parts of the city, on the right bank of the river. On the land side, St. Petersburg is almost entirely open; but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt, and other forts on rocky islets situated on either side of the island of Cronstadt. There is also a citadel in the middle of the city. The site of St. Petersburg is completely level, and so low that high tides cause considerable inundations. The Admiralty, or southern quarter, is about two miles in length. The part adjacent to the river contains the winter palace of the czar, with about twenty public buildings of great size, and the residences of the chief merchants. The second and third Admiralty quarters extend in lines parallel to the first, but more distant from the river. They are inhabited chiefly by merchants and tradesmen. The quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south is very extensive; and, although it is considered a suburb, it is in general very well built. The original quarter, St. Petersburg proper, contains several straight and wide streets that present a handsome appearance, but it has no public buildings of any importance, or any that are remarkable for their size or architectural beauty. The most striking object in this part is the citadel, a regular hexagon, on the north bank of the Neva. Its tower, 360 feet in height, is seen from many points of the city, and serves as a landmark to strangers. This quarter still contains the cottage occupied by Peter I. during the building of the city. The Vasilio-Ostrov is the chief seat of commerce, St. Petersburg having a magnificent quay on the N. bank of the Great Neva for loading and unloading merchandize, and a dock for vessels on the W. side towards the sea. In this quarter is the exchange, the custom-house, and many well-built and spacious warehouses. Petersburg is defended from an attack by sea, partly by the fortifications of Cronstadt, but more by the shoals that lie in the channel from that city



PETERSBURG, St.



PISA.



POITIERS.





## Petersburg, St.

to the capital. There are several bridges over the main stream of the Neva and its branches: they are all of boats except one, and are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice rushing down the stream. The only stone bridge across the Neva connects the Admiralty quarter with the island of Vasil-Ostrov. The Neva, after entering St. Petersburg, is divided into two branches, which are again subdivided into several channels that form the insulated tracts on which the northern part of the city is built. The main stream, distinguished as the Great Neva, flows through the middle of the city, and has along its south side a quay several miles in length, embanked with a wall, and furnished with a parapet and pavement all of granite. Close to the quay is the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great. Among other public monuments is a handsome column about 150 feet high, erected to the emperor Alexander I. The southern part of the town is intersected, not by branches of the river, but by canals, the finest of which is the Fontanka. No city in Europe can be compared with St. Petersburg for the width and regularity of its streets, although its squares are less numerous than might have been expected. The streets are, for the most part, paved with blocks of timber, the stone pavement requiring to be relaid every year. The houses, which were originally of wood, are now for the most part built of brick, stone structures being very rare in this capital. The chief public buildings are the Winter Palace of the czar, a building of great extent, which is nearly square in form, and communicates by means of covered galleries with the Hermitage, another palace built by the empress Catherine; the Marble Palace, a gloomy building, built chiefly of granite, and not entirely of marble as its name implies; the Taurida, a very large building, erected by prince Potemkin, and now belonging to the crown, with extensive galleries and fine gardens; and the Anitchkoff, and Old and New Michaeloff palaces. In the Vasil-Ostrov is the Imperial Academy, the Academy of Sciences, the exchange, the custom-house, and a large building which forms a military school for cadets, which contains a garden and a large open space for military exercises. The Admiralty contains storehouses and large docks for shipbuilding: and at no great distance from it are the senate-house, the post-office, the Alexander theatre, the Imperial Bank, the Gostinói Dvor or bazaar, the Academy of Fine Arts, and government offices for the war department and foreign affairs. Among the other public edifices are the royal stables, the police office, the medical college, and the foundling hospital, all in the second quarter of the Admiralty. In this quarter, also, is the town-house. With regard to educational establishments and means for the diffusion of knowledge, Petersburg was long in an extremely backward state. The university dates from 1819; but there are now numerous schools for medicine, surgery, navigation, and mining, as well as several military colleges and charity-schools. There are also academies, one of sciences and another of the fine arts, both of which have been already mentioned, and a third for promoting a knowledge of Russian history and the Russian language. The Imperial Library contains about 450,000 volumes and MSS. The charitable institutions are various. The principal are the foundling

## Petchora

hospital, infirmary, sailors' hospital, lazaretto, asylums for the blind, deaf, and dumb, the Humane Society, and an association of widows who attend sick persons in the hospitals or in their own houses. The churches and places for divine worship are nearly 200 in number; the principal are the cathedral of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, the Isaac church, the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Alexander Nevsky, and that of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which repose the remains of many of the Russian emperors. The Presbajensky church has a singular appearance, being filled within and surrounded without with military trophies of every kind and description. *Manuf.* These are various. The government possess some important tapestry works, a mint, and assay-office in the citadel, bronze works, metal and cannon foundries, powder-mills, and a porcelain factory; while extensive manufactures of silk, cotton and woollen goods, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, and printing-types are carried on by private individuals. There are, also, mathematical and musical instrument-makers, coach-makers, jewellers and goldsmiths, shipwrights, potters, and soap-boilers. *Exp.* Hemp, flax, leather, tallow, iron, and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests; also, canvas and other coarse linen fabrics, beeswax, linseed, linseed-oil, tar, potash, and tobacco. *Imp.* Colonial produce and manufactured goods. By means of its rivers and canals, its winter market is supplied with the carcases of cattle, sheep, and swine, sent to the metropolis in great numbers from the surrounding districts, besides great quantities of fish, eggs, fowls, and butter frozen into solid lumps. *Pop.* About 600,000. *Lat.* 59° 56' N. *Lon.* 30° 19' E.—When the navigation of the Gulf of Finland is open, St. Petersburg has steam-packet communication with all the principal ports of Europe.

**PETERSFIELD**, *pe'ters-field*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of England, in Hampshire, 17 miles S.E. from Winchester. It contains a handsome church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and a school called Churcher's college. *Pop.* 1950.

**PETERWARDEIN**, or **PETER-VARA**, *pe'ter-var'-dine*, a strong town of Austria, in Slavonia, situated on the Danube, opposite Neusatz, and 52 miles N.W. from Belgrade. It is the residence of the general commandant of the military frontier, and has barracks for 10,000 men. It is strongly fortified, and derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who mastered his followers here to proceed on the first crusade. *Pop.* About 6722.—In 1716, the Turks were defeated here by the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, and prevented from obtaining a footing in Central Europe.

**PETROPALOVSKI**, *pet-ro-paw-lov'-ski*, a town of Russia in Asia, the capital of Kamtchatka, situated on its E. coast, 175 miles N.E. from Cape Lopatka. It was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet in 1854. *Pop.* About 5590.

**PETROSALOVSK**, *pet-ro-sa-vo'sk*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Olonetz, on the W. coast of the Lake Onega, 78 miles N.E. from Olonetz. *Pop.* 8000.

**PETROVSK**, *pet-rov'sk*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Saratov, 59 miles N.W. from Saratov. *Pop.* 7000.—It was founded in 1697 by Peter the Great.

**PETCHORA**. (*See* PETCHORA.)

Petsch

PETSH, or IPEK, *petsh*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, 59 miles N.E. from Scutari. *Manf.* Fire-arms and cutlery. *Pop.* 12,000.

PETTIS, *pet'-tis*, a county of Missouri, U.S. *A* ca. 655 square miles. *Pop.* 9,300.

PETWORTH, *pet'-werth*, a well-built market town of England, in Sussex, situated on the Arun, 13 miles N.E. from Chichester. The town is irregularly built, but the streets are clean and well-paved. The church has a square tower with a lofty spire; and was formerly the burial place of the Percies, earls of Northumberland. Petworth House, the magnificent mansion of the earl of Egremont, stands close to the town. It is the head of a poor law union district. *Pop.* 3,368.

PEVENSEY, *peu'-en-se*, a parish and village of England, in Sussex, situated on a small river which falls into Pevensey Bay, 10 miles from Hastings. It was once a town of some importance, on account of its harbour, but the village is now at some little distance from the coast, the sea having receded from its original limits. It is a member of the cinque port of Hastings, and contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength. *Pop.* 4,856.—It has a station on the South-Coast Railway.

PÉYRAT, *pai'-ra'*, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3,000.

PEZENAS, *pez'-e-na*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Herault, 25 miles S.W. from Montpellier. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, silk, and cotton goods, brandy, soap, and chemicals. *Pop.* 7,500.

PEEDERSHEIM, *fed'-er-shime*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 miles N.W. from Worms. *Pop.* 2,100.—A battle was fought here, in 1555, which brought the "Peasants' War" to a termination.

PEFFENHEIM, *faf'-fen-hime*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles N.W. from Colmar. *Pop.* 2,200.

PEFKZHEIM, *forz'-h-me*, a town of Germany, in Baden, situated at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold, 16 miles S.E. from Carlsruhe. *Manf.* Linen, trinkets, watches, cloth, and iron and copper goods. *Pop.* 7,000.

PELLEBOURG, *fals'-boory*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, 49 miles E. from Nancy. *Pop.* 5,200. It was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHAROS, *fa'-ros*, a peninsula and anciently an island of Lower Egypt, on which stood a lighthouse. It forms the site of the modern Alexandria.

PHARSALIA, *far-sai'-li-a*, the ancient Pharsalus, and modern Sataige, a town of Thessaly, 18 miles S. from Larissa, in the neighbourhood of which the troops of Pompey were defeated by those of Julius Cæsar.

PHASIS, *fai'-sis*, a river of Russia in Asia, from which the European pheasant derives its name, having been originally imported from its banks. It rises in a spur of the Caucasus, and was formerly considered to be the boundary between Europe and Asia. It enters the Black Sea 34 miles N. from Batum, near Poti. It is now called Faz or Rioni.

PHEASANT ISLAND, *fes'-ant*, an island which lies between Spain and France, in the Bidassoa river. The treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded here in 1659.

PHILADELPHIA, *fil'-a-del'-fe-a*, a city and port of entry of the United States, Pennsylvania, situ-

Philippine Islands

ated on the W. bank of the Delaware, about 50 miles from the Atlantic, and 68 S.W. from New York. It is built on the narrowest part of a tongue of land, between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, about 6 miles above their confluence. The city occupies a space about 5 miles in length from N. to S., and extends from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The streets are regular and spacious, and the squares are numerous. Many of the streets are shaded with trees, and the public buildings are for the most part built of white marble. The chief of these are the old State-house, now a court house, in which the independence of the Union was declared in 1776. The Custom house, which was formerly the United States Bank, Bank of Pennsylvania, built on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, the United States Mint, the Exchange, the University, the Girard Bank and College, Masonic Hall, the Museum, penitentiary, and state prison. There are about 180 places of worship for Christians of different denominations, and several charitable institutions; among which may be noticed the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which is a statue of Penn. and West's painting of "Christ healing the sick." The houses of the city are generally constructed of brick; they are for the most part devoid of ornament, but have a striking appearance of convenience, comfort, and neatness, and seem to bear silent testimony to the opulence of their owners. There are several large markets, learned institutions, libraries, and numerous academies and schools. The American Philosophical Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in 1740, and the Philadelphia Museum is the best in the Union. *Manf.* Philadelphia exceeds all other towns in the United States in the variety and excellence of its manufactures. They consist of machinery, cutlery, shot, leather, furniture, nails, rope, paper, glass, marble, and numerous other articles for useful and ornamental purposes. *Pop.* About 562,529. *Lat.* 39° 57' N. *Lon.* 75° 10' W.—Philadelphia is connected by railway with most of the principal towns of the Union. It was the capital of the Union from the Declaration of Independence until 1800, when the seat of government was removed to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA. (See ALA-SHEHER.)

PHILADELPHIA, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area.* 120 square miles. *Pop.* 565,529.

PHILE, *fil'-le*, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 6 miles S. from Assouan. It contains some fine remains of antiquity.

PHILIPPEVILLE, *fil'-ip-reel*, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Gulf of Stora, 47 miles W. from Bona. *Pop.* about 12,191.—It was nearly consumed by fire in 1849.

PHILIPPI, *fi'-lip'-pi*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, 10 miles S.E. from Drana, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony, which ended the republican government of Rome, B.C. 42. It is now in ruins.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *fil'-ip-pine*, a group in the Asiatic or Eastern archipelago, consisting of a great number of islands, of various sizes, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments, while others are but little known. There are about 1200 of them, and the largest are Luzon, Mindanao, or Magindanao, Panay, Palawan, Mindoro, Marinduque, Negros, Zebu,

## Philippopoli

Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Masbate. *Area.* Estimated at 120,000 square miles; of which about 53,500 is under the dominion of Spain. *Desc.* Volcanic, and, from their situation, possessing the luxuriant vegetation and fertility of a tropical climate, although the heat of the summer season is far from being intense or insupportable. *Pro.* Rice, which is the chief food of the natives, is the staple grain of these islands. The other products are different sorts of pulse, the bread-fruit, beans, the cabonegro palm, cotton, coffee, sago, cocoa-nuts, hemp, cinnamon, betel, and bananas. The fruit-trees are few in number, and produce fruit of an indifferent quality, except the plantain, to which may be added the orange and mango. Luzon produces indigo of an inferior quality; but the tobacco is excellent. The mountains afford excellent timber, the domestic animals are buffaloes, which are used as beasts of burden and in the cultivation of the soil, oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, and fowls. The horses, which were originally introduced by the Spaniards, are small, but very strong and active. Among other curious birds are the swallows which form the edible nests so highly esteemed by the Chinese; and the *biche de mer*, or sea slug, another Chinese delicacy, is also procured on the coast. *Manf.* Manila cigars, manufactured in the tobacco factories belonging to the Spanish government, cigar-cases, straw-hats, and earthenware; coarse cotton stuffs, mats, and textile fabrics of exquisite fineness made from grass and the fibres of various plants, are manufactured in great quantities for exportation. *Imp.* All kinds of manufactured goods from India and Europe, cutlery, hardware, jewellery, clocks and watches, porcelain, wine, and spirits. *Exp.* Edible bird-nests, cassia, gold-dust, pepper, rattans, sago, tortoiseshell, wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, and many other articles of less note. *Pop.* Estimated at 4,500,000; consisting of Papuan negroes, Malays, half-castes, Chinese, Europeans, and native whites. About nine-tenths of the whole population consist of Papuan negroes and Malays. *Lat.* Between  $5^{\circ} 32'$  and  $19^{\circ} 35'$  N. *Lon.* Between  $117^{\circ}$  and  $126^{\circ} 20'$  E.—These islands were first discovered by Ferdinand Magalhaens or Magellan, in 1521; but it was not till 1565 that they were taken possession of by the Spanish government. Manila was constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines in 1571. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored in 1764. These islands were named after Philip II. of Spain.

PHILIPPOLI, *fil'-ip-po-po-le*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, situated on a small island formed by the Maritza, 96 miles N.W. from Adrianople. Philippopoli was a thriving place before it was partially destroyed by an earthquake which took place there in 1818. It contains several mosques and some Armenian and Greek churches, and has almost regained its former importance. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 40,000.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, *pe-a-chen'-za*, a town of Italy, in Parma, near the junction of the Po with the Trebbia, 37 miles N.W. from Parma. It is defended by a citadel, and is inclosed by walls and entered by five gates. A few of its streets are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow, dark, and irregular. The large square before the ducal palace contains two

## Pico

fine equestrian statues in bronze, representing members of the Farnese family. The town has two other smaller squares, in one of which is the cathedral, a plain looking building in the form of a Latin cross, adorned within with a number of fine paintings. The town also contains several handsome churches richly ornamented with paintings and sculpture, a theatre, a school of design, and other educational establishments, a university, a public library, and several extensive private collections of paintings. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, woollen goods, tustians, stockings, and hats. A great yearly fair is held in this town in April. *Pop.* 39,337.—This is the birth-place of several celebrated men; among whom are Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, and Pallavicini. In 219 B.C. the Romans under the consul Sempronius were defeated near the town by Hannibal in a battle known in history as the battle of Trebbia.

PIANOSA, *pe-a-no'-sa*, an island in the Mediterranean, 9 miles S.W. from Elba. *Ext.* 3 miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile. After the first abdication of Napoleon I., this island was annexed to Elba and placed under his power.

PIAUHY, or PIAHY, *pe'-au-he*, a province of Brazil, lying between Maranhao on the W., and Ceara and Pernambuco on the E. *Area.* About 70,000 square miles. *Desc.* Level, with rich and extensive pasture lands, on which large herds of cattle are reared. *Pro.* Millet, manioc, rice, cotton, jalap, ipeacuanha, and cinchona, or Jesuits' bark. *Minerals.* Silver, iron, and lead. *Pop.* Estimated at 150,400. *Lat.* Between  $2^{\circ} 42'$  and  $11^{\circ} 20'$  S. *Lon.* Between  $40^{\circ} 20'$  and  $46^{\circ}$  W.

PIAVE, *pe-a'-vai*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, near Lienz, and, after flowing through the territory of Venice, falls into the Adriatic 22 miles N.E. from Venice.

PIAZZA, *pe-at'-sa*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 17 miles S.E. from the town of that name. It is noted for the number of its churches and convents. *Pop.* 22,142.

PICARDY, *pik'-ar-de*, an old province in the N. of France, bounded W. by the English Channel and N.E. by Artois and French Flanders. It was surrounded on the other sides by Champagne, the Ile-de-France, and Normandy. It now forms the department of the Somme, and part of those of the Aisne and Pas de Calais.

PICHINCHA, *pe-chin'-cha*, a very lofty mountain and volcano of South America, in Ecuador, about 9 miles N.W. from Quito. *Height.* 15,922 feet. *Lat.*  $0^{\circ} 10'$  S. *Lon.*  $78^{\circ} 40'$  W.

PICKAWAY, *pik'-a-way*, a county in the central part of the state of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 542 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

PICKENS, *pik'-ens*, a county of the United States, in South Carolina. *Area.* 997 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—Also a county in Alabama, U.S. *Area.* 935 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

PICKERING, *pik'-ering*, a market-town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 25 miles N.E. from York. It has a large church, with a lofty spire, several chapels for nonconformists, an endowed school, and a union work-house. *Manf.* Chiefly brooms. *Pop.* 4500. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway.

PICO, *pik'-ko*, a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, forming one of the groups called the Azores. The island is conical in form and somewhat resembles an enormous dome rising out of the sea. It is surmounted by a volcanic



## Pictou

peak, the summit of which is about 7910 feet above the level of the sea. The steep sides of the island are covered with vineyards, while the higher districts abound with cedars, myrtles, and juniper trees. The summit is devoid of vegetation. *Area.* 254 square miles. *Pop.* About 30,000. *Lat.* 38° 25' N. *Lon.* 23° 25' W.

**PICOU**, *pik'-too*, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement of Nova Scotia, situated on Northumberland Strait, on the N. coast of the peninsula, opposite to Prince Edward's Island. The settlement consists of about 28,785 inhabitants, for the most part of Scotch descent.

**PIDAURO.** (See EPIDAUROS.)

**PIDIMONTE**, *pe'-ai-de-mon'-tai*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, 19 miles N.E. from Capua. It has a royal palace, an episcopal palace, a cathedral, and several churches. *Manf.* Copper-ware and paper. *Pop.* 7250.

**PIEDMONT**, *peed'-mont*, (Ital. **PIEMONTE**, *pe'-ai-mon'-tai*), **PRINCIPALITY OF**, a province of Italy, formerly the principal province of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is bounded by France on the W., Lombardy, Parma, and Modena on the E., Switzerland on the N., and Genoa on the S. *Area.* About 13,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a large central plain encompassed by the Alps on the N. and W., and the Maritime Alps and Apennines on the S., constituting the basin of the upper part of the Po and its tributaries. On the borders of this plain, its surface presents a succession of mountains and hills, which are devoted to pasturage, and on which large herds of fine cattle are reared. *Rivers.* The Po, which receives the Dora Baltea, the Dora Ripaira, the Stura, the Orco, the Sesia, the Tanaro, the Agogna, the Serivia, the Bormida, and the Belbo. *Climate.* Cold in the mountains, but hot in the plains. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, and maize; and, in the low and swampy grounds, rice. The hills are in general covered with vineyards. Olives, almonds, chestnuts, figs, oranges, and lemons of excellent quality are raised. Silk is produced in immense quantities, and on account of its fineness and strength, is preferred to the material produced in other parts of Italy. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, sulphur, marble, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. *Manf.* Principally silk fabrics, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy, liqueurs, glass, and hardware. *Pop.* About 3,500,000. *Lat.* Between 44° 5' and 46° 28' N. *Lon.* Between 6° 30' and 9° 25' E.

**PRELIS-YERVI**, *pe'-lis-yer'-ve*, a lake in the E. of Finland, in Carelia. *Ext.* 57 miles in length, and from 6 to 14 in breadth. It communicates with the lake Orivesi. *Lat.* Between 62° 55' and 63° 35' N. *Lon.* Between 29° and 30° 20' E.

**PIERRE**, *St.* (See PETER-LE-PORT, *St.*)

**PIERRE**, *St.*, *pe'-air*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages in France, none of them with a population above 12,000.

**PIERRE**, *St.*, a suburb of Calais, with a station on the Northern railway of France. *Pop.* 15,000

**PIERRE**, *St.*, an island of N. America, lying off the S. coast of Newfoundland, and forming with Miquelon Island a colony belonging to France. *Pop.* Of both islands, about 2300.

**PIERRE**, *St.*, a seaport of Martinique, in the West Indies, situated on the W. coast of the island, 12 miles N.W. from Port Royal, the capital. It is the chief commercial town in the

## Ping

island, and its roadstead is defended by several forts. *Pop.* 23,000.—Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., was born here in 1763.

**PIETRA**, *pe'-ai-tra*, a prefix to the names of several small towns in Italy.

**PIETRAPERZA**, *pe'-ai'-tra-pairt'-ze-a*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 5 miles S.E. from Caltanissetta. *Pop.* 10,540.—There are some sulphur-mines in the neighbourhood.

**PIEVE DI CADORE**, *pe'-ai'-vai de ka-dor'-e*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 22½ miles N.E. from Belluno. *Pop.* 1600. It is the birthplace of the eminent painter Titian.—There are other towns of this name in different parts of Italy.

**PIKE**, *pice*, the name of several counties of the United States, with populations varying from 6000 to 16,000. They are in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.—Also the name of several townships.

**PILCOMAYO**, *pil'-ko-mil'-o*, a river of S. America, which rises near Chuquisaca, in Bolivia, and joins the Paraguay nearly opposite Assunção. Its course is estimated at 900 miles.

**PILLAU**, *pil'-lou*, a well-built seaport of East Prussia, situated at the extremity of a narrow peninsula lying between the Baltic and the E. end of the long maritime inlet called the Frische Haff, on the N. side of the little strait which forms the entrance to the latter, with a commodious harbour, 22 miles S.W. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 3675, chiefly employed as sailors and fishermen. *Lat.* 54° 38' N. *Lon.* 19° 54' E.

**PILLEEHEET**, *pil'-le-beet'*, a town and district of India, in the North West Provinces. The town is situated 31 miles N.E. from Bareilly, on the river Gurrah. *Pop.* 26,760. *Lat.* 28° 33' N. *Lon.* 79° 52' E. The district originally formed part of the province of Rohilcund. It has Kurmaon on the N., Bareilly on the S., Oude on the E., and Mordabad and the Rampoor territory on the W. *Area.* About 1300 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. The district is famous for the excellence of its rice.

**PILNITZ**, *pil'-nitz*, a village of Saxony, on the Elbe, 6 miles S.E. from Dresden. The convention by which it was agreed to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France, was concluded here in 1791.

**PILSEN**, *pil'-sen*, the chief town of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, situated on the Beraunka, 52 miles S.W. from Prague. It is an important commercial town, and has a magnificent Gothic church, a town-hall, gymnasium, and theatre. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and leather. *Pop.* 10,200.—It is connected with Prague by railway, and is strongly fortified.

**PILTON**, *pil'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**PIMLICO**, *pim'-li-ko*, a suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex, about 3 miles W. from St. Paul's.

**PINEROLO**, *pe'-nai-ro'-lo*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Clusone, 21 miles S.W. from Turin. It contains a spacious square called the Piazza d'Arma or place of arms, a cathedral, several churches, convents, and schools, a town-house, theatre, and excellent barracks. It is enclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollens, silk, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 15,832.

**PING**, *ping*, a prefix to the names of numerous Chinese cities and towns.

## Pinner

**PINNER**, *pin'-ner*, a parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, 12 miles N.W. from London. *Pop.* 3720.—It has a station on the North-Western Railway, about a mile from the village.

**PINSK**, *pinsk*, a trading town of Russia, in the government of Minsk, 133 miles S.W. from Minsk. *Pop.* 5310.

**PIOLENCE**, *pe-o-lainc'*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 4 miles N.W. from Orange. *Pop.* 2183.

**PIOMBINO**, *pe-om-be'-no*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba, 46 miles S.E. from Leghorn. It has a palace and a harbour, protected by a citadel and some forts. There are some salt-works in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3283.—The principality of Piombino belonged to Bacciochi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I., who held it from 1805 to 1815.

**PIOVE**, *pe-o'-ve*, a town of Northern Italy, in the territory of Venice, 11 miles S.E. from Padua. *Manf.* Woollen and silk goods. *Pop.* 4000.

**PIPERNO**, *pe-pair'-no*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 15 miles S.W. from Frosinone. *Pop.* 3700.

**PIÆUS**, *pi-re'-us*, a town of Greece, in the nome or department of Attica, the port of Athens, and situated 5 miles S.W. from that city. *Pop.* 6264.—In the neighbourhood are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles.

**PIRANGA**, *pe-ran'-ga*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 45 miles N.E. from Ouro Preto. Gold is obtained from the surrounding districts by washing the soil. *Pop.* 1500.

**PIRMASENS**, *peer'-ma-sents*, a town of Bavaria, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 38 miles S.W. from Spire. *Manf.* Tobacco, straw hats, glass, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 5596.

**PIRNA**, *per'-na*, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 11 miles S.E. from Dresden. The cathedral is a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. The other chief public buildings are the churches, the town-hall, and the lunatic asylum, formerly a fortress. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs, earthenware, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 6206.—Frederick the Great of Prussia defeated the Saxons in a great battle near this town in 1756.

**PIRTON**, *pir'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**PISA**, *pe'-sa*, a city of Italy, in the province of Tuscany, situated on the Arno, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, 12 miles N.E. from Leghorn. The quays, which run along the banks of the river on either side, are spacious, and bordered by rows of good houses. The river is crossed here by three handsome bridges, one of which is built of blocks of marble. There are a number of public edifices, some of which are remarkable for their architectural beauty. The cathedral and its attendant buildings, the Baptistery, the Campo Santo or cemetery, and the belfry, are some of the finest specimens that exist of early Gothic architecture. The cathedral has an external casing of slabs of marble, and is richly adorned with pictures, sculpture, and painted glass. The baptistery is a circular building, 116 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome. The Campo Santo is a large oblong building, containing funeral monuments, sarcophagi, and other

## Pitcairn's Island

Greek and Roman antiquities. But of all the buildings of Pisa, the most curious is the belfry, or campanile, a cylindrical tower of about 150 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed in successive tiers or stories, each of which is surrounded by a beautiful gallery or arcade formed with marble columns. It chiefly is remarkable for its inclination, being about 13 feet out of the perpendicular, on account of which it is commonly called the leaning tower. Besides the cathedral, the city contains several handsome churches, many of which contain beautiful and valuable paintings. The buildings belonging to the famous university of Pisa are large and spacious, and several of them are of marble. Among the educational establishments there is an excellent college called the Sapienza. The city also contains an exchange, a hospital, two founding hospitals, and an infirmary. The university of Pisa, founded in 1343, is one of the oldest in Italy; it has four colleges, with 40 professors, as well as a large and valuable library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 43° 43' N. *Lon.* 10° 24' E.—Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve principal towns of Etruria; it was subsequently augmented by a colony from Rome, when Etruria became part of the Roman empire. The mildness of the climate during the winter months attracts a large number of invalids; and the celebrated baths in the neighbourhood are visited by persons who often come from a great distance to obtain benefit from the waters. It is the birth-place of Galileo. It was taken by the French in 1799.

**PISCATAQUA**, *pis-kat'-a-qu*, a river of the United States, forming part of the boundary between the states of New Hampshire and Maine. After a course of 40 miles, it joins the Atlantic close to Portsmouth.

**PISCO**, *pis'-ko*, a seaport town of Peru, in the province of Lima, with a good harbour, 130 miles S.E. from Lima. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1687. It is now celebrated for its wines, dates, olives, and pale brandy. *Pop.* Not known.

**PISTICCIO**, *pis-'itch'-yo*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Casilicata, 42 miles S.E. from Potenza. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 5000.

**PISTOJA**, *pis-to'-ya*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the Ombrone, 20 miles N.W. from Florence. The streets are spacious and the houses well built. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a cathedral with a plain and heavy-looking exterior, but beautifully ornamented with paintings and sculpture within, several churches and convents, a town-hall, an episcopal palace, and a hospital. *Manf.* Hardware, gun-barrels, woollen goods, leather, and silk. *Pop.* 12,274.—Pistols are said to have been invented in this place, and to derive their name from it.

**PISUBERGA**, *pis'-oo-air'-ga*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Cantabrian mountains, and, after a course of 140 miles, enters the Douro near Valladolid.

**PITCAIRN'S ISLAND**, *pit'-kai'-ns*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, without a river or harbour, and with no landing place except at Bounty Bay, noted as the place in which the mutineers of the *Bounty* found an asylum after they left Oahu. It is about 7 miles in circumference, and is almost entirely surrounded

## Pitea

by rocky shores. It produces the cocoa-nut, plantain, banana-tree, the banyan, the orange, and other fruits, as well as the sweet potato, pumpkin, water-melon, sugar-cane, ginger, and maize. It has no indigenous animals; but goats, swine, and poultry have been introduced, and thrive on the island. *Pop.* About 193. *Lat.* 25° 1' S. *Lon.* 130° 8' W.

**PITEA**, *pit'-e-o*, a län or division of Sweden, forming a part of Swedish Lapland, and extending along the N. bank of the river Pitea, from the frontiers of Norway to the sea coast. *Area.* 32,890 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected by many lakes. It is watered by the rivers Tornea, Kalin, Stora Lulea, and Pitea. *Pop.* About 60,000. *Lat.* between 65° and 69° N. *Lon.* between 16° 20' and 24° 10' E. —Its chief town is of the same name, and has a population of 1500. It is situated on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, near the mouth of the river Pitea.

**PITEA**, a river of N. Sweden, which rises on the confines of Norway, and, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitea.

**PITT**, *pit*, a county in the E. of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 583 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000. —Also an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British North America. *Lat.* between 53° and 54° N. *Lon.* 130° W.

**PITTHEM**, *pit'-em*, a town of Belgium, in the province of W. Flanders, 15 miles S. from Bruges. *Pop.* 5500.

**PITTSBURGH**, *pits'-berg*, a commercial town of the United States, the chief town of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 162 miles W. from Harrisburg. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad tongue of land, where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers unite and form the Ohio. It contains a large and handsome courthouse, a gaol, a university for the western part of Pennsylvania, several schools, a museum, a public library, and several banks, including a branch of the United States Bank. It also possesses a handsome Roman Catholic Cathedral, with several churches and chapels, several of which are remarkable for their architectural beauty. It is a place of considerable commerce, and one of the largest manufacturing towns in the United States. There are extensive beds of coal in the surrounding country, which is also rich in iron ore and various mineral productions. These natural advantages have given rise to various manufactures, which are growing more extensive every day. *Manf.* Steam-engines, machinery, cutlery, nails, stores, and arms; glass, leather, paints, and drugs; the town also contains several iron-foundries, blast-furnaces, breweries, and flour-mills; besides several other mills and manufactories of various kinds. Boat-building for the navigation of the Ohio is carried on on a large scale, and most of the machinery of the Mississippi steamboats is made at Pittsburgh, which is called the Birmingham of the United States. *Pop.* 49,217. —The British under General Braddock sustained a defeat here, in 1755, General Braddock himself being slain in the battle. The site of Pittsburgh was then occupied by a fort built by the French, and called Fort Du Quesne.

**PITT-FIELD**, *pits'-feeld*, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 6000.

**PITTSFORD**, *pits'-ford*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2300.

## Plata, Rio de la

**PITTSYLVANIA**, *pit'-sil'-vai'-ni-a*, a county in the S. of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 886 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

**PIURA**, *pe-oo'-ra*, the most northern province of Peru, bounded N. by Ecuador, E. by the province of Libertad, S.W. and W. by the Pacific Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Guayaquil. It abounds in maize, cotton, sugar, French beans, melons, quinces, and other European fruits and vegetables. *Area* and *Pop.* Not known.

**PIURA**, the capital of the above province, stands on the river Piura, 130 miles from Lambayeque. It has a hospital, several churches, and a college. *Manf.* Soap and leather. The town also possesses a large transit trade. *Pop.* 10,000. It is said to be the first town which was founded by the Spaniards in Peru.

**PIZZIGHITONE**, *pit'-se-ge-to'-nai*, a fortified town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Adda, 35 miles S.E. from Milan. *Pop.* 4000.

**PIZZO**, *pit'-so*, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra II., situated on the Gulf of Santa Euphemia, 6 miles N.E. from Monteleone. *Pop.* 5189. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was shot here, in 1815, having been taken in an attempt to recover his kingdom. In 1860 it was taken by Garibaldi, the champion of Italian liberty.

**PLACENCIA**, *plai-sen'-shi-a* (Sp. *pla-sen'-the-a*), a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 123 miles W. from Madrid. It has a Gothic cathedral, rich in works of art, but in an unfinished state, a town-hall, several churches, hospitals, convents, and schools, a college in connexion with the university of Salamanca, an episcopal palace, and several palaces and mansions belonging to noble and wealthy Spanish families. *Manf.* Hats, leather, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 7000. The town is surrounded with old walls that are rapidly falling into ruins. It was plundered by the French, under Soult, in 1800.

**PLACENTIA**. (See **PIACENZA**.)

**PLACENTIA BAY**, *plai-sen'-shi-a*, a large bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. *Ext.* 75 miles long and nearly 60 broad. *Lat.* 47° to 47° 50' N. *Lon.* 54° to 55° 10' W.

**PLAINFIELD**, *plain'-feeld*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**PLASENCIA**, a town of Spain. (See **PLACENCIA**.)

**PLASSEY**, or **PLASSY**, *plas'-se*, a town of Bengal, in the district of Nuddeah, situated on the Bhagarathi river, 96 miles N. from Calcutta. It is memorable for the victory which was obtained here in 1757 by Clive over the army of the Bengal viceroy, and which established British supremacy in India.

**PLATA**, **RIO DE LA**, *re'-o dai la pla'-ta*, a river of South America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the united streams of the Parana and the Paraguay, of which the latter rises in *lat.* 13° S. *lon.* 58° 30' W., and enters the Parana after flowing for about 1000 miles through a flat country, in *lat.* 27° 20' S., *lon.* 53° 40' W., just above Corrientes. After receiving a great number of smaller streams the Parana is joined by the Uruguay, and these rivers immediately expand into the vast estuary to which the appellation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies. This broad stream is without a parallel in the rest of the world for width and magnificence, being 150 miles broad at its mouth, from



## Plata, La

East Cape, the E. headland of Maldonado Bay on one side, to Cape St. Anthony on the other; and between Monte Video and the Punta de Piedras, or Stony Point, which some have considered as its proper limits, it is 80 miles in width. At Buen-s Ayres, 200 miles from the mouth, it is about 30 miles broad, and the shores being little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, full of rocks and sand-banks, and navigation is rendered dangerous, not only by its shoals, but likewise by the impetuous winds which sweep at intervals over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the south-west of Buenos Ayres; on account of which they are called "pamperos," and rush down this wide opening with unquelled fury. The only safe port is that of Monte Video, though those of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford roadsteads and anchorage for vessels of different degrees of security.

PLATA, LA, or SEBASTIAN DEL ORO, a city of South America, in New Granada, 56 miles W. from Popayan. It stands in a fertile valley. *Pop.* Not known.

PLATA, LA, or ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, a republic of S. America, having the Andes, by which it is separated from Chili on the W.; Bolivia on the N.; Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay on the E.; the Atlantic on the S.E.; and Patagonia on the S. *Area.* About 542,786 square miles. *Desc.* The surface consists for the most part of immense plains; utterly devoid of trees and without vegetation during the summer months, but covered with verdure during the remainder of the year, which springs up with inconceivable rapidity as soon as the rainy season comes on, which follows the scorching drought of summer. Along its W. frontier there are some elevated mountain-ranges, and in the S., the Pampas are covered with brushwood and thorny shrubs, and intersected with numerous salt lakes, some of large size. *Rivers.* With the exception of the Pampas, which are watered by the Rio Negro, the Colorado, and the Desguadero rivers, nearly the whole of the country belongs to the basin of the Plata. *Zoology.* The native animals comprise the jaguar, puma, the armadillo, and the chinchilla. Millions of oxen roam at large across the plains, or are reared on pasture farms of vast extent. Horses and mules are also plentiful, with flocks of sheep and herds of swine, which are however of inferior quality. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, sugarcane, indigo, and tobacco, with maize, wheat, and other kinds of grain, are raised in the south. The other products are cocoa, cochineal, madder, cinchona bark, maté or Paraguay tea, and various fruits. Agriculture is, however, in an extremely backward state. *Minerals.* Salt, coal, alum, sulphur, and mineral pitch. *Manf.* Manufactured goods are for the most part imported, but the Indians make ropes, fishing-nets, yarn, and other articles from the fibre of the aloe; as well as saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics which they dye with great skill. In Cordova, morocco leather and turned articles are made. *Exp.* Hides, horse-hair, wool, horns, tallow, beef, chinchilla and other furs, and bullion. *Gov.* Nominally republican, with the legislative power theoretically vested in a junta of deputies sent from the different states, of whom half are annually renewed by popular election, and in a senate of two deputies from each depart-

## Plock

ment. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,171,800. *Lat.* between 22° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 54° and 71° 30' W. This country was discovered in 1517, by Juan Diaz de Solis, and settled by the Spaniards under Pedro de Mendoza in 1553. In 1816 it became independent of Spain, and in 1835, General Rosas, a soldier who had been eminently successful in his military operations against the Indians, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, and retained his position in this capacity, ruling with despotism, until he was deposed by Urquiza in 1851, when he fled to England. Each of its states may be regarded as an independent republic.

PLATEA, *plu-té-a*, an ancient town of Greece, in Beotia, on the slope of Mount Citharon, 7 miles S.W. from Thebes. Its neighbourhood was the scene of the sanguinary battle with the Persians, in which the Greeks were the victors, B.C. 479. There are few remains of the old town existing in the present day. Its site is close to the modern Greek village of Hokaia.

PLATTE, *plat*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area.* 393 square miles. *Pop.* 18,350.

PLATTE, LITTLE, RIVER, a small river of Missouri, rising in Iowa, which, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Missouri.

PLATTE, LA, or SHOAL RIVER, a large river of the Nebraska territory, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after a course of 980 miles enters the Missouri, about 25 miles above Nebraska City.

PLATTEN SEE. (See BALATON.)

PLATTSBURG, *plut-s-boorg*, a township in Clinton county, New York, U.S., on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, 135 miles N. from Albany. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a gaol, academy, lyceum, and several churches. *Pop.* 6800.

PLAUT, *plou*, a walled town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. coast of the Planer Lake, 36 miles S.E. from Schwerin. *Pop.* 3000.

PLAUN, *plou-en*, a large manufacturing town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickaw, 22 miles S.W. from Zwickaw. *Manf.* Cotton goods, paper, and leather; the town also contains some muslin and cotton printing works. *Pop.* 16,166. —Also a village about a mile from Dresden.

PLEASANT, *ples-ant*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, principally on the banks of the Ohio. None of them has a population above 2300.

PLESCHEN, *plesch-en*, a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.E. from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen goods and tobacco. *Pop.* 5147.

PLESS, *pless*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 65 miles S.E. from Opeln. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, tiles, worsted yarn, sugar, and leather. *Pop.* 3200.

PLESTCHIEVO, *plest'-che-i-vo*, a small lake of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, 70 miles N.W. from Vladimir. This is the place where Peter the Great commenced the task of forming a Russian navy, by building a frigate to sail on the lake as a kind of school-ship for himself and his sailors.

PLINLIMMON, *plin-lim-mon*, one of the highest mountains in Wales, on the borders of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in it. *Height.* 2481 feet.

PLOCK, or PLOTZK, *plotz*, a city of Poland, the capital of a government of the same name, 53

## Ploen

miles N.W. from Warsaw. It is inclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, several churches, bishop's palace, some government offices, and a theatre. *Manuf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* About 13,351.

**PLOEN**, or **PLÖN**, *plone*, a town of Holstein, on the Plönér See, or Lake Plön, 22 miles N.W. from Lubeck. *Pop.* 2700.—The **LAKK** is the largest in Holstein, and has a length of 7 miles and a breadth of 4.

**PLOERMEL**, *plor'-er-mel*, a parish and town of France, in the department Morbihan, 25 miles N.E. from Vannes. It has a parish church, a town hall, a hospital, and a communal college. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen goods, and string. *Pop.* 5478.

**PLOMBIERS**, *plom'-be-air*, a parish, town, and watering place of France, in the department of the Vosges, 14 miles S. from Epinal. *Manuf.* Cutlery. *Pop.* 1582.—This place is much frequented on account of its warm saline baths.

**PLONSK**, or **PLASK**, *plonsk*, a town of Poland, on the Plonna, 30 miles from Plock. *Pop.* 4050, chiefly Jews.

**PLOU**, *plou*, the prefix of numerous places in the old French province of Brittany, which now forms the departments Côtes du Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Ile et Vilaine, and Lower Loire, none of them with a population above 7000.

**PLUMPTON**, *plump'-ton*, the name of two parishes of England, in the counties of Northampton and Sussex, neither of them with a population above 400.

**PLUMSTEAD**, *plum'-sted*, a parish of England, in the county of Kent, 10 miles S.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Pop.* 24,502.

**PLUMSTEAD**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 8600.

**PLUMSTEAD**, a township of the United States, Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 2500.

**PLUVIGNER**, *ploo'-ve-nai*, a commune and market-town of France, in the department Morbihan, 18 miles E. from Lorient. *Manuf.* Bomb shells and cannon balls. *Pop.* 5000.

**PLYMOUTH**, *plim'-outh*, a town and naval station of England, in Devonshire, 35 miles S.W. from Exeter. It is, on account of its harbour and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom. It is situated at the head of Plymouth Sound, an inlet of the English Channel which receives the Plym and Tamar, the former entering it on the E. through an estuary called the Catwater, and the latter on the W., forming another estuary of great size in front of the town of Devonport, called Hamoaze. The town stands on the eastern side of a peninsula inclosed between the estuaries of these two rivers, at the mouth of the Plym; and rather more than a mile to the W., on the estuary of the Tamar above mentioned, is Devonport, formerly called Plymouth Dock, a separate town, dependent on the docks, and nearly equal to Plymouth proper in size and population. Between Plymouth and Devonport intervenes the town of Stonehouse, which connects the two, and forms almost a continuous line of buildings from the one to the other. Of the churches, the most ancient is the parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, which consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancels, with a tower at the west end ornamented with pinnacles. In addition to this there is the

## Plymouth

parish church of Charles the Martyr, eight other district churches and chapels of ease, and numerous chapels for nonconformists. It has two grammar-schools, one of which is under the management of the mayor and corporation, and was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1572, and a college called Western College, belonging to the Independents, in which young men are prepared to officiate as ministers for that body of nonconformists. There are also several charitable institutions, consisting of almshouses, hospitals of various kinds, and charity schools, &c. The chief public buildings and establishments are the guildhall, the custom-house, the theatre, and Royal hotel, which form a handsome block of buildings in the Grecian style of architecture; the Athenæum, the baths, the freemasons' hall, the mechanics' institute, the public library, which also comprises the Cottonian library and museum, a valuable collection of books, pictures, engravings, curiosities, and works of art; the post-office, the exchange, and a large and spacious market-place for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, and vegetables. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, irregular, and ill-built, but the main thoroughfares and the streets in the newer parts and in the outskirts are wide and well paved. Government has several military establishments here, such as barracks, hospitals, and prisons; whilst various fortifications and defensive works have been erected at different times for its security. The citadel was built in the reign of Charles II., in the year 1670: it stands on an eminence to the S.E. of the town, fronting the harbour, and contains the governor's residence and extensive barracks. The defensive works of "three towns," as Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse are sometimes called, have been increased and strengthened since the completion of the fortifications of Cherbourg by the addition of detached forts placed on eminences in the surrounding districts which command the town and its approaches. Devonport also has been enclosed by a complete system of fortifications on the land side. To the W. of the citadel is an open space, called the Hoe, which forms a public promenade and a convenient place for reviews and inspection of the troops in garrison. On its west side is a deep inlet, called Mill Bay, in which an extensive range of docks for vessels of large tonnage, called Keyham Docks, has lately been constructed, the greater part of the basins having been hewn out of the steep and solid limestone rock that rises almost perpendicularly from the shore. The port and harbour of Plymouth is distinguished for its great extent and capacity, and the security which it affords in its different parts. It is capable of containing about 2000 sail of shipping, and is, altogether, one of the finest harbours in the world. It consists of several divisions, distinguished by different names. Sutton Pool is that which immediately adjoins the town, and lies to the N.W. of the citadel. It is almost entirely surrounded by wharfs, warehouses, and buildings of different kinds. Catwater Harbour is an extensive sheet of water, formed by the estuary of the Plym. The harbour or bay of Hamoaze is a magnificent basin at the mouth of the Tamar. At the mouth of these various harbours, the great bay of Plymouth Sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is rendered secure by the construction of a breakwater across its entrance. The harbour is defended

## Plymouth

by several works, raised on different points, and St. Nicholas or Drake's Island, in the N.W. part of the Sound, is also fortified. The dockyard is at Devonport, and is one of the finest in the world. It extends in a circular sweep along the shores of the Hamoaze, and comprises an area of 96 acres. It is fitted up with everything necessary for the repair and equipment of ships of war. The basin, which was made in the reign of William III., is not large; but this inconvenience is compensated by the excellent harbour of Hamoaze, along the bank of which the wharf wall extends, and which, from the depth of the water, allows the largest ships to range along the jetties, and take in their stores immediately from the wharf. Altogether, there are nine docks, and the one last formed is the largest in Europe. There is also a rigging-house, foundries for forging anchors with Nasmyth's steam hammer, and rope-walks, 400 yards in length, for the manufacture of hempen cables and ropes for rigging. The victualling establishments of the dockyard are on a large scale; the Royal William victualling-yard, furnished with immense slaughter-houses, and bakeries in which bread and biscuits are made by machinery; the marine-barracks and the naval hospital are in Stonehouse. *Manf.* Sailcloth, ropes, glass, soap, starch, and sugar-refining. *Pop.* Of the three towns, 127,382—Plymouth 62,599, Stonehouse 14,343, Devonport 50,440. *Lat.* 50° 22' N. *Lon.* 4° 10' 2" W.—This is the birthplace of John Kitto, the distinguished biblical scholar, and also of Sir Francis Drake. It communicates with Exeter by the South Devon railway.

**PLYMOUTH**, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, U.S. *Area.* 640 square miles. *Pop.* 64,768.

**PLYMOUTH**, a seaport town and capital of the above county, 37 miles S.E. from Boston. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a bank, a granite building called Pilgrim Hall, and several churches. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton fabrics and leather. Shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 6272. This was the landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, and is the oldest town in New England.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**PLYMOUTH SOUND**, an inlet of the English Channel, between the counties of Devon and Cornwall. It forms an admirable naval harbour, which is protected by Plymouth breakwater, a structure of granite and marble thrown across its entrance. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 4.

**PLYMPTON, PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON ST. MAURICES**, *plim'-ton*, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, near the Plym, 5 miles E. from Plymouth. It contains a handsome parish church, a guildhall, an endowed grammar-school, and the ruins of an ancient castle. *Pop.* About 1000. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born here in 1723. There was a picture of this eminent English painter in the guildhall, which was sold by the corporation.

**PLYMPTON ST. MARY**, a parish of England, in Devonshire, about half a mile from Plympton Earls. It has a station on the South Devon Railway. *Pop.* 3026.

**PLYMSTOCK**, *plim'-stok*, a parish of England, in Devonshire, 3 miles from Plymouth. *Pop.* 3850.

**Po, po**, the largest river of Italy, which it

## Point de Galle

traverses from west to east, draining, with its tributaries, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy. It rises in the Cottian Alps, and then flows in a north-east direction to Turin; from this point it holds an easterly course throughout the whole length of Lombardy and Venice, forming the S. boundary of these districts, and ultimately discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 miles S. from Venice. Its length is estimated at 340 miles, of which nearly 300 are navigable. It abounds with salmon, sturgeon, and other fish.

**PO DI PRIMARO**, *pre-má-ro*, a river of N. Italy, being the name given to the lower part of the course of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, and after a course of about 90 miles enters the Po di Ferrara, the name given to the old channel of the Po, which originally passed to the S. of the town of Ferrara, and discharges itself into the Adriatic at Porto di Primaro, 13 miles from Ravenna, through the S. channel or branch of the Po di Ferrara, which was then called, as at the present time, the Po di Primaro. The Savena and other rivers rising in the Apennines in Tuscany enter the Adriatic through this channel.

**POCKLINGTON**, *pok'-ling-ton*, a market-town of England, in Yorkshire, situated on the Pocklington canal, by which it communicates with the river Derwent, 12 miles S.E. from York. It has a parish church, several chapels for non-conformists, a free grammar-school, a court-house, and a literary and scientific institution. *Pop.* 2800. It has a station on the York and North Midland railway.

**PODGORITZA**, *pod-go-ritz'-a*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, 30 miles N. from Scutari. *Pop.* 6000, chiefly Mahomedans.

**PODOLIA, or PODOLSK**, *po'-do-li-a*, a government in the S.W. of Russia in Europe, enclosed on its E., N., and S. sides by the governments of Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, and Bessarabia, and on its W. by Galicia. *Area.* 16,330 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part level, but hilly in the W., and sandy in the S.E. *Rivers.* The Dniester and the Bug. *Pro.* Corn, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and different kinds of fruit. The vine and mulberry are cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared and fed. *Minerals.* Lime, nitre, and alabaster. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and potash. The trade of the province is for the most part in the hands of Jews. *Pop.* 1,748,466, chiefly Poles. *Lat.* Between 47° 30' and 49° 45' N. *Lon.* Between 26° 25' and 30° 48' E.

**POGGY ISLES.** (*See* NASSAU, or POGGY ISLES.)

**POINT-A-PITRE**, *pwánt-a-pee'tr*, a town of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, 24 miles N.E. from Basseterre. *Pop.* 20,000.—It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

**POINT COUPEE**, *point koo-pe'*, a parish of the United States, in Louisiana. *Area.* 430 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

**POINT DE GALLE**, *point' de gal*, a seaport on the S.W. point of Ceylon, 70 miles S.E. from Colombo. The harbour is good. It is in general the station of one or two ships of war, and is well supplied with provisions from the surrounding district. The fortress stands on an eminence commanding the town, which is inclosed by a wall, but is a place of no strength. The climate is healthy. The town has a large trade in provisions, coffee, arrack, cocoa-nut oil,



## Poire

cotton, rice, cinnamon, and ivory, and is regularly visited by steamers plying between Aden and Calcutta and China. *Lat.* 6° 3' N. *Lon.* 80° 15' E.

POIRE, *pwoi-rai*, a parish and market-town of France, in the department Vendée, 7 miles N.W. from Napoléon Vendée. *Pop.* 4000.

POIRINO, *pî-e-re'-no*, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles S.E. from Turin. *Pop.* 6334.

POISSY, *pwois'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, situated on the Seine, 10 miles N.W. from Versailles. It is the principal cattle market for the supply of Paris. *Pop.* 5101.

POITIERS, *poi'-teers* (Fr. *pwoi-te'-ai*), a town of France, the capital of the department of Vienne, situated on the river Clain, 58 miles S.W. from Tours. It is surrounded with ancient walls, and entered by six gates. The town has a picturesque appearance, but the houses are for the most part very old and inconvenient, while the streets are generally steep, winding, and ill paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the Place Royale; a beautiful cathedral, commenced by Henry II. of England; several other churches, a town-hall, formerly the residence of the counts of Poitou, a public library, a museum, the ruins of an old Roman amphitheatre and several Roman remains, and a house at the corner of the Rue du Coq, which was formerly occupied by the famous and beautiful Diana of Poitiers. It also possesses a university, academy, a national college, a school of medicine, and several other educational and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and stockings, leather, and gloves. *Pop.* 30,563. — It is famous for being the scene of the celebrated victory gained by the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince, over the French, in 1356, when John, king of France, was taken prisoner, and brought to England. It was attached to the crown of England for three centuries.—A station on the railway to Bordeaux.

POITOU, *poi'-too*, the name, before the Revolution, of an old province of France, which is now subdivided into the departments of Vienne, the Two Sèvres, and Vendée.

POL-DE-LEON, *St., pole-dai-lai-awng*, a town of France, in the department Finistère, 30 miles N.E. from Brest. It has a cathedral, town-hall, and an episcopal palace. *Manf.* Linen goods. *Pop.* 7300.

POL, *St., pole*, a town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 20 miles N.W. from Arras. It has the ruins of a castle which belonged to the counts of St. Pol, some churches, a college, and mineral baths. *Pop.* 3500.

POLAND, *po'-land*, a large country of Central Europe, now divided between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Its partition took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1791, and 1795. It was bounded W. by Germany, E. by Russia, and S. by Hungary, Wallachia, and Moldavia, while it extended on the N. to the southern shores of the Baltic. It had then an area of nearly 285,000 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000, and comprised West Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Posen, which now belongs to Prussia; Galicia, belonging to Austria; and the kingdom of Poland as it is now called, which was the centre or heart of the country (See POLAND, kingdom of), and which Russia holds,

## Poland

keeping it in subjection by force of arms and the exercise of unwarranted barbarity, with the governments of Wilna, Vitepsk, Minsk, Grodno, Mohilev, Podolia and Volhynia, which comprise the district known as West Russia. Of these territories, the Prussian part is in the north-west, the Austrian in the south, the kingdom of Poland belonging to Russia in the middle, while the remainder of the Russian acquisitions, larger than all the rest of Poland collectively, occupy all the country to the east, extending in a vast oblong from Lithuania in the north to the Ukraine in the south of Poland. *Desc.* The face of the country is, including these districts, level, and, in many places, marshy. *Mountains.* The only great mountains are the Carpathians, which formed the boundary between Poland and Hungary. A range, far inferior in height and length, for the most part stretches from Silesia into a part of the south-west of Poland. *Rivers.* All the great rivers, except the Niemen, run in shallow channels, and frequently overflow their banks; they discharge themselves either into the Baltic or into the Euxine. Of the former, the chief are the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, and the Dwina; of the latter, the Dnieper and the Dniester. There is also the Warta, which is a tributary of the Oder. *Climate.* Severe in the winter, and generally unhealthy. The most pleasant, and at the same time the most fertile part, is in the south-east. This district, which comprises the Russian government of Kiev, Charkov, Podolia, and Pultawa or Poltava, was formerly known as the Ukraine. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hemp, flax, vegetables and timber, but agriculture is in a very backward state throughout almost the whole of Poland. Corn and cattle are exported in great quantities. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, gold, and silver. There are salt-mines on a very large scale in Galicia. *Inhabitants.* In Poland, the peasantry are for the most part in a most degraded state, living in cabins built of logs, the chinks and crevices of which are stopped up with mud, clay, and ordure. The best buildings are generally occupied by Jews, and even these are in such a filthy condition that they would be intolerable in any other country. Men, women, children, hogs, cows, and poultry, all live under the same roof, and the traveller is frequently obliged to share the only apartment in the house with these undesirable inmates. The German settlers present a striking contrast to the natives. The Jews occupy a conspicuous place in the population, and are the men of business for almost the whole country; the current money of the kingdom being chiefly in their hands. *History.* The Poles were for a long time governed by elective chiefs, bearing the title of duke; no dynasty having been established before the reign of Piast or Piastus, who became duke of Poland in 842, and whose descendants swayed the sceptre for more than five centuries. The last of the dynasty of Piastus was Casimir III., who died in 1370. After the death of Sigismund II., in 1570, the crown became strictly elective, and party divisions gradually led to the decline of the state. The confusion occasioned by these contests furnished a pretence for the neighbouring powers to interfere, and the country was finally partitioned between the great powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1773, Russia seized a large part of the eastern provinces, while Austria appropriated a fertile tract in the south-west, and Prussia a commercial district in the north-west, including the

## Poland

lower part of the Vistula. In 1793, Poland was again invaded and dismembered by the partitioning powers. A gallant and obstinate resistance was made by the Poles under their king, Stanislas II., and the patriot Kosciusko; but it proved of no avail, and the former resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, when a final division was made of the remaining provinces among the three powers, Russia obtaining, as on the former occasions, by far the largest share. By the victories of Bonaparte, that part of Poland which had been taken by Prussia, was wrested from her, and various other changes were made. But, after the overthrow of the French emperor, a partial restitution was made to Prussia and Austria, of their late possessions, and the remainder given to Russia. In 1830 a revolution took place, which ended in the surrender of Warsaw and the dispersion of the Poles, although they defeated the Russians in the battles of Grochow, Praga, Wauz, Siedlia, Ostrolenka, and many others, before they submitted. In 1832, what remained of Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian empire by an imperial ukase. In 1846 an attempt was made by the Poles at Cracow to recover their independence, but it ended in the subjugation of Cracow and the surrounding district, which had been declared a free republic in 1815, and its annexation to Austria in violation of the terms of the treaty of Vienna, which was made in that year between the principal powers of Europe. In February, 1861, a great popular demonstration was made at Warsaw and throughout Poland, in commemoration of the battle of Grochow, which had been fought 30 years before, and in which the Poles had been victorious. In this a Polish society, that had been enrolled to promote the amelioration of the state of the country, called the Royal Agricultural Society of Poland, took a prominent part. A collision with the military ensued, and six of its members were shot down by the Russian soldiery. This caused considerable excitement, but it was partially allayed by a promise made by the Russian government to establish Poland as a separate kingdom, with a new constitution, under a viceroy appointed by the emperor. But this was followed immediately by an edict abolishing the Agricultural Society, and at a meeting which was held to deprecate this act of tyranny, more than 100 of the bystanders were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Russian troops, who had been called under arms to disperse the assembly. This caused great agitation throughout the country, which was increased by the introduction of large bodies of troops into Warsaw and many of the large towns, and the promulgation of edicts of the most arbitrary nature, among which was one that forbade the people to wear mourning, as it was commonly assumed to denote the hostility of the wearer to the Russian government. Nothing of importance took place during the latter part of the year 1861. The Russians still held Poland with an iron grasp, and the people still kept the peace in sulky but ominous silence. In June, 1862, the grand-duke Constantine was appointed viceroy of Poland, and proceeded to inaugurate his government in Warsaw, having the marquis Wielopolski, a man who was particularly obnoxious to the Poles, as his chief adviser. The appointment of a viceroy was thought to be significant of the approach of better days for Poland, but those who cherished this expecta-

## Poland, Kingdom of

tion were doomed to be disappointed. An attempt was made on the life of the grand-duke, as he was proceeding to the opera-house, on July 3, which was unsuccessful. General Lüders, who had administered the government before his arrival, had been dangerously wounded a short time before. Arrests were made in great numbers and without discrimination, and the authorities, both civil and military, continued to exercise the most cruel, arbitrary, and vexatious tyranny. Towards the close of 1862 the Russian government, trusting that the severity of the measure would completely crush the spirit and energy of the Polish people, conceived the atrocious measure of recruiting the Russian army by a "branka," or wholesale conscription, throughout the country, in which one or more who were able to bear arms were to be taken from every family. This was forthwith put into execution. On the night of January 21, 1863, soldiers were posted at the door of every house in Warsaw, while others forcibly effected an entrance, and carried off those who were destined to be sent into the ranks of the Russian army. The smouldering fires of revolt and insurrection, contrary to the expectation of the government, now broke into a fierce and irresistible blaze. Several had already taken to the woods to avoid the conscription. They were soon joined by others. The National Committee issued placards calling the people to arms and announcing the formation of a national government, which exercised its functions freely from the commencement of the revolution, levying taxes and providing for the organization and continuance of the revolt, and the reconstruction of the kingdom. The summons of the National Committee was immediately and gladly answered, the old standard of Poland, the white eagle of the Jagellons, was once more unfurled, and bands of guerillas, armed with scythes and other weapons equally rude, scoured the country in every direction, and repulsed the Russian troops with terrible slaughter wherever they encountered them. In three months the insurrection had spread throughout the country, and assumed proportions of a gigantic character. The warmest sympathy for the success of the Poles was expressed in France and England, and these powers, in conjunction with Austria, remonstrated with the Russian government on the course which had been pursued with regard to Poland, and sought to induce the czar to take measures calculated to restore tranquillity to the distracted kingdom. At this juncture an amnesty was offered to the Poles by Alexander, but this was refused, as the people were unable to trust to the promises of Russia, so often made and so often broken. An effectual resistance was, however, kept up by the Poles during the remainder of the year, aided by the moral support of the three powers just mentioned, who continued their endeavours to induce the Russian government to adopt conciliatory measures towards Poland without effect, and the winter found the revolution in active progress, and the people animated with a resolute determination to secure the freedom for which they had fought and bled; but in the ensuing year the insurrection was suppressed.

POLAND, KINGDOM OF, the only portion of the preceding country that still officially retains its ancient name, comprising the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed



Polangen

the duchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontiers by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. *Political Divisions.* These comprise six governments—Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Augustowo, and the city of Warsaw. *Area.* 49,555 square miles. *Desc.* A vast plain, covered with extensive forests, and well watered. *Pro.* Chiefly rye; but buckwheat, oats, and barley are also cultivated, as well as hemp, flax, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Bog-iron, zinc, copper, coal, and salt. The commerce of the country is for the most part in the hands of Jews. *Pop.* 4,840,466. *Lat.* between  $50^{\circ} 4'$  and  $55^{\circ} 6'$  N. *Lon.* between  $17^{\circ} 40'$  and  $24^{\circ} 18'$  E. (See GALICIA.)

POLANGEN, *pol'-lang-en*, a frontier town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Baltic, 40 miles W. from Telsh. *Pop.* 1500.—Here, in 1831, the Poles were defeated by the Russians.

POLAR REGIONS, *pol'-lar*, the zones which encompass the north and south poles within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

POLICASTRO, *pol'-e-kas'-tro*, a maritime town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., 22 miles W. from Cotrone. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral. *Pop.* 7000.

POLIGNANO, *pol'-een-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, 21 miles S.E. from Bari. *Pop.* 4500.

POLIGNY, *po'-leen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 13 miles N.E. from Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Earthenware, salt-petre, and leather. *Pop.* 5401.

POLISTINA, *po'-lis-te'-na*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., 15 miles N.E. from Palmi. *Pop.* 8411.

POLIZZI, *pol'-it'-se*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, 43 miles S.E. from Palermo. *Pop.* 6161.

POLLA, *pol'-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 22 miles S.E. from Campagna Sala. *Pop.* 5490.—This place suffered severely from an earthquake in 1857.

POLLENZA, *pol'-lain'-tha*, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles N.E. from Palma. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods and soap. *Pop.* 6402.

POLLOCKSHAW, *pol'-lok-shaws*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, situated on the White Cart, 2 miles S.W. from Glasgow. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in bleaching and printing calico. *Pop.* 7648.

POLOTZK, *po'-lotzk'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, situated on the Dwina, 60 miles N.W. from Vitepsk. It has an old castle, several churches and monasteries, and a large bazaar. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and leather. *Pop.* 11,844.—This place was taken twice by the Russians from the Poles, in 1579 and 1655.

POLTAVA, or PULTAWA, *pol'-ta'-va*, *pool-to'-a*, the capital of a government of Russia in Europe, of the same name, situated on the river Vorskla, 70 miles from Kharkov. The houses are not well built, but the streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town there is a spacious square, with a fine monument of granite, in honour of Peter the Great. *Pop.* 20,200.—The Swedes were signally defeated here in 1709, by Peter the Great.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 18,975 square miles, and a population of 1,819,110. Corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, fruits,

Pomerelia

red pepper, honey, and silk are cultivated, and large numbers of oxen and sheep are bred and reared. *Lat.* between  $48^{\circ} 48'$  and  $51^{\circ} 4'$  N. *Lon.* between  $30^{\circ} 25'$  and  $36^{\circ}$  E.

POLTEN, *St.*, *pol'-ten*, a fortified town of Austria, situated on the Trasen, 34 miles W. from Vienna. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-house, a theatre, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton goods, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 6000.

POLYCANDRO, *pol'-e-kan'-dro*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 16 miles S.E. from Milo. *Area.* 20 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and dry, but yielding corn and wine. *Pop.* 200.

POLYNESIA, *pol'-i-nee'-she-a*, a term applied to numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the E. of Australia, the Moluccas or Spice Islands, and the Philippine Islands. It includes Papua or New Guinea and the contiguous islands, and extends  $30^{\circ}$  on each side of the equator. *Lon.* from  $35^{\circ}$  E. to  $135^{\circ}$  W. A description of the various groups and islands of Polynesia will be found under their respective names.

POLZIN, *pol'-zhin*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the Wipperbach, 30 miles S.W. from Koslin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 3328.

POMARICO, *po'-ma-re'-ko*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 14 miles S.W. from Matera. *Pop.* 4334.

POMARANÇE, *po'-ma-ran'-cai*, a town of Tuscany, near the famous borax lagoons, 7 miles S. from Volterra. *Pop.* 7774.

POMBAL, *pom'-bal*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 miles S.W. from Coimbra. *Manf.* Principally hats. *Pop.* 5000.—Also the name of some towns in Brazil.

POMERANIA, *pom'-e-rai'-ne-a* (Germ. POMERN, *pom'-ern*), a maritime province of Prussia, lying along the south coast of the Baltic, and bounded on the E. by West Prussia, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Mecklenburg. *Area.* 12,260 square miles. *Desc.* Almost entirely flat, and in many parts intersected with marshes. *Rivers.* The largest is the Oder; the others are the Peene, the Stolpe, the Rega, the Persante, the Ucker, and the Lupa. The Haff is a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, which communicates with the Baltic by three narrow channels, and receives the waters of the Oder. *Pro.* The soil is not very fertile: the principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Great numbers of cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are bred and reared on the extensive pasture-lands of the province. Fishing is carried on along the sea-coast and in the rivers. The forests are large, and abound in game; the common fuel is wood and turf. *Minerals.* Comparatively rare, and almost entirely confined to bog iron, alum, and salt. Amber is occasionally found on the coast. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs, hardware, and glass; linen and leather are also made. Smoked geese are an important article of trade, and the salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive. *Pop.* 1,389,739, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* beginning at about  $52^{\circ}$  N., and stretching along the Baltic. *Lon.* between  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $18^{\circ}$  E.

POMERELIA, or LITTLE POMERANIA, *pom'-e-re'-le-a*, a district of Prussia, bounded N. by the part of the Baltic called the Gulf of Dantzig, S. by Poland, E. by W. Prussia, and W. by



## Pomfret

Pomerania. *Ext.* 90 miles long, and 50 in breadth.

POMFRET. (See PONTEFRAC.)

POMFRET, *pon'-fr t*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4500.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, *po-mo'-na*, the largest of the Orkney islands, situated nearly in the centre of the group. *Area* 150 square miles. *Desc.* The coast is much broken by arms of the sea, which enter the land for some distance, and the surface is in general bleak and barren, being covered with heath, destitute of trees, and intersected with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh-water lakes. Many cattle and sheep are reared on the island, and barley and oats are grown. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 17,193. (See ORKNEY ISLANDS.)

POMPEII, or POMPEIA, *pom'-pe-i* (Ital. *pom-pai-ye*), an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, which was buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. Its ruins were discovered in 1748. About two-fifths of them have been cleared, and the discoveries that have been made have been instrumental in giving us an accurate knowledge of the manners and customs of the Romans in the first century after the Christian era.

PONDICHERY, *pon-de-she'-re* (Fr. *PONDICHERY*, *pon'-de-shai'-re*), a city on the S.E. coast of India, and the capital of the French settlement of that name, 86 miles S.W. from Madras. It was formerly a village; but it was purchased from the king of Bejapore, in the year 1672, by the French, who transformed it into a handsome and regular town, composed of houses that are in general two stories high, with flat roofs, and colonnades in front. *Pop.* 43,341. *Lat.* 11° 56' N. *Lon.* 79° 54' E.—In 1761 it was taken by the army under Colonel Coote, but it was restored to the French at the peace of 1763. In 1778 it surrendered to the British forces under Sir H. Munro, and was again restored at the peace of 1783. It was taken for the third time in the war that followed the French revolution, and restored once more at the general peace.—The DISTRICT in which it stands has an area of about 20,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 90,000.

PONS, *pawns*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 12 miles S.E. from Saintes. It has the ruins of an old castle, a school, which serves as an ecclesiastical seminary, and several churches. *Pop.* 4894.

PONT, *pawng*, the prefix to the names of numerous places in France, with populations generally ranging between 1000 and 7000.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, *moos'-son*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, situated on the Moselle, 17 miles N.W. from Nancy. It has a fine old parish church and a communal college. *Manf.* Earthenware, coarse woollen goods, and sugar. *Pop.* 8115.

PONTARLIER, *pon-tar'-le-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, situated on the Doubs, 27 miles S.E. from Besançon. *Manf.* Paper, agricultural implements, and leather. *Pop.* 5000.

PONTCHARTRAIN, LAKE, *pon-shar-trane*, a large lake of Louisiana, United States, situated to the N. of New Orleans, and communicating by two channels with Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

## Pontifical States

PONTE, *pon'-tai*, two market-towns of Italy, neither with a population above 5000.

PONTE-CORVO, *kon'-vo*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, which belongs, with the surrounding district, to the States of the Church, 52 miles N.W. from Naples. It has a castle, a cathedral, and several other churches. It gave the title of a prince to Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, and afterwards king of Sweden. *Pop.* 9314.

PONTEDERA, *pon-tai-dai'-ra*, a town of Tuscany, 13 miles E. from Pisa. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 9721.

PONTEFRAC, or POMFRET, *pom'-fret*, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder, 21 miles S.W. from York. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, and the houses are handsome. It has a parish church, a small and unpretending building, by no means remarkable for its architectural beauty. The church of All Saints, or All Hallows, which was formerly the parish church, and which had been allowed to fall into a ruinous condition, has been repaired, and is now used for public worship. There are, besides, several chapels for nonconformists, a dispensary, a town-hall, a court-house, and a free grammar-school founded in the reign of Edward VI. It has, besides these buildings, a theatre, and a new market-hall, opened in 1860 by Lord Palmerston. But a small part of the ruins of Pontefract castle is now in existence. It was finished in 1080; but was taken, after three successive and desperate sieges, by the parliamentary army, and demolished by order of the parliament. Richard II. died in it: and, by order of Richard III., Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death within its walls. It has a trade in corn, malt, filtering-stones, and liquore. *Manf.* Bricks, tiles, earthenware, hardware, and hats. *Pop.* 11,736.—It has a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, *la'-gos-koo'-ro*, a town of Italy, in the Emilia, 4 miles N. from Ferrara. *Pop.* 3923.

PONTE STURA, *stoo'-ra*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Po, 31 miles N.E. from Turin. *Pop.* 2155.

PONTEVEDRA, *pon-te-vaith'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, the capital of a province of the same name, S.W. from Corunna, situated on the Lerez. It is surrounded with walls, and is regularly built, the streets being broad and well paved and the houses substantially built of granite. It has two churches, a convent, which has frequently served as a fortress, and barracks. *Manf.* Leather. It has a trade in iron and hides. The harbour is small but safe. *Pop.* 4549.

PONTIAC, a township of the United States, in Michigan, 18 miles N.W. from Detroit. *Pop.* 3000.—It is connected by railway with Detroit.

PONTIANAK, *pon'-te-a-nal'*, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, on the left bank of the river Kapues. It has a fort, and the inhabitants carry on an export trade in pepper, gold-dust, and edible birds' nests. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom half are Malays. *Lat.* 0° 2' S. *Lon.* 109° 20' E.

PONTIFICAL STATES. (See STATES OF THE CHURCH.)

## Pontine Marshes, The

**PONTINE MARSHES, THE**, *pon'-te-n*, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Pontî in the north to Terracina in the south, a distance of 25 miles. The region is very fertile, but singularly pestilential. From the time of the Romans, efforts have been made to drain it, with a view of rendering the atmosphere less unhealthy. It is traversed by the Appian way, constructed by the ancient Romans, which forms the high road from Rome to Naples.

**PONTIVY**, or **NAPOLÉONVILLE**, *pon'-te-ve*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, situated on the Blavet, 29 miles N.W. from Vannes. *Manf.* Chiefly leather, linen fabrics, and thread. *Pop.* 7602.

**PONTOISE**, *pon'-twaise*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 17 miles N.W. from Paris. *Manf.* Chemicals, clocks, watches, and starch. *Pop.* 6065. This place was twice taken by the English, in 1419 and 1437.

**PONTREMOLI**, *pon-trai-mo'-le*, a fortified town of Italy, in Parma, 35 miles S.W. from Parma. *Manf.* Silks and linen fabrics, hempen goods, leather, gunpowder, paper, and rosoglio. *Pop.* 11,371.

**PONTYPOOL**, *pon'-ti-pool*, a parish and market-town of England, in Monmouthshire, 8 miles N. from Newport. It consists of two principal streets, and contains four churches and several chapels for nonconformists. It owes its origin entirely to the mineral riches with which the neighbourhood abounds. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Pop.* 4661, chiefly occupied in the large coal and ironworks near the town. It is connected by railway with Newport.

**PONZA**, *pon'-za*, the principal of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, 23 miles S.W. from Terracina. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by  $\frac{3}{4}$  broad. *Pop.* 1500. *Lat.* 40° N. *Lon.* 12° 57' E.

**POOLE**, a market-town and seaport of England, in Dorsetshire, on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, 18 miles E. from Dorchester. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and irregular, and the houses are mean in appearance, but the newer portions are well-built. It has a parish church, rebuilt in 1812, a chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a guildhall, an old building called the wool-house or king's-hall, a town-hall, a market-house, a free grammar-school, an exchange, custom-house, workhouse, and public library. Poole harbour is one of the best in the English channel for merchant-ships. It has a large trade with the Baltic, Norway, America, and Portugal, and vessels go annually to Newfoundland for salt-fish. Corn and Purbeck clay are also exported in large quantities. *Manf.* Sailcloth, cordage, and twine. Shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, on which are vast quantities of oysters. *Pop.* 9,759.—It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

**POONAH**, *poo'-na*, a city of British India, the chief town of a district of the same name, 75 miles S.E. from Bombay. It is a modern town, and not fortified. The streets are long and narrow, but the houses are very irregularly built. The walls of the better kind are raised with large blocks of granite to the height of 14 or 15 feet; after which the superstructure is com-

## Port au Prince

posed of timber frames filled in with bricks. The houses of the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. It contains several temples, and a Hindoo college. There is also a church for British residents, a public library, arsenal, barracks, hospital, and some excellent bazaars and markets. The palace is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance, which is through a pointed arch. *Pop.* Estimated at 80,000.—The District has an area of 5298 square miles. *Pop.* 666,006.

**POORBUNDER**, *poor-bun-der*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Guzerat. It is large and populous. *Lat.* 21° 39' N. *Lon.* 69° 43' E.

**POPAYAN**, *po-pa-yan'*, a city of S. America, New Granada, in the department of Cauca, of which it is the capital, situated on an extensive plain, 5820 feet above the level of the sea, 230 miles S.W. from Santa Fe de Bogota. The streets are all straight, broad, and level; the buildings are for the most part only one story in height, and are very handsome. It has a cathedral, and several convents and churches, with two nunneries, an episcopal palace, and a Jesuits' college. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 2° 29' N. *Lon.* 76° 36' W.

**POPERINGEN**, *po-per-ing'-en* (Fr. **POPERINGUE**, *po-pe-räng'*), a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 6 miles W. from Ypres. It contains several well-built churches. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods and serges. *Pop.* 10,690.

**POPPLAR**, *pop'-lar*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, about 4 miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains the East and West India Docks, and forms part of the borough of the Tower Hamlets. *Pop.* 43,529.

**POPOLI**, *po'-po-le*, a town in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra II., situated on the Pescara, 8 miles N.W. from Sulmona. *Pop.* 6082.

**POPPA**, *pop'-pa*, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. *Pro.* Sago, cocoa-nuts, and salt. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 1° 15' S. *Lon.* 129° 45' E.

**POPPI**, *pop'-pe*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated on the Arno, 26 miles S.E. from Florence. It has a palace, a convent, some churches and monasteries, a public library, hospital, and theatre. *Pop.* 6067.

**PORCHESTER.** (See **PORTCHESTER.**)

**POROS**, *po'-ros*, a small island of Greece, lying off the coast of Argolis, in the gulf of Ægina, 7 miles S. from the island of Ægina. *Pop.* Not known.—It has a small town of the same name, in which the conferences were held which settled the Greek monarchy of 1832.

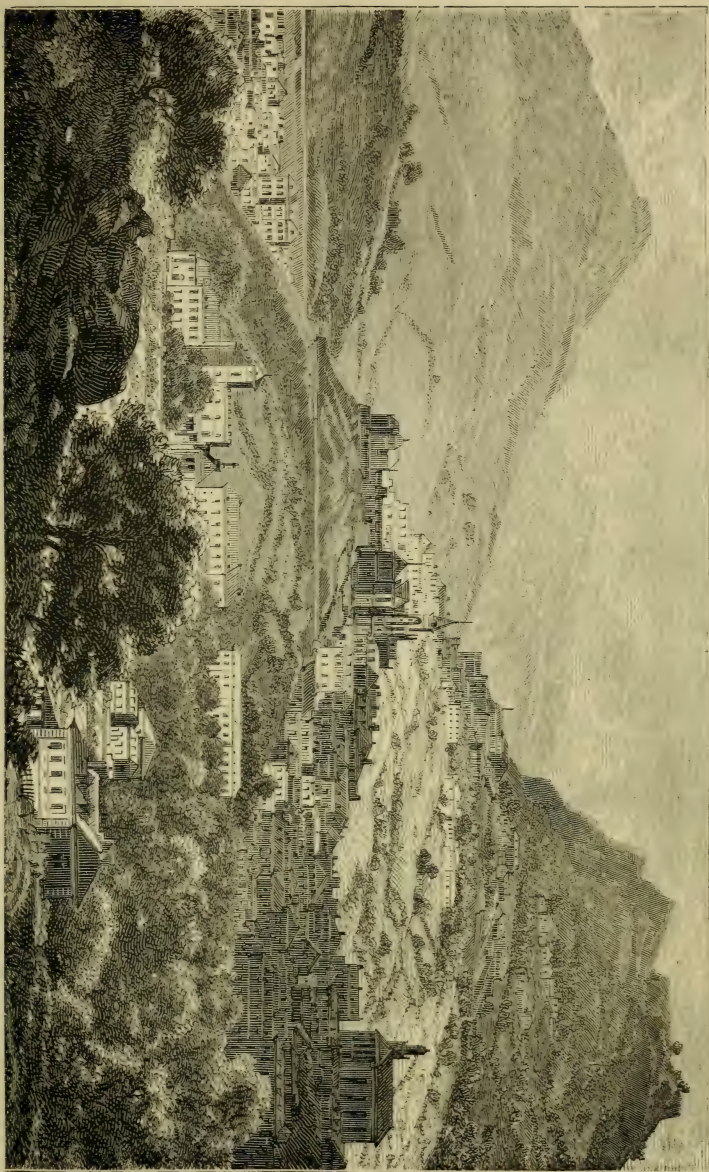
**PORT**, *port*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and places in all parts of the globe.

**PORTAGE**, *por'-taj*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area.* 643 square miles. *Pop.* 24,293.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**PORT ANTONIO**, *án-to'-ni-o*, a harbour on the N.E. coast of Jamaica, 25 miles N.W. from Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island.

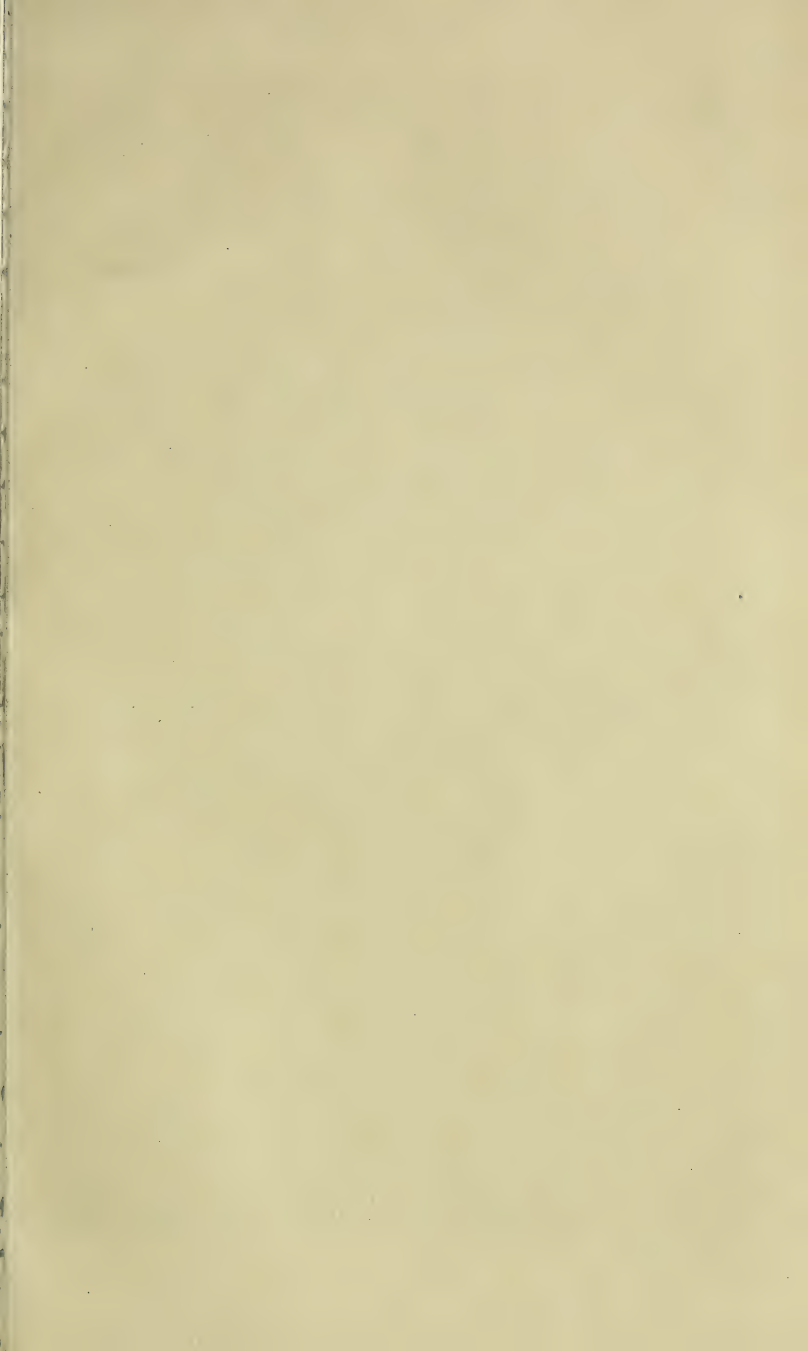
**PORT AU PRINCE**, or **PORT REPUBLICAN**, *o-práns* or *o-prince*, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, situated on the W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Port au Prince or Gonaïve.

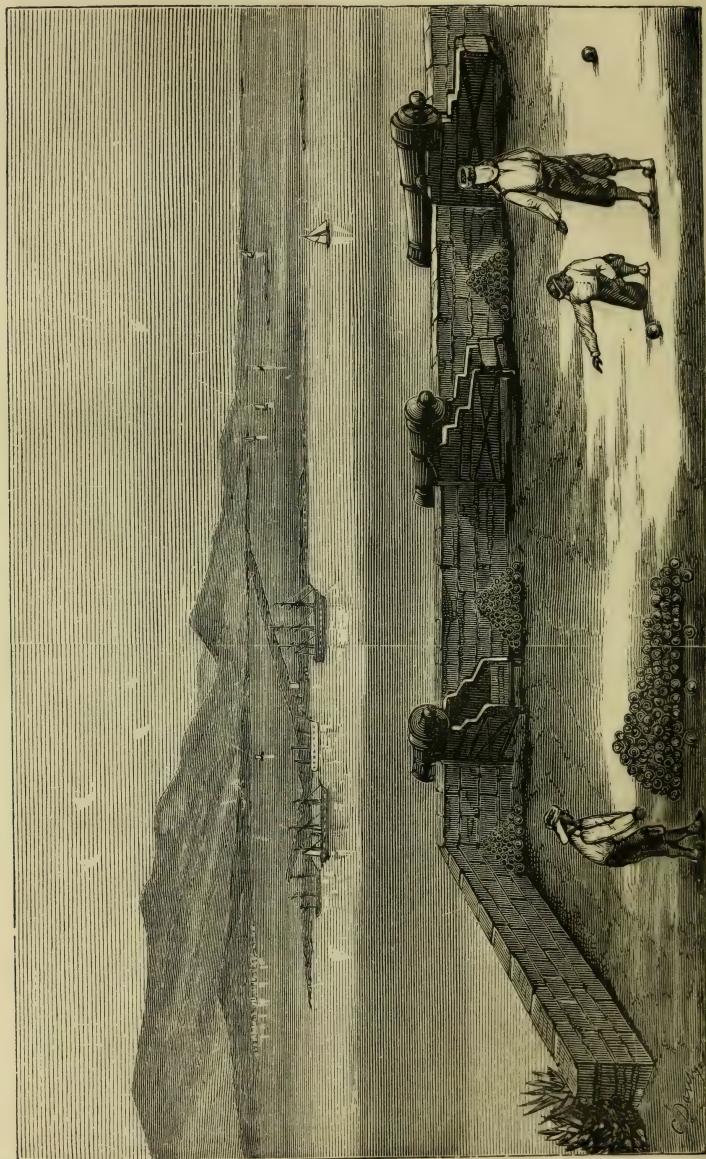












PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.—FROM THE APOSTLE'S BATTERY. *From an Original Sketch.*



## Port Essington

It is the seat of the superior courts in Hayti, and of most of the foreign trade. It was formerly the capital of Hayti or Western Hispaniola. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 18° 33' N. *Lon.* 72° 22' W. In 1770, great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake; in 1784 and 1850 it was partially consumed by fire; and in 1794 it was taken by the English.

**PORT ESSINGTON**, *es'-sing-ton*, a bay of N. Australia, on the E. side of the Coburg Peninsula. *Lat.* 11° 22' S. *Lon.* 132° 10' E. A settlement was formed here in 1839; but was abandoned in 1845, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate.

**PORT JACKSON**, *jäk'-son*, a bay and English settlement on the E. coast of Australia, in New South Wales. The entrance is between two headlands, which are distant from each other about a mile and a half. *Lat.* 33° 50' S. *Lon.* 151° 20' E. Sydney is on the E. side of this harbour.

**PORT LOUIS**, *loo'-e*, a seaport town of France, in the department Morbihan, situated at the mouth of the Blavet, 2½ miles from Lorient. *Pop.* 2937.

**PORT LOUIS**, *loo'-is* or *loo'-e*, a seaport town, capital of the island of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean. After having been for some time the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, it fell into the possession of the British. It is situated on the W. side of the island, in a low and flat valley. The houses of the town are built for the most part of wood. The quays are commodious, both for loading and unloading the cargoes of vessels. *Pop.* 74,525. In 1817, Port Louis was almost entirely burnt to the ground, but has been since rebuilt. *Lat.* 20° 9' S. *Lon.* 57° 32' E.

**PORT MACQUARIE**, *mäk'-quar'-re*, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, into which the Hastings discharges itself. *Lat.* 31° 25' S. *Lon.* 152° 50' E.

**PORT MAHON**, *ma-hon'*, a seaport and chief town of the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Isles. It is surrounded by the sea on the east, south, and west sides, and is built chiefly on lofty rocks. The houses are in general good, all being provided with cisterns, and many with terraces. The *Place d'Armes* is square, large, and handsome; on one side are barracks capable of containing 1200 men. The Almeda is the only public walk, and is merely an alley of trees. It has a good harbour, on one side of which is a dockyard, and on the other a natural mole, inclosing a sheltered basin, in which large ships of war may anchor with safety. The chief public buildings are the governor's house, the town-hall, and the hospital, lazaretto, and arsenal, which are built on rocks in the middle of the harbour. *Pop.* 13,102. *Lat.* 39° 55' N. *Lon.* 4° 15' E. The English have frequently occupied this place, but it was finally given up to Spain in 1802.

**PORT NATAL**, *na-täl'*, an inlet of Natal, in E. Africa. *Lat.* 29° 48' S. *Lon.* 30° 48' E.

**PORT OF SPAIN**, the principal town of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony river. The town is regularly built, and the houses are mostly of stone and brick. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* 10° 40' N. *Lon.* 61° 32' W.

**PORT PATRICK**, *pät'-rik*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, on the Irish Sea, 27 miles W. from Wigton. The town

## Portland

is delightfully situated in a sheltered bay, and is much frequented by visitors during the summer months. The harbour has one of the finest quays in Britain, with a lighthouse. It has no manufactures, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. *Pop.* 2000.—This place was long famous as the "Gretna Green" of Ireland. It approaches nearer to Ireland than any other part of the coast of Great Britain, and is connected with Donaghadee by a submarine telegraph.

**PORT PHILLIP**, *fil'-ip*, a bay on the S. coast of Australia, in the colony of Victoria. It receives the Yarra-Yarra, on the banks of which is Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. At the W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town of Geelong. The bay is about 35 miles in length and 20 in breadth. *Lat.* 38° S. *Lon.* 145° E.

**PORT ROYAL**, *roi'-al*, a seaport of the island of Jamaica, formerly the capital, situated on the south side of the island, on a narrow neck of land, within which is a harbour in which a thousand vessels might anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It contains the royal navy-yard, for heaving down and refitting the queen's ships; the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 17° 56' N. *Lon.* 76° 50' W.—It is about 5 miles S.W. from Kingston, which lies on the N. side of the harbour. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, fires, and hurricanes, and on this account Kingston was constituted the capital of the island at the close of the 18th century.

**PORT STEPHENS**, *ste'-fens*, a harbour of New South Wales, 30 miles N.E. from Port Hunter. The inlet runs 15 miles inland, and has an average breadth of 2 miles. On its N. shore is Carrington, the capital of the county of Gloucester. *Lat.* 32° 41' S. *Lon.* 152° 10' E.

**PORTARLINGTON**, *por-tar'-ling-ton*, a well-built town of Ireland, on the Barrow, situated partly in King's County and partly in Queen's County, 40 miles S.W. from Dublin. It contains two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, market-house, and some good schools. *Manf.* Shoes, soap, and candles. *Pop.* 3000.—It has a station on the Great South-Western Railway of Ireland.

**PORTCHESTER**, *por'-ches-ter*, a village and parish of England, in Hampshire, noted for its ancient castle, 3 miles N. from Portsmouth. *Pop.* 771.

**PORTICI**, *por-te'-che*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 5 miles S.E. from Naples. It has a royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii; a museum of antique statues, bronze weapons, armour, and furniture, also taken from the buried cities. *Manf.* Ribbons. *Pop.* 11,288.

**PORTLAND**, *port'-land*, a township of Victoria, Australia, 190 miles S.W. from Melbourne, on a bay of the same name. It is increasing rapidly in extent and population.

**PORTLAND**, a town and port of entry of the United States, in Maine, 50 miles S.W. from Augusta. It is well situated on a peninsula in Casco Bay, and contains several churches, a handsome court-house, a market-house, an exchange, with the post-office and custom-house

## Portland Islands

attached, some schools, a museum, a theatre, an atheneum and public library, and several charitable institutions. It has a good harbour, which is defended by two forts, and has a light-house at the entrance. *Pop.* 26,341.—Steamers from Great Britain with mails and passengers for Canada sail to and from Portland during the winter months, while the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed.

**PORTLAND ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the W. of New Hanover, *lat.* 2° 40' S., *lon.* 149° 30' E.—2. One of Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

**PORTLAND ISLE**, a small isle, or rather peninsula, of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel, opposite Weymouth. It is connected with the mainland by a very singular ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, which extends 11 miles westwards from the island, along the coast, being separated from it by a long narrow channel called the Fleet. The island is composed of freestone, known as Portland stone, of which great quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places. Two lighthouses are erected on the island near the extremity, called the Bill, and it also contains a large convict establishment, the inmates of which are employed in the quarries, and on the breakwater and government works forming in the neighbourhood. The harbour of refuge is strongly fortified, and will ultimately be one of the strongest places on the British coast. *Pop.* 8468. *Lat.* 50° 31' N. *Lon.* 2° 26' W.

**PORTO.** (*See* OPORTO.)

**PORTO**, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil, the largest of which is Porto-Alegre, with a population of 12,000, 160 miles N.W. from Rio Grande.

**PORTOBELLO**, *por'-to-bell'-lo*, a seaport-town and watering-place of Scotland, 3 miles E. from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 4366.—It has a station on the North British Railway.

**PORTO (or PUERTO) BELLO**, *por'-to bell'-lo*, or *puair'-to bell'-yo*, a seaport-town of South America, on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour, 35 miles N. from Panama. It stands near the sea, on the side of a mountain which rises from the harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle called Todo Hierro, or All Iron. The place has declined considerably in importance through the unhealthiness of its climate. *Pop.* 1300. *Lat.* 9° 32' N. *Lon.* 79° 35' W.—Porto Bello was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died in its harbour on a subsequent voyage. It was taken and plundered by John Morgan, the buccaneer, in 1668, and, in 1739, by Admiral Vernon.

**PORTO DE NAOS**, or **ARECIFE**, *dai-na'-os*, a harbour on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries.

**PORTO ERCOLE**, *air'-ko-lai*, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the S.E. side of the promontory of Argentario, 36 miles N.W. from Civita Vecchia. *Pop.* Not known.

**PORTO FERRAJO**, *fer-ra'-jo*, the chief town of the island of Elba, on a promontory projecting into a bay on the N. side of the island. It has two churches, a hospital, and a lazaretto, and is protected by two forts, built on a hill which commands the harbour. *Pop.* 5537.—It was the residence of Bonaparte, after his first abdication of the throne of France, in 1814.

**PORTO MAURIZIO**, *mo-ril'-zi-o*, a town of

## Portsmouth

Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 2 miles S.W. from Oneglia.

**PORTO RICO**, *re'-ko*, one of the Spanish West-India islands, situated about 60 miles E. from Hispaniola. *Area.* 3750 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely fertile, and endowed with all the benefits of the most temperate climate. The surface is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well watered with a great number of streams. Its meadows are very rich. It produces all the different kinds of fruit which are common in the West Indies. It exports sugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, cassia, mastic, salt, indigo, coffee, dye-wood, tobacco, oranges, lemons, and sweetmeats. *Pop.* About 583,308. *Lat.* between 17° 56' and 18° 32' N. *Lon.* between 65° 37' and 67° 15' W.

**PORTO RICO**, **ST. JUAN DE**, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, situated on an island on the N. coast of the island, connected with the mainland by a bridge, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. It has a bishop's palace, a cathedral, custom-house, town-house, arsenal, theatre, and gaol. *Pop.* About 15,367. *Lat.* 18° 29' N. *Lon.* 66° 7' W.

**PORTO SANTO**, *san'-to*, a small island in the Atlantic, a sort of appendage to the island of Madeira, from which it is distant, in a N.E. direction, about 26 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. *Pro.* Maize, barley, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* About 6000.—It has a chief town of the same name. *Pop.* 250.

**PORTO VECCHIO**, *vel'-kyo*, a fortified town of the island of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, with an excellent harbour, 16 miles N.E. from Bonifacio. *Manf.* Salt. *Pop.* 2290.—On account of the marshes in the vicinity of this place, it is almost abandoned by its inhabitants during the summer months.

**PORTREE**, *port-ree*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near the E. coast of the Isle of Skye. The town is small, but thriving, and admirably situated for trade, and the prosecution of the fisheries on the coast. The parish comprises the E. part of the island and the islands of Rasay, Rona, and Fladda. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 57° 24' N. *Lon.* 6° 12' W.

**PORTSEA.** (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

**PORTSEA ISLAND**, *port'-see*, lies between Portsmouth and Langston harbours. *Ext.* 4 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. It is level and fertile, and contains the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth.

**PORTSMOUTH**, *ports'-mouth*, a fortified maritime town of England, in Hampshire, and the principal naval station of England, 63 miles S.W. from London. It is situated on the W. side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of the bay termed Portsmouth Harbour, and is the most perfect fortress in Britain. It consists of the old town of Portsmouth, which is included within its walls, and the new town of Portsea, that has outgrown the parent town itself in size, population, and importance. The suburbs of Landport, Kingston, Somerstown, and Southsea lie without the fortifications, on the E. side of the united towns. In Portsmouth the principal public buildings connected with naval affairs are the victualling-office, the government-house, the houses of the Lieutenant-governor and port-admiral, and the marine and military barracks. The parish church of Portsmouth is a spacious structure, with a fine tower. The parish church of Portsea is in the



## Portsmouth

suburb of Kingston. Besides these there are 12 other churches and chapels of ease, and several chapels for nonconformists. The other public buildings are the town-hall, the county court, the market-house, the custom-house, a large and convenient building, with an extensive establishment; various charitable institutions, theatre, several barracks in different parts of the town, the gaol, assembly-rooms, ball-rooms, workhouse, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, female penitentiary, St. Paul's Academy, general hospital, and grammar-school. Portsmouth is the seat of the civil and military establishments, and contains the residence of the port-admiral; its civil jurisdiction extends over Portsea, though the latter contains the large naval dockyards and gun-wharf which form, together with the harbour and the fortifications, the most striking features in the town. Portsmouth harbour decidedly excels every other in Great Britain for its spaciousness, depth, and security. At its entrance at Portsmouth it is very narrow, but it soon expands to a great width, and extends, in several branches, up to Fareham, Portchester, and Portsbridge. Everywhere the anchorage is good, the depth sufficient for ships of any size, the shelter complete, and the extent sufficient to contain almost the whole navy of England. Another great advantage is the neighbourhood of the roadstead of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, which is so spacious that 1000 sail of vessels can anchor there with the greatest security. The harbour is completely defended by several detached forts and batteries of great strength, which have been improved and augmented since 1860. The works are for the most part situated on eminences which command the whole of the adjacent country. The chief defensive works without the fortifications which surround the town are Southsea castle on the S.E. side of Southsea Common, and Ports Cumberland, Lumps, and Easton. Fort Monckton is a strong fort on the W. side of the entrance, below Haslar hospital. In addition to these, it is further defended by strong works on Portsdown Hill and at Hillsea, and along the channel which separates Portsea Island from the mainland. These are called "the Lines." The dockyard being the chief naval arsenal of England, and the general rendezvous of the British fleet, is by far the largest in the kingdom. The seawall of the dockyard, which also serves as a wharf, extends along the western shore of the harbour, and includes an area of 100 acres. In the centre of the wall, facing the harbour, is the entrance into the great basin, which has an area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Four excellent dry docks open into this basin; and on each of its sides is a dry dock opening into the harbour, all of them being capable of receiving ships of the largest class. Besides these, there is a double dock for frigates. There is also a bay between the gun-wharf and the point called the Camber, with a quay or wharf on either side, and of sufficient width to admit transports and merchant ships bringing stores to the dockyard. On the same side of the yard are three building-slips, capable of receiving the largest ships, and a small one for sloops; besides two building-slips for frigates on the northern face of the yard, and a smaller one for sloops. The dockyard is entered from the town through a lofty gateway, beyond which the porter's house, the mast-houses, and a large guard-house, are the first objects that

## Portugal

present themselves. A little farther on stands the pay-office; beyond it is the royal naval college, and opposite to this the school of naval architecture. Next to these buildings the commissioner's house appears, and to this succeeds an immense range of storehouses, the anchor wharf, where hundreds of anchors are piled up ready for immediate service, the ropewalks, the smithery, the anchor forge, the block-house, with ingenious machinery for making blocks invented by Brunel, the rigging-house and sail-loft, the hemp-houses and the sea-store houses, the tarring-house, and other appendages of the ropewalks. In short, everything necessary for constructing, rigging, and outfitting vessels of war is to be found here. There is also an armoury capable of containing 20,000 stand of arms. *Pop.*, including borough and parish of Portsea, 94,799. *Lat.*  $50^{\circ} 48' N.$  *Lon.*  $1^{\circ} 6' W.$ —Portsmouth received its first charter from Richard Cœur de Lion, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest mention of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 501. Edward IV. surrounded it with fortifications, which were afterwards greatly extended by his successors, especially Henry VIII. It has a station on the Brighton and South-Coast Railway, and another on a branch of the London and South-Western Railway, on the opposite side of the harbour at Gosport. It communicates with Gosport by a floating bridge across the harbour, and by steam-packets with Ryde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, and Dublin.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a town and port of entry of the United States, New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua river, 40 miles S.E. from Concord. It contains several churches, a court-house, a gaol, a lunatic asylum, an academy, an atheneum, which contains a library and museum, and a market-house. The harbour is one of the best in the United States. There is a lighthouse at the entrance, which is defended by several forts. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, and machinery. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 9335.—In the Piscataqua, opposite to the town, is Navy Island, on which there is a United States navy-yard.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a pleasant and regularly-built town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 85 miles S.E. from Richmond, and opposite Norfolk. It has a court-house, military academy, masonic hall, and a theatre. *Pop.* 7000.—This town has a suburb called Gosport, in which is a U.S. naval yard. This yard was set on fire and much injured by the Federals at the commencement of the American war. (*See* NORFOLK).—Also the name of several other small towns in the United States.

**PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.** (*See* PORTSMOUTH.) **PORTSOX**, *port-soi*, a market-town and seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, situated 7 miles W. from Banff, on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, which forms a safe harbour for shipping. *Manf.* Cordage. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries on the coast, and in the neighbouring lime quarries. *Pop.* 2300. *Lat.*  $57^{\circ} 38' N.$  *Lon.*  $2^{\circ} 36' W.$

**PORTUGAL**, *por-tu-gal* (Port. *por-to-gal'*) a country of Europe forming the most S.W. part of that continent, and the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, bounded by Spain on the N. and E., and the Atlantic on the S. and W. *Area*, 35,190 square miles. *Political Divisions*.



Portugal

These consist of six provinces:—Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. *Desc.* The country generally inclines from N.E. to S.W. Several of the great mountain-chains of Spain intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable of these chains is the Serra de Estrella, nearly in the centre of Portugal. This chain is a continuation of the Serra de Gata, and culminates in an elevation of 7524 feet above the level of the sea. Another chain is the Serra de Monchique, a continuation of the Sierra Morena of Spain, the extremity of which, Cape St. Vincent, forms the S.W. point, not only of Portugal, but of Europe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tagus, the Douro, the Minho, and the Guadiana. These all enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Sadao, which have their sources in Portugal, flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. *Lakes.* None. *Climate.* Healthy, except in the vicinity of the salt-marshes which intersect some parts of the country in some districts on the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, vines, and maize in the elevated tracts; rice in the low grounds, with olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. Silk of very good quality is made. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnuts in the centre, and the sea-pine and cork in the S. Oxen are employed for drawing carts and agricultural implements, and mules and asses as beasts of burden. Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coast. *Minerals.* Iron-mines are worked, and the mountains abound in fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Of salt, large quantities are formed in bays along the coast, by natural evaporation. There are numerous salt-marshes, and several mineral springs in different parts of the country. *Manf.* Limited; principally consisting of woollen fabrics, silk, and earthenware. The cotton manufacture is followed in some towns, and paper, glass, and gunpowder, are made in a few places. For a long time past the import and export trade has been managed for the most part by foreign merchants, chiefly British, settled at Lisbon and Oporto. *Exp.* These consist almost entirely of wine, salt, and wool. *Imp.* Various; such as corn, flour, fish, woollen goods, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, stockings, &c. The higher classes are divided into the *Titulados*, or high nobility, and the *Fidalgos*, or gentry. The women in the capital are loose and dissolute; in the country the people are indolent and listless. They are temperate in eating and drinking; and have a strong predilection for bull-fights, which may be called the chief national sport of Portugal. It is said that the capital and all the provincial towns exhibit a great want of cleanliness. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. *Gov.* A limited monarchy. The national assembly is called the *Cortes*, and consists of a chamber of Deputies and a house of Peers. *Army.* About 30,000 men of all ranks. *Navy.* Small. Consisting of about 50 vessels of all classes, mounting about 500 guns. *Pop.* 3,693,362. *Lat.* Between 36° 57' and 42° 8' N. *Lon.* Between 6° 15' and 9° 32' W.—Portugal forms the greater part of the ancient Lusitania, and was known, at least along its coast, to the Phenicians and Carthaginians. It

Possagno

constituted a Roman province under Augustus, and was overrun in the 5th century by tribes of Alani, Suevi, and Visigoths. In the 8th century it was subdued by the Moors, who were not expelled from the kingdom until the 12th century. Portugal afterwards became a great naval power, her navigators making many discoveries in Africa, and finding the maritime route to India. In 1807 a French army occupied Lisbon, and the royal family removed the seat of government to Brazil, which country remained in their possession till 1826. The government of Portugal was formerly despotic, everything being in the power of the king. But a revolution took place in 1816, which originated with the army, the soldiers declaring their attachment to a free constitution, and their resolution to submit no longer to the despotic form of government which then existed. A free constitution was accordingly granted, and the government was proceeding very peaceably with various important reforms, both civil and ecclesiastical, when a counter-revolution took place, after the entrance of the French troops into Spain, in 1823, and from 1827 to 1833 the throne was occupied by the usurper Don Miguel. In 1836 several changes took place, and the present constitution was established. The foreign possessions of Portugal are now limited to the Azores, Madeira, the Cape Verd Islands, some settlements on the coast of Africa in Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique; Goa, Damaun, and Din, in Hindostan; and Macao, in China.

POSEN, GRAND-DUCHY OF, *po'-zen* (Germ. POSNAINE), a province of Prussia, bounded E. by Russian Poland, S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg, and N. by Prussia. *Area.* 11,350 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly level, and in some parts marshy. It is divided into two departments, Bromberg in the S. and Posen in the N. *Rivers.* This province is watered by the Netz, the Warta or Wartha, the Vistula, and Prosna. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* 1,485,550, chiefly Poles. *Lat.* Between 51° 30' and 53° 30' N. *Lon.* Between 15° 30' and 19° E.

POSEN, the capital of the grand-duchy of Posen, situated at the confluence of the Prosna and the Warta, 135 miles S.E. from Berlin. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by three detached forts and other outworks. The town is built with tolerable regularity. The chief public buildings are the castle, on an eminence commanding the town; the cathedral, and several churches, among which that of St. Stanislas is remarkable for its architectural beauty; the archbishop's palace, and the town-hall. It also contains a theatre, a theological seminary, two gymnasiums, and several schools. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and watches; cotton goods and fire-arms. Here, as in the rest of Poland, the sale and purchase of goods are chiefly managed by Jews, who occupy a particular quarter of the town. *Pop.* About 43,879, including the garrison.

POSING, *po'-sing*, a town of Hungary, 11 miles N.E. from Presburg. It has some celebrated mineral baths. *Manf.* Paper and saltpetre. *Pop.* 5000.

POSSAGNO, *pos-sa'-nyo*, a village of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 22 miles N.W. from Treviso. *Pop.* 2600.—Canova was born here. There is a museum in the town which contains many of the works of this eminent sculptor.

## Possneck

**POSSNECK**, *poss-nék'*, a town of Germany, in Saxe Meiningen, 57 miles S.W. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 4000.

**POSTIGLIONE**, *pos-teel'-ye-o-nai*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 24 miles S.E. from Salerno. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths. *Pop.* 4000.

**POTENZA**, *po-ten'-dza*, a fortified town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, of which it is the capital, 84 miles S.E. from Naples. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, serges, cotton goods, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,777. —This place suffered severely from an earthquake in 1857.

**POTOMAC**, *po-to-mak*, a river of the United States, formed by two branches, which rise in the Alleghany mountains, constituting throughout the whole of its course the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. After a course of 400 miles, it flows into Chesapeake Bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. The city of Washington stands on the left bank of this river, about 80 miles from its mouth. The country S. of the Potomac, lying between it and the Rappahannock, has been the theatre of the principal battles of the war between the United and seceding States.

**POTOSI**, *po-to-se'*, a department of Bolivia, S. America. *Area.* Estimated at about 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, some of its mountain peaks rising far above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver mines in S. America. *Pop.* 200,000.

**POTOSI**, a city of South America, in the above province, situated in a narrow glen on the S.W. slope of the Cerro de Potosi, the mountain which contains the mines, 68 miles S.W. from Chuquisaca. The climate is cold, owing to the height of the ground, and the country is barren, the sides of the hills being covered for the most part with moss, and their summits capped with eternal snow. *Pop.* About 16,000. —This town was founded in 1547, and is entirely supported by the mines. A royal mint was established there in 1562; and so rapidly did its population increase, that, in 1611, the town is said to have contained 160,000 inhabitants. Since that time, however, the population has continually decreased, as the silver ore found in the mountains diminished in quantity. It has a mint, a government-house, a cathedral, several churches, convents, and nunneries, a college, and a hospital.

**POTOSI, SAN LUIS DE**, a department of Mexico, bounded N. by Nuevo Leon, S. by Queretaro and Guanaxato, E. by Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz, and W. by Zacatecas. *Area.* About 30,000 square miles. *Pop.* 400,000. It has a chief town of the same name, S.E. from Zacatecas. *Pop.* 40,000.

**POTSDAM**, *pots-dam'*, a city of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated at the confluence of the Havel and the Nuthe, on an island formed by these rivers and a canal, 16 miles S.W. from Berlin. Potsdam contains a handsome royal palace and gardens, and is to Berlin what Versailles is to Paris. It is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The old town consisted of only four streets. It was remodelled and improved by this monarch, and the new part of the town was laid out and built entirely by him. The streets are regular and spacious, and, on the whole, may vie in beauty with any town in Germany. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has

## Prachatitz

five gates towards the land and four towards the river. The Brandenburg gate, copied from the triumphal arch of Trajan at Rome, is the finest. The river Havel and the canal are crossed here by seven bridges. The town, exclusive of the suburbs, of which it has five, is compactly built, and in form square. The palace, situated on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure: some zoological gardens on an island in the Havel called Peacock's Island, a theatre, and spacious stables are connected with it. The town-house was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam. The town also contains extensive barracks, with a great hall for exercising the troops in winter and wet weather, and several churches, the chief of which is the garrison church, which contains fine statues of Mars and Bellona, and the tombs of William I. and Frederick II. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of some of the kings of Prussia. There are a gymnasium, various schools and charitable institutions, and an orphan-house on a large scale for the children of soldiers. *Pop.* 34,879. —The palace of Sans-Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederick II., surnamed the Great, is in the neighbourhood of Potsdam.

**POTTER**, *pot'-ter*, a county of the United States in the N. of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1064 square miles. *Pop.* 7000. —Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2500.

**POTTERIES**, *THE*, *pot'-ter-ees*, a name applied to a district of Staffordshire, containing several towns and villages, in which china and stone ware are manufactured.

**POUGHKEEPSIE**, *po-kep'-se*, a township and village of the United States, New York, situated on the Hudson, 43 miles S. from Albany. It has several churches for different denominations of Christians, a courthouse, gaol, college, lyceum, and two market houses. *Manf.* Chiefly machinery, iron and brass goods, and carpets. *Pop.* 14,000. —A convention was held here in 1788, at which was adopted for the State of New York, the constitution of the United States.

**POUILLY**, *poi'-e-ye*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 3500.

**POULTON LE FYLDE**, *pole-ton*, a market town and parish of England, in Lancashire, at the mouth of the river Wyre, 16 miles S.W. from Lancaster. *Pop.* of the town 1141, of the parish 8665. —It has a station on the Preston and Wyre Railway.

**POWHATAN**, *pou-hat-tan'*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area.* 220 square miles. *Pop.* 8200.

**POYAIS**, *po-yai'*, a district of Central America, on the N. coast of Honduras, on a river of the same name. *Lat.* 15° 10' N. *Lon.* 85° 10' W. —Sir Gregor Macgregor enticed a number of settlers to this place in 1819, by exaggerated representations of the natural wealth and beauty of the country. After suffering the greatest misery from famine and disease, they were taken from the settlement by the British governor at Balize in 1825.

**PO-YANG**, *po-yang'*, a large lake of China, in the province of Kiang-si. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a breadth of 40. *Lat.* between 28° 50' and 30° N. *Lon.* 116° 30' E.

**POZZUOLI**. (See **PUZZUOLI**.)

**PRACHATITZ**, *pra'-ka-titzh*, a town of Bohemia, 76 miles S.W. from Prague. *Pop.* 2500.



## Prado

**PRADO**, *pra'do*, a market town of Portugal, situated on the Cavado, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, 4 miles N.W. from Braga. *Manf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 3500.

**PRADO**, *EL*, a market town of Spain, in New Castile, 33 miles S.W. from Madrid. *Manf.* Chiefly leather and oil. *Pop.* 2500.

**PRAGA**, *pra'ga*, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite to Warsaw, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It may indeed be considered as a suburb of that city. *Pop.* 8000. In 1787 it contained 7000 inhabitants; but, in 1794, the Polish insurgents took refuge here, and it was stormed by Suwarrow, and given up to pillage and massacre, when about 20,000 were slain. In 1830, the Grand-duke Constantine of Russia was forced to retreat from this town with his troops, at the beginning of the Polish revolution in that year, which unfortunately proved unsuccessful.

**PRAGUE**, *praig* (Germ. **PRAG**, *prag*), a city of Austria, the capital of Bohemia, situated on the Moldau, which is crossed here by a bridge of 16 arches, 155 miles N.W. from Vienna. The streets are, for the most part, well paved, with raised footpaths for passengers; and the town is well built with the exception of the old part called the Altstadt or old town on the N., in which the streets are dark and narrow and the houses lofty. The part called the new town is built round the old town, on a lower elevation, somewhat in the form of a crescent. In addition to these there are two other quarters of the city, on the opposite bank of the Moldau, the Kleinscitz and the Hradschin, and three suburbs, the Karolinewhal, Wissehrad, and Sninchow. The city proper is surrounded by fortifications and defensive works; and though, from the irregularity of its form, the circuit is several miles in extent, the elevation of the ground in different parts around the city renders it impossible to maintain a protracted resistance against a besieging force. Of the four divisions which comprise the city proper, the old town is the largest, and contains in one part the quarter of the Jews. The new town, on the other hand, has the best streets, while the Hradschin has the finest view, being built on a high and steep hill, at some distance from the river. It contains a number of houses belonging to the nobility and country gentry; as well as the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. The quarter called Kleinscitz, or Little Prague, said to be the oldest part of the town, is situated in a low-lying tract to the north and east of the Hradschin. Prague, for a long period the capital of Bohemia, contains several fine public buildings. In the Hradschin is the Imperial palace, part of which has been converted into government offices. It is of great size and extent, and is said to contain 400 rooms, with a hall inferior only to that of Westminster. The cathedral, also in the Hradschin, is a fine old Gothic structure, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, in a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and the tombs of many Bohemian monarchs. The Theinkirche contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe; and the church of St. Gallus is an object of interest, being an edifice in which the great reformer, John Huss, preached when he was rector of the university of Prague; one of the oldest in Germany, founded by Charles IV., emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia, in 1348. The theatre is large; and the number of public buildings generally, such as churches, convents, schools,

## Prenzlau

palaces, and family mansions, is greater than in most other towns of the same size. The houses in Prague are for the most part built of stone, some in accordance with modern taste, having been rebuilt after the bombardment of 1757; but the majority are built after the old style of architecture which generally prevails in ancient continental cities. Besides the university, Prague possesses an archiepiscopal seminary, occupying a college that belonged to the Jesuits, and other educational establishments. Of the charitable institutions, the principal are, three hospitals, two orphan-houses, and a lying-in hospital. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and silk goods, hats, paper, brass-ware, jewellery, plated goods, glass, tobacco, mathematical and musical instruments. Prague, though it is the capital of Bohemia, is far more backward than an English, or even a French city of corresponding size; the shops being, in general, ill-furnished, and the lower orders living in penury. *Pop.* 142,558. *Lat.* 50° 5' N. *Lon.* 14° 25' E. Prague has often been exposed to the calamities of war, and was taken by storm in November, 1741, by the French, for the elector of Bavaria, who claimed the imperial crown in opposition to Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, but Marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December, 1742. The king of Prussia bombarded and took it in 1744, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. In 1757 the king of Prussia again besieged it, but his efforts to reduce it proved ineffectual. In 1848 it was bombarded, the inhabitants having risen against the Austrian government, when great cruelties were perpetrated by the Austrian troops. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

**PRATERIE**, *prair'-e*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2500.

**PRATO**, *pra'to*, a walled town of Tuscany, in the province of Florence, 10 miles N.W. from the city of that name. Its chief ornament is the cathedral, a handsome edifice of white marble. It has several other churches, hospitals, and asylums, the Cieognini college, some almshouses, and an hospital for foundlings. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 11,370.

**PRAVADI**, *pra-va'-de*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, 23 miles from Shumla. *Pop.* Not known. The Turks were defeated here in 1829 by the Russians.

**PREANGER DISTRICTS**, *pra-ang'-er*, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. *Pop.* 700,000.

**PREBLE**, *preb'-el*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area.* 432 square miles. *Pop.* 21,820.

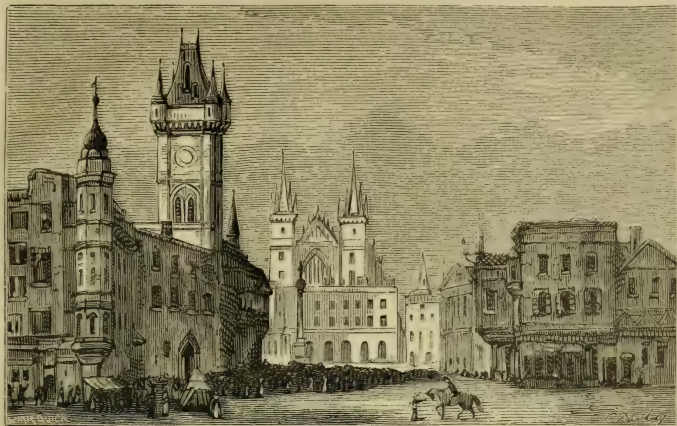
**PREETZ**, *preeds*, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 8 miles S.E. from Kiel. It has an asylum or conventual residence for unmarried ladies of noble birth. *Pop.* 4750.

**PREGEL**, *prai'-gel*, a river of East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, which, after a course of 120 miles, enters the Frische Haff below Königsberg.

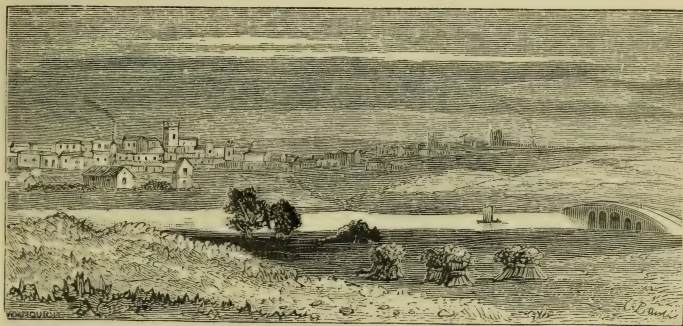
**PREMITI**, *prai-me'-tee*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, situated on the Voyutza, 55 miles S.E. from Valona or Avlona. *Pop.* 3000.

**PRENZLOW**, *prents'-lov*, a well-built town of Prussia, the chief of Ucker Mark, a circle of the district of Brandenburg, situated on the lake

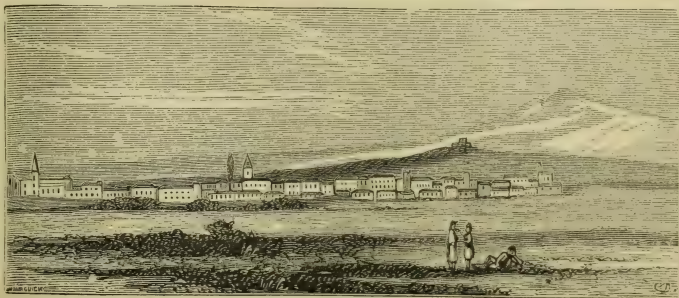




PRAGUE.



PRESTON.—FROM PENNYWORTH HILL.



PUEBLA.



## Presburg

and river Ucker, 71 miles N.E. from Potsdam. There are several Lutheran and other churches, schools, and hospitals in the town, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, and tobacco: there are also several breweries and tanneries, and an active trade in corn is carried on. *Pop.* 12,985. 20,000 Prussians surrendered to the French at Prenzlau in 1806.

**PRESBURG**, *press'-berg*, a town of Hungary, situated on the Danube, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats, 36 miles E. from Vienna. This town was once the capital of Hungary, and the Emperors of Austria are still crowned here as kings of Hungary. The fortifications of Presburg have been demolished; and there is now no line of demarcation between the town and its suburbs. The cathedral is a fine old Gothic edifice. The other public buildings are the hall of the Diet, a German theatre, the archbishop's palace, barracks for cavalry and infantry, a Roman Catholic academy, a public library, and a Calvinist college, with many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk and woollen goods, tobacco, rosoglio, leather, and nitre. The town has a large transit trade, especially in corn and linen. *Pop.* 44,000. Presburg is noted for the treaty which was concluded there between France and Austria in 1805, when the Tyrol was given to Bavaria, and Venice to the French.

**PRESCOT**, *pres'-cot*, a market-town and parish of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles E. from Liverpool. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and earthenware; but the chief part of the working mechanics are employed in making watch-tools, for which the town has been long celebrated, and watch movements. *Pop.* 63,540.

**PRESQUE ISLE**, *presk*, an island in Lake Huron. *Lat.* 45° 4' N. *Lon.* 83° 35' W.

**PRESTBURY**, *pres't'-bury*, two parishes of England.—1. In Cheshire, 34 miles N.E. from Chester. *Pop.* 55,680, chiefly employed in silk and cotton-mills.—2. In Gloucester, 2 miles from Cheltenham. *Pop.* 12,971.

**PRESTEIGN**, *pres'-teen*, a town and parliamentary borough of Wales, the chief town of Radnorshire, situated on the Lug, 12 miles N.W. from Leominster. It contains a handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a county-hall, gaol, and free grammar school. *Pop.* 2,383.

**PRESTON**, *pres'-ton*, a borough town of England, in Lancashire, on a gentle elevation above the Ribble, about 15 miles from its entrance into the Irish Sea, and 21 miles S. from Lancaster. The town was incorporated by Henry II., in 1160. By a subsequent charter, granted in the reign of Henry III., the officers of the burgh were authorized to hold a guild-merchant for the renewal of freedom to the burgesses, and for other purposes. This privilege is made the occasion of great festivity. The last guild-merchant was held in 1862. Its chief public edifices are the court-house, exchange, assembly-rooms, town-hall, theatre, gaol, custom-house, almshouses, infirmary, baths and wash-houses, penitentiary, free grammar-school, and barracks at Fulwood about a mile from the town. It contains ten churches, of which the parish church of St. Wilfred is the principal, and several chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists. It is also the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, with an extensive library, and a good museum in connexion with

## Prince Edward Island

it. There are three other public libraries, an agricultural society, various schools, and a provident society. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, brass and iron goods, cordage, and leather. *Pop.* 82,985.—It is connected by the Lancaster Canal and by railways with Wyre, on Morecambe Bay, and with Bolton and Manchester.

**PRESTON**, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 6,000.

**PRESTON**, a county in the N. of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 545 square miles. *Pop.* 13,300.—The name also of two townships in Connecticut, U.S., and Upper Canada, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

**PRESTONPANS**, *pres'-ton-päns*, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 8 miles E. from Edinburgh. The town consists of a street about half a mile in length. *Pop.* 2,080.—The king's troops, under Sir John Cope, were defeated near this village in 1745.

**PRESTWICK**, *pres'-wik*, a parish of England, in Lancashire, comprising the town of Oldham. *Pop.* 117,961.

**PREUSSEN.** (See PRUSSIA.)

**PREVESEA**, *prai'-vail'-sa*, a fortified seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, 21 miles S.W. from Arta, on the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. It is built out of the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, which are situated at a short distance to the north of the town. It has an export trade in wheat and timber, and imports manufactured goods, and coffee and sugar. *Pop.* 8,000.

**PRIEGO**, *pre-ai'-go*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 45 miles S.E. from the town of that name. *Manf.* Woollen and silk goods. *Pop.* 3,500.—Also the name of another town in New Castile, 26 miles N.W. from Cuencá. *Pop.* 11,445.

**PRINCE GEORGE**, two counties of the United States.—1. In Maryland. *Area.* 492 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.—2. In Virginia. *Area.* 275 square miles. *Pop.* 85,000.

**PRINCE'S ISLAND**, an island in the Bight of Biafra, 140 miles S.W. from Fernando Po.—Also several small islands in the Sea of Marmora, about 12 miles S.E. from Constantinople. They produce fruit and wine, and cattle are bred and reared on them. Numerous visitors are attracted to these islands by the beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate.

**PRINCE EDWARD**, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area.* 255 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**, one of the British colonies of N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on its S. and W. sides by Northumberland Strait. *Area.* 2,134 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part level or undulating, and well watered. Its shores are indented with numerous inlets, and the soil is fertile. *Pro.* The grain crops and vegetables common to England. Timber is abundant, and the pastures are excellent. *Minerals.* Coal and sandstone. The trade consists chiefly in an interchange of raw materials, provisions, furs, and fish with England for manufactured goods, coffee, tea, wine, spirits, and sugar; and ship-building is carried on to a large extent. The fisheries are important. *Pop.* About 71,496. *Lat.* between 45° 50' and 47° 10' N. *Lon.* between 62° and 64° 30' W.—Also an ISLAND of Upper Canada, in the N.W. of Lake Ontario.



Prince of Wales Archipelago

*Ext.* 36 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of N. America. *Lat.* between 54° 25' and 56° 30' N. *Lon.* between 132° and 134° W.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the north-western extremity of the American continent, between which and East Cape, on the opposite shore of Asia, lies Behring Strait, which separates the two continents of America and Asia. *Lat.* 66° N. *Lon.* 167° 59' W.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLANDS, a group in Torres Strait, near Cape York, the extremity of Cape York Peninsula, N. Australia. *Lat.* 10° 20' S. *Lon.* 142° E.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. (*See* PENANG.)

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, a great inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, containing numerous islands, but having no good harbour. *Lat.* 60° to 61° 21' N. *Lon.* 146° to 148° W.

PRINCE WILLIAM-HENRY ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 18° 45' S. *Lon.* 141° 42' E.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county in the S.E. of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 351 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, a group of islands on the W. coast of N. America, a little to the N. of Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Lat.* 51° 30' N. *Lon.* 129° W.

PRINCETON, *prince'-ton*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3500.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, or CITERIORE, *prin-che-pa'-to che'-tra*, a province of Italy, in Naples, having the Mediterranean on the S.W., Naples, Terra di Lavoro, and Principato Ultra on the N., and Basilicata on the E. *Area.* 2260 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is, for the most part, mountainous, though it is intersected by broad and fertile valleys, watered by the rivers Silaro or Sele, Calaro, Tanagro, and Bianco. Vegetation is luxuriant in all parts of the province. The inhabitants of the rural districts are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* About 600,000.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, or ULTERIORE, *ool'-tra*, another province of the same country, lying to the N. of Principato Citra. *Area.* 1410 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by the Apennines, and is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tammaro, Calore, and Ofanto. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, silk, wine, and pasturage for cattle. *Pop.* About 400,000.

PRISREND. (*See* PERSERIM.)

PRISTINA, *pris-te'-na*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 42 miles N.W. from Uskup. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I. *Pop.* 12,000.

PRIVAS, *pre'-va*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, situated at the confluence of three rivulets, 8 miles W. from the Rhone, and 70 miles S. from Lyon. *Pop.* 6657.

PROCIDA, *pro-che'-da*, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Naples, 3 miles S.W. from Cape Miseno. *Ext.* 2 miles long, with a breadth of 1 mile. *Pop.* About 13,810, chiefly engaged in the tunny fishery off the coast. *Lat.* 40° 36' N. *Lon.* 14° E. It has a town of the same name, with a population of 3400.

PROME, or PRONE, *promé*, a city of British Burmah, situated on the Irrawady, 150 miles N.W. from Rangoon. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* 18° 46' N. *Lon.* 95° 45' E.

Provincetown

PRONSK, *pronsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, situated on the Pronia, 38 miles S. from Riazan. *Pop.* 67,000, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

PROSSNITZ, *pross'-nitz*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 10 miles S.W. from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, spirits, and beer. *Pop.* 10,759, of whom about 1500 are Jews.

PROVENCAL ISLAND, *pro-van'-sal*, an island lying off the S. coast of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean Sea. *Lat.* 36° 10' N. *Lon.* 33° 47' N.

PROVENCE, *pro'-vance*, an old province in the south-east of France, which now forms the departments of the Lower Alps, Mouths of the Rhone, Var, and the E. part of Vaucluse. In the 9th century it became part of the kingdom of Arles, which was a fief of the German empire. It subsequently became a county under the counts of Provence, from whom it passed by marriage into the hands of Charles, count of Anjou and king of Sicily, in 1265. It was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.

PROVIDENCE, NEW, *prov'-i-dence*, one of the Bahama islands, 175 miles S.E. from Cape Florida. *Ext.* About 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. Its chief town, Nassau, has a good harbour. *Lat.* 25° 6' N. *Lon.* 77° 20' W. (*See* BAHAMAS.)

PROVIDENCE, OLD, an island in the W. part of the Caribbean Sea, 150 miles E. from the Mosquito coast. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 4. *Pop.* 350. It belongs to the state of New Granada, in the U.S.

PROVIDENCE, a county in Rhode Island, U.S. *Area.* 380 square miles. *Pop.* 107,799.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above county, built on both sides of the Providence river, 40 miles S.W. from Boston. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a building called the Arcade, used as an exchange and for general mercantile purposes, a university, a public library, public schools, several charitable institutions, and numerous churches and places of worship for various denominations of Christians. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and paper, besides bleaching, dyeing, and calendering. The Brown University, removed from Warren to Providence in 1770, is a respectable and flourishing collegiate institution, chiefly intended for the education of Baptist ministers. *Pop.* 50,666.—This place was founded in 1637 by Roger Williams, and was the first instance of a community established on principles of perfect toleration.—It is also the name of various small islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Prince of Wales Island or Pulo Penang. *Area.* 250 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a healthy climate. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, with cattle and poultry. *Pop.* About 95,000, chiefly Malays. It forms, with Pulo Penang and the provinces of Malacca and Singapore, a British government called the Eastern Strait settlement. The governor is subordinate to the governor-general of India. *Lat.* between 5° and 5° 45' N. *Lon.* between 100° 25' and 101° E.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, near Cape Cod, 51 miles

## Provins

S.E. from Boston. It has a good harbour and extensive salt-works. *Pop.* 7547, chiefly employed in the fisheries.

**PROVINS, *pro'-vance*,** a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Marne, 29 miles E. from Melun. *Manf.* Woollen goods, earthenware, and conserve of roses. An active trade in corn is also carried on. Roses are cultivated in its neighbourhood for medicinal purposes and perfumery. *Pop.* 7547. The town possesses some chalybeate springs.

**PRUSSIA, *prush'-er*,** a large kingdom of Central Europe. It comprises a considerable portion of Germany, besides the provinces of Prussia and Posen, which are without the limits of the old German empire. Its form is extremely irregular, the E. portion of the kingdom being entirely separated from the W. part. The E. is the larger portion, and is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, E. by Russia, W. by Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and S. by Austria, Saxony, and electoral Hesse. The W., or Rhenish Prussia, is bounded on the E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe, and part of Hanover; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg; N. by Hanover, and S. by France and Rhenish Bavaria or the Palatinate. Prussia also possesses the isolated principality of Hohenzollern, a small district between Wurtemberg and Baden.

**Political Divisions.** The whole kingdom is divided into the following provinces:—East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Silesia, Posen, Prussian Saxony, and the Rhein-Province or Rhenish Prussia. *Area.* About 108,000 square miles. *Desc.* Of provinces so widely scattered, the surface must necessarily be far from uniform; and it is difficult to make any brief comprehensive remark, except that with regard to its general appearance, the greater part of the country is flat and level, or undulating. It is, however, far from fertile, the soil being often sandy and covered with heath, except along the banks of the rivers. **Mountains.** There are none that are very high: the Hartz or Harz mountains, in Saxony, culminate in the Brocken, which attains an elevation of 3740 feet above the level of the sea, and the Riesengebirge or Giant mountains, a part of the Indetic range, between Silesia and Bohemia, which culminate in the Schne Koppe, at upwards of 5000 feet. **Rivers.** No country in Europe is more favoured in regard to water communication in its interior than Prussia. The Baltic forms a number of bays, or rather lagoons, along its coast, such as the Frische-Haff, the Curische-Haff, the Putzig-Haff, and the Stettiner-Haff; and a succession of large navigable rivers are found at no great distance from each other; such as the Niemen, the Pregel, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine, with their numerous tributaries, the Netz, Warta, Elbe, Spree, and Moselle. **Lakes.** Numerous, but generally small. **Climate.** Humid in the vicinity of the Baltic, and cold in Silesia; the winters in Prussia proper are generally severe. **Zoology.** The wild boar and the wolf are often met with in the forest districts. **Forests.** Extensive; chiefly consisting of fir. **Pro.** Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, hemp, chicory, and beetroot. The land is subjected to a judicious system of culture, and remunerative crops are generally obtained. Wheat is raised in large quantities in Pomerania and E. and W. Prussia,

## Prussia

as well as fruits, while grapes are the staple produce of Rhenish Prussia, which is chiefly a wine-producing province. Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared and fed in all parts of the kingdom, especially in Saxony, from which province wool of a superior quality is obtained. Flax is cultivated in Westphalia and Silesia, and large herds of swine are fed in the former, and geese in Pomerania. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, lead, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, and, in a smaller degree, silver, in the high grounds of Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces, especially in the mountainous district of the Harz. Salt from brine springs is obtained in large quantities in some parts of Prussian Saxony, as well as coal. *Manf.* Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for their linen fabrics. Woollen goods also are made, more or less, in almost every town or large village. Cotton-works have been established in towns near the Rhine, at Berlin, Erfurt, at Elberfeld, and in many parts of Silesia. The next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, tobacco, and working in metals; with starch, potash, and vitriol. Brewing is also an important branch of trade. The manufactories have largely increased since the formation of the Zollverein. *Exp.* Linen and woollen goods, and hardware, with corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, linseed, tobacco, and wax. To these commodities must be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and, from a few maritime towns, the produce of the fisheries. Distilled spirits and corn are exported from the eastern and most thinly-peopled part of the kingdom. *Imp.* These comprise coffee, cotton, sugar, tea, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, and bay-salt from the south of Europe; manufactured goods, such as printed cottons and the finer kinds of hardware; with several miscellaneous articles, such as tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. **Education.** The universities are seven in number, namely, Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg, Bonn, Münster, and Greifswald, and there are in these, and at Dantzic, Magdeburg, and a number of other towns, academies in which the classics and mathematics are taught, but more particularly the modern languages, drawing, and such accomplishments as are useful and indeed indispensable in ordinary callings and professions. In short, the most complete system of national education has been established on an excellent system, and attendance at school is compulsory. **Religion.** The royal family of Prussia, and the majority of the population, are Calvinists, the remainder of the people profess the Roman Catholic faith. *Army.* About 400,000, including the militia, or "landwehr of the first ban," as it is termed. This includes all the able-bodied men from 26 to 32 years of age who have previously served in the regular army. The militia of the second class includes all men able to bear arms from 32 to 39, while older men are compelled to serve in the landsturm, which is only called out in time of war. **Navy.** The chief naval station of Prussia is at Jaldie, a town purchased from Oldenburg. The fleet numbers about 50 vessels and gunboats, mounting about 250 guns. **Gov.** A monarchy nearly absolute; for although the central government consists of two chambers, it can scarcely be called a limited monarchy. Indeed, in 1863, the absolutism of the government, encouraged and sanctioned by the king, and the adoption of unconstitutional measures prejudicial to the



Prussia, East

liberties of the people, provoked the resistance of the Prussian parliament, and nearly produced a revolution, which was only averted by the good sense, moderation, and long-suffering of the Prussian people, who look for a better state of things when the present crown prince comes to the throne. *Pop.* Before the war with Austria, 18,491,220, but since, largely increased. *Lat.* between 49° 7' and 55° 52' N. *Lon.* between 6° and 22° 50' E.—In the middle of the 13th century, E. Prussia was subjugated by the Teutonic knights, who introduced Christianity, and in the 16th century, Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country, and made E. Prussia an hereditary duchy. In 1700 his descendant, the elector Frederick III., induced Leopold I., emperor of Germany, to erect his electorate into a kingdom, and became first king of Prussia, under the title of Frederick I. He died in 1713, and his successor, Frederick William I., availed himself of the distress of the Swedes to seize the chief part of Pomerania. Frederick II., afterwards surnamed the Great, after suffering a great deal of hard treatment from his father, next ascended the throne, in 1740, and raised Prussia to the rank of one of the five great powers of Europe. But in 1756 a new war burst forth, which, notwithstanding the great military talents of the king and his fine army, brought the Prussian monarchy to the brink of ruin. Frederick the Great died in 1786. He was succeeded by Frederick William II., a weak voluptuous character. His son, Frederick William III., came to the throne in 1797, and having taken up arms against France, lost the battle of Jena. The peace of Tilsit, however, restored little more than half the Prussian states. The peace of Paris, in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon I., confirmed by that of 1815, gave the Prussian monarch not the same extent of territory in Poland, but an ample equivalent in Saxony and the Lower Rhine, and restored Prussia to all her former importance. In June, 1866, war broke out between Prussia and Austria. The ostensible ground of rupture was dissension about the Elbe duchies, but it was in reality a struggle between the two powers for supremacy in Germany. Prussia commenced the war with the invasion of Hanover and Hesse Cassel. Saxony was overrun immediately afterwards, and the Prussians next penetrated into Bohemia. The battles of Podoll, Münchengrätz, and the Muskeyburg were fought, Austria being defeated in all three. At Gitschin, the Prussians worsted their opponents; at Königgrätz, on the 3rd July, the Austrians were routed by the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince, after which the Prussian masses drove the Austrians before them till within sight of Vienna. A truce was, however, concluded on the 22nd of July, and peace soon followed, leaving Prussia the virtual ruler of the destinies of Germany.—Prince Frederick William, the present heir-apparent to the throne of Prussia, is connected by marriage with the royal house of England, having espoused the Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and her consort the late Prince Albert.

PRUSSIA, EAST, or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, comprising the governments of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. It originally belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order, and gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia. *Area.* 14,946 square miles. *Pop.* 1,600,000.

Puebla

PRUSSIA PROPER, a district of Prussia, and the original kingdom of Prussia, composed of the provinces of East and West Prussia, which were formerly divided by the Vistula, but now by a line a few miles to the east of that river. *Area.* 25,047 square miles. *Pop.* 2,866,866.

PRUSSIA, RHENISH, a province of Prussia, comprising the former grand-duchy of the Lower Rhine, and the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, and now divided into the governments of Cologne, Dusseldorf, Coblentz, Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, and Treves. *Area.* 10,358 square miles. *Pop.* 3,215,784.

PRUSSIA, WEST, a province of Prussia, which formerly belonged to Poland. It comprises the governments of Dantzic and Marienwerden. *Area.* 9981 square miles. *Pop.* 1,100,000.

PRUSSIAN HOLLAND, a circle of Prussia, in the district of Königsberg. *Area.* 340 square miles. *Desc.* Level and fertile. *Pop.* 38,000.

PRUTH, *prooth*, a river of Europe, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in the palatinate of Marmaros, in Hungary, and, after a course of 360 miles, falls into the Danube below Galatz. It forms a portion of the boundary-line between Russia and Turkey, and by crossing it, in 1853, the Russians gave rise to the war with Turkey and the subsequent Crimean War.

PRZEMYSL, *pzhem'-isl*, a town of Austria, the chief town of a circle of the same name, in Galicia, situated on the San, 55 miles S.W. from Lemberg. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* 8650, chiefly Jews.

PRZIBRAM, *pziib'-ram*, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.W. from Prague. *Manf.* Cloth and paper. There are some lead and silver mines in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5206.

PSIOL, *pse-ol'*, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Kursk, and, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper, 10 miles from Kremenchug, in the government of Poltava.

PSKOV, *pskof*, a government or province in the N.W. of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by St. Petersburg and Lake Pskov, S. by Smolensk, E. by Iver and Novogorod, and W. by Livonia and Vitebsk. *Area.* 17,125 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and well watered. The soil is productive if well cultivated. The forests are extensive, and large herds of cattle and swine are reared on the pasture lands and in the woods. *Pop.* 706,462. *Lat.* between 56° and 58° N. *Lon.* between 27° 15' and 32° E.

PSKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, 158 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg. It is well fortified, and contains a cathedral, and several churches, convents, and schools. *Manf.* Russian leather, canvas, glass, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 17,140.

PUEBNA, *pub-na'*, a populous town of India, in Bengal, the chief town of a district of the same name, situated on the Ganges, 113 miles N.E. from Calcutta.—The District has an area of 2606 square miles, and a population of 600,000.

PUDSEY, *puđ'-se*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles E. from Bradford. It contains a large and handsome parish church, and several chapels for non-conformists, with a Moravian institution in the neighbourhood, at Fulneck. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods and cordage. *Pop.* 12,952.

PUEBLA, *puaiib'-la*, a department of Mexico, bounded N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by the department of Mexico. *Area.* 18,440 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, the greater portion being tra-



## Puebla, La

versed by high cordilleras, or mountain-ranges. Beyond the 18th parallel of N. latitude the whole country is a plain of great fertility, producing wheat, maize, and fruit-trees. This table-land is from 5900 to 6560 feet above the level of the sea. The highest mountain of Mexico, called Popocatepetl, a volcano that is continually burning, is in this department. *Pop.* About 660,000. *Lat.* between  $16^{\circ} 20'$  and  $20^{\circ} 15'$  N. *Lon.* between  $97^{\circ}$  and  $99^{\circ} 15'$  W.

PUEBLA, LA, or PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, the capital of the above department, stands on a table-land, about 7500 feet above the level of the sea, 80 miles S.E. from Mexico. Its cathedral and churches are magnificent edifices; its streets are wide, and laid out in straight lines from east to west and from north to south. The principal square in the centre of the city is spacious and handsome. It is adorned on three sides with piazzas under which are shops filled with all kinds of commodities; and on the fourth side is its grand cathedral, which has a beautiful façade and two lofty towers of great architectural beauty. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and richly adorned with paintings and sculpture. There are also several colleges and schools, both for male and female pupils. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, earthenware, soap, and glass. *Pop.* About 85,000.—La Puebla was taken by the French on May 17th, 1863, after a siege of several weeks' duration, the Mexican general Ortega with 18,000 men surrendering to General Forey. This event threw open the road to Mexico, and was the immediate precursor of the overthrow of the government of Juarez.

PUEBLA, LA, the name of numerous small towns of Spain, none of them with a population above 7000.

PUNTE, *pwain'-tai*, a "bridge," a name prefixed to numerous towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 6500.

PUERTO, *pwair'-to*, a "port," a prefix to the names of many places of Spain, of which the following are the principal.

PUERTO DE LA MAR, (*See* COBIJA.)

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or ST. MARY'S, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 7 miles N.E. from Cadiz. The town is not fortified, but it is for the most part well built, and its principal streets are broad, well paved, and kept carefully clean. It contains several churches and convents, a theatre, and a bull-ring. It is one of the chief depôts for the wines of Xeres, or sherry, sent to the coast for exportation. The casks are stored in warehouses with very thick walls, and lighted only by narrow apertures, to ensure a cool and constant temperature. *Pop.* 17,930.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, SANTA MARIA DE, an inland town of Cuba, 36 miles from the city of Cuba. *Pop.* 30,685, of which a third are slaves.

PUERTO REAL, a seaport-town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalete, 6 miles E. from Cadiz. Its streets are airy and clean. This is the great depôt for the salt made in the tanks or pits that surround the isle of Leon and the bay of Cadiz. *Pop.* 3871.

PUERTO RICO. (*See* PORTO RICO.)

PUGLIA. (*See* APULIA.)

PULASKI, *pu-las'-ke*, the name of four countries of the United States.—1. In Arkansas. *Area.* 1151 square miles. *Pop.* 11,699.—2. In Kentucky. *Area.* 120 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—3. In

## Puno

Virginia. *Area.* 363 square miles. *Pop.* 6600.—4. In Georgia. *Area.* 758 square miles. *Pop.* 8700.

PULO, *pool'-lo*, an "island," a prefix to the names of many islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, with small populations.

PULO PENANG, Prince of Wales Island. (*See* PENANG.)

PULTAWA, or PULTOWA. (*See* POLTAVA.)

PULTUSK, or PULTOWSK, *pool'-toosk'*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Plock, situated on an island formed by the Narew, 57 miles N.E. from Plock. *Pop.* 5000.—The Russians were defeated here, in 1806, by the French.

PUNA, an island of South America, belonging to Ecuador, situated at the mouth of the Guayaquil. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Desc.* Well wooded and fertile. *Lat.*  $2^{\circ} 50'$  S. *Lon.*  $70^{\circ} 58'$  W.

PUNDERPOOR, *pun-der-por*, a town of India, in the province of Bejapore, situated on the Beemah, 114 miles S.E. from Poonah. *Pop.* About 20,000. *Lat.*  $17^{\circ} 56'$  N. *Lon.*  $75^{\circ} 12'$  E.

PUNITZ, *pool-nitzh*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, 45 miles S. from Posen. *Pop.* 2000.—A battle was fought here in 1706, between the Saxons and the Swedes, in which the latter were victorious.

PUNJAB, or FIVE RIVERS, *pun-jaub'*, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated chiefly in the province of Lahore, but including part of Moultan, and comprising the country traversed by the "five great waters," or rivers, of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. *Area.* About 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* An elevated table land which constitutes a vast alluvial plain, divided by large streams into five doabs, the name given in India to tracts of land lying between two rivers. The soil is various, being in some parts barren, and in others extremely fertile and productive. *Rivers.* The Indus, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, Jhelum, and Sutlej. *Pro.* Grain of all kinds, with opium, indigo, and tobacco; the orange, the palm, and other fruit-trees. Camels and buffaloes are reared in great numbers. *Minerals.* Rocksalt, alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, cutlery, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 10,435,710.—The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's Indian conquests. It was annexed to the British possessions in India in 1849.

PUNNAH, *pun-na'*, a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, comprising upwards of 1000 villages. *Area.* 688 square miles. *Pop.* 67,000. *Lat.* between  $33^{\circ} 52'$  and  $25^{\circ} 5'$  N. *Lon.* between  $79^{\circ} 50'$  and  $80^{\circ} 45'$  E.—Also a Town, the capital of the above district, 52 miles S. from Bandah, in which there are a great number of monkeys that are held sacred by the Hindoos. It contains a palace and numerous temples, and there are valuable diamond-mines in the vicinity.

PUNO, *pool'-no*, a city of Peru, the chief town of a department of the same name, situated on the W. coast of Lake Titicaca. The surrounding country is beautiful and fertile, and in former times was rich in silver ore. *Pop.* About 9000. *Lat.*  $15^{\circ} 59'$  S. *Lon.*  $70^{\circ}$  W.

PUNO, a department of Peru, bounded by Bolivia on the E., and on the other sides by the departments of Arequipa, Cuzco, Moquegua, and Oruro. *Area.* 21,540 square miles. *Desc.* Nearly inclosed by the Cordilleras of the Andes,

## Purbeck, Isle of

and formerly famous for its silver mines. *Pro.* Barley and potatoes are grown in the department, and cattle are reared on its rich pastures. *Pop.* 285,661. *Lat.* between  $14^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ} 15'$  S. *Lon.* between  $69^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  W.

**PURBECK, ISLE OF**, *pur'-bek*, a peninsular district of England, in Dorsetshire. It is situated on the English Channel, and is nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome. It comprehends the whole of the south-eastern corner of the county, from Luckford Lake eastwards. *Ext.* About 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 7 miles. Purbeck has long been famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

**PURGATURO, or NISITA**, *poor'-ga-too'-ro*, a small island near the city of Naples, in the Gulf of Baia. It is fortified, and serves as a quarantine station for vessels entering the port of Naples. *Pop.* 1500.

**PURNEAH**, *pur'-ne-a'*, a district of Bengal, forming a northern division of that province. *Area.* 5878 square miles. *Desc.* Level, and subject to inundations from the Cossy and other streams which flow from the Himalaya, and enter the Ganges. In one year the fields may be covered with sand, and in the next by a rich deposit of mud. *Pro.* Rice, barley, wheat, Indian corn, opium, indigo, seeds yielding oil, and vegetables. Its domestic animals are the buffalo, the sheep, and the goat. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk goods. *Pop.* 1,600,000. *Lat.* between  $25^{\circ} 9'$  and  $26^{\circ} 37'$  N. *Lon.* between  $86^{\circ} 48'$  and  $89^{\circ} 23'$  E.

**PURNEAH**, the capital of the above district, standing on the Seraw river, 146 miles S.E. from Patna. It has a good trade, and is the residence of the judge, collector, and other officers of the civil establishment of the district. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.*  $25^{\circ} 48'$  N. *Lon.*  $87^{\circ} 43'$  E.

**PUSTERHAL**, *poos'-ter-hal*, the E. part, and formerly a circle of the Tyrol, watered by the head-streams of the Adige and the Drave. *Area.* 2100 square miles. *Pop.* 99,211.

**PUTBUS**, *poof'-boos*, a lordship of Prussia, in the island of Rugen, 5 miles from Bergen. *Area.* 128 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

**PUTIVL**, *poo'-ti-vel*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kursk, situated on the Seinz, 100 miles S.W. from Kursk. It has numerous churches and chapels, and other public buildings. The chief trade of the town is in the rural produce of its vicinity. *Pop.* 9000.

**PUTNAM**, *put'-nam*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Georgia. *Area.* 273 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In New York. *Pop.* 14,293.—3. In Ohio. *Area.* 468 square miles. *Pop.* 12,800.—4. In Indiana. *Pop.* 15,000.—5. In Virginia. *Pop.* 6500.

**PUTNEY**, *put'-ne*, a parish and pleasant village of England, in the county of Surrey, situated on the Thames, and connected with Fulham, on the opposite side, by a wooden bridge, 6 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The church is an old Gothic building. On Putney Heath are numerous villas belonging to merchants and other opulent citizens of the metropolis. *Pop.* 6181.—Gibbon, the historian, was born here. Steamers are constantly plying between Putney and London, and it has a station on the London and South-Western railway.

**PUTTEEALA, or PATIALAH**, *put'-te-a'-la*, a native state of Sirhind, India, within the jurisdiction of the Cis-Sutlej states. *Area.* 4448 square

## Pyrenees

miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing large quantities of grain. *Pop.* 1,310,960. It has a chief town of the same name on the Kosilla river, 23 miles S. from Sirhind.

**PUTTUN-SOMNAUTH**, *poof'-toon'-sum-north*, a town of India, in the territory of the Guicowar, on the S. coast of the peninsula of Guzerat, 63 miles S.E. from Poorbunder. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, swords, spears, and pottery. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000.

**PUTUMAYO**, also called *Ica*, *poo'-too-mi'-o*, a river of South America, which, after a course of 700 miles, joins the Amazon, near S. Antonio, in *lat.*  $8^{\circ} 20'$  S., *lon.*  $68^{\circ} 50'$  W.

**PUY**, *l'e, pwe*, an ill-built town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Borne, 68 miles S.W. from Lyon. It stands on the S. slope of Mount Aris, which is crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille. It has a large cathedral, less remarkable for its architecture than for an image of the Virgin, to which certain miraculous performances have been ascribed. It contains a cathedral, some churches, a museum, a public library, an ecclesiastical college, and other educational establishments, and a theatre. *Manf.* Blankets, linen, lace, silk, nails, and stoneware. *Pop.* 17,054.

**PUY-DE-DÔME**, a department in the central part of France, comprising the northern portion of Auvergne; bounded N. by the department of the Allier, S. by Cantal and Upper Loire, E. by Loire, and W. by Crauze and Correze. *Area.* 3073 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; containing a great number of puys or volcanic peaks, the principal of which are the Puy-de-Sancy in the Monto-Dores, and the Puy-de-Dôme; the former 6195, and the latter 4805 feet above the level of the sea. Its soil, in the high grounds, is dry and stony; but in the beautiful valley of La Lemagne, which is traversed by the Allier, it is fertile. It is divided into five arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Clermont Ferrand, which is also the capital of the whole department, Ambert, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers. *Rivers.* The Allier, the Dore, the Sioule, the Couze, the Dolore, the Veyre, and several inferior streams. *Pro.* Grain, hemp, wine, and fruit. Chestnuts form the principal food of many of the poorer classes. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers on the mountain slopes and pasture lands which cover a considerable part of the department. *Minerals.* Coal, antimony, silver, lead, alum, and marble. *Manf.* Uuimportant; chiefly linen and woollen goods, and paper. *Pop.* About 576,409.

**PUYLAURENS**, *pwe'-law-rang*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 26 miles S.W. from Alby. *Manf.* Silk goods. *Pop.* of commune, 5940; of town, 2000.—The fortifications of this place were dismantled by Louis XIII.

**PUZZUOLO, or POZZUOLI**, *poo'-soo-o-le*, the ancient Puteoli, once a celebrated town of Italy, delightfully situated on a headland projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puzzuolo, 7 miles S.W. from Naples. It contains the remains of many fine buildings erected in the time of the Romans, with a cathedral, the bishop's palace, and some churches and convents. An excellent kind of cement is made here called Pozzolano. *Pop.* 14,752.—Near it is the Grotto del Cane, the cave of the ancient Sibil.

**PYRENEES**, *pir'-e-nees'*, an extensive moun-

## Pyrenees, Eastern

tain-range in the south of Europe, dividing France from Spain, and extending, almost in a straight line, from St. Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, to Port Vendres, on the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 270 miles, with a breadth varying from 50 to 100. A number of spurs and ramifications under various names branch off from the main chain, and enter the French territory to the N., and the Spanish to the S. The acclivity of the Pyrenees, on the side of Spain, is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is for the most part gradual, and the scenery less wild in character, the mountains presenting a succession of slopes and terraces, some of which, towards the base, are well cultivated, while the sides of the mountains are covered with forests that afford fine timber. They have a mean altitude of nearly 8000 feet, which is also the limit of the snow-line. The principal summits are Mont Perdu, which has an elevation of 10,990 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; the Pic-de-Nethou, 11,168 feet; and the Maladetta, 10,860 feet. They contain glaciers as in the Alps, but these masses of permanent ice are much less extensive. In an extent of 250 miles, there are necessarily many passes; the total number, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds fifty; but there are not more than five or six carriage-roads, and of these the most frequented are from La Junquera to Perpignan on the east, from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz on the west, and, at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground; thus that of Pineda is 8248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7654; Lavareze, 7850; and Tourmalet, 7143; while the pass of Roncivana, or Roncesvalles, the famous Brèche de Roland, is 9500 feet in height. The principal rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Slobregat and numerous tributaries of the Ebro, flowing S.

**PYRENEES, EASTERN, or ORIENTALES**, a department in the south of France, comprising what formerly constituted the province of Roussillon, with parts of Cerdagne and Languedoc. *Area.* 1592 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; but the mountains do not attain so great a degree of elevation as in the centre of the Pyrenees; and, on the coast of the Mediterranean, there is an extensive plain. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Perpignan, Sérets, and Prades, the first of which is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Tet, the Tech, the Gly, and other inferior streams. *Pro.* Wheat and all kinds of grain, harvest beans, flax, hemp, timber, grapes, olives, and other fruits and vegetables. Cattle and sheep are fed on the slopes of the mountains. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, marble, and alum. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, hosiery, corks, earthenware, and brandy. *Pop.* 181,763.

**PYRENEES, LOWER**, a department in the S.W. of France, comprising the old principality of Bearn and part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre, bounded N. by the Landes and Gers, S. by Spain, E. by Upper Pyrenees, and W. by the Bay of Biscay. *Area.* 2944 square miles. *Desc.* The face of the country is mountainous; the scenery extremely diversified and romantic. It is watered by the Adour and a number of

## Quang-si

mountain streams called *gaves*, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea or the Adour. It is divided into five arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Pau, Oléron, Orthez, Bayonne, and Mauléon; Pau being the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Timber, wine, fruit, flax, and hemp. Cattle, swine, sheep, and horses are fed on the slopes of the mountains. A little corn is grown, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, silver, and marble. There are many warm springs on the slopes of the Pyrenees. *Manf.* Linen, cotton and woollen goods, caps, hosiery, leather, iron, paper, and brandy. *Pop.* 436,628.

**PYRENEES, UPPER**, a department in the S.W. of France, bounded by the department of Gers on the N., Spain on the S., Upper Garonne on the E., and Lower Pyrenees on the W. *Area.* 1748 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and remarkable for its picturesque views and diversified scenery. The soil in the higher regions is stony, and little fitted for cultivation; but the northern portion of the department is fertile and well watered. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Tarbes, Argèles, and Bagnères. Tarbes is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Garonne, the Neste, a headstream of the Adour, the Baise, the Larros, the Gers, and a multitude of inferior streams. *Pro.* A great quantity of excellent wine is made, as well as good butter and cheese. Sheep, cattle, horses, and swine are reared and fed on the mountain slopes. Poultry and bees are also plentiful. A little corn is grown; fruit and vegetables are abundant. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, zinc, and other useful metals, different sorts of stone and clay. *Manf.* Hardware, leather, and linen, cotton, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 240,419.

**PYRENEES, AUSTRALIAN**, a name given to a mountain-range in the colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and the Grampians.

**PYRITZ**, *pe'-ritz*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles S.E. from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5354.

**PYRMONT**, *peer'-mont*, a town in the N.W. of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, in great repute for its mineral springs, 34 miles S.W. from Hanover. *Pop.* 1260. It contains a bathing establishment and a palace, which forms the summer residence of the prince of Waldeck. The county of Pyrmont has an area of about 32 square miles, with a population of 7000.

**PYZDRY**, *piz'-dre*, a town of Russia, in the government of Warsaw, situated on the Warta 30 miles N.W. from Kalisz. *Pop.* 3100.

## Q

**QUADRA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND**, *quad'-ra*, an island on the N.W. coast of North America, between Queen Charlotte's Sound and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. (See VANCOUVER ISLAND.)

**QUAHERAH**. (See CAIRO.)

**QUANG**, *quang*, the prefix of numerous places in E. Asia.

**QUANG-SI**, *quang-see*, a province of China, situated on the S.W. frontier, bordering on Tonquin. It is densely wooded, and for the



## Quang-tong

most part uncultivated. *Pop.* 8,121,327. *Lat.* between 22° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 105° and 112° 30' E.

QUANG-TONG, *quǎng-tóng, cǎn-tón*, an extensive province in the S. of China, washed on the S.E. by the China Sea, and bounded on the N.E. by Fo-kean, N. by Kiang-si and Hoo-nan, and W. by Quang-si. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered with numerous rivers. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, green tea of inferior quality, betel-nut, and iron. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, grass-cloths, glass, and lacquered wares. *Pop.* 21,152,603. *Lat.* between 20° and 25° N. *Lon.* between 108° and 117° E.

QUARTO, *quarw'-tu*, a town of Sardinia, 5 miles N.E. from Cagliari, standing in a salt-marsh. It is very unhealthy. *Pop.* 6252.

QUATRE BRAS, *katr' bra*, a hamlet of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 7 miles N.W. from Ligny, and 20 miles S.E. from Brussels, noted for an obstinate conflict between the British and French on the 16th June, 1815, where the duke of Brunswick "foremost fighting fell."

QUAY, *St., kai*, a maritime village of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N.W. from St. Briec. *Pop.* 3030.

QUEBEC, *que-bek'* (Fr. QUEBEC, *kai-bek'*, Ind. *ke-bek'* "narrow"), a city of North America, and the capital of Lower Canada, or Canada East, situated on a promontory at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles, 143 miles N.E. from Montreal. The ridge of land on which it stands is from one to two miles broad. It terminates in Cape Diamond, a bold headland, on the N.E.; and along it, from E. to W., the town and suburbs of Quebec are built. The fortifications, which extend across the breadth of the peninsula from S.E. to N.W., completely enclose the city proper, separating it from the suburbs of St. Roche, St. Lewis, and St. John. The city within the walls is divided into two parts, called the Upper and Lower Towns. The upper town stands on an elevated plateau rising from the N. and E. shores of the promontory, and the lower town is built around its base, between the water-side and the cliffs, which are steep and rise abruptly from the low grounds. Communication between these two parts is effected by a flight of steps, or a narrow winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The peculiar situation of the city occasions the streets to be irregular and uneven in form. The principal public buildings are the citadel, to the S. of the city, built on the summit of the rock, and containing large barracks, an arsenal, and an armoury; the court-house, the government-house, the post-office, the Protestant cathedral, the Roman Catholic cathedral, a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice; the Ursuline convent, the gaol, the barracks, in the market-place, to which are attached an ordnance office, armoury, store-houses, and workshops; several educational establishments, among which are the public library, the royal institution, French grammar-school, medical school, and mechanics' institute. The city also contains many churches and chapels for different denominations of Christians, two hospitals, and several benevolent institutions. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade-ground, and several wharfs and warehouses by the water-side. The parliament-house is a handsome structure, forming three sides of a square, and situated

## Queen's County

near the Roman Catholic cathedral. *Manf.* Soap, candles, and tobacco; there are also several distilleries, breweries, and yards for shipbuilding. Its harbour is deep enough to admit ships of the line, and it is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Great Britain, the West Indies, and the American ports. *Pop.* About 51,109. *Lat.* 46° 49' N. *Lon.* 71° 13' W.—Quebec was founded by the French in 1608. It was taken by the English in 1629, but restored shortly afterwards. It was again taken in 1759 by the English, under the command of general Wolfe, who fell in the battle of the heights of Abraham; and by the peace in 1763 it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. There is a column on the plains of Abraham erected to the memory of Wolfe. The climate of Quebec is intensely cold during the winter, the St. Lawrence being generally frozen over during that season. In 1854 a large part of the suburbs, without the fortifications, was destroyed by fire.

QUEDAH, *kai'-da*, a country of Asia, situated on the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, to the N. of Province Wellesley. It is densely wooded, and produces tin and gold. *Pop.* Estimated at 70,000. *Lat.* between 5° 20' and 7° N., and stretches inland, with a breadth varying from 20 to 30 miles.

QUEDLINBURG, *kweed'-lin-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Bode, 31 miles S.W. from Magdeburg. Its abbey church is handsome, but the other churches and public buildings are remarkable only for their antiquity. The town is surrounded by old walls. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, leather, tin-ware, and paper. *Pop.* 14,018.—Klopstock, the author of the "Messiah," and Karl Ritter were born here.

QUEEN ANNE, a county of Maryland, U.S. *Area.* 403 square miles. *Pop.* 14,500.

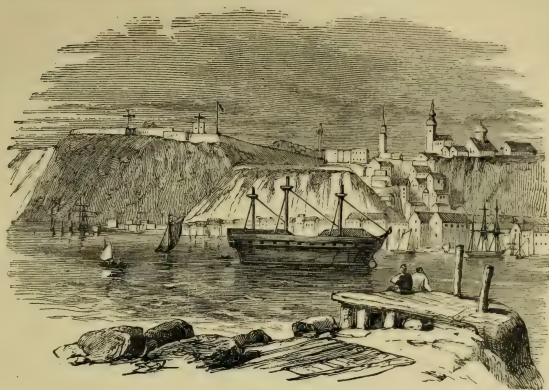
QUEENBOROUGH, *queen'-bo-ro*, an old market-town of England, in Kent, near the mouth of the Medway, 2 miles S. from Sheerness. The church is an ancient building. *Manf.* Copperas. *Pop.* 973, mostly fishermen.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying off the W. coast of North America. The largest is 170 miles long, and in some places 60 broad. They are inhabited by savages. *Lat.* 52° to 54° 22' N. *Lon.* From 131° 10' to 133° W.

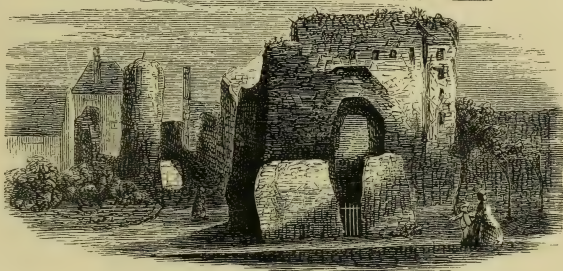
QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, or the ARCHIPELAGO OF SANTA CRUZ, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, discovered by Captain Carteret in the year 1767. *Lat.* 9° 50' to 11° 20' S. *Lon.* between 165° 30' and 167° 30' E.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a bay at the N. end of the middle island of New Zealand or New Munster. Also the name of the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland. *Lat.* of entrance, 51° 55' N. *Lon.* 131° 2' W.

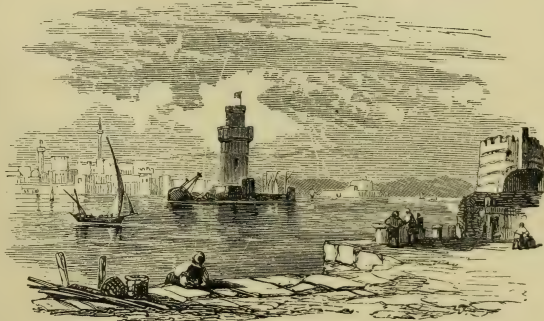
QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by King's County; E. by Kildare and Carlow; S. by Kilkenny; and S.W. by Tipperary. *Area.* 664 square miles. *Desc.* Along its western boundary runs a range of high and steep hills, called the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and in the eastern division the Dyssart Hills form a prominent and picturesque object. These heights command the view of a fine and beautiful country, adorned with rich plantations and splendid demesnes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Barrow and the Nore.



QUEBEC.



READING.—THE ABBEY RUINS.



RHODES.





## Queen's County

There are no lakes deserving of notice. *Pro.* Potatoes, wheat, and oats. There are dairy farms in many parts of the county, which afford excellent butter and cheese. Cattle are reared and fed for the principal Irish markets, and for exportation to England. *Minerals.* The principal are coal and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; but the trade of the county consists chiefly in transporting farm produce and cattle to Dublin and England. *Pop.* 90,650.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY**, a county of New York, U.S., in the W. part of Long Island. *Area.* 396 square miles. *Pop.* 57,000.

**QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH**, *queens'-fer-e*, a royal borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, 8 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. It consists of one regular street, with four or five smaller streets and lanes diverging from it, and contains a church, a town-house, and an old chapel, with a stone roof. The town derives its chief consequence from the ferry over the Firth of Forth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 1230.—**NORTH QUEENSFERRY** is on the opposite side of the Forth, and has a population of about 396.

**QUEENSTOWN**, Ireland. (*See COVE OF CORK.*)

**QUEENSTOWN**, a neat village of Upper Canada, on the Niagara, 35 miles S.W. from Toronto. It is the depôt of all the merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec, *en route* for the United States. Queenstown suffered much during the war between Great Britain and the United States, in 1814.

**QUELPAERT**, *quel-part'*, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 50 miles S. from Cape Providence, the most S. headland of the peninsula of Corea. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with an average breadth of 12 miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, but well-wooded. The soil is not fertile, but it produces wheat, rice, and maize. Cattle are reared on the island. The inhabitants are said to be dirty in their habits. They subsist chiefly by fishing and agriculture. The chief city of the same name is situated on the N. coast of the island. *Lat.* 33° 30' N. *Lon.* 127° E.

**QUELUZ**, *kai'-looz*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 20 miles S. from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* Of district, 6000, chiefly engaged in mining.

**QUENTIN, ST.**, *quen'-tin* (Fr. *ken'-tū*), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the Somme, 24 miles N.W. from Laon. It has a public square, in which is the town-hall. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town, and these are well worthy of notice, on account of their remarkable architectural beauty. The other public edifices are the church of St. Jacques, the public library, infirmary, hospitals, communal college, and theatre. *Manf.* Thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and cotton fabrics, with leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. *Pop.* 30,790. It is connected by railway with Paris, Amiens, Mons, and Valenciennes.—The Spaniards defeated the French here in 1557.

**QUERASIO.** (*See CHERASIO.*)

**QUERETARO**, *ka-rail'-ta-ro*, a city of Mexico, the chief town of a department of the same name, 100 miles N.W. from Mexico. It is a fine city, and the finest, after Mexico, that can be found in the Mexican empire. It is built on a

## Quilimane

slope at the base of some mountains, which rise from the plateau below, and command the town. The streets are regularly laid out in straight lines, diverging from the principal squares, of which there are three. The chief public buildings are the churches and convents. The principal church possesses great architectural beauty, and is richly adorned with paintings and sculpture. A supply of water is obtained by means of a well-built aqueduct, by which water is brought across the plain below, from a distance of 6 miles, on arches 90 feet in height. *Manf.* Fine cloth, baize, serge, cotton fabrics, leather, and cigars. Here, in May, 1867, the Emperor Maximilian, with generals Miramon, Mejia, the Prince of Salm Salm, and several European officers, together with 8000 men, were besieged by the Republicans under Escobedo. It was resolved in a council of war to break through the lines of the investing republican forces. The attempt was never made, being foiled through the treachery of the Mexican colonel Lopez, a wretch whom Maximilian had loaded with honours. Lopez betrayed his master to Juarez and Escobedo for 10,000*l.*, and whilst the Emperor lay asleep the traitor opened the gates of the fortress. Maximilian and his officers were taken prisoners. By order of Juarez the Emperor, together with generals Miramon and Mejia, were shot on the 19th of June, 1867. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 20° 88' N. *Lon.* 100° W.—The DEPARTMENT has an area of about 2466 square miles, and a population of 165,155.

**QUERIMBA**, *ke-rim'-ba*, the name given to a range of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, to the S. of Cape Delgado, between that promontory and Areeneba head. They are comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The principal island is 4 or 5 miles long, and contains about 30 farmhouses and a small fort. *Lat.* between 10° 45' and 12° 30' S. *Lon.* 40° 40' E.

**QUESADA**, *kai'-sa'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, 40 miles E. from a city of that name. *Pop.* 4500.

**QUESNOY, LE**, *kes'-noi*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord, 19 miles N.E. from Cambray. *Pop.* 3758.—Another on the Deule, 6 miles N.W. from Lille. *Pop.* 4446.

**QUIA COUNTRY**, *ke'-a*, a territory of W. Africa, situated to the E. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, with an area of about 1300 square miles, yielding crops of rice, maize, and yams.

**QUIBERON**, *ke'-be-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, lying to the S.E. of the headland at its extremity, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe, 20 miles S.W. from Vannes. *Pop.* 2086, mostly fishermen. In 1795 a body of French emigrants landed here, and were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Those who were taken were shot.

**QUIEVRAIN**, *keev'-rā*, a market-town of Belgium, 12 miles S.W. from Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French railway between Mons and Valenciennes. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, chicory, tobacco, leather, oil, and salt. *Pop.* 2178.

**QUILIMANE**, *ke-le-mā'-nai*, a maritime town of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, situated at the mouth of the Zambesi. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves.

## Quillebœuf

Coal is said to be abundant in its neighbourhood. The town is a Portuguese settlement, and is protected by a fort. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 17° 51' S. *Lon.* 37° 1' E.

**QUILLEBEUF**, *keel-bee(r)fl*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, at the mouth of the Seine, 33 miles N.W. from Evreux. *Pop.* 1449. There is a pilot station here with 110 pilots, and a lighthouse.

**QUILLOTA**, *keel-yo'-tu*, a town of Chili, in the department of Valparaíso, pleasantly situated on the Aconcagua, 25 miles N.E. from Valparaíso, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* About 10,000. *Lat.* 32° 50' S. *Lon.* 71° 18' W.

**QUILOA**, *ke'-lo-a*, a city and seaport of Eastern Africa, once the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country, 140 miles N.W. from Cape Delgado. It now consists of a few scattered huts. *Lat.* 8° 41' S. *Lon.* 39° 35' E.

**QUILON**, *ke'-lon'*, a seaport-town of S. India, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles N.W. from Trivandrum. It has an active export trade in pepper and cotton. *Pop.* About 20,000.

**QUIMPER**, or **QUIMPER CORENTIN**, *kám'-pai*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Tir and Odet, 33 miles S.E. from Brest. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, the exchange, the public library, the churches of St. Matthieu and Loemaria, the military hospital, and the old manor-house of Poulquinan, said to have been the palace of one of the ancient Breton monarchs. It also contains a botanical garden, a theatre, communal college, and baths. *Manf.* Hats, porcelain, linen and hempen fabrics, with an active trade in provisions of all kinds, wine, brandy, and sardines. *Pop.* 11,488.

**QUIMPERLE**, *kám'-pairl*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, on a river of the same name, 29 miles S.E. from Quimper. *Manf.* Paper, leather, and shoes. *Pop.* 6686.

**QUINCY**, *quín'-se*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 7000.

**QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN**, *keen-tá'-nar*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 58 miles S.E. from Toledo. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, soap, chocolate, bricks, and cordage. *Pop.* 6686.

**QUINTIN**, *kám'-tá*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, 10 miles S.W. from St. Briec. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, cambrics, paper, and iron. It has a trade in hides, wax, honey, and cattle. *Pop.* 3710.

**QUIRIN**, *St.*, *ke'-râ*, a village of France, in the department of the Meurthe, in the arrondissement of Sarrebourg, 40 miles S.E. from Nancy, with a large mirror manufactory. *Pop.* 1500.

**QUITO**, *ke'-to*, a department of Ecuador, bounded on the N. by New Granada, on the N.W. and W. by the Pacific Ocean and the department of Guayaquil, and on the S. and E. by the department of Assuay. The district is frequently called the department of Ecuador. *Ext.* Length from N. to S. about 280 miles, with an average breadth of 100 miles. *Area.* About 25,000 square miles. In this large territory the population is chiefly confined to the valley, which is formed on the very ridge of the main chain of the Andes, by the parallel summits making a prolonged series of small narrow plains. The vegetable productions vary with the elevation of the ground. The champagne country produces abundant crops of maize; and the sugar-cane thrives in the deep ravines,

## Raab

where the temperature is hot. The lands which are in elevated situations in the mountains possess a colder climate, and produce wheat, maize, barley, and all other sorts of grain. Large flocks of sheep are fed on the slopes and terraces of the Andes, and furnish wool for the woollen manufactures of this province. *Rivers.* The Guallabumba and the Esmeraldas. *Pop.* About 100,000.

**QUITO**, the capital of the republic of Ecuador, situated on the E. slope of the W. branch of the Equatorial Andes, 150 miles N.E. from Guayaquil. It stands on a declivity at the base of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha, and owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are for the most part irregular and uneven. The principal square is built on level ground and has the cathedral on one side, with the episcopal palace directly opposite to it. The remaining sides are occupied by the town-hall, and the palace of the president of the republic. It is very spacious, and has an elegant fountain in the centre. Besides the principal square, there are two more of considerable extent, and several other smaller ones in which the greater part of the churches and convents are situated. Besides these it has a university and two colleges, an orphan asylum, and a hospital. *Manf.* Coarse cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, lace, jewellery, and confectionery. It has a trade in agricultural produce, and exports iron, steel, and indigo. *Pop.* About 76,000. *Lat.* 0° 14' S. *Lon.* 78° 50' W.—The position of the city of Quito is dangerous on account of the frequent earthquakes by which the surrounding country is visited, and from the vicinity of burning mountains, which often break out into the most tremendous eruptions. On the 4th February, 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion, and, in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. Since this period violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. The height of Quito above the level of the sea is 9543 feet. Eleven summits of mountains capped with snow are to be seen from it.

**QUIVOX**, *St.*, *ke'-vox*, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 3 miles N.E. from Ayr. It stands in a coal-field, in which some mines are now worked. *Pop.* 7097.

**QUORNDON**, *quorn'-don*, a township of England, in Leicestershire, 8 miles N.W. from Leicester. *Pop.* 1622.—It has a station on the Leeds branch of the Midland Counties Railway, and is the head-quarters of the celebrated Quorn or Quorndon hunt.

**QUORRA**. (See NIGER.)

## R

**RAAB**, or **GYORI VARMEGYE**, *rab*, a county of Hungary, situated on both sides of the Danube, and also watered by the river Raab. *Area.* 600 square miles. *Pop.* 80,000.

**RAAB**, a navigable river of Hungary, which rises in Styria, and, after a course of 180 miles, falls into the Danube near Raab.

**RAAB GYOR**, or **NAGY-GYOR**, the capital of the above county, situated at the confluence of, and nearly surrounded by the Danube, the



## Raalte

**RAAB**, and the **Rabnitz**, 65 miles N.W. from Buda. It is strongly fortified both by nature and art. The town is regularly built, and contains several handsome houses, a cathedral, three churches, an episcopal palace, and numerous schools. *Manf.* Tobacco, in manufactories belonging to the Austrian government, and cutlery. *Pop.* 18,000.

**RAALTE**, *raalt*, a town of Holland, in the province of Overysse, 11 miles S.E. from Zwolle. *Pop.* 5005.

**RAASAY**, or **RASAY**, *ra-say'*, a considerable island of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, belonging to the county of Inverness. *Area*, 18 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and rocky, affording good pasture for cattle. Its shores are bold and dangerous. *Pop.* 388. *Lat.* 57° 25' N. *Lon.* 6° W.

**RABAGH**, *EL, ra'-ba*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hejaz, 110 miles N.W. from Mecca, on the road to Medina, near the Red Sea, a place where pilgrims to Mecca perform their ablutions.

**RABASTEINS**, *ra'-ba-stais*, an ill-built town of France, in the department of the Tarn, on the Tarn, 24 miles S.W. from Alby. *Pop.* 5441.

**RABAT**, *ra-bat'*, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, opposite Salée, and 20 miles S.W. from Mehediah, at the mouth of the Buregreb. It has many mosques, minarets, and mausoleums, and is defended by a citadel and some detached batteries. *Pop.* About 21,000.—It was bombarded by the French in 1851.

**RACCA**, or **RAKKAH**, *rak'-ka*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalik of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Euphrates, 55 miles S.E. from Aleppo. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 35° 55' N. *Lon.* 39° 5' E.

**RACCONIGI**, *rak'-ko-ne'-je*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Maira, 21 miles S. from Turin. It contains a royal palace and gardens. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, twist, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

**RACE**, **CAPE**, *raice*, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland.

**RACE OF PORTLAND**, a dangerous surf of England, on the S. coast, lying between the W. side of the peninsula of Portland and St. Aldhelm's Head.

**RACE OF ALDERNEY**, a narrow strait of the English Channel, between the isle of Alderney and Cape de la Hague, commonly called La Hogue.

**RACINE**, a county of the United States, in the S.E. of Wisconsin. *Area*, 339 square miles. *Pop.* 21,360.

**RACINE**, a city of the United States, in Wisconsin, situated on the W. coast of Lake Michigan, 60 miles N.W. from Chicago. It has a great many churches, a high school, an episcopal palace, and Rowsell's Episcopal College. *Pop.* 12,000.

**RADNOR**, **NEW**, a market-town and borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, situated on the Somerghill, 12 miles S.W. from Presteign. It was formerly a place of great importance, and the capital of the county, but it is now nothing more than the centre of the agricultural district by which it is surrounded. The chief public buildings are the parish church, the town-hall, and the gaol. There are the ruins of an old castle to the N.E. of the town, which belonged to the Mortimers, and was burnt by

## Rahoon

Owen Glendower in 1401. *Pop.* 3342. Old Radnor is a village 2 miles S.E. from New Radnor. *Pop.* Of parish, 1349.

**RADNORSHIRE**, *rad'-nor*, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Herefordshire, and S. and W. by Brecknockshire and Cardiganshire. *Area*, 425 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the county is mountainous, and has a bleak and wild appearance, except towards the eastern and southern borders, and in those parts where it is intersected by several valleys, which are well watered. *Rivers.* The Wye, the Ython, the Teme, the Lug, and the Edw. *Pro.* The valleys afford a considerable extent both of meadow and of arable land, especially the vale of Wyedide and the vale of Radnor. The inhabitants of the agricultural districts are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* 25,382.

**RADOM**, *ra-dom'*, a town of Russia, the capital of the government of Radom, 60 miles S. from Warsaw. *Pop.* 10,073.

**RADOMSK**, *ra-dom-seel'*, the name of several towns in Russia, none of them with a population above 4000.

**RAGUSA**, a fortified city of Austria, in Dalmatia, situated 33 miles N.W. from Cattaro, on a peninsula on the Adriatic, which forms two large and commodious harbours, one on the N. and the other on the S. side of it, which are protected by works of considerable strength. It has a cathedral, a custom-house, government-house, several churches and convents, one of which is now used as a military hospital, a bazaar, an orphan asylum, guard-house, barracks, lyceum, theatre, and several public schools. It is not a place of such importance as a trading town, as it was at the close of the 18th century, but it still possesses a trade in soap, tobacco, and rosoglio, which are manufactured in the town, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 9000. *Lat.* 42° 38' N. *Lon.* 18° 7' E.—Ragusa was founded about the middle of the 6th century, and shortly after became the head of a petty republic, which did not lose its independence until 1806, when Napoleon I. incorporated it with the province of Dalmatia, and conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of Duke of Ragusa.

**RAGUSA**, a populous town of Sicily, in the province of Syracuse, situated on the Ragusa, 31 miles S.W. from Syracuse. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pro.* Vines, olives, and other fruits are produced in its vicinity. It is also noted for its breed of horses and mules. *Pop.* 21,988.

**RADDUNPORE**, *rad-un-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 45 miles S.W. from Deesa. It possesses a citadel, and is surrounded by an old wall flanked with bastions. *Lat.* 23° 48' N. *Lon.* 71° 35' E.

**RAHMANIEH**, *ra-ma-ne'*, a town of Lower Egypt, situated at the junction of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria, 25 miles S.E. from Rosetta. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station. It was taken from them by the British in 1801.

**RAHOVA**, *ra-ho'-va*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, 47 miles W. from Nikopol. *Pop.* 2000.

**RAHOW**, *ra'-hooa*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Marmaros, 18 miles N.E. from Nagy Szigeth. *Pop.* 2500.

**RAHOON**, *ra-hoon'*, a town of Hindostan, in



## Raiatea

the Punjab, 20 miles N.E. from Loodianah. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* Not known.

**RAIATEA**, or **ULITEA**, *rai-a-te'-a*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles N.W. from Tahiti. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a mountainous surface. *Pro.* Arrowroot and cocoa-nuts. *Pop.* 100.

**RAIN**, or **RHAIN**, *rine*, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles N. from Augsburg, where the Austrian general Tilly received his mortal wound in 1631. *Pop.* 1060.

**RAINHAM**, *rain'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1600.

**RAINY LAKE**, *rai'-ne*, a lake of North America, 160 miles W. from Lake Superior, divided by an isthmus into two parts. The largest part is not more than 20 miles in breadth. It is on the boundary line between British N. America and the United States.

**RAISEN**, or **RASIN**, *rai'-sen*, the name of several towns of England, distinguished by different prefixes, none of them with a population above 1000.

**RAISMES**, *rain*, a town of France, in the department of the North, 24 miles S.E. from Lille. *Pop.* 4305.—It has a station on the Northern Railway of France.

**RAJAHMUNDRY**, *ra-ja-moon-dre*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area.* 6050 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the N., but level and fertile along the coast. *Rivers.* The Godavery and its tributaries. *Pro.* Wheat, rice, maize, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. *Pop.* 1,012,036. *Lat.* Between 16° 18' and 17° 38' N. *Lon.* Between 81° 7' and 82° 40' E.

**RAJAHMUNDRY**, a town of Hindostan, and the capital of the above district, situated on the banks of the Godavery, 290 miles N.E. from Madras. It has a fort, a gaol, and a bazaar. *Pop.* About 20,000.

**RAJESHAYE**, *ra'-jes-hai*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area.* 2084 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with a great deal of jungle. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, oats, barley, sugar-cane, ginger, and hemp. *Pop.* 671,000. *Lat.* Between 24° 6' and 24° 58' N. *Lon.* Between 88° 18' and 89° 20' E.

**RAJMAHAL**, *raj-ma-hal*, "the royal residence," an ancient city of Bengal, situated on the Ganges, in the district of Bhagulpore, 188 miles N.W. from Calcutta. It has fallen into decay, the modern town consisting only of one street. *Lat.* 25° 2' N. *Lon.* 87° 50' E.—The railway from Calcutta to Delhi passes through this town.

**RAJPOOTANA**, *raj-poo-ta'-na*, an extensive tract of W. India, comprising several states with an area of 114,390 square miles and a population of 17,000,000. *Lat.* Between 23° 55' and 29° 57' N. *Lon.* Between 70° 5' and 77° 40' E.

**RALEIGH**, the chief town of North Carolina, U.S., in Wake county, 150 miles S.W. from Richmond. The town is regularly built, the streets being wide and laid out at right angles to each other. It contains a handsome state-house, a court-house, gaol, governor's house, market-house, theatre, and state bank, with several churches and schools. *Pop.* 4780.

**RAMBERVILLERS**, *ram'-ber-vill'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 15 miles N.E. from Epinal. It contains some churches, and a large public library. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, and hosiery.

## Ramsey

Coarse woollen goods and hardware are also made, and the town has an active trade in corn, hops, hemp, and iron goods. *Pop.* 5000.

**RAMBOUILLET**, *ram-bwoo'-e-yai*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 18 miles S.W. from Paris. It has a royal château, in which Charles X. took refuge before he went into exile, in 1830. *Pop.* 4200.—It has a station on the railway from Paris to Chartres.

**RAMESERAM**, *ram'-es-e-ram*, an island in the Gulf of Manaar, between Hindostan and Ceylon. *Ext.* 17 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. It has a remarkable temple, celebrated in Hindoo mythology. *Pop.* 4288. *Lat.* 9° 18' N. *Lon.* 79° 15' E.

**RAMGHUR**, *ram-goor*, the capital of a district of the same name in India, situated on the Dummoodah river, 207 miles N.W. from Calcutta. *Lat.* 23° 43' N. *Lon.* 85° 30' E.—The District has an area of 8524 square miles, and a population estimated at 372,216.

**RAMGURH**, *ram-goor*, a town of India, in the Rajpoot territory of Seypoor, 97 miles N.E. from Ajmere. *Pop.* 10,000.

**RAMILLES**, *ram'-e-les*, (Fr. *ra-me'-yai*), a village of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 26 miles S.E. from Brussels. *Pop.* 750.—It is noted for a victory gained here, in 1706, by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians commanded by Marshal Villeroi.

**RAMNUGGER**, *ram'-nug-ger*, a fortified town of the Punjab, 64 miles N.W. from Lahore, on the S. bank of the Chenab.—The Sikh forces were defeated here by the British in 1843.

**RAMNUGGER**, a town of British India, in the district of Sarum, near the frontier of Nepal, 125 miles N.W. from Patna. *Pop.* 9490.

**RAMPOOR**, *ram-poor*, a city of Hindostan, the chief town of the Rampoor territory, an extensive tract surrounded by the districts of Moradabad, Bareilly, and Pilleebheet, in the North-West Provinces. It is situated on the Kosilla river, and contains the palace of the nabob Fyzoolah Khan, and some other good houses; but is chiefly composed of houses built of bricks baked in the sun, with thatched or tiled roofs. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 28° 47' N. *Lon.* 79° 4' E.—The District has an area of 720 square miles, and a population of 320,000. *Lat.* Between 28° 30' and 29° 11' N. *Lon.* Between 78° 55' and 79° 30' E.

**RAMREE**, *ram-re'*, an island of British Burmah, belonging to the province of Aracan, lying 60 miles S.E. from the mouth of the Aracan river. *Ext.* 50 miles long with an average breadth of 15. (See ARACAN.)

**RAMSBURY**, *rams'-ber-e*, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, 28 miles N.E. from Salisbury. *Pop.* 2533.

**RAMSDEN**, *rams'-den*, two parishes of England, in the county of Essex, neither of them with a population above 500.

**RAMSEY**, *ram'-se*, a market-town of England, in Huntingdonshire, formerly noted for a wealthy Benedictine abbey, of which there are now but very few remains. It is 10 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, and the lake Ramsey mere is in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4500.

**RAMSEY**, a town of England, in the Isle of Man, situated at the head of a spacious bay, 14 miles N.E. from Douglas. It has a chapel and court-house. *Pop.* 2800.

**RAMSEY**, an island of Wales, lying off the W.

## Ramsgate

extremity of Pembrokeshire, 3 miles S.W. from St. David's Head. *Ext.* About 2 miles long.

**RAMSGATE**, *rāms'-gait*, a market and seaport-town of England, in Kent, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, and also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, situated on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 15 miles N.E. from Canterbury. Its public buildings are the parish church of St. Lawrence, a chapel of ease and district church, several chapels for nonconformists, market and custom-houses, barracks, assembly-rooms, baths, dispensary, and hospital. But the harbour is by far the most striking feature in the town. It consists of two immense piers, one of which is about 3000 feet in length, and the other about 1500, which extend from the coast into the sea, and bend towards each other, so as to inclose a circular area of 48 acres, a narrow entrance being left between the extremities of the piers. It is the largest artificial haven in England, and is bordered by wet and dry docks, and guarded by batteries. There is a lighthouse at its entrance. The pier forms a very delightful promenade, and is, accordingly, the favourite walk of the inhabitants and visitors. The sea-views are very fine, and in clear weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though they are 30 miles distant. Boat-building, shipbuilding, and rope-making are carried on to a considerable extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. *Pop.* 11,865.—Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque port of Sandwich. Vast quantities of provisions are brought into the harbour in small boats from the French coast.

**RAMSTADT**, *UPPER AND LOWER*, *ram'-stat*, two contiguous towns of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, situated on the Modau, 5 miles S.E. from Darmstadt. *Pop.* Of both towns, 3600.

**RAMTEAK**, *ram-teek'*, a town of India, in the territory of Nagpore, 21 miles N.E. from Nagpore, containing several temples. It is visited by many pilgrims and devotees in the course of the year. *Lat.* 21° 24' N. *Lon.* 79° 22' E.

**RANAI**, or **ORANAI**, *ra'-na-e*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, situated W. from Mani, and about 70 miles N.W. from the N. extremity of Hawaii. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a breadth of 10 miles. *Pop.* 20,400. *Lat.* 20° 51' N. *Lon.* 185° 23' E.

**RANCAGUA**, *ran'-ca-gwa*, a city of Chili, in the province of Santiago, situated on the Rapel river, 40 miles S. from Santiago, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* Not known.

**RANÇON**, *ran'-savng*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, situated on the Gartempe, 22 miles N. from Limoges. *Pop.* 1972.

**RANDAZZO**, *rand-dat'-so*, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, in the province of Catania, 26 miles N.W. from Catania. *Pop.* 7136.

**RANDERS**, *ran'-ders*, a trading town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on the Guden, 22 miles N. from Aarhus. *Manf.* Gloves, hosiery, and brandy; shipbuilding is carried on here to some extent, and the town has a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 9725.

**RANDOLPH**, *rān'-dolf*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In the north-west part of Virginia. *Area.* 1484 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—2. In the central part of North Carolina. *Area.* 724 square miles. *Pop.* 16,700.—3. In Illinois. *Area.* 514 square miles,

## Rasgrad

*Pop.* 17,000.—4. In Georgia. *Area.* 713 square miles. *Pop.* 9500.—The name also of several townships, none of them with a population above 5000.

**RANEENGUNGE**, *ra'-ne-goong*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, in the district of Bancoora, 112 miles N.W. from Calcutta. The neighbourhood is rich in iron and coal. *Lat.* 23° 35' N. *Lon.* 87° 10' E.—It is united with Calcutta by the Great North-West Railway of India.

**RANEEPOOR**, *ra'-ne-poor*, a manufacturing town of Scinde, 45 miles S.W. from Hyderabad. *Pop.* 5000, mostly weavers.

**RANGOON**, *ran-goön'*, a fortified city of British Burmah, in the province of Pegu, situated on the Irrawady river, 47 miles S.W. from Pegu, and about 30 miles from the sea. The streets are rather narrow, but straight, and paved with brick. The houses are constructed of timber, and raised several feet from the ground. It contains several handsome pagodas. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 137,130. *Lat.* 16° 50' N. *Lon.* 96° 10' E.—This place was nearly destroyed by fire in 1850, and in 1852 it was stormed and taken by the British.

**RANKEN**, *rān'-ken*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 795 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

**RAPHOR**, *ra'-for*, an episcopal see and market-town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 6 miles N.W. from Lifford. The cathedral is supposed to have been built in the 11th century. The bishopric was united to that of Derry in 1835. *Pop.* 1214.

**RAPOLLA**, *ra-pole'-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 3 miles S. from Melfi. *Pop.* 3524.—In 1851 this place was visited by an earthquake.

**RAPPAHANNOCK**, *rāp'-pa-hān'-nok*, a navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Mountains, and, after a course of 130 miles, falls into Chesapeake Bay. The banks of the Rappahannock were the scene of many conflicts between the Federal and Confederate troops during the American war, the chief of which were the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in both of which the Confederates were victorious.

**RAPTEE**, *rap-te'*, a river of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. It rises in the Himalayas, and, after a course of 270 miles, it joins the Gogra river in the district of Goruckpore.

**RARITAN**, *rār'-i-tān*, a river of New Jersey, U.S., formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick, and, gradually becoming broader and deeper, passes Amboy, and then enters Raritan Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic.—Also a township of New Jersey, 20 miles from Trenton. *Pop.* 3200.

**RAS**, *ras*, a "headland," the prefix to the names of numerous capes in Africa and Asia.

**RAS EL KHYMA**, *ke'-ma*, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, situated on the Persian Gulf, 50 miles S.W. from Ras Mussendum. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is defended by batteries. This place, in consequence of the depredations of the pirates who inhabit the coast, has been twice taken by the British. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 25° 49' N. *Lon.* 56° 4' E.

**RASGRAD**, *ras'-grad*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, 33 miles S.E. from Rustchuck. *Pop.* 6000.—The Turks were defeated before this place by the Russians in 1810.



Rastadt

**RASTADT**, *ra'-stat*, a strongly-fortified town of Germany, in Baden, situated on the Murg, 14 miles S.W. from Carlsruhe. It contains a magnificent palace, built of red sandstone, formerly occupied by the margraves of Baden, with several churches and chapels, an orphan-house, lyceum, town-house, a seminary for Roman Catholic schoolmasters, and several schools. *Manf.* Carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments, hardware, starch, snuff, chicory, and papier-maché goods. *Pop.* 6350.—This place has been the scene of repeated diplomatic conferences. During one of these, in 1798-99, two of the representatives of France were assassinated. It has a station on the railway from Basle to Mannheim.

**RATCLIFFE**, *rät'-klif*, a chapelry of Middlesex, about 2½ miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Pop.* 16,874.

**RATH**, *räth*, a "hill" or "mound," a prefix to names of numerous unimportant places in Ireland.

**RATHANGAN**, *räth'-an-gan*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 5 miles N.W. from Kildare. *Pop.* 738.

**RATHCOOLE**, *räth'-kool*, three parishes of Ireland, in Leinster and Munster, none with a population above 1500.

**RATHCORMACK**, *räth'-kor'-mak*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the Bride river, 15 miles N.E. from Cork. *Pop.* 447.

**RATHENAU**, *ra'-te-nou*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, situated on the Havel, 42 miles W. from Berlin. It consists of a new and old town, of which the latter is inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, spirits, and gloves. *Pop.* 5750. The Swedes were defeated here by the Prussians in 1675.

**RATHKEALE**, *räth'-keel*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, situated on the Deel River, 17 miles S.W. from Limerick, with which it is connected by railway. It is the head of a poor-law union district, and contains a parish church, chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a court-house, hospital, dispensary, gaol, and barracks. *Pop.* 5152.

**RATHLIN ISLAND**, *räth'-lin*, an island on the N. coast of Antrim county, Ireland, about 3 miles N.W. from Fairhead. *Ext.* About 6 miles long and 1 broad. *Pop.* 453.

**RATIBOR**, *ra'-te-bor*, a walled town of Prussia, in the province of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles S.E. from Oppeln. *Manf.* Woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8993. It was the capital of an old principality of the same name.

**RATISBON**, or **REGENSBURG**, *rät'-is-bon* (Germ. *rai'-gens-boorg*), a city of Bavaria, situated on the Danube, at its confluence with the Regen, 67 miles N.E. from Munich. It is surrounded with an earthen rampart, but the fortifications are not strong enough to render it tenable against an army. Though built of stone, it has all the defects of an old town, the streets being narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old-fashioned. The best edifices are the cathedral and the church of St. Emmeran, the former a venerable Gothic pile, and the latter a large building in a dilapidated condition, containing a number of good paintings; the town-house, an old and gloomy-looking structure, in which the diet of the German empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the episcopal residence, the

Ravenna

palace of the prince of Thurn and Taxis, formerly the abbey of St. Emmeran, the arsenal, and the Haidplatz, where tournaments were given in the days of chivalry. Besides these, there are several churches and chapels, a school of art, a large public library and museum, a botanical garden, an observatory, a gymnasium, and several educational and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Tobacco, porcelain, earthenware, leather, hardware, firearms, and soap; there are also extensive dockyards for building boats and lighters to ply on the river. A considerable trade is carried on with the towns situated on the Danube. The river is crossed by a bridge of great length, connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb, called Stadt-am-Hof. *Pop.* 485,895. This place was long the capital of Bavaria, and, till 1806, was a free imperial city. In 1524 the Roman Catholic powers of Germany assembled here, and formed a league against the Protestants; and here, in 1809, Napoleon I. was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat.

**RATZBURG**, *ratz'-boorg*, the chief town of a small principality of the same name, belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Part of the town, which stands on a small island in the Ratzeburg Lake, 14 miles S. from Lubeck, belongs to the duchy of Lauenburg. *Pop.* 3250.—The LAKE is 6 miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile.—The PRINCIPALITY has an area of 143 square miles, and a population of 16,855.

**RAVEE**, *ra-ve'*, one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, which rises near Chumba, and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chenab about 35 miles N. from Mooltan.

**RAVENGLASS**, *rai'-ven-glass*, a seaport-town of England, on the S.W. coast of the county of Cumberland, 42 miles S.W. from Carlisle, in the parish of Muncaster. *Pop.* Of parish, 590. It has oyster-fisheries, and a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway.

**RAVENNA**, *rä-ven'-na*, a town of the United States, in Ohio, on the Erie and Ohio canal, near the Cuyahoga, 120 miles N.E. from Columbus. *Pop.* 2500. It has a woollen manufactory.

**RAVENNA**, *ra-ven'-na*, a city of Italy, in the Emilian provinces, situated near the mouth of the Montone, 42 miles S.E. from Ferrara. The situation is pleasant, but the climate is unhealthy, from the marshy nature of the ground which surrounds the city. Its most interesting objects are the numerous monuments of antiquity which it possesses, of which the most remarkable are the ruins of the palace of Theodoric and the Porta Aurea, a splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans. The cathedral is a spacious and handsome edifice, richly adorned with sculpture and some fine paintings by Guido. It was founded in the 4th and rebuilt in the 18th century. The church of St. Vitale is also a magnificent building, erected in imitation of the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, now a Turkish mosque. The church called Santa Maria Rotonda, is very ancient, and contains the tomb of Theodoric, king of the Goths. Among the other public buildings are the church of St. John the Baptist and that of St. John the Evangelist, both built by the empress Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great, the church of Apollinaris in Elasse, built by Theodoric on the site of the old port of Ravenna, and adorned with marble pillars brought



## Ravensburg

from Constantinople; the tomb of Dante; a pillar commemorating the death of Gaston de Foix and the victory of Louis XII. of France over Pope Julius II. in 1512; the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of Honorius and Valentinian III.; a public library and museum, with some hospitals and charitable and educational institutions. *Manf.* Silks principally. *Pop.* 57,303.—Ravenna was made a Roman colony and naval station by Augustus. It became the capital of the empire of the west under Honorius at the commencement of the 5th century, and subsequently the metropolis of the dominions of Theodoric, king of the Goths, and his successors. About 555 it was made the chief city of an exarchate belonging to the emperors of Constantinople, and after falling under the power of Astolphus, king of Lombardy, for a few years, in the middle of the 8th century it was annexed to the States of the Church, and continued to be an appanage of the Papal dominions until 1860, when the delegation of Ravenna became a portion of the Emilian provinces, and passed under the dominion of Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as king of Italy.

**RAVENSBURG**, *ra'-vens-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Wurttemberg, 23 miles N.E. from Constance. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, chocolate, silk goods, and sealing-wax. *Pop.* 4600.

**RAVENSBORNE**, *rai'-vens-burn*, a river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Thames.

**RAYENSTONDALE**, *rai'-ven-ston-dail*, a town and parish of England, in Westmoreland, 9 miles S.E. from Appleby. *Pop.* 1264.

**RAVIERRES**, *ra-ve-air'*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 31 miles S.E. from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1300.

**RAVITZ**, or **RAWITSCH**, *ra'-vitch*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, situated near the confines of Silesia, 55 miles S. from Posen. It is fortified by a wall and ditch, and is entered by four gates. It is regularly built, and the streets are for the most part well paved. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, linen, tobacco, and salt. *Pop.* 10,018.

**RAWDEN**, *raw'-den*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N.E. from Bradford. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 2576.

**RAY**, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area.* 563 square miles. *Pop.* 14,100.

**RAZ**, **POINT DU**, *raz*, a headland of France, in the department of Finistère, 28 miles S.W. from Brest. *Lat.* 48° 2' N. *Lon.* 4° 44' W.

**RAZA**, *ra'-sa*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, situated close to Branca, and midway between St. Lucia and St. Nicolas. It is nothing more than a bare rock frequented by sea birds.

**RE**, *rai*, a small island lying off the W. coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle, and forming part of the department of the Lower Charente. *Eat.* 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* 16,618. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1627, who were endeavouring to relieve the French Protestants besieged in Rochelle.

**READING**, *red'-ding*, a market-town and borough of England, in Berkshire, situated on the river Kennet, at its junction with the Thames, 38 miles W. from London. It is irregularly built, but its principal streets are spacious and well paved. The town contains four churches and a chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, an assize-hall, a town-hall, county gaol,

## Redruth

a building called the Public Hall containing a library, museum, news-rooms, and rooms for the mechanics' institute, and literary and scientific society, a free grammar-school, and other educational establishments, a theatre, and baths. Of the once celebrated abbey of Reading, which occupied an area with a circumference of nearly half a mile, nothing now remains but fragments of massive walls, composed of flint and gravel. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, ribbons, floor-cloth, canvas, beer, and iron goods, with biscuits. The trade in the produce of the surrounding agricultural districts is considerable. *Pop.* 25,043. The Kennet and Avon Canal connects this town with Bristol. It has a station on the Great Western Railway. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

**READING**, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, U.S., situated on the Schuylkill, 50 miles N.W. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an academy, and some schools, a large edifice for the public offices, and several churches. *Manf.* Hats, muslins, nails, earthenware, leather, beer, wine, iron and brass goods, gun-barrels, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 23,161.—Also the name of various townships in the United States.

**REALEJO**, *rai-a-lai'-ho*, a town of Central America, in Nicaragua, situated on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 miles N.W. from Leon. It is a large town, with some churches, and a hospital surrounded by a very fine garden. It has an excellent harbour. *Pop.* About 5000. *Lat.* 12° 34' N. *Lon.* 87° 5' W.

**RECANATI**, *rai-ka-na'-te*, a town of Italy, in the old Papal delegation of Macerata, 15 miles S. from Ancona. It has a town-hall, and a handsome Gothic cathedral rich in works of art. *Pop.* 18,853.

**REDDITCH**, *red'-ditch*, a manufacturing town of England, in Worcestershire, 12 miles S.W. from Birmingham. *Manf.* Needles, of which 70,000,000 are said to be made weekly, fishing-hooks, and hooks and eyes. *Pop.* 5441.

**REDON**, *red'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille-et-Vilaine, situated on the Vilaine, 36 miles S.W. from Rennes. *Manf.* Serge. Shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. It has a large trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 5943.

**RED RIVER**, or **NATCHITOCHES**, *natch'-i-totch-es*, a river of North America, which rises about *lat.* 35° N., *lon.* 103° W., and, after a course of about 1500 miles, enters the Mississippi, in Louisiana, U.S., 130 miles N.W. from New Orleans, in *lat.* 31° 10' N., *lon.* 91° 48' W.

**RED RIVER SETTLEMENT**, is in British N. America, between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg.—It was founded in 1813 by the earl of Selkirk. *Pop.* About 6522.

**REDRUTH**, *red'-rooth*, a market-town and parish of England, in Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. from Truro. It consists for the most part of one long street, and owes nearly all its importance to the neighbouring mines of tin and copper. *Pop.* 11,504.—Near this town is a hill called Carnbrae, on which are some Druidical remains. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall Railway. It contains a church, and chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, court-house, market-house, with a handsome clock-tower, a theatre, and a literary and scientific institution. It is the head of a poor-law union district.

## Red Sea

**RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF**, an extensive inlet of the Indian Ocean, which divides Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends in a N.W. direction from the Strait of Babel-mandeb to Suez, where it is only 60 miles distant from the Mediterranean, the isthmus between these seas forming the only connecting link between the continents of Asia and Africa, *Eat.* About 1490 miles long, with a breadth not exceeding 200 miles in any part. It is not known why the sea is distinguished by the name it bears, as there is nothing peculiar in the colour of its waters to warrant the appellation. It was called "Mare Rubrum" by the Romans. Formerly it was the principal route for traffic between Europe and the East, and continued to be so until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It has now again become a part of the direct route between Europe and India. A submarine telegraphic cable has been laid in the Red Sea, to connect India with Europe.

**REES**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles S.E. from Cleves. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, tobacco, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 3500. This town was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

**REGALBUTO**, *rai-gal-boo'-to*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, 25 miles N.W. from Catania. *Pop.* 6400.

**REGEN**, *rai'-gen*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Böhmer-Wald, on the borders of Bohemia, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Danube opposite Regensburg or Ratisbon.

**REGENSBURG.** (*See* RATISBON.)

**REGGIO**, *red'-jo*, a town of Italy, the chief town of the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., situated on a strait which separates Sicily from the mainland, 9 miles S.E. from Messina. Its public edifices are a cathedral, several churches, convents, and colleges, a founding hospital, and a theatre. *Manf.* Silk fabrics, with gloves, hosiery, and other articles woven from the byssus or filaments found in a particular kind of shell-fish, known as the *Pinna Marina*. It has, besides, an export trade in wine, citron, olives, and oil. *Pop.* 30,577. —Reggio was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is the birthplace of Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, and the philosophers Hipparchus and Hippias.

**REGGIO**, a town of Italy, in Modena, situated near the river Crostolo, 14 miles N.W. from Modena. The streets are regular, and many of them are bordered with arcades or piazzas. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral, with its paintings, the church of the Madonna della Ghiara, that of the Augustine friars; the town-house, the theatre, and the Porta Nuova. It also contains an excellent public library, a museum, and an old castle. *Manf.* Silk goods, hempen fabrics, and articles in horn, wood, and ivory. *Pop.* 50,317. —Ariosto and Correggio were born here.

**REGIA**, *rai'-gla*, a fortified town of the island of Cuba, forming a suburb of Havannah, on the opposite side of the bay on which it stands. *Pop.* 8000.

**REGNITZ**, *rai'-nitz*, a river of Bavaria, which, after a navigable course of 35 miles, falls into the Main below Bamberg.

**REHNA**, *rai'-na*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles S.E. from Lubeck. *Pop.* 2570.

## Remy, St.

**REICHENAU**, *ri'-ke-nou*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 19 miles S.E. from Königgrätz. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 4500. Also the name of several other small towns in Germany.

**REICHENAU**, an island belonging to the grand-duchy of Baden, situated in the W. part of Lake Constance, called the Untersee, 5 miles N.W. from Constance. *Eat.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of half a mile. *Pop.* 1460.

**REICHENBACH**, *ri'-ken-bak*, the name of several towns in Germany, the largest being in Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S.W. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 8200.

**REICHENBERG**, *ri'-ken-bairg*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, situated on the Neisse, 58 miles N.E. from Prague. It has several churches, a royal and normal school, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 13,184.

**REICHENHALL**, *ri'-ken-hal*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saal, 66 miles S.E. from Munich. There are large salt-works in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3000.

**REICHSTADT**, *rike'-stat*, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N.E. from Prague. *Pop.* 2130. —It was erected into a duchy in 1818, for the son of Napoleon I.

**REIGATE**, *ri'-gait*, a town and parliamentary borough of England, in Surrey, situated on a tributary of the Mole, 17 miles E. from Guildford. It stands on a substratum of white sand, used in the manufacture of glass, and has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, a literary institution, a free grammar-school, town-hall, and a market-house. *Pop.* 9975. —There is a cave beneath the site of a castle, of which there are now no remains, in which the barons are said to have met to arrange the articles of Magna Charta.

**REIMS.** (*See* RHEIMS.)

**REINACH**, *ri'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, 12 miles S.E. from Aarau. It has some calico-printing works. *Pop.* 2853.

**REINERZ**, *ri'-nairtz*, a town of Prussia, in Prussian Silesia, close to the frontier of Bohemia, 52 miles S.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 2450.

**REMBANG**, *rem'-bang*, a large and populous town of Java, on the north coast, 59 miles N.E. from Samarang. It is the capital of a Dutch residency or province of the same name. *Pop.* About 460,000.

**REMIREMONT**, *rem'-eer-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, situated on the Moselle, 13 miles S.E. from Epinal. *Manf.* Cotton goods, muslins, paper-hangings, lace, and hardware. *Pop.* 5500.

**REMLINGEN**, *rem'-ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 11 miles W. from Würzburg. *Pop.* 1100.

**REMO**, *St., rai'-mo*, a seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 14 miles S.W. from Oneglia. It has a coasting trade in fish, oil, and fruits. *Pop.* 10,000.

**REMSCHIED**, *rem'-shade*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.E. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Chiefly hardware. *Pop.* 16,412.

**REMUSAT**, *rem'-oo-sa*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Drôme, 42 miles S.E. from Valence. *Pop.* 700.

**REMY**, *St., rai'-me*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 42



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Renaix

miles N.W. from Marseilles. *Manf.* Silk and woollen goods. *Pop.* 6348.

RENAIX, *ren'-ai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 22 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, chicory, and tobacco. *Pop.* 14,100.

RENAN, *St., ren'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 6 miles N.W. from Brest. *Pop.* 1233.

RENCHEN, *rain'-ken*, a town of Baden, on the Rench, 8 miles N.E. from Offenburg. *Pop.* 2600.—The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796, and entered Suabia. It has a station on the Basle and Manheim Railway.

RENSBURG, *rends'-burg*, a fortified town of Denmark, situated on the Eyder, 20 miles W. from Kiel. It stands partly on an island at the commencement of the Kiel canal, and was surrounded by extensive fortifications, which were dismantled in 1852. The principal public buildings are two churches, an arsenal, large barracks, several schools, including a military academy, a custom-house, town-hall, three hospitals, and several charitable institutions, and a house of correction. *Manf.* Earthenware, vinegar, tobacco, and stockings. *Pop.* 11,500.—This place was taken by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussians in 1848.

RENFREW, *ren'-frow*, an ancient royal burgh and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouths of the rivers Cart and Clyde, 5 miles N.W. from Glasgow. It is meanly built, consisting of a single street, from which several lanes diverge. It contains two churches, a grammar-school, Blythwood school, a library, and atheneum. *Manf.* Silk goods and muslins. There are large bleaching-works close to the town, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 3412.—On the castle-hill stood a palace built by Robert II., of which not a vestige now remains. Renfrew is connected with the river Clyde by means of a canal, and gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

RENFREWSHIRE, *ren'-frow-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded E. by Lanarkshire, S. by the county of Ayr, and on the N. and W. by the Firth of Clyde, and the river Clyde, which divides it from Dumbartonshire. *Area.* 234 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale and with wood and water. The hilly or more elevated district is by far the most extensive. It forms the south and western parts of the county; but it contains no rugged or lofty mountains. The remaining part of the county is formed of gently-rising hills, interspersed with woods and winding valleys, watered by clear and sparkling rivulets. *Rivers.* The principal are the Clyde, the White Cart, Black Cart, Gryfe, and Rotten Burn. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, and grass. A great part of the county consists of admirably managed dairy farms. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, and freestone. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs and shawls. The inhabitants are very industrious, and weaving is carried on in all the towns and villages in the county. *Pop.* 77,561.

RENI, *ren'-e'*, a market-town of Turkey, in Moldavia, situated at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 10 miles E. from Galatz. *Pop.* 7500.

RENNES, *ren*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, situated at the confluence of the Ille-and-Vilaine, 62 miles N. from Nantes. The Vilaine divides the town into two parts, which are connected by three bridges. The part on the left bank is

## Retimo

called the Lower town, and that on the right the Upper town; the latter stands on an eminence, and forms the finest and most considerable portion of the city. It has several fine squares, and three pleasant public walks, called the Thabor, the Mail, and the Champ-de-Mars. The chief public edifices are the cathedral, with a façade flanked by lofty towers, the churches of St. Sauveur and Toussaints, the Palais de Justice, which was the house in which the parliament of Brittany used to assemble, the town-hall, the arsenal, a college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, a normal school, school of artillery, museum, hospital, theatre, large barracks, baths, public library, and a university-academy for seven departments. *Manf.* Sailcloth, thread and yarn, earthenware, stockings, cordage, hats, liqueurs, glue, starch, wax, and linen goods. It has a large trade in the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* 45,485. *Lat.* 48° 7' N. *Lon.* 1° 36' W.—In 1357 this place was unsuccessfully besieged by the duke of Lancaster.

RENO, *rai'-no*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in Tuscany, and, after a course of 75 miles, enters the Po di Primaro, 14 miles S. from Ferrara.

RENSSELAER, *ren'-se-ler*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 626 square miles. *Pop.* 75,000.

REQUENA, *rai'-kai'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cuença, 39 miles W. from Valencia. The streets are straight and the houses are for the most part well built. It was formerly surrounded with walls. It contains three churches, a town-house, formerly a convent, a hospital, and barracks. *Manf.* Silk goods of various kinds, serge, and brandy. *Pop.* 11,020.

REQUISTA, *re'-kes'-ta*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 22 miles S. from Rodez. *Pop.* 4207.

RESHD, *reshd*, the capital of Ghilan, in Persia, about 6 miles from its port, Enzelli, on the Caspian Sea, and 150 miles N.W. from Teheran. The houses are well built, and the town contains large and excellent bazaars, but it swarms with beggars. It imports manufactured goods, and exports silk, fruits, and gall-nuts. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000.

RESINA, *rai'-se'-na*, a town of Naples, built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 miles S.E. from Naples. *Pop.* 12,557.

RETFORD, *EAST, ret'-ford*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, situated on both sides of the river Idle, which is crossed here by a bridge, 37 miles N.E. from Nottingham. The name East Retford is properly applied to that part of the town which stands on the right bank of the river, that on the left bank being called West Retford. A suburb on the S. side, lately built, is called South Retford. The entire town contains two churches, several chapels for non-conformists, a free grammar-school, a handsome town-hall, market-place, literary and scientific institution, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Paper, leather, and carriages. *Pop.* 2932.

RETHEL, *rai'-tel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, situated on the Aisne, 23 miles S.W. from Mezières. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 7312.

RETHY, *ret'-e*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, 6 miles S.E. from Turnhout. *Pop.* 2300.

RETIMO, *ret'-i-mo*, a seaport-town of Turkey in Europe, situated on the N. coast of the island



Reunion, Ile de la

of Candia, or Crete, 33 miles W. from Candia. It has a trade in wine, soap, and oil. *Pop.* 8000.

REUNION, ILE DE LA. (*See* BOURBON.)

REUS, *rai'-oos*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles N.W. from Tarragona, with which it is connected by railway. It contains several churches, with a fine town-house, barracks, hospitals, and a theatre. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, leather, hats, brandy, and earthenware. *Pop.* 25,000.

REUSS, *roiss*, a principality of Central Germany, consisting of two isolated districts, separated by a part of Saxe-Weimar, and politically divided into two parts, distinguished as Reuss-Greizt and Reuss-Schleitz. The former, which consists of the lordships of Greitz and Burg, and part of the district of Reichenfels, has an area of 130 square miles, with a population of 42,130; while the latter, which comprises the principality of Gera, the most N. of the isolated districts mentioned above, the lordships of Schleitz and Lobenstein, and the bailiwick of Saalburg, has an area of 460 square miles, and a population of 115,000. Both parts are well wooded and hilly, and traversed by the Saale and Elster. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, vegetables, hops, flax, hemp, and timber. Cattle and sheep are reared on the fine pasture lands of the principality. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, alum, and salt. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, iron goods, earthenware, and beer. *Lat.* Between 50° 23' and 51° 3' N. *Lon.* Between 11° 28' and 12° 20' E.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, and, after a course of 30 miles, falls into the Lake of Lucerne.

REUTIGEN, *roi'-tin-gen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 17 miles S.E. from Bern. *Pop.* 723.

REUTLINGEN, a fortified town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, situated on the Echatz, 20 miles S. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 13,449.—This town was the first that embraced the principles of the Reformation in Suabia.

REVEL, *rev'-el*, a strongly-fortified seaport-town of Russia, the capital of Esthonia, situated on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg. The harbour is excellent, and well defended by batteries. The town is for the most part irregularly built. The town proper, which is enclosed by walls, is called the Domberg. Without the walls are two suburbs. The streets are narrow and dark. It contains a cathedral, and several churches, a government-house, the residence of the governor, an admiralty, a town-hall, a gymnasium, founded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, a theatre, a public library, a military academy, and several schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. It is much frequented as a watering-place. *Manf.* Cotton goods, leather, hosiery, pins and needles, earthenware, and gunpowder. The town also possesses a cannon foundry, and a large trade in corn, hemp, flax, hides, and timber. *Pop.* 28,000. *Lat.* 59° 26' N. *Lon.* 24° 45' E.—This town was founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Teutonic Knights. In 1710 it was taken from Sweden by the Russians, who destroyed its roadsteads in 1854, by sinking large blocks of stone to prevent the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet, whilst blockading the Russian ports in the Baltic during the same year. It was at one

Rheims

time the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 29 miles S.E. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, stockings, tiles, leather, brandy, and caps. *Pop.* 5386.

REVELLO, *rai-vail'-lo*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N.W. from Coni. It stands on a hill near the source of the Po. *Pop.* 5300.

REVERE, *re-vair'-at*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the right bank of the Po, 17 miles S.E. from Mantua. *Pop.* 7500.

REVIGNY, *re-veen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 10 miles N.W. from Bar-le-Duc. *Pop.* 1500.

REVILLA GIGEDO, *rai-veel'-la, gig'-e-do*, a large island on the W. coast of North America. *Ext.* 50 miles in length and 25 in breadth. *Lat.* Between 55° 6' and 55° 55' N. *Lon.* 131° 25' W.—Also a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles S. from Cape St. Lucas, the S. headland of Lower California, North America. *Lat.* 19° 15' S. *Lon.* 110° W.

REWAH, *ru-ah'*, a state of Hindostan, situated to the E. of Bundelcund, and S. of the province of Allahabad. *Area.* 9827 square miles. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,500,000. *Lat.* Between 23° 25' and 25° 15' N. *Lon.* Between 81° and 82° 50' E.—Also a Town of the same name, the capital of the above district, 72 miles S.W. from Allahabad. *Pop.* 7000.

REKJAVIK, or REIKJAVIK, *ri'-ki-a-vik'*, the chief town of Iceland, situated on an inlet of the Faxefjord, on the S.W. coast of the island. It has an observatory, a library, a church, and residences for the governor, the bishop, and other officials and dignitaries of the island. It is also the seat of the Icelandic Society. *Pop.* 900.

RHEIMS, *ras*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Marne, situated on the Vesle, in a fine plain, 26 miles N.W. from Châlons. It is surrounded with a ditch and walls. The ramparts are planted with trees, and form a pleasant promenade. The streets are for the most part wide and straight, but in some quarters they are winding and narrow. The town has six gates, which are approached through spacious and shady avenues leading to the city. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice of the 12th century, and one of the finest specimens of that style of architecture in France. The church of St. Remy is also worthy of notice, both for its architectural beauty, and the lofty spires with which it is adorned. The other buildings are the episcopal palace, the town-hall, which contains the public library, and the old gate of Mars, which was built in the time of the Romans. It is the see of an archbishop, and besides the buildings already mentioned, it contains a college, some seminaries for Roman Catholic priests, a theatre, baths, four hospitals, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs of all kinds, with carpets, cordage, soap, leather, hats and stockings, biscuits. *Pop.* 55,803.—Clovis was baptized in the cathedral of this place, after the battle of Tolbiae, in 496. Philip Augustus was crowned here in 1179, and all his successors till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. Many councils have been held here; and before the revolution of 1793, Rheims had a celebrated university.

## Rheinberg

**RHEINBERG**, *rine'-baïrg*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. *Pop.* 2361.

**RHEINE**, *rine-e(r)*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles N.W. from Munster, with which it is connected by railway. It contains several churches, a castle, a hospital, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, chicory, and leather. *Pop.* 2319.

**RHEINSBERG**, *rhine'-baïrg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 48 miles N. from Potsdam. It has a royal castle, in which Frederick the Great passed his youth. It is situated on a lake of the same name. *Pop.* 2349.

**RHEINTHAL**, *rine'-tal*, (i.e. "the valley of the Rhine"), a district of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the Lake of Constance to the old lordship or district of Sax.

**RHENISH BAVARIA.** (See **BAVARIA**.)

**RHENISH HESSEN.** (See **HESSE-DARMSTADT**.)

**RHENISH PRUSSIA.** (See **GERMANY**, **PRUSSIA**.)

**RHINE**, *rine*, a celebrated river of Europe, formed by three head streams, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine, which issue from various sources in the Alps, between Mount St. Gothard and Mount Julien in the S. and highest part of Switzerland, at a height of 7650 feet above the level of the sea. Almost at the commencement of its course its volume is increased by the waters of a surprising number of rivulets and mountain torrents. After flowing through Switzerland, it passes through the Lake of Constance, receiving the Aar and various other rivers, between Schaffhausen and Basle, and the Neckar and the Maine on the side of Germany, and the Moselle on that of France, with many other tributaries before it reaches Cologne. Continuing its course to the north, it enters the Netherlands, and turning to the west divides into two great branches, a few miles below Emmerich, of which the southern takes the name of the Waal or Whaal, and receives the Maas or Meuse, when it becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German Ocean, under the latter name, by Dordrecht, Rotterdam, and Williamstadt. The northern, or smaller branch, is further divided, first above, and afterwards below Arnheim; and the name of Rhine is finally retained by a small and sluggish stream, which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the North Sea, which it enters by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river. From its source to Basle it is called the Upper Rhine, from Basle to Cologne the Middle Rhine, and from Cologne to its entrance into the North Sea the Lower Rhine. It has a direct course of about 350 miles; and, with its windings, about 850. Its basin comprises an area of nearly 80,000 square miles.

**RHINE, CIRCLES OF THE LOWER AND UPPER**, two divisions of the German empire, abolished in 1806.

**RHINE, LOWER**, a department in the N.E. of France, consisting of the N. part of the old province of Alsace, and forming an oblong tract, bounded on the N. and E. by Bavaria, S. by the department of the Upper Rhine, and W. by those of the Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle. *Area.* 1757 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile on the banks of the Rhine, and hilly and well wooded in the W. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Stras-

## Rhode Island

bourg, Saverne, Schelestadt, and Weisenbourg, Strasbourg being the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Corn, tobacco, beetroot, linseed, and seeds producing oil, hops, fruit, vegetables, and hemp. Geese are reared in great numbers for making the pies for which Strasbourg is so famous. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Important and numerous. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, hardware, fire-arms, cutlery, paper, paper-hangings, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 577,574.

**RHINE, UPPER**, another department in the N.E. of France, of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its eastern limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its western side, in a course nearly parallel to that river. It is bounded on the N. by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the S. by the department of the Doubs and Switzerland, E. by Baden, and W. by the departments of the Vosges and Upper Saône. *Area.* 1502 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded and fertile. It is divided into three arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Colmar, Altkirch, and Belfort. Colmar is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Various kinds of grain, tobacco, beetroot, madder, linseed, and hemp. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, iron, coal, asphalt, and granite. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods of all kinds, hardware, canvas, clocks, watches, paper-hangings, earthenware, glass, and spirits. *Pop.* 515,808.

**RHINNS, or RUINS, OF GALLOWAY**, *rins*, a peninsula of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, separated from the rest of the county by Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. *Ext.* 23 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 2 to 5. *Area.* 116 square miles. It terminates in the S. in the Mull of Galloway.

**RHODA**, *ro'-da*, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, containing the pacha's gardens and the famous Nilometre. *Ext.* 2 miles long.

**RHODE ISLAND**, *rode*, one of the United States, comprising a portion of the mainland E. of Connecticut, and several islands in Narraganset Bay, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Connecticut. *Area.* About 1300 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the state is for the most part level, except in the N.W., which is hilly and rocky. *Rivers.* The Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood rivers. *Climate.* Milder than that of Massachusetts, the cold of winter being less intense and the heat of summer less oppressive. *Pro.* The soil is generally better adapted for grazing than tillage. Some of the finest cattle that can be found in New England are reared in this state, and corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced. There are numerous dairy farms in all parts of Rhode Island, and butter and cheese are made of an excellent quality. Fruit thrives, especially the apple, and cider is made for exportation, the orchards yielding more than is required for home consumption. The shores and rivers abound with fish. *Minerals.* Iron ore is found, as well as copper ore and coal. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of iron goods, cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, paper, oils, spirits, and straw bonnets. *Pop.* About 175,000. *Lat.* Between 41° 18' and 42° 1' N. *Lon.* Between 71° 6' and 71° 55' W.

**RHODE ISLAND**, the island from which the above state takes its name, is situated in Narraganset Bay, near the coast of Massachusetts.



## Rhodes

*Ext.* 17 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Lat.* 41° 25' N. *Lon.* 71° 20' W.

**RHODES**, *rodes*, an island of Turkey in Asia, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor. *Ext.* 46 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles. *Area.* About 420 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being traversed by a range on which grow those forests of pine which supplied timber for the construction of the ancient navies of the Rhodians, and which are still in great demand for shipbuilding. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, on which vines are raised, which produce the perfumed wine so much prized by the ancients. The country which lies at the base of these hills, forming the greater portion of the island, slopes gradually down to the sea, and being watered by numerous streams, is capable of producing the most luxuriant crops. *Pro.* A great part of the island is left in an uncultivated state, but the soil, which is naturally fertile, produces corn, olives, pomegranates, lemons, wine, wax, honey, and figs. *Manf.* Silk, shoes, red leather, and amber. *Exp.* Wax, honey, figs, and other fruits. *Imp.* Colonial produce, woollen fabrics, iron, nails, shot, soap, cordage, hardware, coals, horses, cattle, carpets, and corn. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000. *Lat.* Between 35° 50' and 36° 28' N. *Lon.* Between 27° 40' and 28° 15' E.—In ancient times Rhodes was one of the most celebrated of the states of Greece, and distinguished above all others by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. It was among the last which yielded to the Roman arms, and was allowed even to enjoy the forms of liberty till the reign of Vespasian. In 1310 the island came into the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who baffled every effort made by Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, to drive them from the island, and held it until they were compelled to evacuate it by Solymán the Great, in 1522, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history.

**RHODES**, a city and capital of the above island, standing at its N.E. extremity. At a distance it presents some vestiges of its ancient grandeur, but on entering, scarcely anything is found to correspond with the expectations that the apparent beauty of its appearance has raised. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular, while the houses are for the most part in a dilapidated condition, and many of them without occupants. The principal public buildings are the former church of St. John, the palace of the grand masters, and a convent, all large and massive buildings, in the Gothic style of architecture. There are several churches in the city, which have been converted into mosques, and a large hospital is used by the Turks for a granary. Of all these buildings the old palace is the largest and most handsome. The suburbs, occupied by the Greek inhabitants, are very beautiful, consisting of good stone houses, with gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. Rhodes has two good harbours, separated only by a mole, running out obliquely into the sea. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 800 feet from each other, the tower at the end which projects into the sea being round, and about 120 feet in height, while that at the other end is square and connected with the fortifications that surround the city. There is a lighthouse on the outer extremity of the mole. *Manf.* Red leather and shoes. *Pop.* About 15,000, of whom 8000 are Turks and

## Rhône, Mouths of the

3000 Jews.—The famous Colossus of Rhodes, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, is supposed to have stood at the entrance to the inner harbour. It was thrown down by an earthquake 227 B.C., and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa, about 650, nearly 900 years after its fall. Rhodes is looked upon as an impregnable fortress. In 1522 it capitulated to the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent.

**RHODEZ**, or **RODEZ**, *ro'-dai*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aveyron, 76 miles N.E. from Toulouse. It is a gloomy place, with narrow and dark streets, many of which are composed of old wooden houses, with the upper stories projecting considerably beyond those immediately below them. It contains a fine old cathedral, adorned with beautiful windows of stained glass, and a lofty bell-tower, and it also possesses an episcopal palace, a town-house, a hospital, a large public library, an exchange, several charitable and educational institutions, including a college and an ecclesiastical seminary for Roman Catholic priests, and public baths. *Pop.* 11,856.

**RHOE**, **MICKLE**, **ROE**, or **ROOE**, *ro*, one of the Shetland Isles, situated on the W. coast of the mainland at the head of St. Magnus Bay. *Ext.* About 3 miles long and the same in breadth. *Pop.* 189.

**RHONE**, *rone*, a river in the S. of Europe, which rises in the Rhone Glacier, Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, only 5 miles from the source of the Rhine, and at a height of 5500 feet above the level of the sea. It flows in a W. direction through a long and wide valley of the Swiss canton of the Valais, and after being augmented in volume by the waters of a number of mountain streams, it passes through the Lake of Geneva. Flowing southwards from the S. extremity of the lake, it receives the Saône and other streams, and discharges itself, after a course of nearly 650 miles, by three mouths, into the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons. Its basin has an area of 30,000 square miles.

**RHONE**, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded N. by the department of the Saône-and-Loire, E. by those of the Ain and Isère, and S. and W. by that of the Loire. *Area.* 1078 square miles. *Desc.* Covered by those ranges which connect the Cevennes and the Vosges, culminating in the peak of Tarare, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea. The department is divided into two arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Lyons and Villefranche, the former being the capital of the entire district. *Pro.* Corn and wine, some of which is excellent. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, linen, glass, paper, and hats. *Pop.* 662,493.

**RHONE GLACIER**, one of the grandest glaciers in Switzerland, in the N.E. part of the canton Valais.

**RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE**, a maritime department in the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, and bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W., N., and E. by the departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Var. *Area.* 1971 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, and intersected by marshes and lagoons in others. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns,



## Rhos

Marseilles, Aix, and Arles, of which the first is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* The soil is dry, and requires constant irrigation. It produces corn, silk, wine, figs, almonds, and other fruits. Cattle, horses, and sheep are reared on the marshes and pasture-lands, and fishing is followed on the coast. *Minerals.* Marble and salt. *Manf.* White soap, olive-oil, chemicals, essences, and perfumes. Sugar-refining, brandy-distilling, and sulphur-refining are also carried on in various parts of the department. *Pop.* 507,112.

**RHOS**, *ross*, the name of several parishes in Wales, none of them with a population above 500.

**RHUABON**, or **RUABON**, *re-a'-ben*, a town and parish of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 20 miles S.E. from Denbigh. *Pop.* of parish, 14,343.

**RHYL**, *ril*, a village of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles N.W. from St. Asaph. *Pop.* 2965. —It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

**RHYNS**, or **RINNS** of GALLOWAY. (*See RHINNS OF GALLOWAY.*)

**RIAZAN**, *re-a-zan'*, the capital of a government of the same name, in Russia in Europe, situated on the Oka, 110 miles S.E. from Moscow. It is fortified, and contains an unusual number of churches, with a cathedral, and residences for the governor and the archbishop, a hospital, ecclesiastical college, gymnasium, and school of design. *Manf.* Woollen goods, canvas, glass, and hardware. *Pop.* 21,449. *Lat.* 54° 58' N. *Lon.* 39° 20' E. —The GOVERNMENT has an area of 16,216 square miles, and a population of 1,427,299. Its chief products are hops, tobacco, rye, fruit, and garden stuffs.

**RIBBLE**, *rib'bel*, a river of England, which rises in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, and falls into the Irish Sea below Preston, in Lancashire.

**RIBEAUVILLE** *re'-bo-veel*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 8 miles, N. from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton goods, chiefly pocket-handkerchiefs. *Pop.* 7181. —It has a station on the Strasburg Railway.

**RIBEMONT**, *reeb'-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 17 miles N.W. from Laon. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3220. —Condorcet was born here in 1743.

**RICCARTON**, *rik'-kar-ton*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the Irvine, about 2 miles S. from Kilmarnock. The parish contains some coal-mines and brick-fields. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5629.

**RICCIA**, *rit'-cha*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Molise, 13 miles S.E. from Campobasso. It contains several churches, and has some sulphur-springs in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 7595.

**RICHBOROUGH**, *rich'-bur-o*, known as *Ritupa* or *Ad Portum Ritupis*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, supposed to have been the first and principal station of the Romans. It is supposed to have been situated to the N. of the castle, on a site which has since been washed away by the sea. It is 2 miles N.W. from Sandwich, but no traces of the town are now to be found. The remains of the castle, consisting of a wall about 11 feet in thickness, have alone withstood the ravages of time and the ocean. It was stormed and sacked by the Danes in 1010.

**RICHELIEU**, a town of France, in the department Indre-and-Loire, situated on the Mable, 32 miles S.W. from Tours. *Manf.* Sugar and

## Richmond

brandy. The town has a considerable trade in wine, fruit, corn, and vegetables. *Pop.* 2601.

**RICHELIEU**, **ST. JOHN**, **CHAMBLY**, or **SORREL RIVER**, *sor'-el*, a river of Lower Canada, which flows from Lake Champlain in a N. direction, and, after a course of 92 miles, joins the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Pierre, close to the town of Richelieu.

**RICHELIEU ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the river St. Lawrence, at the S.W. entrance of Lake St. Pierre, nearly 100 in number.

**RICHLAND**, *rich'-land*, a county in the N. of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 463 square miles. *Pop.* 31,158. —Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**RICHMOND**, *rich'-mond*, a town and parish of England, in Surrey, situated on an eminence on the S. bank of the Thames, 10 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is a spot of great celebrity, both for the beauty of its scenery and from having been the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. No remains of this palace exist in the present day, its site being occupied by several houses. The town was originally called Sheen, but its name was changed to Richmond by Henry VII., in 1499, when he built a new palace there to replace the old palace of Sheen, which had been accidentally burnt down in that year. The beautiful scenery of Richmond and its vicinity has long been the theme of general admiration, and has attracted a number of families of distinction to the place, whose seats render the town and neighbourhood remarkably gay, and add considerably to the beauty of its appearance. The town extends about a mile, or more, up the slope of a hill, rising gently from the Thames; while the houses are, for the most part, substantially built of brick, and encompassed with gardens and pleasure grounds. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square embattled tower at the west end. Among its monuments is one to Thomson, the poet, and another to Kean, the actor. There are several almshouses in the town; while on Richmond Hill stands the Wesleyan Theological College, a handsome building in the Tudor style of architecture. The Thames is crossed here by an elegant stone bridge of five semicircular arches. *Pop.* 10,926.

—**RICHMOND PARK**, properly so called, adjoins the town, and has a circuit of 8 miles. It is well stocked with deer, and is enclosed by a brick wall. It was formed by Charles I., and was then called the New Park to distinguish it from the Old Park, which was attached to the palace, and which now forms a dairy farm once occupied by George III. Several ornamental buildings were erected here by Caroline, the queen of George II., and among them is an observatory built from designs by Sir William Chambers, and amply provided with astronomical instruments. The old park extends along the Thames to the Royal Gardens at Kew, which are open to the public during the summer months, and which were united to it by George III.

**RICHMOND**, a market-town and borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the N. declivity of a lofty eminence rising from the left bank of the Swale, 42 miles N.W. from York. It contains two churches, a market-place, town-hall, and assembly rooms, a celebrated free grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, with a new school-house built

## Richmond

by subscription, as a memorial to Dr. Tate, one of the head masters of the school, a school belonging to the corporation, another for the children of Roman Catholics, a mechanics' institute, and a literary and scientific society. It also has an ecclesiastical court for the district. *Manf.* Iron and brass goods, leather, and cordage. *Pop.* 4290. This town gave the title of earl to Henry VII., and gave that of duke to the Lennox family, descended from Charles Lennox, natural son of Charles II.

**RICHMOND**, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In the north part of Georgia. *Area.* 313 square miles. *Pop.* 21,284.—2. In New York, occupying all Staten Island. *Area.* 63 square miles. *Pop.* 25,492.—3. In the south part of North Carolina. *Area.* 648 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—4. In Virginia. *Area.* 200 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.

**RICHMOND**, a city of the United States of America, the capital of Virginia, situated on the north side of James river, 150 miles from its mouth, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is one of the most flourishing and wealthy cities of the United States, and was erected into the capital of the Confederacy on the removal of the seat of legislature from Montgomery, Alabama, in May, 1861. Its chief public buildings are a handsome capitol or state-house, a city-hall, a hospital, orphan asylum, and other charitable institutions, an armoury, a penitentiary, a court-house, a gaol, and numerous churches for different denominations of Christians. It has also a statue of Washington, by a French sculptor named Houdon, in a magnificent hall in the State-house. There are several educational establishments in the city, the chief of which are Hampden Sydney College, and the colleges of Richmond and St. Vincent. *Manf.* Iron goods of every description, paper, tobacco, and cotton fabrics. Machinery of all kinds is made here, and cannon in a large foundry which belongs to the government. A canal with three locks is cut on the north side of the river, terminating at the town in a large basin. It has an extensive inland trade, and its foreign commerce in corn, tobacco, and flour is considerable. *Pop.* 37,910. *Lat.* 37° 33' N. *Lon.* 77° 23' W.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 3000.

**RICKMANSWORTH**, *rick'-mans'-werth*, a market-town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the Colne, 16 miles S.W. from Hertford. *Manf.* Straw-plait, flour, and paper. *Pop.* 4873.

**RIETI**, *re-ai'-te*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, the chief town of a district of the same name, 42 miles N.E. from Rome. It contains a fine town-house, a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and several handsome churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and glass. *Pop.* 14,224.

**RIEUX**, *re'-u(r)*, several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**RIEZ**, *re'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, situated on the Colostique, 20 miles S.W. from Digne. *Pop.* 2386.—This town stands on the site of a colony founded by the Romans.

**RIGA**, *ri'-ga*, or *re'-ga*, a city of Russia in Europe, and the capital of Livonia, situated about 3 miles from the sea, and 305 miles S.W. from St. Petersburg, in a large plain on the

## Rio

Dwina or Duna, which is crossed here, in summer, by a bridge of pontoons. During the winter the river is crossed on the ice. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Without being a regular fortress, Riga is a place of considerable strength, the town being surrounded with walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise defended by numerous batteries and outworks. The entrance of the river is protected by the fortress of Dunamunde. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-house, the exchange, the house of assembly for the estates or representatives of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, the Catharinenof, a large bomb-proof warehouse, a theatre, a public library, academy, museum, observatory, and a society for the study of Lithuanian literature. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, which commands a magnificent view of the harbour. Besides this there are several other churches for members of the Greek faith, protestants, and Roman Catholics. Next to St. Petersburg, Riga is the most important commercial city in the Russian Empire. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses; the principal articles being timber, flax, hemp, and corn, leather, sailcloth, and fish. The manufactures are insignificant; they consist chiefly of soap, starch, and brandy. *Pop.* 72,136. *Lat.* 56° 55' N. *Lon.* 24° E.

**RIGA**, a township of the United States, in the W. of New York, 140 miles W. from Utica. *Pop.* 2500.

**RIGA**, **GULF** of, a deep bay of the Baltic Sea, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia.

**RIGHI**, **THE**, *re'-ge*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, 8 miles from Schwyz. *Height.* 5905 feet.

**RIGNANO**, *reen'-ya'-no*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 4500.

**Rimini**, *re'-me'-ne*, a city of Italy, in the province of Forlì, situated on the Marecchia, 31 miles S.E. from Ravenna. Its streets are straight, and contain several churches and family mansions built of marble. The cathedral dedicated to St. Francis, a fine edifice of the 15th century, is ornamented with a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs. The town also contains several valuable remains of buildings raised by the Romans, among which are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a beautiful triumphal arch and bridge of white marble built more than 1800 years ago, but still in a state of excellent preservation. There is a fortress erected by the Malatesti, the lords of Rimini, with large barracks annexed to it. *Manf.* Silk, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* About 33,272.—Rimini, formerly called Ariminum, is a very ancient town, and formed at one time a small independent republic.

**RINGWOOD**, *ring'-wood*, a market-town and parish of England, in Hampshire, situated on the Avon, on the borders of the New Forest, 26 miles S.W. from Winchester. It is noted for its breweries, which supply strong beer and ale of excellent quality. *Pop.* 3751.—The town is ancient, and has a station on the Dorchester branch of the South-Western Railway.

**RINTELN**, *rin'-teln*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situated on the Weser, 30 miles S.W. from Hanover. *Pop.* 3461.

**Rio**, *re'-o*, a prefix to the names of numerous



## Rio Aribo

towns in Brazil, with populations varying between 4000 and 11,000.

**RIO ARIBO**, *a'-re-bo*, a county of the United States, in New Mexico. *Area*. 56,000 square miles. *Pop.* 9849.

**RIOBAMBA**, **NUYO**, *re-o-bam'-ba*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, situated in a valley of the Andes, 64 miles N.E. from Guayaquil. The old town was almost ruined by the eruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi, in 1698 and 1746; and in 1797 it was destroyed by an earthquake. The new town has been rebuilt in a more convenient situation, about 5 miles S. from the site of the old town. *Pop.* Estimated at 16,000.

**RIO BRANCO**, or **PARIMA**, *pa-re-má'*, a river of Brazil, which rises near the source of the Orinoco, in *lat.* 3° N. and *lon.* 64° W., and, after a course of 850 miles, falls into the Rio Negro, nearly 90 miles below Barcellos.

**RIO BRAYO DEL NORTE.** (*See* **RIO GRANDE**.)

**RIO DAS MORTES**, or **RONCADOR**, *reo das mortais*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, which joins the Araguay or Grande near Anadia, 240 miles N. from Goyaz, after a course of 500 miles.

**RIO DE JANEIRO**, *re'-o ja-nai'-ro* (Port. *re'-o dai zha-nai'-eer-o*), the metropolitan province of Brazil, which takes its name from the town and bay of Rio de Janeiro. It is bounded N. by the provinces of Espiritu Santo and Minas Geraes, E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by San Paulo. *Area*. About 15,000 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely fertile, producing sugar in great abundance, which is accordingly one of its chief exports. The other products are coffee, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, cacao, and timber used by cabinet makers. The country is mountainous, and is well wooded and watered. *Pop.* About 1,200,000, of whom half are negroes. *Lat.* Between 21° 45' and 23° 15' S. *Lon.* Between 40° 53' and 44° 40' W.

**RIO DE JANEIRO**, a city of South America, and the capital of Brazil, situated on the W. side of the entrance to a large bay of the same name, on the S.E. coast of Brazil. The town stands on a tongue of land close to the shore, at the foot of several high mountains which rise behind it. The houses are generally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight and well paved, and have excellent footpaths, though they are extremely dirty. The numerous convents and churches are, according to some accounts, well built, while others represent them as being gloomy in appearance, and loaded with ornaments executed without taste. The cathedral is a handsome building, and the church of St. Francisco is adorned with windows filled with stained glass. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called Rua de Direita, from which other streets branch off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The imperial palace is near the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing place, which is within sixty yards of its entrance. The other public buildings are the naval and military arsenal, a public hospital, a national library, an exchange, a prison, colleges, and other educational establishments. It also possesses several scientific institutions, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. The city is supplied with water brought from the Corcovado Mountains at a distance of four miles by a magnificent aqueduct, brought across a valley to the S. of the town on two tiers of arches, each

## Riom

about 45 feet in height. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea is about a mile and a half from point to point: it afterwards widens to about three or four miles, and is commanded in every direction with heavy batteries; all the numerous little islands with which the channel is studded being crowned with forts armed with heavy artillery. The city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially the provinces of Minas Geraes, San Paulo, Goyaz, Matto Grono, and Panama. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of goods required for immediate consumption, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce; hence innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling between the metropolis and those districts. *Imp.* These consist chiefly in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, grain, salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, tar, wax, oil, sulphur, woods, slaves, wine, and oil. *Exp.* Cotton, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths. Among the more precious articles are gold, diamonds, topazes of various colours, amethysts, tourmalines, chrysoberyls, aqua-marinas, and wrought jewelry. *Pop.* About 296,136, slaves inclusive. *Lat.* 22° 56' S. *Lon.* 43° 15' W.

**RIO DEL NORTE.** (*See* **RIO GRANDE**.)

**RIO DEL REX**, *re'-o del rai*, a river of W. Africa, situated to the E. of the Old Calabar river, and falling into the Bight of Biafra. *Lat.* 4° 40' N. *Lon.* of its mouth, 8° 45' E.

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE**, *re'-o gran'-dai*, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, W. by the province Ceara, and S. by Parahiba. *Area*. 31,230 square miles. *Desc.* Level near the coast, and uneven inland. *Pro.* Brazil-wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and immense herds of cattle. *Pop.* 190,000. *Lat.* Between 4° 45' and 7° 45' S. *Lon.* Between 35° and 38° 40' W.

**RIO GRONDI**, or **JERBA**, a river of W. Africa, rising in *lat.* 11° 20' N., and *lon.* 11° W., and falling into the Atlantic between the Casamanza and the Nunez rivers, opposite the Bissagos Islands. Its banks are covered with immense ant-hills, and the country which it waters is populous.

**RIOJA**, **LA**, *re'-o-ha*, a state of the Argentine Confederation, South America, inclosed by the states of Cordova, Catamarca, San Luis, and San Juan, and the republic of Chili. *Area*. About 146,000 square miles. *Pop.* 34,500. *Lat.* Between 25° and 31° S. *Lon.* Extending from 66° 20' westward to the Andes.—Its **CHIEF TOWN**, of the same name, is situated 365 miles N.E. from Valparaiso, in Chili. *Pop.* 400. *Lat.* 29° 2' S. *Lon.* 67° 50' W.

**RIOM**, *re'-om*, a town of France, in the department of the Pay-de-Dôme, 8 miles N. from Clermont. The dark colour of its houses, built of basalt, gives it a dull and gloomy appearance. It was once a place of some strength, and still has a small arsenal; but its ramparts are now planted with trees, and serve as a promenade. Its chief buildings are the cathedral, the court-house, formerly the palace of the dukes of Auvergne, the corn-market, the residence of the prefect, a column to the memory of General Desaix, the theatre, and public fountains. *Manf.*



## Rio Mino

Linen and cotton fabrics, leather, and brandy. *Pop.* 10,863.—It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours.

**RIO MINO**, *me'-no*, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea in Carlisle Bay.

**RION**, or **RIONI**. (See PHASIS.)

**RIO NEGRO**, or **PARANA**, *na'i'-gro*, *pa-ra-na'*, a river of Brazil, S. America, the principal tributary of the Amazon, which after a course of about 1900 miles, it joins near the town of Barra de Rio Negro, or Manoa's, in *lat.* 2° 50' S., *lon.* 59° 20' W.

**RIO NEGRO**, **LIMAY**, or **CAST**, a river of S. America, forming the whole of the boundary line between the territory of the Argentine Confederation and Patagonia. It rises in the Chilian Andes, and, after a course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean, *lat.* 41° 55' S., *lon.* 62° 4' W.

**RIONERO**, *re-o-na'i'-ro*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 20 miles N.W. from Potenza. *Manf.* Chiefly wooden boxes for tobacco and snuff. *Pop.* 12,051.

**RIPA**, *re'-pa*, the prefix to the names of several places in Italy, none of them with a population above 3500.

**RIPAGLIA**, or **RIPAILLE**, *re-pail'-ye-a*, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Savoy, 20 miles S.E. from Geneva. Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, abdicated the throne and retired to a convent in this village, now a farmhouse, in 1434. In 1439 he was called to the Papal chair under the title of Felix V. He held this for ten years, when he again retired to Ripaille resigning in favour of Nicholas V.

**RIPLEY**, *rip'-le*, a market-town and parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 20 miles N.W. from York. It has a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. *Pop.* 1558.—The name of several other small places in England.

**RIPLEY**, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 439 square miles. *Pop.* 19,054.—Another in Missouri. *Area.* 1080 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.

**RIPON**, *rip'-on*, a city and borough of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Ure, 23 miles N.W. from York. The town is irregularly built, consisting almost entirely of narrow and crooked lanes. The cathedral is a large and venerable Gothic structure, and is considered one of the best proportioned churches in England. The chief public buildings, besides the cathedral and Trinity Church, and some chapels for nonconformists of different denominations, are the public rooms, the free grammar-school, founded in 1553, and several charitable institutions and almshouses. The public-rooms comprise a town-hall, assembly-rooms, news-rooms, dispensary, library, and an apartment used by the members of the mechanics' institute. *Manf.* Formerly spoons and woollen goods of excellent quality were made at Ripon. At present they consist of saddle-trees, leather, iron and brass goods, and steam-engines. *Pop.* of borough, 6172.—It is the birthplace of Bishop Porteus.

**RIPOSTO**, *re-pos'-to*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, on the E. coast, 17 miles N.E. from Catania. *Pop.* 6531.

**RIPPONDEN**, *rip'-pon-den*, a town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.W. from Halifax, situated on the Ryburn. *Manf.* Cotton goods of all kinds. *Pop.* 7500.

**RISBOROUGH**, **PRINCES**, *ris'-bo-ro*, a small market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire,

## Rochdale

7 miles S. from Aylesbury. Edward the Black Prince is said to have had a house in the town, and it is from this that the town has obtained its name. It has a church, some chapels for nonconformists, and a small market-house. *Manf.* Chairs. *Pop.* 2392.

**RIVA**, or **REIF**, *re'-va*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Lake of Como, 7 miles S. from Chiavenna. It has a castle, a church, and a monastery, and its vicinity furnishes olives, oranges, and lemons. *Manf.* Paper, and Jews' harps. *Pop.* 2000.

**RIVA**, the name of several places in Italy, chiefly in Piedmont, none of them with a population above 3000.

**RIVE DE GIER**, *reev-de(r) zhe'-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, situated on the Gier, 15 miles N.E. from St. Etienne. *Manf.* Glass, steel, silk goods, and hardware. *Pop.* 14,202. It has a station on the railway between Lyons and St. Etienne.

**RIVESALTES**, *reev'-salt*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 5 miles N.W. from Perpignan. *Pop.* 4821.

**RIVOLI**, *re'-vo-le*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles W. from Turin. *Manf.* Woollens and ribbon. *Pop.* 5617.

**RIVOLI**, a village of Italy, in the territory of Venice, situated on the Adige, 12 miles N.W. from Verona, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1797.

**RIZAH**, or **RIZEH**, *re'-za*, a maritime town of Turkey in Asia, on the Black Sea, 20 miles E. from Trebizond. *Manf.* Hempen fabrics. *Pop.* 30,000.

**ROANNE**, *ro'-an*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, situated on the Loire, 45 miles N.W. from St. Etienne. It has the appearance of a village, as its streets stretch out in various directions into the open country, and the houses on the outskirts are surrounded with trees. *Manf.* Cotton goods, muslins, paper, and jewellery. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in the manufactures of the town, and corn, wine, timber, coal, and charcoal. *Pop.* 17,398.

**ROANOKE**, *ro'-a-noke*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North Carolina, U.S.—2. **ROANOKE**, **LITTLE**, a river of the United States, in Virginia.—3. **ROANOKE INLET**, a channel on the coast of North Carolina, U.S., which leads into Albemarle Sound.

**ROANOKE**, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area.* 322 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

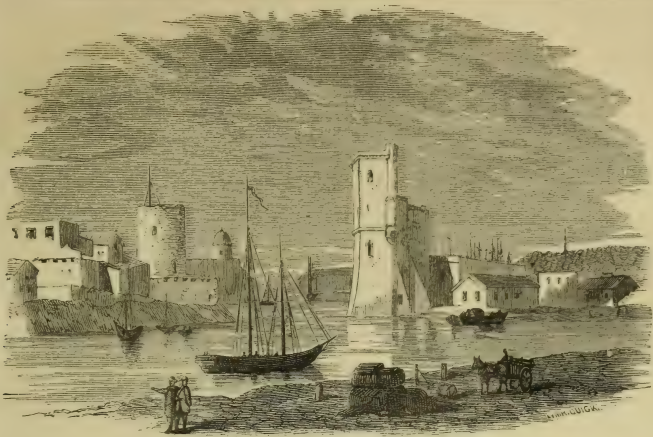
**ROANOKE RIVER**, a river of North Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 300 miles, enters Albemarle Sound in *lat.* 35° 58' N., *lon.* 76° 56' W.

**ROBERTSON**, *rob'-ert-son*, a county of North Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 484 square miles. *Pop.* 15,265.—Another in the S. part of Carolina. *Area.* 890 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

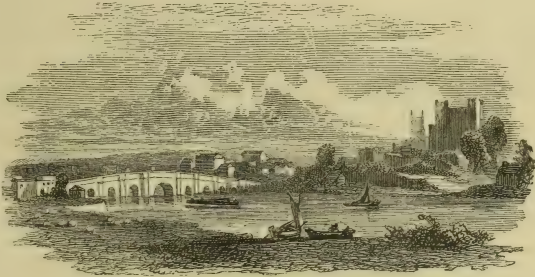
**ROCCA**, *rok'-ka*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages of Italy, with populations ranging between 1000 and 5000.

**ROCELLA**, **LA**, *ro-chail'-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., 9 miles N.E. from Gerace. *Pop.* 5139.

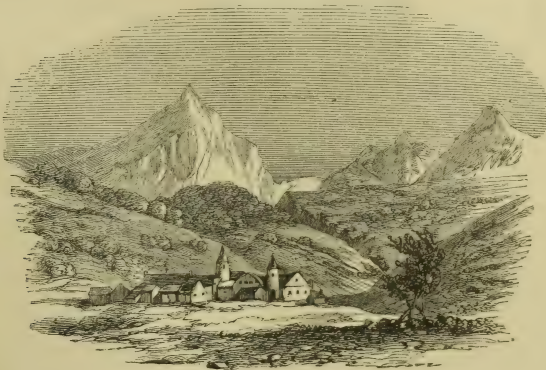
**ROCHDALE**, *rock'-dail*, a town of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Roche, which is crossed here by a neat stone bridge of three arches, 11 miles N.E. from Manchester. Its public buildings are an ancient parish church,



ROCHELLE.



ROCHESTER.



RONCESVALLES.





## Roche

three district churches within the limits of the borough, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, founded in 1565, with other schools, assembly-rooms, town-hall, literary institution, and theatre. *Manf.* Flannels, kerseys, coarse calicoes, baizes, fustians, hats, and machinery. *Pop.* About 38,000.—It has a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway; and its commerce with towns on the E. and W. is greatly facilitated by the Rochdale and Bridgewater canals.

ROCHE, *roash*, a village and parish of England, in Cornwall, 14 miles N.E. from Truro. *Pop.* 1832.

ROCHE, LA, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages in France, with populations ranging between 1000 and 3000.

ROCHE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, with extensive salt-works in its vicinity, 10 miles S.E. from Geneva.

ROCHEFORT, *rosh'-for*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, situated on the Charente, 18 miles S.E. from La Rochelle. The streets are broad, straight, and laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square, planted with fine elm trees. It forms the third naval station of France, in point of size and importance, having a fine harbour, and large dockyards and workshops for the construction of ships of war of all sizes. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the cannon-foundry, the barracks, the extensive magazine of naval stores of all kinds, and the docks; likewise the civil and marine hospital and the navigation school. It contains several churches, none of which are remarkable for architectural beauty, a house for the port admiral, a court-house, town-hall, schools of naval artillery, navigation, and medicine, and a magnificent naval hospital, built on an eminence without the town. The harbour is commanded by forts, which command the entrance. It is formed by the Charente, and, if not wide, it is secure, and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. Attached to it is a prison for 1000 convicts. *Manf.* Cordage, stoneware, and oil; sugar-refining is also carried on. *Pop.* 30,902. *Lat.* 45° 56' N. *Lon.* 0° 58' W.

ROCHELLE, LA, *ro-shel'*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Lower Charente, situated at the head of a small inlet of the Atlantic, 96 miles N.W. from Bordeaux. It is surrounded with fortifications, which were planned by the famous Vauban, and the entrance to the harbour is also defended by forts. The town, which is well built, is entered by seven gates, and the streets, which are for the most part broad and straight, are composed of handsome and commodious houses, with arcades or porticoes in front of them. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, an old tower called the *Porte de l'Horloge*, a public library, baths, hospital, orphan-house, and the exchange. La Rochelle has long been an important place in a commercial point of view; its port stretches into the interior of the town, and is capable, at high water, of admitting vessels of great size. It consists of an outer and inner basin. The latter is lined with quays, which are planted with elms, and surrounded with warehouses and buildings. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, is protected by the islands of Ré and Oleron. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, and cotton-twist. Ship-

## Rockingham

building is also carried on here. Its trade, both to the colonies and European ports, is considerable. *Pop.* 18,904. *Lat.* 46° 10' N. *Lon.* 1° 9' W.—La Rochelle is an ancient town, and was in possession of the English for some time prior to 1224, when the French retook it. It was held by the Huguenots or French Protestants from 1560 to 1623, when it was taken by the troops of Louis XIII., after a memorable siege of thirteen months.

ROCHESTER, *rok'-es-ter*, a very ancient city of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Medway, 9 miles N.W. from Maidstone. On the east it is connected by a continuous range of buildings with the town of Chatham, and on the west by a handsome iron bridge with Strood. The principal public buildings are the castle, the cathedral, the parish churches of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, several chapels for nonconformists, the town-hall, and Watt's charity-house and dormitories, for the reception and entertainment of poor travellers. The castle stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the river on the W. of the town, and was built by Bishop Gundulph, the first bishop of Rochester after the Norman Conquest. The cathedral appears to have been built at different periods. It is in the form of a cross, and is divided into a nave, two side aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower, called Gundulph's tower, and a spire rising at the intersection of the nave and great transept. The first cathedral was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent, in the early part of the 7th century, and rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph about 1070. The nave and tower above mentioned are parts of the second structure. Several of its monuments are curious, both from their antiquity and the beauty of their workmanship. Adjoining the cathedral are the remains of the chapter-house and cloister, belonging to the priory, which exhibit a very beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, but are in a state of great dilapidation. The other buildings are a town-hall, a custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, the cathedral grammar-school, a dispensary and various charitable institutions. *Pop.* Of borough, 16,862.—Rochester was a Roman station, but the town did not attain any celebrity until more than a century after the arrival of the Saxons. Its bishopric is, after Canterbury, the most ancient in England, as it is, also, the smallest. It was founded in 604 by St. Augustin. The city is connected with Gravesend by railway.

ROCHESTER, a city of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, 125 miles W. from Utica. *Pop.* 48,204.—The name also of several townships in the United States.

ROCHESTOWN, *rosh'-town*, two parishes of Ireland, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, neither with a population above 500.

ROCHLITZ, *rok'-litz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 27 miles S.E. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 4543.

ROCK, *rok*, a county of the United States, in Wisconsin. *Area.* 720 square miles. *Pop.* 36,690.

ROCKBRIDGE, *rok'-bridj*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 652 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

ROCKINGHAM, *rok'-ing-ham*, a county of the United States, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire. *Area.* 812 square miles. *Pop.* 51,000.—2. In the central part of Virginia. *Area.* 769 square miles. *Pop.* 23,400.—3. On the N.

## Rock-Island-City

side of N. Carolina. *Area.* 412 square miles. *Pop.* 16,600.—The name also of several townships in the United States.

**ROCK-ISLAND-CITY**, a city of the United States, in Illinois, situated at the confluence of Rock river with the Mississippi, 127 miles N.W. from Springfield. *Pop.* 5130.

**ROCKLAND**, *rok'-land*, a county of the United States, in New York. *Area.* 172 square miles. *Pop.* 22,500.—Also a township of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Pop.* 2000.

**ROCKY MOUNTAINS**, *rok'-e*, a great ridge of mountains in North America. They run throughout the whole length of the continent on its W. side, in a direction parallel with the coast, from Mexico to the Arctic Sea, an extent estimated at 5000 miles.

**ROCKROY**, *ro'-kreaw*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 14 miles N.W. from Mezières. *Manf.* Iron goods and cannon balls. *Pop.* 3202.—The Spaniards were defeated here by the great Condé in 1643.

**RODA**, *ro'-da*, a town of Germany, in Saxe Altenburg, 32 miles S.W. from Altenburg. *Pop.* 2500.

**RODEZ.** (*See* RHODEZ.)

**RODOSTO**, *ro-dos'-to*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Roumelia, or Rumili, on the Sea of Marmora, 59 miles N.E. from Gallipoli. The streets are for the most part well built, and the town possesses several good public buildings, and an excellent harbour. *Pop.* perhaps 40,000.

**RODRIGUES**, *ro'-dre-gais*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 330 miles E. from the Mauritius. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Lat.* 19° 40' S. *Lon.* 63° 25' E.

**ROERMOND**, or **RUREMONDE**, *rer'-mond*, a town of Holland, in the Dutch part of the province of Limburg, situated on the Maas, 27 miles W. from Maastricht. *Manf.* Woollen goods, soap, leather, beer, and vinegar. *Pop.* 9246.

**ROESKILDE**, *re(r)'s'-kild*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on the Roeskilde Fiord, 20 miles from Copenhagen. This town was the usual place of residence of the Danish kings, until the removal of the court to Copenhagen. The cathedral was founded by Canute IV., surnamed the holy, in 1804. It contains a palace, and a convent for noble ladies. *Pop.* 4651.

**ROGASEN**, *ro'-ga-sen*, a town of Prussia, in the province or government of Posen, 24 miles N.E. from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and leather. *Pop.* 4750.

**ROHILCUND**, *roo-il-koond'*, properly **KUTTAHER**, an extensive district of Hindostan, forming one of the North-West Provinces, and comprising one of the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Budacon, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore. It lies between the Ganges and Kumaon, between *lat.* 28° and 30° N. *Pop.* 4,500,000.

**ROHTUK**, *ro'-took*, a district of British India, in the province of Delhi. *Area.* 1340 square miles. *Pop.* 377,133.—The Town of the same name is 42 miles N.W. from Delhi. *Pop.* 13,237.

**ROMA.** (*See* ROME.)

**ROMAGNA.** (*See* STATES OF THE CHURCH.)

**ROMAIN**, *St.*, *ro'-mä*, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**ROMAN**, *ro'-man*, a town of Moldavia, situated on the Sereth, 36 miles S.W. from Jassy. It is

## Rome

the see of a Greek bishop, and contains some Roman remains. *Pop.* Estimated at 8000.

**ROMANIA**, **ROUMELIA**, or **RUMILI**, *ro-mai'-ni-a*, *roo-me'-li-a*, *room'-e-le*, a province, or rather a portion of Turkey in Europe, at the S.E. extremity of Europe. It is divided from Asia Minor by the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and has the Balkan mountains on the N., the Ægean Sea on the S., the Black Sea on the E., and Albania on the W. *Area.* 30,000 square miles. *Pop.* 2,200,000. *Lat.* Between 40° and 43° N. *Lon.* Between 20° 40' and 29° E.

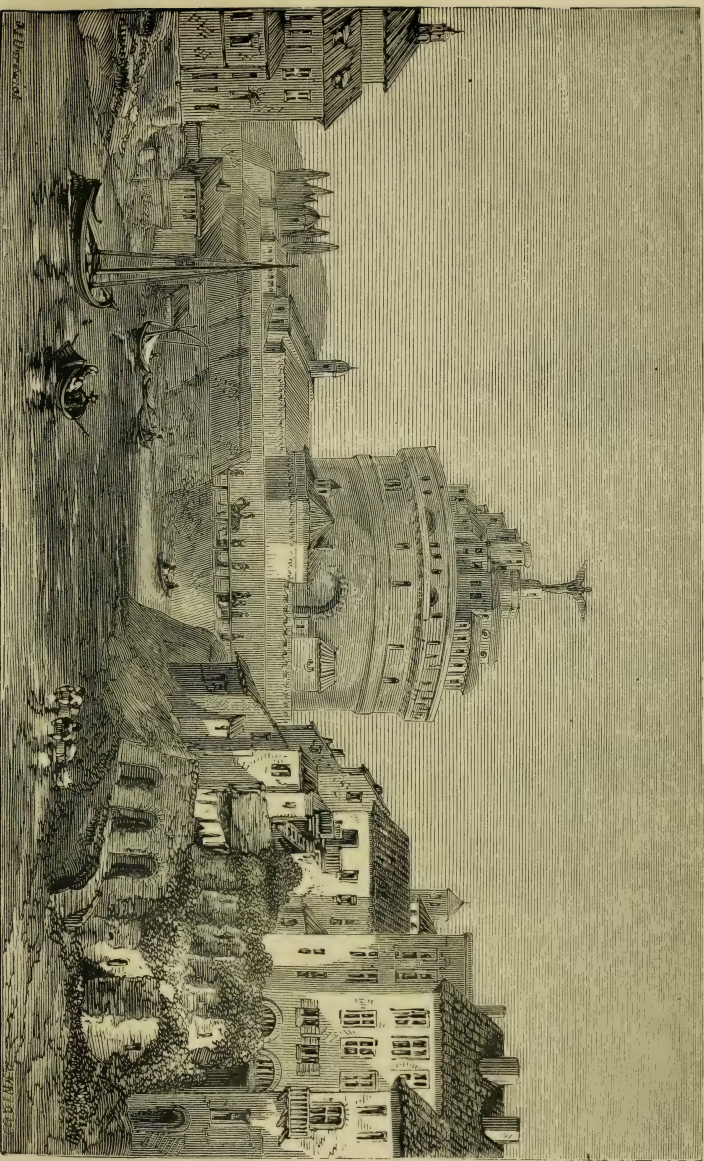
**ROMANO**, *ro-ma'-no*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 31 miles N.E. from Milan. *Pop.* 3200.

**ROMANS**, *ro'-mawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Isère, which is crossed here by a bridge, 12 miles N.E. from Valence. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,257.

**ROMANZOF**, several islands of the Pacific Ocean, and two groups in the Low and Marshall archipelagos. The group in the latter is sometimes called the Otdia Islands, from the principal island which bears that name.

**ROME**, *rome*, a famous city of Italy, formerly the capital of the ancient Roman Empire, situated chiefly on the left bank of the Tiber, 18 miles N.E. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. The space inclosed by walls approaches to the form of a square of somewhat more than three miles each way, the circuit of the walls being in all about 16 miles. This is equal to the circumference of Rome in its greatest splendour: but of the seven eminences on which the former city stood, several of them are now covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the principal part of modern Rome being confined to the level tract between the hills and the river, and occupying but little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that which is adjacent to the northern gate, called Porta del Popolo, and the quarter of Borgo, on the right of the river. The great drawback to its beauty as a city, is the mixed nature of its buildings, a mansion which is fully entitled to be called a palace on account of its size and architecture, being too often placed in the midst of a number of hovels. The points from which the city can best be viewed are the Pincian hill, Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan or Antonine columns. The streets have seldom any foot-pavement by the sides, and they are in general narrow. Three of the finest are those which diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, near the northern gate; namely, the Corso, extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada del Babuino, ending in the Piazza di Spagna, and the Strada di Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso is the great public walk of Rome, and the scene of the festivities of the carnival. The squares are small, but numerous, and are in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St. Peter's church, the great cathedral of Rome, is a large area of an oval form, surrounded with a magnificent colonnade, the work of the celebrated Bernini. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples and lined with statues, and is now called Campo Vaccino. Among the ancient edifices, the Pantheon or Rotonda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance, is conspicuous. It stands near the Piazza della









## Rome

Minerva. A still more imposing object is the Coliseum, or amphitheatre of Vespasian, in the S. part of the city, near the Palatine Hill, a structure of an oval form, 581 feet in length, 481 in breadth, and 1616 in circumference; being the largest amphitheatre ever known. At a short distance from this, near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands a portion of the vast baths of Dioclesian, now converted into a convent. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs, all of the finest marble. The arch of Septimius Severus is also of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has suffered greatly. The Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's pillar, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is yet covered with admirable bas-reliefs. The pillar erected in honour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius is of equal or somewhat greater height, but of inferior execution. Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; but these afford a copious supply of water. With regard to the public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, nothing but the walls of the baths of Caracalla still remain standing, but those built by Titus are in better preservation. No city in Europe is equal to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The church of San Pietro in Vincoli is regarded as the most ancient in Rome, and is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs, and a magnificent statue of Moses by Michael Angelo. That of San Martino ai Monti, is built of part of the materials of the baths of Trajan, and is a beautiful edifice, ornamented with some fine paintings by the brothers Poussin. The church of St. Andrea, on Monte Cavallo, though small, is highly finished; that of St. Cecilia, in the suburb called Trastevere, as well as the churches of St. Maria in the same quarter, St. Sebastiano and St. Pietro in Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. Santa Maria Egiziaca, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria sopra Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ara Coeli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal basilicae, or cathedrals, are all remarkable for their architectural beauty. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and now called, from its circular form, the church of Santa Maria Rotonda, contains the tomb of Raphael, and is ornamented with some superb bronze gates and marble pavement. Of the cathedrals, that of Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble structure, is situated on the Esquiline mount, and has two façades, each of modern architecture. The church of St. John in Laterano, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Of the remaining churches, which are about 360 in number, many of them are remarkable for their architectural beauty, and the works of art with which they are decorated. In the church of St. Peter's, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting are all exhibited in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, but the present building was erected on its site by order of Pope Julius II., at a greater elevation, part of the old church forming a large crypt or vault under the pave-

## Rome

ment of the new edifice. The most celebrated architects and painters of modern times, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Maderno, and Bernini, have displayed their talents on this vast undertaking. It is in the form of a Latin Cross. The interior is 613½ feet in length, and 446½ feet in breadth, measuring across the transepts from N. to S. Its height, to the top of the cross which surmounts the dome, is about 448 feet. The outward grandeur of the building is only equalled by its magnificence within. The patriarchal chair of St. Peter is a throne, elevated to the height of 70 feet. The high altar has St. Peter's tomb beneath it, and above it a magnificent canopy of brass, towering to the height of 132 feet. The pope has three places in Rome, namely, the Lateran, the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first is close to the patriarchal church of that name, and forms a striking object on account of its great size and height. The Quirinal palace has become, from the elevation of its site and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long façades, plain in design and without external ornament. The palace of the Vatican stands on an eminence to the north-west of the city, near St. Peter's, in the suburb Trastevere or Rione Borgo. Its exterior is utterly devoid of symmetry, for it has been erected by different architects at different eras, and is, indeed, not one building, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 4422. Part of it presents an appearance of grandeur, and its walls are adorned with frescoes and cartoons by Raphael and Michael Angelo. It also contains fine collections of medals and other antiques, apartments cased with marble or paved with Roman mosaic, with beautiful vases, candelabra, and altars, and the celebrated statues of the Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and the Antinous. The family mansions in Rome are termed palaces, and are many in number; but by far the greater part of them are less remarkable for their external appearance than for their size and internal decorations. The Palazzo Doria is one of the finest in the city, presenting three large fronts, which inclose a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. It has a fine staircase, which leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures. The Palazzo Ruspoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights, of thirty steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly ten feet long and two broad. The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens. The Palazzo Orsini, and those of Borghese, Colonna, Torlonia, Barberini, Rospigliosi, and many others, are all imposing and substantial buildings. The Palazzo Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. The majority of these palaces are rich in paintings executed by the first masters. Rome is well supplied with hospitals, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and very deficient in interior order and arrangement. The Tiber, though deep, is only about 200 feet wide, and is crossed at Rome by several bridges. Rome is the seat of various seminaries. The university, or Collegio della Sapienza, is the most important, and was founded in 1244. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, in which a number of youths of different nations are educated as mis-

Rome

sionaries. This institution also contains a printing-office, in which books are printed in more than thirty languages. There are likewise several literary associations. In the hospital or asylum of San Michele a Ripa, close to the quay of Ripa Grande, 800 children are instructed in arts and trades, and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture in different parts of the city. Of the libraries, by far the largest is that of the Vatican. The other libraries are those of the Augustines, the Dominicans, and the Barberini, Chigi, Colonna, and Corsini families; the Collegio Romano contains a valuable museum of antiquities and cabinet of natural history, with an observatory. The university library is called, from its founder, Pope Alexander VII., the Alexandrine library; and the library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments, together with a museum of natural history. *Manf.* Few, and chiefly consisting of woollen and silk goods, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, liqueurs, confectionery, and artificial flowers. *Pop.* 210,701, exclusive of visitors. *Lat.* 41° 54' N. *Lon.* 12° 30' E.—The city, as it has been said above, is entirely surrounded with walls. On the right bank of the Tiber, to the N. of the city, is the citadel or castle of St. Angelo, which communicates with the palace of the Vatican by a covered way. Rome was founded by Romulus in the year 753 B.C. It was governed by seven kings for about 244 years. In consequence of the death of Lucretia, a Roman lady of high rank and great personal beauty, which was brought about by the ruffianly conduct of one of the sons of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, the people rose and put an end to the monarchical form of government which had endured since the time of Romulus. During the next 482 years they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators in turn, and subsequently they were ruled over by about seventy-five emperors from 27 B.C. to 476 A.D., a period of 503 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews were the most noted. The Roman empire was much distracted by internal commotions at different periods subsequent to the Christian era, which arose in a great measure from the pretensions of rival emperors, and the quarrels of the factions by which they were supported. The city often suffered severely from famine, fire, and war. In 387 B.C., it was taken and burnt by the Gauls; in 87 B.C., during the "Social War," it was besieged by four armies at the same time; in 410 A.D., it was taken and burnt by Alaric, and 45 years after it was plundered by Genseric. By the different invasions of the Huns, Goths, and other barbarous nations, the empire was greatly reduced; and about the middle of the 15th century, the eastern part was wholly seized by the Ottoman Turks. Near the end of the 8th century, when the popes had obtained temporal power, and began to exercise considerable political influence in the affairs of Europe, Rome having regained her independence about 730 under her priestly potentates, the bishops of Rome, a shadow of the Roman empire was erected in Germany. But quarrels frequently arose between the popes and the princes of the empire, and, in 1527, the city was invested by the army of the emperor Charles V., and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich his sol-

Romney, New

diers with its spoils. The general himself was killed as he was planting a scaling-ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, rather enraged than discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valour, and entering the city sword in hand, committed all those brutal excesses which may be expected from men whose ferocity has been excited by resistance, and who become insolent as well as ferocious as soon as the power of resistance has been taken from the conquered. In 1809 Rome became the capital of the department Rome, in the French empire, and remained so till 1814. In 1848 an insurrection in the city compelled the pope to flee from it in disguise, and in the following year the National Assembly decreed that the temporal power of the pope should henceforth cease, and that a republican form of government should be adopted. But the intervention of a French force, under Marshal Oudinot, overturned the national government, and enabled the pope to return. Since that time the city has been held by French troops, the presence of the soldiers of Napoleon III. being the means of compelling the Romans to preserve a forced allegiance to the pope. For a period it afforded an asylum to Francis II., the ex-king of Naples, and became the head-quarters of the brigands who infest Southern Italy. These ruffians were secretly supported and encouraged by the Papal government, Francis II.'s commissions, signed by the Neapolitan monarch, having been found on many that were captured, and who received the due reward of their crimes.

ROME, a township of the United States, in New York, 100 miles N.W. from Albany. *Pop.* 8000. It has a station on the Syracuse and Erie railway.

ROMEN, or ROMNY, *rom'-ne*, a town of Russia, in the government of Poltava, situated on the Sula, 94 miles N.W. from Poltava. *Pop.* 2300.

ROMFORD, *rum'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Essex, 10 miles N.E. from London. It is the centre of a large and important agricultural district, and has markets three times a week for the sale of corn, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The church is a modern and handsome building, with a tower at the west end. The town also contains a town-hall, a market-house, some chapels for nonconformists, a literary and scientific institution, an almshouse, a workhouse, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Agricultural implements and beer. *Pop.* 6604.—It has a station on the Eastern Counties railway.

ROMHILD, *rom'-hilt*, a walled town of Germany, in Saxe Meiningen, 14 miles S.E. from Meiningen. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 1727.

ROMILLY, *ro-me'-ye*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

ROMNEY, NEW, a market-town of England, in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, 27 miles S.E. from Maidstone. It has an ancient church, and a hall called Brotherhood-house, where the mayors, jurats, and commons of the Cinque Ports, and of the two towns of Rye and Winchelsea, usually keep their court, called the Brotherhood. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a market-house, and a charitable institution called the Southland hospital. *Pop.* 1062.—ROMNEY MARSH is a large piece of rich pas-



## Romorantin

ture ground, protected from the inroads of the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation.

**ROMORANTIN**, *rom'-o-ran-tā*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, situated at the confluence of the Morantin and the Sauldre, 24 miles S.E. from Blois. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, tapes, parchment, and leather. *Pop.* 7642.—It was in this town, in 1650, that the chancellor L'Hôpital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, forbidding the exercise of the Inquisition in France.

**ROMSDAL**, *roms'-dal*, a district of Norway, extending along the coast between *lat.* 62° and 63° 30' N., and lying between the Doore Fjeld Mountains on the S.E., and the Atlantic on the N.W. *Area.* 6000 square miles. *Pop.* 90,283.

**ROMSEY**, *rum'-se*, a market-town of England, in Hampshire, situated on the Test, 9 miles S.W. from Winchester. It has a spacious parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, an audit-house, with a market-place below, a gaol, a literary and scientific institution, with some charitable institutions and schools. It is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 5843.

**RONA**, *ro'-na*, the name of two small islands of Scotland, belonging to the Hebrides or Western Islands. One is situated to the E. of the island of Grimsay, in the channel that separates N. Uist and Benbecula. The other, sometimes called South Rona, is situated to the E. of the Isle of Skye, and immediately to the N. of Rasay Island.

**RONALDSHAY**, NORTH and SOUTH, *ron'-ald-shai*, two small islands of Scotland belonging to the Orkneys.

**RONCESVALLES**, *ronce'-val* (Sp. *ron-thais-val'-gais*, Fr. *RONCEVAUX*, *rons'-vo*), a frontier village of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles N.E. from Pamplona. It was here that the rear-guard of the army of Charlemagne was destroyed in 778, when the famous paladin Roland lost his life.

**RONCO**, *ron'-ko*, the name of several villages in Northern Italy, none of them with a population above 2000.

**RONDA**, *ron'-da*, a city of Spain, in Granada, situated on the Guadiaro, 43 miles N.E. from Gibraltar. It consists of the town, which is surrounded by walls built by the Moors on one side of the river, and a large suburb, or new town, called El Mercadello, on the other side. It has several churches, monasteries, and convents, while the new town is regularly built, and contains a theatre, a magnificent bull-ring, and a pleasant Alameda or public promenade. Few towns can be situated in a more romantic position. It stands on the summit of a rock, at the brink of a deep ravine or fissure, which forms the bed of the Guadiaro, and which is crossed by two bridges, each of a single arch, and spanning the chasm at a great height above the surface of the water below. *Manf.* Principally leather and silk stuffs. *Pop.* 16,000. In the 14th century this place was the capital of the Moorish chief Abu-Melik.

**RONNE**, *ron*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, 95 miles S.E. from Copenhagen. It is defended by batteries, and has some churches, a tower used as a powder magazine, a hospital, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollen goods and tobacco. *Pop.* 5435.

**RONEBURG**, *ron'-ne-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Saxe Altenburg, 14 miles S.W. from

## Roscrea

Altenburg. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, porcelain, and leather. *Pop.* 5969.

**ROOTHING**, *root'-ing*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**ROQUE, SAN, rok**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on an eminence 6 miles N.W. from Gibraltar. It is a modern town, having been built by the Spaniards after Gibraltar was taken from them by the English in 1704. *Pop.* 6700.

**ROQUEVAIRE**, *rok'-vair*, a market-town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, 13 miles N.E. from Marseilles. *Manf.* Soap, olive-oil, and silk. *Pop.* 3465.

**RORAAS**, *ro'-ros*, a town of Norway, 62 miles S.E. from Drontheim. It is noted for the copper-mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* 3500.

**ROREE**, or **LOHUREE**, *ro-ree'*, a town of Scinde, situated on the Indus, 31 miles S.E. from Shikarpoor. *Manf.* Coarse paper, leather, and silks. *Pop.* 8000.

**ROROTANGA**, *ro'-ro-tan'-ga*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, forming one of the group called Cook Islands. It has an elevated surface, and many of its inhabitants have been converted to Christianity. *Lat.* 21° 16' S. *Lon.* 159° 18' W.

**ROSCHACH**, *ror'-shak*, a town of Switzerland, on the S. coast of the Lake of Constance, 7 miles N.E. from St. Gall. *Pop.* 2597.

**ROSA, MOUNT**, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, the highest in Europe next to Mont Blanc. *Height.* 15,206 feet.

**ROSARIO**, **ASILE DEL**, a town of Mexico, in the department of Cinaloa, 150 miles S.E. from Culiacan. Coffee and indigo grow wild in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4000.

**ROSA, SANTA**, the name of several towns in South America, none of them with a population above 4000.

**ROSCOFF**, *ros'-kof*, a maritime town of France, in the department of Finistère, 33 miles N.E. from Brest. *Pop.* 3917.—Prince Charles Edward, commonly called the Pretender, landed here after his wanderings in Scotland, and escape from that country after the battle of Culloden.

**ROSCOMMON**, *ros-kom'-mon*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath, on the E., by the river Shannon. It is bounded on the S. by Galway and King's County, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N.E. by Leitrim. *Area.* 949 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat and open; in some places it is interspersed with rocks, and in others intersected by extensive bogs. The surface is but little diversified with hills. *Rivers.* The Shannon, which, in a course of 50 miles, forms several fine lakes. The Suck divides it from Galway. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes are the principal crops. This county has long been famed for its pastures, on which great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared and fed. *Manf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 157,272.

**ROSCOMMON**, a town of Ireland, the chief town of the county of Roscommon, 70 miles N.W. from Dublin. It has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, fever hospital, barracks, gaol, and an infirmary. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, flannels, shoes, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5505.

**ROSCREA**, *ros-kra'*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, situated on a feeder

## Rose

of the Brosna, 17 miles N.E. from Nenagh. *Manf.* Coarse woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6003.

ROSS, *rose*, several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2500.

ROSENAU, *ros'-e-nou*, a town of Austria, in the N. of Hungary, 106 miles N.E. from Pesth. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, stoneware, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 9000.

ROSETTA, *ro-sel'-ta*, a seaport-city of Egypt, near the mouth of a branch of the Nile which now forms one of the two great channels by which that river enters the sea, 35 miles N.E. from Alexandria. It was built by one of the Saracen caliphs in the 9th century. The streets are very narrow, and each successive story projects over that which is immediately below it, until the opposite houses almost meet at the top. Upon the whole, however, though the streets are not straight, and though the town contains no remarkable edifice, yet Rosetta, when compared with other Eastern cities, has a neat and pleasing appearance. It is still more distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in groves of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and there is a smaller proportion of the rude Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, among them than in any other part of Egypt. *Manf.* Canvas, leather, iron goods, linen, red cotton yarn, dressed flax, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the East. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 31° 15' N. *Lon.* 30° 30' E. In 1798 this place was taken by the French, and, in 1807, it was besieged by the British, who were repulsed by the Turks. The battle of the Nile was fought near Rosetta, August 1, 1798. The "Rosetta stone," now in the British Museum, which enabled men of science to decipher the hieroglyphics on the monumental remains of Egypt, was found here.

ROSEHEIM, *ros'-hime*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 14 miles S.W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 3912.

ROSIERES, *ro'-se-air*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 2694.

ROSLIN, *ros'-lin*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle, 7 miles S. from Edinburgh. The chapel, built 1446, is a beautiful example of florid Gothic architecture, being richly and elaborately ornamented with sculpture. It contains the tombs of many of the earls of Orkney and Roslin. *Pop.* 467.

ROSS and CROMARTY.—A large district in the N. of Scotland, comprising the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island. It is necessary to describe these counties together because Cromarty consists of a number of isolated districts, surrounded by lands belonging to the county of Ross, or lying contiguous to it. The N. part of the island of Lewis is politically annexed to Ross. The entire district is bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by the Moray firth, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the Minch, as the channel is called which lies between Scotland and the island of Lewis. *Area.* Of both counties, 3151 square miles. *Desc.* Very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and firths, the chief of which are the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch

## Rossbach

on the east coast, and on the west those of Loch Carron, Loch Broom, Loch Gairloch, and Loch Greinord. The land on the eastern coast, to a short distance of the sea, is well cultivated and fertile, and is studded with a number of beautiful country seats. Beyond this tract, the inland districts become rude and wild in character; but, though they are rough and mountainous, they contain many pleasant glens, or valleys, which afford abundance of pasture for black-cattle and sheep. Some of the mountains are of great height, Ben Wyvis being 3720 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Conon, the Orrin, the Beaul, which forms part of the boundary between Ross and Inverness-shire, and the Oicel, which separates it from Sutherland. *Lakes.* Numerous in the valleys; the principal being Loch Maree, Loch Fannich, Loch Monar, Loch Luichart, in which many streams have their sources. *Pro.* Wheat and timber are raised, but the greater portion of the county is pasture land, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in feeding and rearing cattle. *Pop.* 81,093, including Cromarty and other detached portions belonging to the county. (*See CROMARTY.*)

ROSS, a market-town and parish of England, in Herefordshire, situated on the Wye, 11 miles S.E. from Hereford. It has a parish church, with a beautiful spire, several chapels for non-conformists, a town-hall, some charitable institutions, a workhouse, market-house, and mechanics' institute. Its streets are narrow, but the houses are, for the most part, well built and commodious. It is noted for its cider. *Pop.* 4446.

ROSS, or ROSS CARBERRY, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on a bay of the same name, 25 miles from Cork. It has a cathedral, an old and small Gothic structure, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a market-house and a court-house. It is the seat of an episcopal see which comprises 23 parishes. It has been united to the see of Cork since the reign of Elizabeth. *Pop.* of town, 4283.

ROSS, the name of numerous towns, parishes, and places in Ireland, some of which have merely a local celebrity.

ROSS, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 650 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.

ROSS, NEW, a seaport town of Ireland, situated partly in the county of Wexford, and partly in the county of Kilkenny, on a large navigable stream, formed by the Nore and the Barrow, 27 miles N.W. from Wexford. A part of the walls with which it was inclosed still remains. It contains two parish churches, including that of Rosbercon which forms a suburb of New Ross, some chapels for Roman Catholics and non-conformists, a court house, market house, barracks, with some hospitals and various charitable institutions. The town has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 7916. New Ross was taken by Cromwell in 1649, and in 1798 a severe battle was fought here between the king's troops and the Irish insurgents. There is excellent salmon fishing on the river close to the town.

ROSSANO, *ros-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, 28 miles N.E. from Cosenza. It has a cathedral, and is the birthplace of Popes John VII. and John XVII. *Pop.* 14,257.

ROSSBACH, *ros'-bak*, a town of Prussia, in



## Rossel

Prussian Saxony, 16 miles S.W. from Halle, where Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperial armies in 1757.

**ROSSEL**, *ros-sel'*, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 51 miles S.E. from Königsberg. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 2900.

**ROSSIENA**, *ros'-se-ai'-na*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kovno, 41 miles N.W. from Kovno. It has several churches and a Piarist college. *Pop.* 5770.

**ROSSINVER**, *ros'-sin-ver*, a parish of Ireland, in the counties of Leitrim and Sligo, comprising the village of Kinlough. *Pop.* 11,184.

**ROSTOCK**, *ros'-tok*, a seaport town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the Warnow, about 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and 45 miles N.E. from Schwerin. It is surrounded by old walls, and is divided into three parts, which are known as the old, middle, and new towns. The principal edifices are a grand-ducal mansion, a town house, the churches of St. Mary, St. James, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, and a university on a small scale, with an excellent library. The town also contains a poor-house, a Lutheran convent, and a statue to Marshal Blücher, who was a native of this place. *Manf.* Canvas, linen fabrics, anchors, soap, beer, spirits, vinegar, and sugar. It has an extensive export trade in corn, wool, flax, hemp, butter, and salted meat. *Pop.* 26,396. This was, for a considerable period, one of the most important of the Hanse towns, and is still the principal trading port of Mecklenburg. Hugo Grotius died here and was buried in the church of St. Mary.

**ROSTOV**, *ros'-tof'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Jaroslavl, 38 miles S.W. from Jaroslavl. It contains a richly ornamented cathedral, an archiepiscopal palace, an ecclesiastical seminary, a bazaar, and twenty-five churches, it has an annual fair, and is an entrepôt for the trade of the countries traversed by the Don. *Pop.* 12,000.

**ROTA**, *ro'-ta*, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles N.W. from Cadiz. It has a castle and a monastery, and is noted for its wine. *Pop.* 8000.

**ROTHENBURG ON THE TAUBER**, *ro'-ten-boorg*, an old and irregularly-built town of Bavaria, in central Franconia, 30 miles S.E. from Würzburg. It contains ten churches, a town house, an hospital, a public library, and some good schools. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, gunpowder, and paper. *Pop.* 5600.

**ROTHENBURG**, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3700.

**ROTHENTHURM**, *ro'-ten-toorm*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, 6 miles N.W. from Schwyz. Not far from this place is Morgarten, where the Austrians were signally defeated by the Swiss in 1315.

**ROTHERHAM**, *roth'-er-ham*, a market-town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, 5 miles N.E. from Sheffield. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in the reign of Edward IV. There are several other churches and numerous chapels for nonconformists, a court-house, market-house, a college, public library belonging to the Independents, some alms-houses, a union workhouse, a free grammar-school, and a school under the management of the parish feoffee trust.

## Rotterdam

*Manf.* Iron goods, machinery, starch, cordage, glass, and soap. In its neighbourhood coal is abundant. *Pop.* Of parish 24,003, of town 7598. Masborough, on the left bank of the Don, forms a suburb of Rotherham and is connected with it by a handsome stone bridge.

**ROTHERHITHE**, or **REDHIF**, *roth'-er-hithe*, a village and parish of England, in Surrey, situated on the Thames, about a mile and a half E. from London Bridge. It is noted for its dock-yards, of which it contains a large number, and in which the greater part of its population is employed. *Pop.* 24,582.

**ROTHERSAY**, *roth'-sai'*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in the Island of Bute, situated at the head of an extensive bay, 30 miles W. from Glasgow. It has several churches and chapels for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and members of the Free Church, a town-hall, which comprises a court-room, and other apartments used for various purposes, a prison, baths, some libraries and schools, with custom and excise offices. *Manf.* chiefly cotton goods. Ship-building is carried on here to some extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring, salmon, haddock, and whiting fisheries. *Pop.* 7438. The prince of Wales derives the title of duke from this town.

**ROTHWELL**, *roth'-wel*, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles N.W. from Kettering. *Pop.* 2500, mostly employed in the manufacture of silk plush for hats and shoes.

**ROTHWELL**, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. from Wakefield. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 8072.

**ROTTENBURG**, *rot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, situated on the Neckar, 12 miles S.W. from Reutlingen. It is surrounded with walls, and contains two churches, a town-house, a hospital, and a spacious market-place with a fountain in the centre. *Manf.* Paper and leather. *Pop.* 6253.

**ROTTERDAM**, *rot'-ter-dam*, an important commercial city of Holland, in the province of South Holland, situated on the north bank of the Maas, 36 miles S.W. from Amsterdam. The city is triangular in form, its longest side stretching along the bank of the river, while the sides which face the open country are surrounded with walls, beyond which lie extensive suburbs. It is traversed by the Rotte, a little river which enters the Maas, and intersected by numerous canals, which divide the part which lies near the river into several insulated spots connected by drawbridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. The quay called the Boomtjes is the finest in the city; being bordered by a row of magnificent houses which face the river, and having a pleasant prospect across the Maas. Next to the Boomtjes comes the Haringvliet. The other streets are, in general, long, but narrow. The houses throughout the town, with the exception of those on the Boomtjes, are rather convenient than elegant; they are very lofty, being frequently four, five, and six stories in height. Of the public buildings the principal are the exchange, the cathedral of St. Lawrence, which contains one of the largest and finest organs in the world, the town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the Erasmus gymnasium, and the warehouses of the Dutch East India Company. It also contains several handsome churches, a public library, the great central prison of Holland, and several hospitals, schools, and literary



## Rottweil

and charitable institutions. It has several market-places, and in the principal one, called the Groote-market, is a statue of the eminent scholar, Erasmus, who was born here. *Manf.* Tobacco, soap, leather, paper, Hollands gin or Geneva, sugar, and salt, and has long possessed a considerable trade with all parts of the world. Rotterdam contains both an English Episcopal and a Scotch Presbyterian church, there being more English residents in Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands. *Pop.* 111,403. *Lat.* 51° 55' N. *Lon.* 4° 29' E. Rotterdam is a place of considerable antiquity. It became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, in the 13th century. Together with the general commerce of Holland, it suffered by the invasion of the French; but the overthrow of Napoleon I. proved the harbinger of its reviving prosperity. It communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, with Germany by steamers on the Rhine, and with Utrecht, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Arnheim, by railway.

**ROTTWEIL**, *rot'-vile*, a town of Wurtemberg, 50 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. It has several churches, an exchange, and a hospital. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, gunpowder, tiles, and chicory. *Pop.* 4000.

**ROUBAIX**, *roo'-bai*, a town of France, in the department of the North, or Le Nord, 6 miles N.E. from Lille. It is abundantly supplied with water from artesian wells. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, satins, nankeen, camlets, damasked linen, furniture, and gin. *Pop.* 49,274.

**ROUEN**, *rod'-a, rwa*, a city in the north of France, the chief town of the department of the Lower Seine, and formerly the capital of Normandy, 68 miles N.W. from Paris. It is situated on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile and beautiful part of the country. The town is irregularly built, and the streets are, for the most part, narrow and dirty, and some of the houses are built of wood. In the suburbs, however, there are several broad and handsome streets, and spacious squares, formed of handsome and substantial stone houses. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine. The chief public buildings of interest are the cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, and said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the church of St. Ouen, likewise a fine Gothic building, situated nearly in the centre of the town; and that of St. Maclou, which is much admired for its architectural beauty. The other churches and convents of the city are of little note in point of architecture. Besides these, Rouen contains a fine old town-house, a palais de justice or court-house, barracks, a Mercery hall, theatre, custom-house, a prison, an exchange, a large hospital, and several public markets. The Seine is crossed here by two bridges, one of stone, and another of iron, which connect the town with the suburb of St. Sever. There are various literary societies and schools in the city, an academy of belles-lettres, a society of agriculture and the arts, a college, schools of medicine, surgery, navigation, and drawing, together with a public library, two museums, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, linen, hardware, paper, hats, earthenware, muslins, silks, velvets, cordage, and machinery. The town also contains several large breweries, docks for ship-building, iron-foundries, bleaching works, and

## Roxburghshire

sugar-refineries. Dyeing, both of woollen and cotton fabrics, is also conducted with care and success. It is the chief centre of the cotton manufacture in France, and may be termed the Manchester of the French empire. *Pop.* 102,649. Rouen has frequently been taken and retaken. In 1418 it was taken by Henry V., and Joan of Arc was burned here in 1431. A statue to her memory has been erected on the spot where she suffered. It is the birthplace of the two Corneilles and of Fontenelle. The Mercery hall, or building in which the manufacturers of Rouen meet, stands on the site of the old castle in which Prince Arthur was murdered by King John, and the cathedral contains the monuments of many eminent men, and the heart of Richard I. of England, which was buried there after his death. It was found in 1838, and the casket which contains it is now kept in the sacristy.

**ROUFFACH**, *roof'-fak*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the Ombach, 9 miles S.W. from Colmar. *Manf.* Leather and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3917. It has a station on the Strasburg and Basle Railway.

**ROULERS**, or **ROUSSELAER**, *roo'-lai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Mandel, a branch of the Lys, 12 miles N.W. from Courtrai. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods. *Pop.* 9500.

**ROUSSILLON**, *roos-see'-yawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 46 miles N.W. from Grenoble. *Pop.* 1500.—Also an old province of France, which is now the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

**ROVEREDO**, *rov'-erai'-do*, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated at the confluence of the Lano and the Adige, 12 miles S.W. from Trent. It has an English conventual establishment, an old castle, several churches, a monastery, a theatre, a hospital, and a public library. *Manf.* Tobacco, silk, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 8000.

**ROVIGNO**, *ro-veen'-yo*, a town of Austria, in Illyria, situated on the coast of Istria, and built on a rock which projects into the sea, forming two good harbours, one on either side of the town, 39 miles S. from Trieste. It contains a cathedral, and several fine public buildings. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, and it has an extensive tunny fishery. *Pop.* 10,750.

**ROVIGO**, *ro-ve'-go*, a town of Italy, in Venice, capital of a province of the same name, situated on a branch of the Adige, 36 miles S.W. from Venice. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has a citadel on the W. side of the town. It contains several churches, convents, and charitable institutions, and an academy of arts. *Manf.* Saltpetre and leather. *Pop.* 10,000.

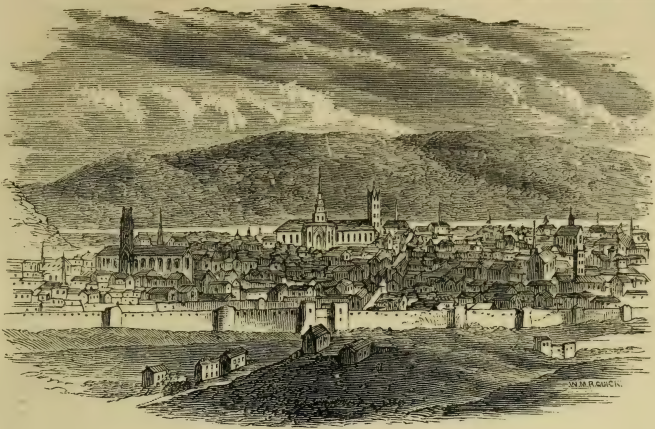
**ROW, ro**, a maritime parish of Scotland, on the Gareloch, in Dumbartonshire. *Pop.* 6334.

**ROWAN**, *ro-an'*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. Area, 332 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.

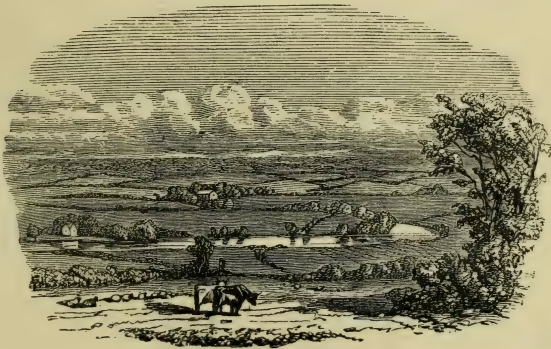
**ROWANDIZ**, *ro'-an-deez*, a fortified town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Mosul, situated on the Great Zab, 75 miles N.E. from Mosul. It has a castle, and is the residence of a bey. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000. *Lat.* 36° 35' N. *Lon.* 44° 30' E.

**ROXBURGH**, a parish and village of Scotland, pleasantly situated on the Teviot, about a mile from Kelso. *Pop.* Of the parish, 1178.

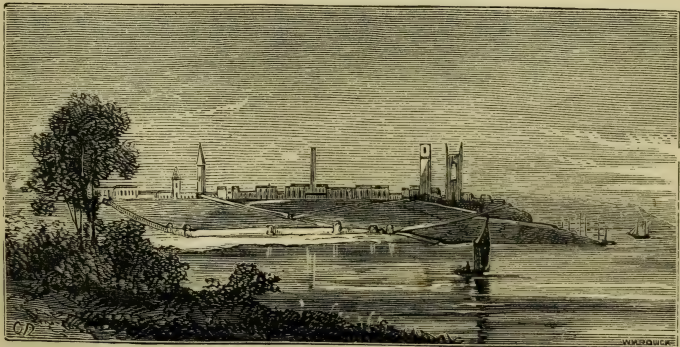
**ROXBURGHSHIRE**, sometimes called **TEVIOTDALE**, a county of Scotland, of a very irregular form, bounded E. and S.E. by Northumberland



ROUEN.



RUNNYMEDE.



SAINT ANDREWS.





## Roxbury

and Cumberland, S.W. and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, and N. and N.W. by Berwickshire, and the county of Edinburgh. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Desc.* The scenery in many parts of the county is extremely beautiful and even romantic in character. The south and west divisions of the county are mountainous, but the east and north are, for the most part, flat and fertile. The county is traversed by a branch of the Cheviot hills of considerable elevation, with sloping sides covered with pasture to the very top. *Rivers.* The Tweed, the Teviot, the Gala, the Leader, the Ettrick, the Eden, the Hermitage, and the Liddel. The Ale and Borthwick are northern branches of the Teviot, which, on the south, is entered by the Kail, the Oxnam, and the Jed; and nearer to its source it receives the Rule, the Slitrig, and the Allan. *Pro.* Green crops and wheat. Large numbers of Cheviot sheep and cattle are fed on the hills. *Minerals.* Coal, lime, and freestone. *Manf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 54,119. In many parts of this county there are sepulchral tumuli, or cairns, in which stone coffins and urns, containing human bones and ashes have been found. There are also several Druidical circles, or places of worship, and other antiquities.

**ROXBURY**, *roo'-ber-e*, the name of several townships in the United States. The largest is 2 miles S. from Boston, in Massachusetts. *Pop.* 25,000.

**ROYSTON**, *roi'-ston*, a market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, part of which is situated in Cambridgeshire, 13 miles S.W. from Cambridge. It has a parish church, which formerly belonged to an ancient priory of the Augustines, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower. It also contains a market-house, and has a large trade in corn, malt, beer, and lime. There is a cave in the town, supposed to be a subterraneous chapel of Saxon origin. *Pop.* 1822.

**ROYSTON**, a parish of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles N. from Barnsley. *Pop.* 545.—It has a station on a branch of the North Midland Railway.

**ROYTON**, *roi'-ton*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S. from Rochdale. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 7493.

**RSHEV-WOLODIMIROV**, *rshev-vo-lod'-i-mi-rov*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tver, situated on the Volga, 78 miles S.W. from Tver. It contains several churches, most of which are small, some schools, and a hospital. *Pop.* 16,000.

**RUABON**, *ri(r)-a-bon*, a parish of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 miles S.W. from Wrexham. It contains several coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 14,343.

**RUATAN**, *roo'-a-tan*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, off the N. coast of Central America. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 8 broad. *Pop.* 4000.

**RUBICON**, *ru'-bi-con*, the ancient name of a small river in the N.E. of Italy, noted chiefly as the limit beyond which Cæsar was ordered by the Roman Senate to keep his army, when he was suspected of aiming at the chief authority. It is supposed to be the Uso, a small stream which rises on the borders of Tuscany, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Adriatic 7 miles N.W. from Rimini.

**RUBINSK**, or **RYBINSK**, *roo'-binsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslav, 47 miles N.W. from Jaroslav. It is one of the great

## Rumbowe

centres of the internal commerce of the empire. *Pop.* 6000.

**RUDGELEY**, or **RUGELEY**, *ruje'-le*, a well-built market-town of England, in Staffordshire, situated near the Trent, which is crossed here by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, on the borders of Cannock Chase, 8 miles S.E. from Stafford. *Manf.* Hats, cordage, agricultural implements, and iron goods. *Pop.* 4362. It has a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

**RUDOLSTADT**, *roo'-dol-stat*, a well-built town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, situated on the Saale, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 18 miles S. from Weimar. It is inclosed by walls, and contains a palace, several churches, an arsenal, a town-house, a cathedral, library, and picture-gallery. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and tiles. *Pop.* 6000.

**RUEIL**, *roo'-ail*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, situated on the Seine, 5 miles N.E. from Versailles. *Pop.* 4965. It has a station on the railway to St. Germain.—The château of Malmaison, the favourite residence of the empress Josephine, is in the vicinity of this town.

**RUFEC**, *roo'-fek*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 26 miles N. from Angoulême. *Pop.* 3235.

**RUGBY**, *rug'-be*, a parish and an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Warwickshire, situated on the Avon, 15 miles N.E. from Warwick. It has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and a celebrated public school, brought into high reputation through the instrumentality of the late Dr. Arnold. The town is the centre of an important agricultural district, and has a large transit trade from being a point in which many different railways meet. *Pop.* 7818. Rugby is the junction of the London and North-Western, the North Midland, the Leamington and Warwick, the Trent Valley, and the Rugby and Stamford railways.

**RUGEN**, *roo'-gen*, an island in the Baltic belonging to Prussia, situated opposite to Stralsund, and separated from Pomerania by a narrow channel about a mile in breadth. *Area*, 388 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well wooded. Large quantities of corn and great numbers of cattle are shipped to Stralsund in the course of the year. Its fisheries are important. *Pop.* 41,446. *Lat.* 54° 45' N. *Lon.* 13° 30' E.

**RUGENWALDE**, *roo'-gen-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, situated on the Wipper, 20 miles N.E. from Köslin. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 5000.

**RUHROIT**, *roo'-rort*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Ruhr, 16 miles N. from Düsseldorf. *Manf.* Cotton goods; the town also possesses a transit trade in coal, corn, and wood, and yards for building steamers to ply on the Rhine. *Pop.* 3736.

**RULSK**, or **RYLSK**, *ri'-lsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, 60 miles S.W. from the town of that name. It has many churches and schools, and two annual fairs. *Pop.* 6000.

**RUM**, *rum*, an island of the Hebrides, about 8 miles S. from Skye. It forms part of the county of Argyle, Scotland. *Ext.* 9 miles long and from 5 to 7 broad. *Pop.* 73.

**RUMBOWE**, *room'-bo*, an inland state of the Malay peninsula. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 2° 49' N. *Lon.* 102° 30' E.

## Rumburg

**RUMBURG**, *room'-boorg*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 57 miles N. from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

**RUNCORN**, *run'-korn*, a township and parish of England, in Cheshire, 12 miles N.E. from Chester. There are some valuable stone-quarries in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 10,063. It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

**RUNGPOOR**, *roong-poor'*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, 123 miles N.E. from Moorshedabad. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 25° 41' N. *Lon.* 89° 17' E.—The District has an area of 4130 square miles, and a population of 2,560,000. It is watered by the Brahmapootra and Teesta rivers. *Pro.* Silk and indigo. *Manf.* Carpets, woollen and cotton goods.

**RUNNYMEDE**, *run'-ni-meed*, a beautiful meadow in the parish of Egham, Surrey, about 5 miles S. from Windsor. This spot is celebrated for the conference held here in June, 1215, between King John and the barons of England, when the king affixed his signature to Magna Charta.

**RUPPIN**, *roop'-pin*, a regularly-built town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 35 miles N. from Berlin. It has a church, a town-house, a gymnasium, barracks, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, leather, beer, chicory, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000. Old Ruppín is about 3 miles N.E. from New Ruppín. *Pop.* 2000.

**RUREMONDE**. (See ROERMOND.)

**RUSH**, *rush*, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 442 square miles. *Pop.* 16,193.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2500.

**RUSSA STARAJA**, *roos'-sa*, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, situated on the Lovat, 38 miles S.E. from Novgorod. It has several churches and a convent, with tan-yards and distilleries, and some large salt-works. *Pop.* 6000.

**RUSSELL**, *rus'-sel*, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 1312 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

**RUSSIA**, *rus'-she-a*, an empire which occupies the whole of the northern part of Europe and Asia, the largest in the world in point of superficial extent, extending from the Baltic in the west to the Pacific in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean to *lat.* 38° 30' N. in Europe, and to *lat.* 40° 45' in Asia. *Ext.* Its extreme length, from East Cape in Behring Strait on the E. to the W. border of Russian Poland, is about 5600 miles, whilst its extreme breadth, from the Karskaia Gulf to the S. extremity of Transcaucasia, is about 2400 miles. *Area.* According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the superficial extent of the Russian empire in Europe is 96,411 geographical miles, in Asia 239,556 miles, making a gross total superficies of 335,967 geographical square miles; but according to an official statement made by the Russian government the superficial extent of European Russia is estimated at 2,091,400 square miles in round numbers, while Russia in Asia comprises 4,735,200 square miles, the Transcaucasian provinces 66,100 square miles, making a grand total of 6,893,300 square miles. The present article is limited to an account of Russia in Europe, a description of Russia in Asia being given in the article on Siberia. *Political Divisions.* Russia in Europe is divided into 9 principal districts, which are again sub-

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divided into 61 governments. The principal divisions and the number of governments each contains are as follows:—Great Russia in the N. and centre, containing 19; Little Russia in the S.W., 4; the Baltic provinces, 5; South or New Russia, 6; West or Polish Russia, 8; Kingdom of Poland, 6; East Russia, 9; comprising the former kingdoms of Kasan and Astrakan. *Seas, Gulfs, and Straits.* The Baltic, the Arctic, the White, the Putrid, the Black, and the Caspian seas: the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Petchora, Kara, and Perekop; the straits of Yenikale and Vaigatz. *Peninsulas.* The Crimea. *Islands.* The principal are Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Vaigatz, the Aland Islands, and Oesel. *Gen. Desc.* Russia in Europe is in general a level country, the only mountains that attain any considerable height being those of Russian Lapland in the north, and of the Crimea in the south. A very different aspect is presented by the Oural or Ural mountains, which form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, and stretch, under different denominations, from the Caspian in the south, to Nova Zembla in the north. The mountains attain an elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet above the level of the sea in the central part of the chain. The northern parts of European Russia are too bleak and barren for tillage, and the inhabitants live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Another region, almost equally bleak, is the N.W. division, comprising Finland and the adjacent country to the E. The country to the S. of St. Petersburg, comprising the long range of the Valdai hills, has a more congenial climate. The south-west division of European Russia extends towards the Black Sea, and is watered by the Dnieper and the Don. The south-east region, formed of the immense plains which are traversed by the Volga in the lower part of its course, has a soil less fertile than might be supposed from its climate, being in many parts rendered unfit for vegetation by the great quantity of saline matter with which it is impregnated. Of these divisions, the warmest climate is that of the Crimea. The most remarkable natural feature of Russia in Europe consists in its steppes, which are vast plains, mostly of sand, and producing little or no timber except stunted birch trees. *Climate.* Cold. In the N., the winter lasts for nine months long, and it is severe in all parts of the empire, the Crimea not excepted, as the sufferings of the Anglo-French army, which passed two winters there during the Crimean war, will testify. Corn crops cannot be at all depended on above *lat.* 60° N., and it is only below *lat.* 50° N. that the fruits of temperate climates attain perfection. On the other hand, the heat of summer is much greater in Russia than under the same parallels of latitude in the west of Europe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Volga or Volga, the Oka, Kama, Oural, and Terek; the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Don, the Dwina, the Duna, the Niemen, the Neva, the Volchov, the Msta, and the Petchora, all of which are rivers of considerable magnitude, and all navigable, in consequence of the general flatness of the country. The Volga is the largest river of Europe, and has a length of upwards of 2000 miles, and is navigable almost to its source. The currents of all the Russian rivers are slow, and they are therefore well adapted for commercial intercourse by water. *Lakes.* Russia does not abound in lakes, except



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in Finland and the provinces of St. Petersburg and Olonetz, where the great lakes of Ladoga and Onega are situated, with several others of less extent. Many parts of the empire are intersected by marshes. Most of the lakes in the N.W. discharge their waters into the Neva, through which channel they enter the Gulf of Finland. *Zoology.* Goats are found in many provinces; and in the south their skins are exported, and form a considerable branch of commerce, being covered with a kind of silky hair well adapted for the manufacture of shawls. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants of particular districts are employed in hunting and fishing. The most profitable animals taken in the chase are the beaver, the ermine, the martin, the musk deer, and the musk rat. Among the other wild animals are the chamois, the antelope, the elk, the wild goat, the reindeer, the bear, the rabbit, and sable. The polar bear and reindeer are found only in the N. Wild cattle and swine are also found in different parts of European Russia, and great numbers of wildfowl in the N., especially the goose and eider duck; and ducks, teal, and widgeon, and other aquatic birds in the marshes by the rivers, and in the vicinity of the Black and Caspian Seas and the Sea of Azov. Large quantities of feathers are exported annually. *Forests.* Extensive, occupying more than a third of the entire surface of the country. *Pro.* Agriculture is in general in a very backward state. Rye, barley, and oats are the principal kinds of grain grown in the northern provinces, wheat being cultivated only in the southern parts. Potatoes are raised in the coldest districts. Hemp and flax are well adapted to a great part of the empire. Among the products of the south are tobacco and maize, the latter being grown chiefly in the Crimea. Grazing is the chief occupation of the farmer in almost every province, and sheep and oxen are reared in immense numbers on the steppes. Not one-sixth of Russia has yet been brought under cultivation. Bees are kept in great numbers, and large quantities of honey are exported; it is not an uncommon thing, indeed, for farmers to have as many as 100 hives in their gardens and 1000 more in the forest. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, salt, and marble. The most extensive mines are in the elevated region of the Oural and other mountains, which form the boundary between Europe and Asia; there are many others, however, of equal importance in less remote parts of the country. Salt is found in great abundance in the S.E. *Manf.* The principal are linen and woollen goods, hardware, leather, soap, oil, potash, and mats. Most of the yarn employed in the cotton manufacture is imported from England. The best hardware is made at Tula, a town to the south of Moscow, which is the Sheffield or Birmingham of Russia. Of woollen goods, the coarser qualities are made in various parts, the finer almost solely at Jamburg, in the province of St. Petersburg. Moscow contains some silk-works, and, together with St. Petersburg, supply the chief manufactures of the empire. *Exp.* The principal are hemp, flax, seeds, leather, tallow, potash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train-oil, linen, ropes, thread, peltry, and iron in bars. *Imp.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial goods; superfine woollen cloth, cotton fabrics, silks, dye-stuffs, wine, and brandy. *Inhabitants.* The majority belong to the Slavonic race. In Fin-

## Russia

land and the provinces S. of the Gulf of Bothnia, the inhabitants are of Finnish extraction. The manners of the people are, in general, far from cleanly. Drinking is a very common vice among them. Gambling is also prevalent. The nobility are the owners of the land: they live in the most sumptuous style, and support a very numerous establishment of servants. The Russian peasantry are in a very abject condition; and morally speaking, the nobles are ignorant, proud, sensual, and generally devoid of principle. The lower orders are equally coarse in their appetites; they are also, generally speaking, extremely cunning and deceitful, and addicted to lying. *Rel.* The established religion is that of the Greek church, but free toleration has been accorded to all sects and denominations of Christians, and even to Mahomedans, since the beginning of the 18th century. The superstition prevalent, however, among the serfs is very great. According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the total number of dissenters or schismatics in Russia is nearly 10,000,000; including 2,750,000 Roman Catholics, 15,000 Armenians, 400,000 "United Greeks," 2,000,000 Lutherans, 2,750,000 Mahomedans, 1,250,000 Jews, and 200,000 Buddhists. *Education.* Very deficient, but improving. *Army.* 600,000. The total force of the regular army, including cavalry, infantry, and artillery, amounts to 578,000 men; and besides these, there are the irregular troops of Cossacks. *Navy.* The third in Europe in point of number and strength. The fleet consists of about 100 sailing vessels and the same number of steamers, manned by 50,000 sailors, and about 20,000 marines. *Rev.* About 20,000,000*l.* *Gov.* An absolute monarchy. The sovereign is called emperor or czar, and in official documents, is styled autocrat of all the Russias. Each of the great provinces has a civil and military governor. The former is assisted by a provincial council, and in each government there is a high court of justice for civil, and another for criminal offences, as well as a court for financial matters, and another for petty questions. Each circle or division of a province has a court of justice of the second rank, exclusive of local jurisdictions, such as those of the magistrates in towns, and of the nobles or petty courts in the country. *Pop.* Estimated at 65,000,000; but from these numbers, 80,000, the amount of the population of what was formerly Russian America, must be deducted, in consequence of the sale of this territory to the United States of America. Soon after the war in the Crimea, a general census of the population was taken throughout the empire; and the following is the result. The number of the females exceeds that of the males by 1,750,000. The lower orders, serfs, petty traders, and artisans, form a total of 55,000,000, the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 10,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 serfs. *Lat.* of Russia in Europe, between 38° 30' and 71° 24' N. *Lon.* from 18° to 65° W. The history of Russia, previous to the three last centuries, is obscure and uncertain. But it may be said that this vast empire has gradually grown out of the small dukedom of Kiev or Novgorod established by Rurick in 862. In 1682, Peter the Great ascended the throne, and laid the first foundations of its present greatness. At his death, in 1725, he was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I., who reigned only two years, and her son, Peter II.,



## Russia in Asia

who reigned for three years after her death. Anne, a niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740. Ivan VI., a child, bore the name of sovereign scarcely two years; but the reign of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, who came to the throne in 1742, lasted 20 years, and proved a period that added considerably to the power and prestige of the Russian empire. Peter III., a great admirer of Frederick II. of Prussia, succeeded her, but lost both his throne and his life in the first year of his reign. After his death the imperial power was vested in his widow, Catherine II.; under whose reign Russia was greatly aggrandized. She died in the end of 1796, leaving the throne to her son, the feeble and vacillating Paul I., who interfered in the affairs of Europe as an enemy of France; in his reign the Russian troops gained great fame under Suwarrow and other Russian generals. Paul, however, owing to his intolerable tyranny, was soon murdered; and his son Alexander succeeded him. On his death, the emperor Nicholas established himself permanently on the throne till 1855, when he was succeeded by the present emperor, Alexander II.

RUSSIA IN ASIA comprises Siberia and the whole of N. Asia E. of the principal crest of the Oural mountains and the region of the Caucasus, embracing the countries S. of the Caucasus, between the Black and the Caspian seas. *Area.* 4,801,300 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000,000. (See SIBERIA.)

RUSSIA IN AMERICA comprised the whole of the continent of N.W. America W. of *lon.* 141° W., and a strip on the coast, extending S. to *lat.* 55°. It embraces several island groups contiguous to the coast. This territory was sold to the United States of America in 1867.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396.

RUSSIA, WHITE, once a part of Lithuania, now forming the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

RUSSIAN POLAND comprises the kingdom of Poland and the governments of Wilna, Grodno, Koono, Vitepsk, Mohilev, Minsk, Volhynia, and Podolia, which are now included in the district called West Russia.

RUSSIAN TARTARY comprises the S.E. part of European and the S.W. part of Asiatic Russia.

RUSTSCHUK, *rus'-tchuk*, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated at the influx of the Kara Lom into the Danube, 67 miles S.W. from Silistria. It has a citadel of considerable strength, with several mosques, baths, and other public buildings. *Manf.* Cotton, silk, linen and woollen goods, and tobacco. *Pop.* About 30,000. Giurgevo is almost immediately opposite Rustschuk, on the left bank of the Danube, and is also surrounded with fortifications. The Russians took these towns in 1711 and 1810, but were defeated by the Turks before Giurgevo in 1854.

RUTHERFORD, *ruth'-er-ford*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area.* 859 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000. 2.—In West Tennessee. *Area.* 431 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

RUTHERGLEN, or RUGLEN, *ru'-ther-glen*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 3 miles S.E. from Glasgow. It was erected into a royal burgh by King David I. in the 12th century. It now consists of one prin-

## Ryan, Loch

cipal street, nearly half a mile in length and upwards of 100 feet in breadth, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge, and contains a town-hall, a parish church, and two other churches for Presbyterians and members of the Free Church. It was noted for its ancient castle, which is now demolished. *Manf.* Chiefly muslins. The town also contains some extensive printing-works and dye-works. *Pop.* of parish, 9335.

RUTHIN, *rith'-in*, an ancient market-town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 6 miles S.E. from Denbigh. It has a church, some chapels for nonconformists, a court-house and county gaol, a charitable institution, comprising a school and almshouses, called Christ's Hospital, and a library, also in connexion with the hospital. The town is situated on a hill which rises from the river Choydd. *Pop.* 3372.

RUTIGLIANO, *root'-tel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, 12 miles S.E. from Bari. *Pop.* 4300.

RUTLAND, *rut'-land*, an inland county of England, bounded on the W. by Leicestershire, on the N. and E. by Lincolnshire, and on the S.E. by Northamptonshire. *Area.* 152 square miles. *Desc.* The face of the country is, generally speaking, very beautiful, especially in places where it is well wooded, being much diversified by ranges of small and gently-rising hills, running E. and W., with valleys of about half a mile in width intersecting them: so that fresh views meet the eye at the distance of every few miles. *Rivers.* The Welland, the Wash, the Chater, the Wreak, and the Eye. The climate has always been considered to be mild, healthy, and pleasant. *Pro.* There are various kinds of soil in different parts of the county, but it is, on the whole, fertile. The usual crops are cultivated. *Minerals.* Limestone is found in various parts. Chalybeate springs are also common. *Pop.* 21,861. This is the smallest of the 40 counties of England.

RUTLAND, a small island near the W. coast of Ireland, belonging to the county of Donegal.

RUTLAND, a county on the W. side of Vermont, U.S. *Area.* 948 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000. Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

RUTNAGHERRY, *root'-na-ger-re*, a collectorate of India, in the presidency of Bombay. *Area.* 3964 square miles. *Pop.* 670,000. *Lat.* Between 15° 44' and 18° 6' N. *Lon.* Between 73° 6' and 73° 58' E.

RUTTUNPOOR, *root'-toon-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Nagpoor, 208 miles N.E. from Nagpoor. It is the chief town of a district of the same name. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 22° 16' N. *Lon.* 82° 7' E.

RUVO, *roo'-vo*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, situated 22 miles W. from the town of that name. It contains a cathedral, some monasteries, and an orphan asylum. *Pop.* 12,209.

RUYSBRÛCK, *rois'-brok*, a village of Belgium, 3 miles S.W. from Brussels. *Pop.* 1800. It has a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway.

RUYSSELEDE, *rois'-se-larde*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 14 miles S.E. from Bruges. *Manf.* Linen. *Pop.* 6545.

RYAN, LOCH, *ri'-an*, a bay on the W. coast of Scotland, entering Wigtonshire, and washing the N.E. coast of the peninsula called the Rhynns of Galloway. It forms a safe and com-

## Ryde

modious harbour, and has a breadth of above 2 miles.

**RYDE**, *ride*, a maritime town and watering-place on the N.E. coast of the Isle of Wight, 7 miles S.W. from Portsmouth. The town is well built, and contains three churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall and market house, baths, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, a theatre, the Victoria hospital, a literary and scientific institution, a club-house belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, and several good schools. The pier extends into the sea for nearly one-third of a mile. The town has an export trade in corn and cattle, and yacht and boat-building are carried on to some extent. It has constant communication with Portsmouth by steamers. *Pop.* 9269.

**RYE**, *ri*, a regular and well-built market-town and borough of England, in Sussex, and one of the Cinque ports, situated near the mouth of the Rother, 9 miles N.E. from Hastings. The parish church is considered to be one of the largest in the kingdom. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a castle, now used as a gaol, a market-house, town-hall, a free grammar-school, a public library, and a theatre. The harbour is formed by piers or embankments thrown up on either side for its protection. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, and is now defended by a battery. Shipbuilding is carried on here to some extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring and mackerel fisheries, and in trawling for flat fish. *Pop.* 8202.

**RYEGATE**. (See REIGATE.)

**RYLSK**. (See RULSK.)

**RYSWYK**, or **RYSWICK**, *ris'-wik*, *rise'-vike*, a town of Holland, in the province of South Holland, 2 miles S.E. from the Hague. *Pop.* 2630. In 1697 a peace was concluded here between France on the one side, and Germany, England, Spain, and Holland on the other. A monument commemorates the event.

**RYTON**, *ri'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4000.

**RZESZOW**, *rzes'-zow*, a town of Austria, on the Wisloka, 45 miles E. from Tarnow. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and imitation jewellery, consisting of glass and pebbles set in mosaic gold. *Pop.* 7348.

## S

**SAADEN**, *sa-ad-e*, a town of Arabia, in the mountainous district of Yemen, 250 miles N. from Mocha.

**SAALE**, *sa'-al*, the name of three small rivers in Germany.

**SAALFELD**, *sa'-al-feeld*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated on the Saale, 23 miles S. from Weimar. *Pop.* 17,017.—Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated here in 1806, and killed by the French.

**SAAR**, or **SARRE**, *sa-ar*, a river of Rhenish Prussia, which rises in France, in the department of the Meurthe, and enters the Moselle near Trèves.

## Sacatepeques

**SAARBRUCK**, *sa-ar-brook*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the Saar, 39 miles S.E. from Trèves. *Manf.* Woollen goods, tobacco, porcelain, leather, and iron-wire works. *Pop.* 9300. It has communication with Metz by railway.

**SAAR-LOUIS**, *sa'-ar-loo'-is*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the Saar, 31 miles S. from Trèves. It forms an important frontier fortress of Prussia. *Manf.* Fire-arms, hardware, and wire. There are both lead and iron mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 6349. Marshal Ney was born here. This town was ceded to Prussia by France, by the treaty of Paris concluded in 1815.

**SAAR-UNION**, *sa'-ar-oo'-ne-awng*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 39 miles N.W. from Strasbourg. *Pop.* 3449. It is so called because it is formed by the two towns Sarrewerden and Bouquenom, situated on opposite sides of the Saar, and connected by a bridge.

**SAATZ**, *sa'-atz*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, situated on the Eger, 40 miles N.W. from Prague. It has a gymnasium, and a trade in wine and hops. *Pop.* 5950.

**SABA**, *sa'-ba*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 18 miles N.W. from St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. *Area.* 15 square miles. *Pop.* About 1617.

**SABADELL**, *sa'-ba-del*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 12 miles N.W. from Barcelona. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, muslins, and paper. *Pop.* 4720.

**SABARA**, *sa-ba'-ra*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 30 miles N.W. from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* 8500.

**SABBOE**, *sab-be'(r)*, a town of Norway, 23 miles S.E. from Drontheim. It stands on the E. side of a lake which discharges its surplus waters by the Med into Drontheim Fiord.

**SABIONETTA**, *sa-be-o-net'-ta*, a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles S.W. from Mantua. *Pop.* 6623.—This place was the capital of a principality presented by Napoleon I. to his sister Pauline.

**SABLE**, *sa-blai*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, situated at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve, 26 miles S.W. from Le Mans. *Manf.* Gloves; the town also possesses a trade in corn, coal, and marble. *Pop.* 5675.

**SABLE**, *sa'-bel*, an island in the N. Atlantic Ocean, lying off the S. extremity of Nova Scotia. *Lat.* 43° 25' N. *Lon.* 65° 40' W.

**SABLES D'OLONNE**, *LES, sabl-do'-lon*, a seaport of France, in the department Vendée, 20 miles S. from Napoleonville. There is a valuable pilchard fishery on the coast, which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. The town is protected by a fort and batteries, and contains some churches, a school of navigation, two almshouses, and a prison. There is a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour. *Pop.* 6096.

**SABRAO**, or **ADENARA**, *sa'-bra-o*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, separated from the E. extremity of Flores by the Strait of Flores. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. *Lat.* 8° 17' S. *Lon.* 123° 5' E.

**SABRES**, *sabr*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 20 miles N. from Mont-de-Marsan. *Pop.* 2525.

**SACATEPEQUES**, *sa-ka-te-pe-kes'*, a department or district of Central America, in the state of Guatemala. *Area.* 1925 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000. The chief town is Old Guatemala.



## Saccatoo

**SACCATOO**, or **SOKATU**, *sak'-ka-too'*, a town of Central Africa, in Soudan, situated on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Niger, 640 miles S.E. from Timbukta. It is the capital of Haussa, or Houssa, and is one of the most important commercial towns in the interior of Africa. *Manf.* Cotton goods, ironware, and leather. *Pop.* Not known, but large.

**SACKET'S HARBOUR**, *säk'-ets*, a post-town and port of entry in Jefferson county, New York, U.S., at the east end of Lake Ontario, 62 miles N.W. from Rome, with which it is connected by railway. The harbour is one of the best in the state, and is defended by forts and batteries. Near these defensive works are two sets of barracks, capable of accommodating 4500 men. The town is at the head of the harbour.

**SACO**, *sai'-ko*, a post-town and port of entry in York county, Maine, U.S., situated on the Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges; 62 miles S.W. from Augusta. It is a considerable manufacturing town, favourably situated for the exercise of trade and commerce. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 6000.

**SACO**, a river which rises in New Hampshire, U.S., and, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic below the town of Saco.

**SACRAMENTO COLONIA DEL SANTO**, *säk'-ra-men-to*, a city of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river La Plata. It is a place of little importance.

**SACRAMENTO**, a county of the United States, in the centre of California. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

**SACRAMENTO**, a river of the United States, California, which rises between the Rocky Mountains and a range running parallel to the coast, near Mount Shasta, and, after a course of 480 miles, falls into the Bay of San Francisco. —Also a city of California, situated on the Sacramento, about 80 miles N.W. from San Francisco. *Pop.* 12,000.

**SADDLEWORTH**, *sad'-del-werth*, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 11 miles S.W. from Huddersfield. The town is the head of a poor-law union district. There are several coal mines in its vicinity. *Manf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 18,631. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

**SADO**, *sa-do'*, an island in the Sea of Japan, lying to the W. of Nippon. *Area.* Estimated at 700 square miles. Fertile and populous. *Lat.* 38° N. *Lon.* 138° 30' E.

**SADOWA**, *sad-o'-va*, a village of Bohemia, about 8 miles from Königgrätz. Here, on the morning of July 3, 1866, the Prussians attacked the Austrians, and after a desperate struggle of seven hours, the latter were defeated and driven from the village by the 7th division of Prussian infantry. This engagement formed the prelude to the decisive battle of Königgrätz.

**SAFI**, or **ASFI**, *saf'-fe*, a seaport of Morocco, situated on the Atlantic, 20 miles N. from the mouth of the river Tensift, and 106 miles N.W. from Morocco. *Pop.* About 12,000, of whom one fourth are Jews.

**SAFFRON WALDEN**, *saf'-fron wal'-den*, a market-town and parish of England, in Essex, so named from the great quantities of saffron formerly grown in its vicinity. It is situated on the Cam, 22 miles N.W. from Chelmsford. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses

## Sahara

are very old. It contains several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, town-hall, corn exchange, post-office, museum, cattle market, and some almshouses. The parish church is a spacious and very elegant pile in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, chiefly of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. The town has a considerable trade in malting. Beer, iron goods, and sacks are also made. *Pop.* 5474.

**SAGAN**, *sa'-gan*, a town of Prussia, in Prussian Silesia, situated on the Bober, 83 miles N.W. from Breslau. The town is strongly fortified, and contains a ducal palace, six churches, and a gymnasium for Roman Catholics. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, sealing-wax, mirrors, and glass wares. *Pop.* 8147.—It has a station on the railway from Berlin to Glogau.

**SAGHALIEN**, **SAGALIN**, or **SARAKAI**, *sa-ha'-li-en*, also called **OKU JESSO**, or **UPPER JESSO**, and **KRAFTO**, a large island, situated at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately to the N. of the large island of Jesso, or Matsmai. It is separated from the mainland by the gulfs of Tartary and Amoor. *Ext.* 600 miles long, with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area.* Estimated at 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; very little is known of its interior. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 46° and 54° 30' N. *Lon.* between 141° 50' and 144° 50' E.

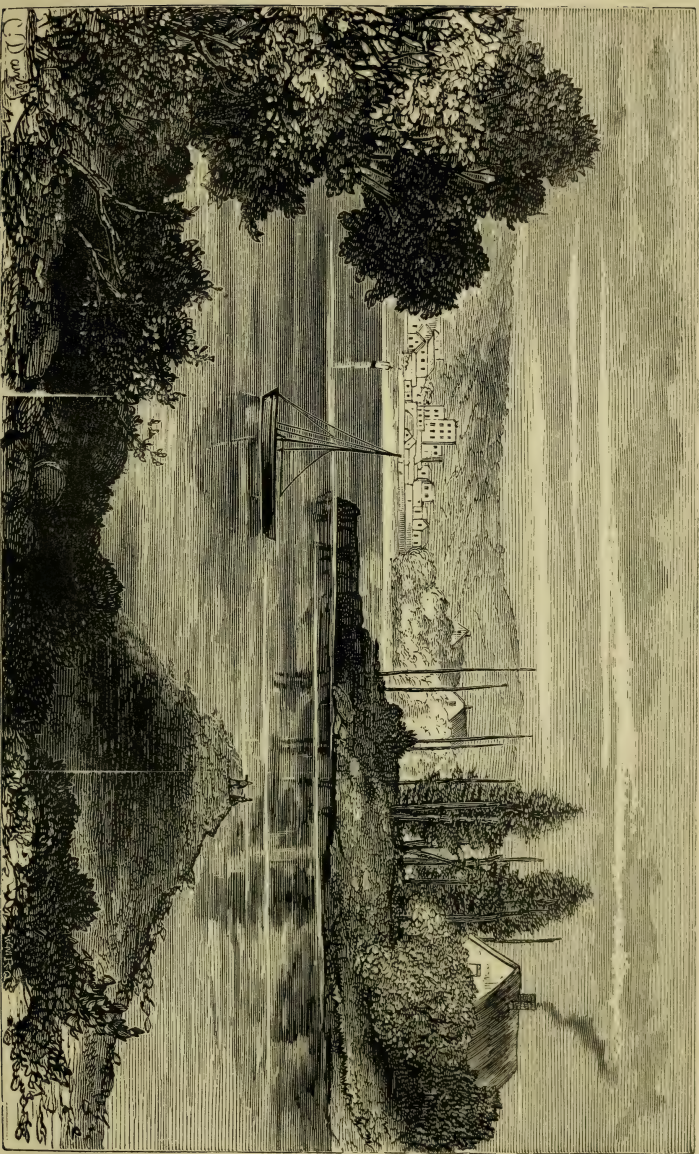
**SAG HARBOUR**, *sag*, a post-village and port of Suffolk county, New York, U.S., situated at the E. end of Long Island, and on the Atlantic. The inhabitants are, for the most part, employed in the whale fishery and coasting trade. *Pop.* 4000.

**SAGRES**, *sa'-grais*, a small fortified seaport-town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 4 miles S.E. from Cape St. Vincent. It was founded by Prince Enrique of Portugal, in 1416, who established a school of navigation here, and fitted out several expeditions to make explorations on the African coast.

**SAGUENAY**, *sag'-nai*, a large river of British North America, in Lower Canada, one of the chief tributaries of the St. Lawrence, which issues from the W. side of Lake St. John, and, after a course of 100 miles, enters the St. Lawrence on the left bank, at the town and harbour of Tadousac. Its current is broad, deep, and uncommonly rapid; but it is liable to interruptions from rocks, and it is also of an extraordinary depth. At its embouchure, attempts have been made to find the bottom with more than 300 fathoms of line, but without effect. It can be ascended by large ships for 60 miles.

**SAHARA**, or the **GREAT DESERT**, *sa-ha'-ra*, or *za'-ha-ra*, an immense tract in Northern and Central Africa, lying between the states of Barbary and Soudan, or the countries watered by the Niger. It presents, almost throughout its whole extent, the appearance of a naked arid plain of sand, destitute alike of water or vegetation, except in certain spots, which are named oases. The largest of these fertile districts are the oases of Gadames and Tuat. It stretches across the continent of Africa, from the Atlantic to the kingdom of Fezzan, covering a space of, in its greatest length, between *lon.* 15° W. and 12° E., about 2000 miles. Its breadth from the S. limits of Algiers and Tunis to Soudan is not so great, and may be estimated at 1000 miles. It is by far the largest desert in the world. Palm-trees grow on its borders; the principal products of the oases are gums of different







## Saïdes

kinds, dates, and salt. Among its wild animals are the camel, the gazelle, and the ostrich.

SAIDES, or SAHID, *sa'-eed*, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory which extends along the Nile, from the vicinity of Minieh to the frontier of Nubia. Middle Egypt, between Minieh and Cairo, is called El Vostani, or El Bostani, and Lower Egypt, or the Delta of the Nile, Mas-el-Bahri.

SAIDA, or SEIDA, *si'-da*, a seaport-town of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, 26 miles S.W. from Beyrout. It is the most ancient of the Phœnician cities, having been built before the famous Tyre. Like other Turkish towns, it is now dirty, and full of ruins, while the houses are mean in appearance, and ill-built. The ground in the neighbourhood, however, is laid out in orchards and gardens, which appear very beautiful at a distance. The magnificent harbour, which was formed by vast moles stretching out into the sea, is now almost entirely destroyed. Its trade, however, is still considerable, being the port of Damascus, and the chief commercial depôt of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, nut-galls, and raw and spun cotton. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 33° 34' N. *Lon.* 35° 20' E. Sidon is frequently mentioned in Scripture, and also by Homer. It was a place of consequence, even long after the Christian era.

SAL-GON, or SAL-GUN, *sal'-gon*, a city and river-port of Anam, in the province of Camboja, situated on the Dong-nai river, about 20 miles N. from the head of the inlet of the China Sea, into which it falls. It is protected by a citadel. *Pop.* 180,000. *Lat.* 10° 51' N. *Lon.* 106° 45' E.

SALMA, *sal'-ma*, a lake, or rather a succession of lakes, of Russia in Europe, in Finland, about 20 miles N. from Viborg. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a mean breadth of 20.—It contains numerous islands.

SAINS, *sâ*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 17 miles N. from Laon. *Pop.* 2445.

SAINT ALBANS, a town of the United States, in Vermont, on the N.E. coast of Lake Champlain, 45 miles N.W. from Montpelier. *Pop.* 3597.

SAINT ANDREWS, a parish, city, and seaport-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situated near the verge of a steep cliff which overlooks a spacious bay, 8 miles N.E. from Edinburgh. The harbour is protected by piers; it is safe and commodious, though the entrance is narrow. The town consists of three principal streets, intersected by a few inconsiderable lanes, called "wynds." The parish church is a spacious structure, 162 feet in length, by 63 in breadth. It contains a lofty monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharpe, who was murdered, in 1679, by a party of Covenanters on Magus Moor, near the western extremity of the parish. A university was founded in St. Andrews in 1411, by Bishop Wardlaw. It formerly consisted of three colleges,—St. Salvador's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, of which the two foundations first named were united in 1748, when the buildings of St. Leonard's were sold, and converted into dwelling-houses. There is an educational institution called the Madras College, which was founded by a Dr. Bell, a native of St. Andrews, who bequeathed the handsome sum of £45,000 for the noble purpose of affording free instruction to the children of the poor. *Manf.* Sail-

## Saintes

cloth and golf balls, many thousands being made here annually for the game of golf, which is much practised in Scotland, and may be considered a national sport. *Pop.* About 7550. *Lat.* 56° 20' N. *Lon.* 2° 50' W. St. Andrews, though much decayed, still exhibits some remains of its past consequence and importance. It formerly possessed a magnificent cathedral, which was about 160 years in building, and which was demolished in 1559, in one day, by a mob of men and women who were stirred up to the work of destruction by a sermon delivered by the reformer, John Knox. It also had a castle founded in 1200, which was taken and garrisoned by Edward III. of England in 1336. Its picturesque ruins, perched on a lofty cliff, serve as a landmark for sailors. George Wishart, a preacher of the reformed doctrines, was burnt in 1545, by order of Cardinal Beaton, who was himself murdered in 1546, by the reformers in this city, with which many eminent men have been connected, either by birth, education, or residence.—It is a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway.

SAINT-JAGO, or SANTIAGO, *sân'-te-a'-go*, an island near the coast of Africa, the largest of the Cape Verd Islands. *Ext.* 35 miles long and 12 broad. *Area.* 360 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile and well cultivated. It yields grain in abundance, as well as sugar, indigo, coffee of superior quality, orchilla-wood for dyeing, and many kinds of tropical fruits, such as oranges, guavas, cocoa-nuts, limes, plantains, pineapples, tamarinds, and a species of apple called custard apple. Cotton is produced in great quantities, and manufactured throughout the island. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 15° N. *Lon.* 23° 40' W.

SAINT-JAGO, or RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town on the S. side of the island of St. Jago, and the capital of the Cape Verd Islands, containing the residence of the governor, and the palace of the bishop. *Pop.* About 3000. It has a large church and a convent with twenty-four Portuguese monks. The town is protected by a fort situated on an eminence commanding the harbour.

SAINT-LUCIA, *lu'-she-a*, or *lu'-se*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, lying between St. Nicholas and St. Vincent. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a mean breadth of a mile. *Pop.* Small. *Lat.* 16° 49' N. *Lon.* 24° 27' W.

SAINT-MAWES, *maws*, a small and ancient town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. from Falmouth. It returned two members to parliament prior to the passing of the reform bill in 1832. St. Mawes Castle is nearly opposite that of Pendennis, which forms the chief defence of Falmouth harbour. *Pop.* 1000. Chiefly employed as pilots, and in the fisheries on the coast.

SAINT-MICHAEL. (See MICHAEL, St.)

SAINTES, *sânts*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, situated on the left bank of the Charente, 38 miles S.E. from Rochelle. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses are for the most part ill built. The town contains several churches, a theatre, a college, a public library, and a museum. It also possesses several Roman remains, among which are an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, baths, and a triumphal arch of white marble. It has a large trade in Cognac brandy. *Pop.* 10,962. This town was the Roman Mediolanum.—The English were defeated here



## Saintes, Les

in 1242, by the French king Louis IX., afterwards St. Louis.

**SAINTES, LES**, some small islands of the West Indies belonging to France, and situated off the S. extremity of Guadalupe. *Area*. Of the whole group, 5 square miles. *Pro*. Cotton, coffee, tobacco, and potatoes. *Pop*. 1200. They were discovered in 1495 by Columbus.

**SAINTONGE**, *sant'-awnge*, an old province in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne. It now forms the greater portion of the department of the Lower Charente, and part of that of the Charente.

**SAKKARA**, *sak'-ka-ra*, a village of Middle Egypt, about 20 miles S.W. from Cairo. There are some remarkable pyramids in its vicinity.

**SAKMARA**, *sak'-ma-ra*, a river of Russia in Europe, which rises in the Ural mountains, and, after a course of 350 miles, enters the Ural about 5 miles N.W. from Orenburg.

**SALADO**, *sa-la'-do*, a river of South America, in the Argentine confederation, which rises in lat. 24° S. lon. 67° 40' W., and, after a course of 1000 miles, enters the Parana below Santa Fé in lat. 32° 30' S.—Also the name of various rivers in South America.

**SALAHIEH**, *sa'-la-he-a*, a town on the E. frontier of Egypt, 36 miles N.E. from Belbeis. It has a large mosque, and is surrounded with palm-trees. *Pop*. 6000. It was taken by the French in 1798 and 1800.

**SALAMANCA**, *sa-la-man'-ka*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Guanaxato, 7000 feet above the level of the sea, 140 miles N.W. from Mexico. *Manf*. Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop*. About 15,000.

**SALAMANCA**, a city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name in Leon, situated on the slope of three hills, rising from the N. bank of the river Tormes, which is crossed here by a handsome Roman bridge of 27 arches, 39 miles S. from Zamora. It is surrounded by old walls, and entered by thirteen gates. The city contains several squares and fountains, and a number of fine public buildings; but the streets are for the most part irregular, being laid out on uneven ground. The principal square is large and spacious, and surrounded with piazzas. The houses are lofty and uniform, with balconies in front; and one of the sides of the square is occupied by the town-house. The other public buildings of importance are the two cathedrals, the university, the churches, and the convents. The new cathedral, which was commenced in 1513, and was not finished for more than two centuries after, is a majestic Gothic edifice, entered by a fine porch, richly adorned with carved work in stone, and possessing an interior which is much admired for the harmony of its proportions, the boldness of the vaulted roof, and the finish of the sculpture with which it is decorated. The churches are numerous. The university was founded in 1239, and, previous to the invasion of the French, had 25 colleges. It is still celebrated, Salamanca being considered the principal seat of learning in Spain. It possesses a valuable library, which contains about 25,000 volumes. Many of the palaces in the town belonging to Spanish nobles exhibit considerable architectural beauty. There is a bull-ring in the town, a theatre, and several educational and charitable institutions. *Manf*. Hats, woollen fabrics, shoes, glue, starch, leather, and earthenware. *Pop*. 15,000.—The battle of

## Salem

Salamanca was fought near the town on July 22, 1812, when the French, under Marmont, were defeated by the British, commanded by the duke of Wellington.

**SALAMBRIA**, or **SALYMPRIA**, *sa-lam'-bre-a*, the ancient Peneus, a considerable river of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, which discharges itself into the Gulf of Salonica, after a course of 110 miles. It drains nearly the whole of Thessaly.

**SALAMIS**, *säl'-a-mis*, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Ægina, about 10 miles W. from Athens. Its modern name is Kohiri. *Area*. About 45 square miles. *Pop*. 5000. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis, off which Themistocles gained a naval victory over the Persians in 480 B.C.

**SALAMON ISLANDS.** (See **SOLOMON ISLANDS**.)

**SALANGORE**, *sa-lan-gor'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending for 120 miles along its W. side, between Perah on the N., and the settlement of Malacca on the S. *Pop*. 12,000. *Lat*. Between 2° 30' and 4° N. *Lon*. Between 101° and 102° E.—It has a chief town of the same name situated on the coast, 100 miles N.W. from Malacca.

**SALAWATTY**, *sa-la-wat'-te*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the W. extremity of the island of Papua. *Ext*. About 15 miles long, and the same in width. *Pop*. Not known. *Lat*. 1° S. *Lon*. 130° E.

**SALCITO**, *sal-che'-to*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Sannio, or Molise, situated on the Trigno, 13 miles N.W. from Campobasso. *Pop*. 3000.

**SALCOMBE**, *sawl-kum*, a small seaport-town of England, in Devonshire, situated at the entrance to an inlet of the English Channel, which enters the S. extremity of that county 35 miles S.W. from Exeter. It is the port of Kingsbridge, which lies about 4 miles N. from it at the N. extremity of the inlet. The coast scenery in the neighbourhood, including the headlands known as Bolt Head and Star Point, on which there is a lighthouse, is bold and picturesque. The climate is extremely mild, and oranges and lemons will live through the winter in the open air without protection. It has a district church, a market-house, and the remains of an old castle called Fort Charles on a rock at the entrance of the harbour. Ship-building is carried on here to some extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries on the coast or in the coasting trade. *Pop*. 2000.

**SALEM**, *sai'-lem*, a city and seaport-town, the capital of Essex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 22 miles N.E. from Boston. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land, formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; of which the former is crossed by a bridge which connects Salem with Beverley, while the latter forms the harbour. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an almshouse, a market-house, custom-house, grammar-school, an orphan asylum, and several churches for different denominations of Christians. It possesses numerous public and private schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trade and in the cod and mackerel fisheries. *Manf*. Cotton fabrics, cordage, leather, boots and shoes, and iron and brass goods. *Pop*. 22,252.—The name also of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**SALEM**, a county of New Jersey, U.S. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop*. 22,453.

## Salem

**SALEM**, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area*, 8200 square miles. *Desc.* The greater part of the district is a high table-land, about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. It produces maize, cotton, rice, teak, timber, sandal-wood, turmeric, and tamarinds. *Minerals*, Iron. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 1,196,000.—The capital of the district, of the same name, is situated on a tributary of the Cauvery river, 175 miles S.W. from Madras. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 11° 40' N. *Lon.* 78° 12' E.

**SALEMBRIA.** (See SALAMBRIA.)

**SALEMI**, *sa-lai'-me*, an inland town of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, 21 miles S.E. from Trapani. It is fortified, and contains a number of churches and convents. *Pop.* 8000.

**SALERNO**, *sa-lair'-no*, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, situated on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 miles S. from Naples. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and have a gloomy appearance. The cathedral is a handsome structure, built by Robert Guiscard in 1084, and adorned with marble columns brought from the temples of Paestum, and fine bronze doors. It contains the tombs of several of the early rulers of Naples. The town has a fine quay, called the Marina, which is planted with trees, and forms a pleasant public walk. It also possesses several churches and convents, some hospitals and other charitable institutions, a theatre, archbishop's palace, and a lyceum, or university as it may be termed, since it grants degrees. *Pop.* 29,031. Garibaldi landed here in 1860, when advancing upon Naples.—The GULF is separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. It has a breadth of 36 miles, and it receives the river Sale.

**SALEYER**, or **SALAYER**, *sa-lai'-yer*, a group of islands of the Eastern Archipelago, lying off the S. extremity of the island of Celebes. The principal island, which gives a name to the group, is about 36 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 6° S. *Lon.* 120° 30' E.

**SALFORD**, *säl'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them, however, with a population above 1000, except a parish so called in Lancashire.

**SALFORD**, a town and parish of Lancashire, lying immediately in the vicinity of Manchester, with which it is connected by six bridges across the Irwell. It forms, with Manchester, the principal seat of the cotton manufacture in England. *Pop.* Of parl. borough, 102,449. (See MANCHESTER.)

**SALGADO**, *sal-ga'-dor*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, situated on the San Francisco, 355 miles N. from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* 4000. *Lat.* 15° 20' S. *Lon.* 44° 50' W.

**SALIBABO**, *sa-le-ba'-bo*, an island in the Indian Archipelago, separated from Toulour by a narrow strait about a mile wide. It has a circumference of 8 or 10 miles, and is well cultivated. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 4° N. *Lon.* 120° 40' W. This island forms one of the group called the Toulour or Salibabo Islands.

**SALICETTO**, *sa-le-chet'-to*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Bormida, 13 miles N.E. from Mondovì. *Pop.* 1750.

**SALIES**, *sa-lee'*, the name of two communes and towns of France, neither with a population above 5300.

**SALINA**, *sa-W'-na*, a township of New York,

## Salisbury

U.S., on the E. side of Lake Onondaga, about a mile N. from Syracuse. It has celebrated salt springs. *Pop.* 2500.

**SALINA**, or **SALINI**, *sa-le'-na*, anciently Didyma, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, about 30 miles N.W. from Cape Melazzo. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 5 in breadth. *Pop.* 4000. It is of volcanic origin.

**SALINE**, *sa-liné'*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Illinois. *Area*, 379 square miles. *Pop.* 9331.—2. In Missouri. *Area*, 727 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.

**SALINO**, *sa-le'-no*, a river of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra, which falls into the Adriatic Sea, after a course of 32 miles, 5 miles N.W. from Pescara.

**SALINS**, *sa-lä'*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Jura, situated on the Furiense, a tributary of the Loue, 23 miles N.E. from Lons-le-Saulnier. It has a trade in salt, wine, and brandy, and contains the most extensive salt-works in the French empire. *Pop.* 7361.

**SALISBURY**, or **NEW SARUM**, *sals'-ber-e*, an ancient city of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon, which is crossed here by three bridges, 96 miles S.W. from London. The principal streets are laid out with great regularity. Some of them run from north to south, and others cross these at right angles. This arrangement divides the town into a series of squares or blocks, and gives it an open and pleasant appearance. Each street also has a channel running along its centre, through which a stream of water flows, which is supplied from the river Avon, and admitted at pleasure. Numerous small bridges are erected over these rivulets; and hence this city has been sometimes compared to Venice. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the College of Matrons for the widows of deceased clergymen, the parish churches, the council-house, the infirmary, and the county gaol. The cathedral is justly considered to be one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, and is a highly interesting specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 13th century. It is also remarkable for being the most uniform, regular, and systematic structure of the kind in England. The whole building may be regarded as being composed of three distinct portions, namely, the church, with the tower and spire, the cloister, and the chapter-house. It is 474 feet in length, and 210 feet in width from E. to W. across the transepts. The height of the spire is 404 feet. The bishop's palace, which stands near the south-east corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular building, which appears to have been built, part at one time and part at another, in different and distant periods. The College of Matrons, erected by Bishop Ward, is a regular building, with commodious gardens. The parish churches in the city are St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Edmund's, none of which are particularly remarkable for architectural beauty. The new council-house is of brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and a handsome Grecian porch. The city also contains an infirmary, assembly and concert-rooms, a theatre, a grammar-school connected with the cathedral, at which the celebrated Addison was educated, a county gaol, a penitentiary, a library and museum, and several educational and charitable institutions. Prior to the Reformation, Salisbury appears to have contained a



## Salisbury

great variety of religious establishments, the remains of some of which are still in existence. *Manf.* Unimportant. An active trade is carried on in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 12,278. A parliament was summoned to assemble in Salisbury in the reign of Edward I., and another was held there in 1328. It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway, and communicates by a branch with Southampton.

**SALISBURY**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**SALISBURY PLAIN**, an elevated undulating tract of land in Wiltshire, situated to the N. of Salisbury, and extending over a superficial area of about 200 square miles. Stonehenge, supposed to be an old Druidical temple, is on this plain, about 6 miles N. from Salisbury, and there are many vestiges of British and Roman remains scattered over its surface.

**SALLE, LA**, *sal*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 27 miles N.W. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Stockings and leather. *Pop.* 2500.

**SALLEE**, or **SALE**, *sal-le'*, a seaport on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of the Bu-Kegreb, 108 miles W. from Fez. It was formerly the chief stronghold of the Moorish pirates, from whose depredations European commerce suffered severely in the Middle Ages, and even up to the close of the 18th century. There is still an immense and dreary dungeon in the town, formed underground, for the reception of unfortunate prisoners taken in the captured vessels, and doomed to be sold as slaves. The mouth of the river, which formerly admitted large vessels, is now choked up with sand, but there is deep water and good anchorage for vessels immediately without the bar. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, often called New Sallee, which is, properly speaking, another quarter of the same town. It is encompassed with walls, and defended by a battery, but of late years it has greatly declined in importance, though Rabat is a busy and thriving town. *Manf.* Carpets; it also possesses an export trade in wool. *Pop.* About 12,000. *Lat.* 34° 5' N. *Lon.* 6° 50' W.

**SALLES, sal**, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

**SALO, sa'-lo**, a town of N. Italy, situated on the W. coast of the Lago di Garda, 14 miles N.E. from Brescia. *Manf.* Linen yarn and thread. *Pop.* 5140.

**SALON, sa'-lawng**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 27 miles N.W. from Marseilles. *Manf.* Silk yarn, oil, and soap. *Pop.* 6533.

**SALONA, sa-lo'-na**, a town of Northern Greece, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, 84 miles N.W. from Athens. It contains several well-built churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. On an eminence commanding the town are some picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel. *Pop.* 6000.

**SALONA**, a ruined city of Austria, in Dalmatia, 3 miles N.E. from Spalatro. This city was fortified and embellished by Diocletian, one of the Roman emperors, who was born here. It was destroyed by the Avari, or Huns, in the 7th century.

**SALONIKI, sa-lon-e-ke'**, a city of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Roumania, or Rou-

## Saltash

**melia**, situated at the northern extremity of the Bay of Salonica, 205 miles S.W. from Adrianople. It is built on the slope of a steep hill, which rises from the shores of the bay. The circumference of the walls is about 5 miles: and the domes and minarets of the mosques, which rise above the other buildings of the town, environed by cypresses, give a picturesque and pleasing appearance to the place, which is more comfortable and cleanly than Turkish towns generally are. It is commanded by a large citadel, called the "Seven Towers," and contains numerous Roman remains. One of its gates was erected in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Some of its mosques are extremely handsome, and the one dedicated to St. Sophia is a copy of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, with a magnificent entrance, consisting of an entablature supported on five Corinthian pillars. The town contains numerous bazaars, and has a large trade in manufactured goods. *Manf.* Chiefly silk fabrics; the exports are maize, wheat, barley, timber, tobacco, wool, sponges, wine, sesamum-seed, and staves. *Pop.* About 70,000. The Roman orator Cicero resided in this city during a part of his exile.—The **GULF** of Salonica is about 70 miles in length, and 30 miles broad at its entrance.

**SALOP, OF SHROPSHIRE.** (*See SHROPSHIRE.*)

**SALSETTE, sal'-set**, an island on the W. coast of Hindostan, formerly separated from Bombay by a narrow channel 200 yards wide, across which a causeway was carried in 1805. *Ext.* 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles. *Desc.* It is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, and indigo; but the greater part of it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature, for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea-salt, which commodities are prepared and manufactured on the island. Salsette is remarkably rich in Hindoo mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples and temple caves, indicate a former state of prosperity and an extensive population. *Pop.* 12,000. It is connected with the mainland by the Bombay and Callianee Railway.

**SALSO, sal'-so**, the largest river in Sicily, which rises in the Madonia mountains, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Mediterranean Sea at Alicata.

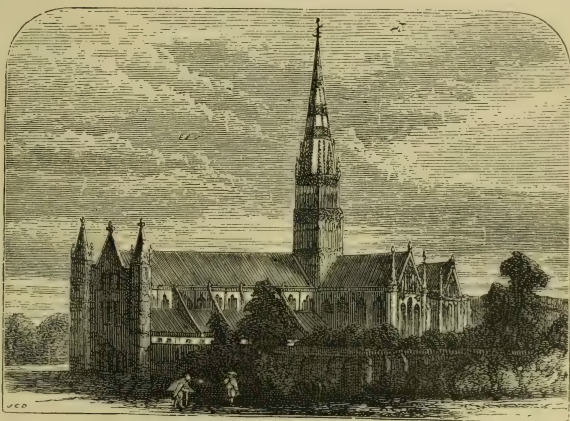
**SALTA, OF SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA, sal'-ta**, a city and state of the Argentine Confederation, in South America, situated on a head-stream of the river Salade, 220 miles N.E. from Catamarca. It contains a cathedral, a government-house, and other public buildings, but the climate is said to be unhealthy, owing to the marshy nature of the ground on which the city stands. *Pop.* 11,300. *Lat.* 24° 10' E. *Lon.* 64° 50' W.—The **PROVINCE** has an area of about 55,000 square miles. *Pop.* 66,600.

**SALTASH, salt'-ash**, a market-town of England, in Cornwall, situated on the Tamar, nearly 5 miles N.W. from Plymouth. It is built on the side of a steep hill, and the houses rise one above another to the summit, near which stand the chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the mayoralty-hall. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer. *Pop.* 1900. The Albert viaduct, a tubular railway-bridge, crosses the Tamar at Saltash, which

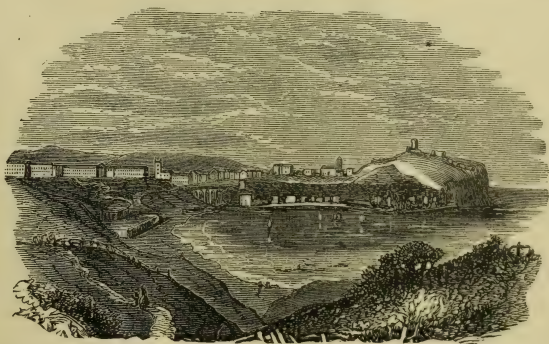




SALAMANCA.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



SCARBOROUGH.



## Saltcoats

is one of the greatest triumphs of the engineering skill of modern times. The women of Saltash are famous for their skill in rowing, and frequently carry off prizes at regattas in the West of England.

**SALT COATS**, *salt'-kotes*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 26 miles S.W. from Glasgow. It has large salt-works, and an export trade in coals. It is a cheerful place, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Manf.* Salt, magnesia, gauze, and embroidered muslins. *Pop.* 4778.

**SALT CREEK**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**SALTILLO**, *sal-teel'-lo*, a town of Mexico, in the department of Cohahuila, situated on the river Tigre, a tributary of the Rio Grande del Norte, 44 miles S.W. from Monterey. It has an extensive trade in cattle, and the produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 19,893.

**SALT LAKE, GREAT**, an inland lake of the United States of N. America, in the territory of Utah. *Ext.* 14 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad. It contains several islands, and although it receives the Bear river and the Jordan, it has no visible outlet.—The CITY of the same name, situated on the Jordan, is the principal seat of the "Mormons," or "Latter-Day Saints," in America. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 40° 46' N. *Lon.* 112° 6' W.

**SALUZZO**, *sa-loot'-so*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated at the foot of the Alps, on a head stream of the Po, 28 miles S.W. from Turin. It contains a cathedral and several churches, a royal castle, a hospital, and a prison, which was formerly the castle of the marquises of Saluzzo. *Manf.* Silk and linen fabrics, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 16,208. Under the empire of Napoleon I. it was the capital of the department of the Stura.

**SALVADOR, ST.**, or **CAT ISLAND**, *sal-va-dor'*, one of the Bahama islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with an average breadth of 3 miles. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 24° 30' N. *Lon.* 75° 30' W. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus in 1492.

**SALVADOR, ST.**, the name given by the Portuguese to the capital of the kingdom of Congo, in Western Africa, 185 miles S.E. from Loango. The Portuguese made it the capital of a province which was also named St. Salvador. It is called by the natives *Bianza Congo*. The original Portuguese quarter of the town is inclosed with a wall, and contains a cathedral and several other churches. The native king of Congo removed the seat of government from this town to Lemba at the close of the 17th century, and since that time the limits of the Portuguese town have been extended beyond the original boundary, and comprise several suburbs. *Pop.* 20,000.

**SALVADORE, ST.**, a market town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N.W. from Alessandria. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 6573.

**SALVAGES**, *säl'-va-gez*, a group of uninhabited islands, or rather rocks, off the coast of Africa, lying to the N. of the Canaries. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 16° W.

**SALZBURG**, *saltz'-boorg*, a city of Austria, on the Salzach, the capital of a crownland of the same name, situated 66 miles S.W. from Loretz, and 155 miles S.W. from Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral and an

## Samarcand

academy or lyceum, formerly a university, with an excellent library, museum, and botanic gardens. The town is built in a romantic situation amidst lofty mountains, with a citadel standing in a bold and commanding position. One of the gateways of the town is a tunnel cut through a solid mass of rock; it is called Sig-mund's Thor, and is 415 feet in length, 39 in height, and 22 in breadth. The town also possesses many handsome churches, of which the former university church, and that of St. Margaret's are most conspicuous for architectural beauty, two royal palaces, a town-house, a theatre, four hospitals, a lunatic asylum, some monasteries, and several educational and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Leather, cotton goods, hardware, tobacco, starch, and iron-wire. *Pop.* 146,769.—Haydn and Mozart were born here. The former is buried in the church of St. Peter, and the house of the latter is still shown. There is a fine bronze statue of Mozart by Schwanthaler in the Michael Platz, or principal square in the town.

**SALZKAMMERGUT**, *saltz-kam'-mer-goot*, a district of Upper Austria, on the borders of Styria. *Area.* 336 square miles. It is watered by the river Traun, and contains the beautiful lakes called the Traun See and Hallstadt See. Ischl is its chief town.

**SAMAKOV**, *sa'-ma-kov*, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on the N. slope of the Balkan Mountains, 32 miles S.E. from Sophia, with extensive works for producing iron manufactures. *Pop.* 5006.

**SAMAR**, *sa-mar'*, one of the Philippine islands, lying off the S.E. extremity of Luzon, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bernardino, which is about 10 miles in breadth. *Ext.* 145 miles long, with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Desc.* The soil is fertile, and extremely productive when brought under cultivation. *Pro.* Sugar-canes, garlic, onions, melons, Chinese oranges, lemons, vegetables, and several other kinds of fruit. The cocoa-tree grows to an uncommon size. *Pop.* 110,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 12° 40' N. *Lon.* between 124° 15' and 125° 52' E.

**SAMARA**, *sa-ma-ra'*, a town of Russia, the chief town of a government of the same name, 103 miles S.E. from Simbirsk. The town has a cathedral, and an active trade in cattle, sheep, salt-fish, caviare, skins, leather, and tallow. *Pop.* 21,607.—The GOVERNMENT has an area of 51,590 square miles, and a population of 1,530,039. It was formed in 1850, of districts taken from the governments of Simbirsk, Orenburg, and Saratov.

**SAMARANG**, *sam-a-rang'*, a fortified town of the island of Java, situated on the N. coast, 227 miles S.E. from Batavia. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. Its chief public buildings are a fine church, a town-house, military school, hospital, observatory, and theatre. There are several morasses in the neighbourhood, which render the place unhealthy. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of the three principal law-courts in Java. *Pop.* 22,000, including many Chinese. *Lat.* 6° 54' S. *Lon.* 110° 24' E.

**SAMARCAND**, *sam'-ar-kand*, a fortified city of the Khanat of Bokhara, formerly the capital of Independent Tartary, or Turkestan, 100 miles E. from Bokhara. This city was the capital of the empire of Timour or Tamerlane, and still contains evidences of its former greatness. It



## Samaria

contains a great number of mosques, and medressas, or bazaars, and has an extensive transit trade by caravans with different parts of Asia. *Pop.* About 25,000. *Lat.* 39° 55' N. *Lon.* 66° 20' E.

**SAMARIA**, *sa-mair'-i-a*, an ancient province of Palestine, lying to the N. of Judea, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean. (For the ancient city of this name, see **SEBASTIEH**.)

**SAMARRAH**, *sa-mar-ra'*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Bagdad, situated on the left bank of the Tigris, 65 miles N.W. from Bagdad. It has two tombs, objects of great veneration to Mahomedans, which are visited annually by numerous pilgrims.

**SAMBAS**, *sam-bas'*, a town and river on the W. coast of Borneo. *Lat.* of the mouth of the river, 1° 12' N. *Lon.* 109° 5' E. The town is about 40 miles up the river. *Pop.* 9400, nearly all Malays.—It was attacked in 1812 and 1813 by the British, who were repulsed in their first attempt, but succeeded in capturing the town at the second attack.

**SAMBRE**, *sambr*, a river of France and Belgium, which rises in the French department of the Aisne, and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Maas at Namur.

**SAMFORD**, *sam-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200. They are distinguished from each other by various prefixes and affixes.

**SAMOAN**, or **NAVIGATOR ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, consisting of 8 small islands. *Area.* Estimated at 260 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and well wooded. *Pro.* Arrowroot, coffee, coconut-oil, ginger, castor-bean, caoutchouc, vegetables, and tortoise-shell. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* between 13° 30' and 14° 30' S. *Lon.* between 168° and 173° W.

**SAMOENS**, *sa'-mo-ens*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 30 miles N.E. from Annecy. *Pop.* 4000.

**SAMOGITIA**, *sam-o-gish'-i-a*, a tract of country which formed the N.W. part of the old duchy of Lithuania. It is now comprised in the government of Vilna.

**SAMOS**, *sai'-mos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago belonging to Turkey, separated only by a narrow strait from the mainland of Asia Minor, forming the S. side of the Gulf of Skalanova. *Area.* 165 square miles. *Desc.* The island is traversed by two ranges of lofty mountains, some parts of which are covered with woods, and display the most beautiful scenery, while others are bleak and rocky, and forbidding in appearance. Between these ranges, however, are rich and cultivated plains, which produce corn and grapes, and all the fruits of the temperate zone. It is one of the most fruitful islands of the archipelago. *Minerals.* Marble, lead, and silver. On the east end of the island, about two leagues from Cora, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos, which was famous in olden times for the magnificence of its buildings. It was also renowned for a beautiful temple of Juno. *Pop.* 50,000. It is the birthplace of Pythagoras.

**SAMOTHRACI**, or **SAMOTHRACE**, *sa'-mo-thrace*, an island belonging to Turkey in Europe, situated in the Egean Sea, 15 miles N.W. from Imbros. *Area.* 30 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; it produces corn, oil, honey, wax, leather, and goat-skins. *Pop.* 1500.

**SAMOYEDS COUNTRY**, *sam'-o-yed'*, the im-

## Sandalwood Isle

mense frozen desert extending along the Arctic Ocean, which forms the northern boundary of Asia, between the mouths of the rivers Petchora and Lena. The inhabitants are, for the most part, nomadic tribes.

**SAMSOE**, *sam'-se(r)*, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Jutland. *Area.* 40 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing corn and timber, and excellent pasture for cattle. *Pop.* 5360.

**SAMSON**, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area.* 11,600 square miles. *Pop.* 5200.

**SAMSOON**, **SAMSOUN**, or **SAMSUN**, *sam-soon'*, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, 90 miles W. from Trebizond. It is an entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the neighbouring district, which are exported from Samsun to Constantinople. *Pop.* 2000.

**SAMTER**, *sam'-ter*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Posen, 20 miles N.W. from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3000. It has a station on the railway to Stettin.

**SAN**, a river of Austria, which rises in the Carpathian mountains in Gallicia, and, after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

**SAN**, **SANTA**, and **SANTO**, prefixes to the names of numerous places in Spain, Portugal, and South America.—Also prefixes to the names of numerous islands in the Atlantic.

**SANA**, *sa'-na*, a city of Arabia, the capital of the district of Yemen, and residence of the Imam, or ruler of the province, 160 miles N.E. from Mocha. It is situated in a barren and stony valley, encircled by lofty hills. It has a large trade in coffee and the husks of the berry, tobacco, wine, brandy, gunpowder, and fruit. *Pop.* 40,000, of whom about 3000 are Jews. *Lat.* 15° 16' N. *Lon.* 44° 32' E.

**SAN ANTONIO**, *an-to'-ni-o*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, producing cotton, corn, and orchil. *Area.* 240 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 17° N. *Lon.* 25° 15' W.

**SAN BERNARDO**, *bai'-nar'-do*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, situated on a branch of the Jaguaribe, 97 miles S.E. from Ceara. *Pop.* 6000.

**SAN BLAS**, *blas*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Mexico, in the province of Jalisco, situated on an island formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, as it enters the Pacific, 160 miles N.W. from Guadalajara. *Pop.* 3000.

**SANCERRE**, *sai'-sair*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, situated on the Loire, 26 miles N.E. from Bourges. *Manf.* Stockings and leather. *Pop.* 3758.

**SANDA**, *sai'-da*, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of the peninsula of Cantire, near the Mull of Cantire. It has a circumference of 3 miles, and is noted in the history of the Middle Ages as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests between Norway and Scotland for the possession of Cantire and the Hebrides. There is a lighthouse on the island.

**SANDALWOOD ISLE**, or **SUMBA**, *sai'-dai'-wood*, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, lying to the S. of Flores, and 310 miles S.E. from East Cape, the S.E. extremity of Java. *Ext.* 120 miles long, and 60 broad at its widest part. *Desc.* Fertile, and much resembling Java in climate. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 10° S. *Lon.* 120° E.

## Sanda

**SANDA**, *sän'-dai*, one of the Orkney Isles, lying between Stronsa and North Ronaldsha. *Ext.* About 13 miles long, with a breadth varying from half a mile to 3 miles. *Desc.* Its shape is very irregular, being indented on all sides with bays of great depth. It is low and flat, which prevents it from being seen at a distance, and many vessels have been wrecked on the coast. A lighthouse has been erected in its vicinity, which is 100 feet above the level of the sea, and exhibits a strong revolving light which appears every other minute. *Pop.* 2000.

**SANDBACH**, *sänd'-bäk*, a market-town of England, in Cheshire, 23 miles S.E. from Chester. It has a large and handsome parish church, two district churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk goods and shoes. *Pop.* 9046. It has a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

**SANFORD**, *sänd'-ford*, the name of several townships in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**SANFORD**, two townships in the states of New York and Maine, U.S., neither with a population above 3000.

**SANDGATE**, *sänd'-gait*, a hamlet of England, in Kent, situated on the sea-coast, 2 miles S.W. from Folkestone. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and contains several good lodging-houses and comfortable inns for the accommodation of those who visit it for that purpose. *Pop.* 294.

**SANDHURST**, *sänd'-hurst*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1500. The most noted is in Berkshire, 9 miles S.E. from Reading, and is famous for its military college.

**SANDOMIR**, or **SANDOMIERZ**, *san'-do-meer*, a walled town of Russia, in the Polish province of Radom, 55 miles S.W. from Lublin. *Pop.* 4240. This place was formerly a residence of the kings of Poland.

**SANDON**, *sän'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**SANDOWN**, *sän'-down*, a hamlet and fort in the Isle of Wight, nearly 5 miles S. from Ryde. It is much frequented by visitors during the summer months.

**SANDRINGHAM**, *san'-dring-ham*, a village and parish of England, in Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. from King's Lynn. Sandringham Hall, a seat of the Prince of Wales, is in this parish. *Pop.* 56.

**SANDUSKY RIVER**, *san'-dus'-ke*, a river of Ohio, U.S., falling into Sandusky Bay, an inlet of Lake Erie.

**SANDUSKY CITY**, a town in Huron county, Ohio, U.S., on the Sandusky Bay, 105 miles N. from Columbus. *Pop.* 5200.

**SANDUSKY**, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area*, 458 square miles. *Pop.* 21,429.

**SANDUSKY**, **UPPER**, a town of the United States, in Ohio, 62 miles N.W. from Columbus. *Pop.* Not known.

**SANDWICH**, *sänd'-wich*, an irregularly-built market-town, borough, and seaport of England, in the county of Kent, 11 miles E. from Canterbury. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, but its harbour is now much choked with sand, and the town has consequently lost much of its previous importance. It stands on the Stour, about 2 miles from the coast, and contains three parish churches. It also possesses

## San Francisco

several chapels for nonconformists, a custom-house, assembly-rooms, a guildhall, a free grammar-school, and a gaol. It is one of the Cinque ports, and, with Deal and Walmer, sends two members to parliament. *Pop.* of borough, 13,000.

**SANDWICH**, a town of Canada West, or Upper Canada, situated on the river Detroit, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, opposite the United States town of Detroit. *Pop.* 500.

**SANDWICH**, the name of two townships in the United States.—1. In New Hampshire. *Pop.* 3000.—2. In Massachusetts. *Pop.* 4000.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS**, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captains Cook and King, in 1778, and which have been subsequently visited by Vancouver, Meares, Turnbull, and various other navigators. They consist of eleven islands,—Owyhee or Hawaii, Mowee or Maui, Kauai or Atoui, Lehua or Orehua, Nihau or Onechow, Kaula or Tahooru, Oahu or Woahoo, Molakai, also called Morokai or Morotoi, Lanai or Ranaï, Kahoolau and Molokini. All are inhabited, except Kaula and Molokini. *United Area*, Estimated at 6100 square miles. *General Desc.* The climate differs but little from that of the West India islands, though it has the advantage in being more temperate. The islands are of volcanic origin, and are all more or less mountainous. The soil is naturally fertile, and is extremely productive when well cultivated. Their inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly islands, Easter Island, and the Marquesas. *Pro.* Coffee, sugar, tobacco, arrow-root, cocoa, yams, wheat, sandal-wood, sweet potatoes, and the Taro-root. European fruits and vegetables of all kinds have been introduced and thrive admirably; poultry and swine are numerous. *Pop.* About 70,000. *Lat.* between 18° 50' and 22° 20' N. *Lon.* between 154° 50' and 160° 30' W. These islands are frequented by whaling-vessels, and a treaty of friendship between her majesty the Queen of Great Britain and his majesty the king of the Sandwich Islands was signed at Honolulu, the capital of the group, in 1851.

**SANDWICH LAND**, a name given by Captain Cook to the most southerly land discovered in the South Atlantic Ocean.

**SANDWICK**, a parish of Scotland, comprising a part of Pomona, or Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Isles. *Area*, 15 square miles. *Pop.* 2000.

**SANDY**, *sän'-de*, the name of a lake of the United States, in Minnesota, about 30 miles W. from the W. extremity of Lake Superior. Also the name of several rivers, bays, headlands, and islands in North America and other parts of the world.

**SAN FELIPE-DE-ACONCAGUA**, *san-fai-le'-pai*, a town of S. America, in Chili, the capital of the department of Aconcagua, 42 miles N. from Santiago. *Pop.* 12,000.

**SAN FELIPE-DE-JAVITA**, *ha-ve'-ta*, a city of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 45 miles S.W. from Valencia. It has some Roman remains. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 13,235.—Jose Ribera, known as Espagnoletto, the painter, was born here.

**SAN FERNANDO**, *fair-nan'-do*, a town of S. America, in Chili, the capital of the province of Colchagua, 80 miles S.W. from Santiago, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* Not known.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, *frän-sis'-ko*, a county of the



## San Francisco

United States, in California. *Area.* 270 square miles. *Pop.* 56,802.

SAN FRANCISCO, a city of the United States, situated on the S. shore of the entrance to the bay of the same name. It is the actual capital of the state of California, though the legislature sits at Benicia, a town on the N. coast of the bay. The city increases rapidly in size, and contains several churches, and other public buildings. It has frequently been nearly destroyed by fire. *Pop.* Estimated at 85,000. *Lat.* 37° 48' N. *Lon.* 122° 24' W.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY, a bay of the Pacific, on the W. coast of N. America, California, completely land-locked. It has a length of 70 miles, including the Bay of Suisoon, and a coast-line of 275.

SANGERSHAUSEN, *san'-ger-hou'-sen*, a town of Prussia, in Prussian Saxony, 29 miles W. from Halle, at the foot of the Hartz mountains. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, and earthenware. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper mines in the neighbouring district. *Pop.* 6386.

SANGIR, *san'-gir*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, with a volcano in its centre. *Area.* About 150 square miles. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000. *Lat.* 3° 28' N. *Lon.* 125° 44' E.

SAN JOSEF, *zho'-sef*, a town of the United States, in West Florida, on a bay of the same name, near Cape St. Blas, in the Gulf of Mexico, and 80 miles S.W. from Tallahassee. *Pop.* Not known.

SAN JUAN, *joo'-an*, a river of Nicaragua. (See JUAN, St.)

SAN JUAN, a river of S. America. (See JUAN, St.)

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA. (See JUAN, St.)

SAN JUAN DEL RIO. (See JUAN DEL RIO, SAN.)

SAN LUCAR, *loo'-kar*, the name of several towns of Spain, the largest of which is in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, 17 miles N. from Cadiz. It has an export trade in wine, brandy, oil, and fruit. *Pop.* 16,816.—Magellan sailed from this port, in 1519, to circumnavigate the world. It is the birthplace of Velasquez.

SAN LUCIA, *loo'-she-a*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, lying between St. Vincent and St. Nicholas. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with a mean breadth of a mile. *Lat.* 16° 49' N. *Lon.* 24° 47' W.

SAN LUIS, *loo'-is*, a central state of the Argentine Confederation, S. America. Much of it is uninhabited. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by La Rioja and San Juan, on the S.W. by Mendoza, on the S. by Buenos Ayres, and on the E. by Cordova. *Area.* Estimated at 36,000 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* between 31° and 35° S. *Lon.* between 64° and 68° W. The province is sometimes called San Luis de la Punta. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on a plain about 30 miles N.E. from Lake Bevedero, and 180 miles S.W. from Cordova. *Pop.* 5000.

SAN LUIS DE POTOSI, *po-to-se'*, a department of Mexico, bounded by Nuevo Leon and Zacatecas on the N., Tamaulipas on the E., Vera Cruz on the S.E., Mexico, Queretaro, and Guanajuato on the S., and Aguas Calientes on the W. *Area.* About 19,000 square miles. *Pop.* 397,189. *Lat.* between 21° 40' and 24° 20' N. *Lon.* between 97° 20' and 101° 15' W. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the N. slope of the Sierra Madre, 165 miles W. from Tampico. *Pop.* 53,000.

## Sansanding

SAN MARINO. (See MARINO.)

SANNIO. (See MOLISE.)

SAN PAULO, *pou'-lo*, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Parana, and on the W. and N.W. by Paraguay and Goyaz. *Area.* Estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Pop.* 360,000. *Lat.* between 19° and 24° S. *Lon.* between 45° and 54° 40' W. Its chief town, of the same name, one of the oldest towns in Brazil, is situated on the river Tiete, about 225 miles S.W. from Rio de Janeiro, and 30 miles N.W. from its port, Santos. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloth, and hats. *Pop.* 25,000.

SAN PEDRO DO SUL, or RIO GRANDE DO SUL, a maritime province of Brazil, forming the most S. part of that country, bounded on the N. by the province of Parana, on the N.E. by that of Santa Catharina, on the S.E. by the Atlantic, on the S.W. by Uruguay, and on the N.W. by the Argentine Confederation. *Area.* Estimated at 180,000 square miles. *Pop.* 180,000. Its chief town is Porto Alegre, situated on the Lake dos Patos. *Lat.* between 25° 30' and 33° 30' S. *Lon.* between 50° and 57° 20' W.

SAN-POO, or YARU-DZANG-BO-TSU, *san-po'*, a large river of Tibet, which rises in *lat.* 30° 40' N., *lon.* 82° E., and receives during its course numerous tributaries. It makes a bend in *lat.* 29° 30' N., *lon.* 95° W., and enters the Brahmapootra river. At this part of its course it is called the Dihong.

SANQUHAR, *san'-quar*, a parish and royal borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, situated on the river Nith, 24 miles N.W. from Dumfries. It has only one principal street, and contains a fine parish church, and churches and chapels for Presbyterians of all shades of opinion and members of the Free Church, a town-hall, a gaol, a library and reading-room, and some schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and muslins. *Pop.* of town 1628, of parish 3569. There are coal-mines in the vicinity.

SAN SALVADOR, *sal'-va-dor'*, the capital of a small republic of the same name in Central America, about 30 miles from the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and 105 miles S.E. from Guatemala. It has a trade in indigo and sugar grown in the surrounding district. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and cutlery. *Pop.* 25,000. The city contained several handsome public buildings, and was well-built and regularly laid out. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the night of April 16, 1854. The district is bounded on the N. and E. by Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. and N.W. by Guatemala. *Area.* About 6890 square miles. *Pop.* Estimated at 600,000. *Desc.* The soil is rich and fertile, the climate intensely hot in the lowlands, but temperate in the more elevated parts of the country. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, indigo, timber, and tropical fruits of all kinds. *Lat.* between 13° 10' and 14° 36' N. *Lon.* between 87° 40' and 89° 45' W.

SANSANDING, *san-san-ding'*, a large town in Central Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger, situated about 40 miles N.E. from Sego. The town possesses a large transit trade, especially in salt. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, where the commodities are exposed for sale on stalls, protected from the heat of the sun by mats. Mungo Park embarked in his vessel at this place, in 1805, to descend the Niger.



## San Sebastian

**SAN SEBASTIAN**, *sân se-bâst'-yan*, a strongly-fortified city and seaport of Spain, the capital of the Basque Provinces, situated on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, 49 miles N.W. from Pamplona. It is defended by a citadel, built on the adjacent height of Mount Urgull, or Monte Orgullo, which commands the town. In addition to this it is protected on all sides by defensive works of great strength. The town was almost entirely destroyed by fire and the siege guns of the British in 1813, but since that time it has been rebuilt on a uniform plan, and is plentifully supplied with water. It contains several churches, convents, and hospitals. The harbour lies within a mole, and is further protected by the island of St. Clare, which is situated at the entrance, and forms an effective break-water. *Pop.* 19,000. In 1719, 1794, and 1808, it was taken by the French; but in 1813 it was stormed by the British, and taken, after considerable loss. It capitulated to the French in 1823, and was occupied by the British legion under General Sir De Lacy Evans, during the civil war between the Carlists and the Christinos or royalists in 1836. The British auxiliaries evacuated the city in 1840, when the movement in favour of Don Carlos had been finally crushed.

**SAN SEVERO**, *sai-pai'-ro*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, 18 miles N.W. from Foggia. It has a large trade in cattle. *Pop.* 18,000. It was nearly destroyed by the French in 1799.

**SANTA**, *san'-ta*, a prefix to numerous places in S. America and Italy, with populations varying between 2000 and 10,000.

**SANTA ANNA**, a town of Central America, in the republic of San Salvador, 11 miles W. from San Salvador. Indigo and sugar are produced in the neighbourhood, and the town possesses a considerable trade in fine loaf sugar of excellent quality. *Pop.* 5000.

**SANTA ANNA**, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 25 miles S.W. from Ouro Preto. *Pop.* of town and surrounding district, 4000.

**SANTA CLARA**, *cla'-ra*, a town of the island of Cuba, the capital of a province of the same name, belonging to the Central Intendency of the island, 154 miles S.E. from Havannah. *Pop.* 5837.

**SANTA CROCE**, *kro'-chai*, a market-town of Tuscany, situated on the Arno, 25 miles S.W. from Florence. *Pop.* 5590.

**SANTA CRUZ**, *krooz* or *krooth*, a seaport-town of Teneriffe, the capital of the island, and residence of the governor of the Canaries, situated on the N.E. coast, on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains. It possesses a small and sheltered harbour, which affords safe anchorage for vessels. The streets are tolerably broad and straight, and many of the houses are well-built. The principal inhabitants are, for the most part, merchants engaged in trade with Great Britain. *Pop.* 11,000.

**SANTA CRUZ**, one of the West India islands. (See CRUZ, SANTA.)

**SANTA CRUZ**, a river of S. America, in Patagonia. It has only been explored inland as far as Indian Pass, about 200 miles from the Atlantic, which it enters in *lat.* 50° S., *lon.* 68° 30' W.

**SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA**, *se-air'-ra*, the most E. department of Bolivia, S. America, 693

## Santarem

bounded on the N.E. and E. by Brazil, and on its other sides by the departments Beni, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. *Area.* 148,750 square miles. *Desc.* It is for the most part level, and covered with immense forests that have not yet been explored. *Pop.* 153,164. *Lat.* between 14° and 22° S. *Lon.* between 58° and 64° W. It has a chief town of the same name, situated between two head streams of the Mamore, 146 miles E. from Chuquisaca. *Pop.* Not known.

**SANTA FE.** (See FE, SANTA.)

**SANTA FE**, a city and state of the Argentine Confederation. The city is situated on the Salado, 8 miles N.W. from Parana, or Bajada de Santa Fé, the capital of Entre Rios. *Pop.* 15,000.—The state of Santa Fé is watered by the Salado, and has a population of about 40,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 33° S. *Lon.* between 61° and 62° W.

**SANTA FE, ISLAND OF**, an insulated tract of ground in S. America, belonging to the state of that name, in the Argentine Confederation, enclosed between the Salado and the Parana. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. The town of Santa Fé is situated at its N. extremity.

**SANTA FE**, a town of the United States, in New Mexico, situated on a tributary of the Rio Bravo del Norte, 58 miles N.E. from Albuquerque. It is the capital of the territory. *Pop.* 8114. *Lat.* 35° 43' N. *Lon.* 105° 45' W.

**SANTA FE DE BOGOTA.** (See BOGOTA.)

**SANTA LUCIA**, *loo'-cha*, a market-town of the island of Sicily, in the province of Messina, 7 miles S.E. from Melazzo. *Pop.* 5686.

**SANTA MARIA DE FE**, *ma-re'-a dai fai*, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, 45 miles from Neembucu. *Pop.* Not known. The naturalist Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, was detained a prisoner here for some time by Francia, the dictator of Paraguay.

**SANTA MAURA**, or **LEUCADIA**, *mo'-ra* or *mou'-ra*, one of the Ionian islands, on the W. coast of Acarnania, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel but little more than a mile in breadth. *Area.* 180 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys and extremely productive, but the climate in the low grounds is very unhealthy. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 19,000. The promontory of Cape Ducato, the S. extremity of this island, is famous in ancient history as the scene of "Sappho's Leap."

**SANTANDER**, *san-tan-dair'*, a town of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, 78 miles N. from Burgos. Its port is commodious and well sheltered. The harbour, which is protected by two forts or castles, is formed by a fine mole nearly half a mile in length. The town contains a cathedral and several churches, a town-house, a theatre, baths, a gaol, two market-places, a custom-house, three hospitals, and several educational and charitable institutions. It is a thriving place, and exports wheat, wool, and flour. *Pop.* 20,000.—The province is traversed by the Cantabrian mountains in the S., and has a population of 214,441.

**SANTANDER**, a river of Mexico, which rises in the Sierra Madre, and, after a course of 270 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico 30 miles below Victoria, or New Santander, the capital of the province of Tamaulipas.

**SANTAREM**, *san-ta-reng'*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated on the

## Santarem

Tagus, 50 miles N.E. from Lisbon. It contains several parish churches and monasteries, an ecclesiastical seminary, an orphan-asylum, an hospital, and some old palaces. *Pop.* 176,669. This was the residence of the Portuguese court in the 15th century. It is connected with Lisbon by railway.

SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, in the province of Para, situated at the confluence of the Tapajós and the Amazon, 448 miles S.W. from Para. It has a trade in cocoa and medicinal plants. *Pop.* 5000.

SANTA ROSA, *ro'-sa*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cohahuila, 156 miles N. from Saltillo. *Pop.* 3500.

SANTILA, *san'-te-a*, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.W. from Vercelli. It is famous in history as the place where Charlemagne received presents from the Moorish chief, Haroun-al-Raschid. *Pop.* 4952.—During the empire of Napoleon I. it formed the capital of the department Sesia.

SANTIAGO, the chief town of Chili. (*See* IAGO, St.)

SANTIAGO, the names of numerous places in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and South America, distinguished by different affixes.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA. (*See* COMPOSTELLA, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *san-te-a'-go dai koo'-ba*, a maritime city of Cuba, the original capital of the island, situated on the S. coast, on an inlet of the Caribbean Sea. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, a hospital, and numerous convents and schools. Its harbour is defended by forts, and is deep enough to admit ships of the line. *Pop.* About 36,752.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, *dail-ais-tai'-ro*, a state of the Argentine Confederation, bounded on the N. by the state of Tucuman, S. by Cordova, E. by the desert of El Gran Chaco, and W. by Catamarca. *Desc.* It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salada and Dulce, but the rest of the country is barren, and little better than a desert waste. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, honey, wax, sugar, cochineal, and indigo. Large herds of cattle are reared on the pasture lands. *Pop.* 60,000. It has a chief town of the same name, situated on the Rio Dulce, 337 miles N.W. from Santa Fé. *Manf.* Ponchos and coarse woollen fabrics. The town also possesses a trade in wax and honey. *Pop.* 3750.

SANTILLANA, *san-teel-ya'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Santander, 17 miles S.W. from Santander. *Pop.* 1112.

SANTON and SANTON DOWNHAM, *sän'-ton*, two villages of England, in Norfolk and Suffolk.

SANTONA, *san-ton'-ya*, a fortified town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the province of Santander, situated on a headland in the Bay of Biscay, 18 miles E. from Santander. It contains a church, a town-house, and a military hospital, and has several large magazines for military stores, an arsenal, and a harbour which affords safe anchorage to large ships. *Manf.* Iron goods and anchors. *Pop.* 934. This place was occupied in 1809, and again in 1823, by the French.

SANTORINI, or SANTORIN, *san-to-re'-ne*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying 37 miles S. of the island of Naxos. *Area.* 41 square miles. *Desc.* The soil is dry, and not as fertile as other islands of the Cyclades, but when it is well cultivated it produces cotton, wine, figs, and barley. *Pop.* 13,063.

## Saragossa

SANTOS, *san'-tos*, a well-built town and port of Brazil, in the department of San Paulo, 30 miles S.E. from San Paulo, of which it is the port. The productions of the province, consisting of sugar, coffee, rum, rice, mandioc, indigo, hides, and tallow, are brought to this port from the interior to be exported hence to Europe. The harbour of Santos affords safe anchorage for shipping, and is capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 23° 56' S. *Lon.* 46° 30' W.

SAO FRANCISCO. (*See* FRANCISCO, SAO.)

SAONE, *sone*, a large river of France, which rises in the department of the Vosges, and, after a course of 225 miles, enters the Rhone at Lyons. It is connected with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire by means of canals.

SAONE-AND-LOIRE, a department in the E. of France, comprehending the S. part of Burgundy, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Côte d'Or, on the S. by those of the Ain, Loire, and Rhone, on the E. by Jura, and on the W. by Allier and Nièvre. *Area.* 3302 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and well wooded, a fifth of its surface being covered with forests. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Mâcon, Autun, Charolles, Châlon, and Louhans. Mâcon is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Saone, the Loire, the Arroux, the Doubs, and the Seille. *Pro.* Corn, vegetables, timber, and wine; the wine produced from the grapes grown in the vineyards about Mâcon is highly esteemed. Great numbers of swine are fed in the forests, and cattle are reared and fed on the pasture lands for the Paris markets. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, manganese, marble, lithographic stones, and free-stone. The country which forms the basin of the Arroux is one of the most productive coal-fields of France. *Manf.* Steel and copper goods, coarse woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, bricks, tiles, felted goods, paper, glass, and sugar. *Pop.* 582,137.

SOANE, UPPER, a department in the E. of France, including the N. part of Franche-Comté, and inclosed on the N. by the department of the Vosges, E. by that of the Upper Rhine, S. by Doubs and Jura, and W. by Côte d'Or and Upper Marne. *Area.* 2062 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by branches of the Vosges. It is divided into three arrondissements, Vesoul, Gray, and Lure, so-called after their chief towns. Vesoul is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Soane, the Oignon, the Onejon, and the Armance. *Pro.* Corn, wine, vegetables, beetroot, seeds yielding oil, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* China, glass, cloth, straw hats, and kirchenwasser. *Pop.* 317,183.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, *sa'-ra-gos'-sa* (Sp. *tha-ra-go'-tha*), a city of Spain, the chief town of a province of the same name, and the capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates the city from its suburbs, 175 miles from Madrid. The town is surrounded by a wall, and is entered by eight gates. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular, but the houses are, for the most part, substantially built of stone and brick. Many of them exhibit marks of the injuries received when the town was besieged by the French in 1808. The Ebro is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge. The town contains two cathedrals, several churches and convents, a leaning tower, built of



## Saraisk

brick, called "La Tor Nueva," a university, founded in 1474, a hospital, an orphan-asylum, a citadel, a fortified palace, built by Abu-Jafar, one of the Moorish kings of Aragon, a bull-ring, exchange, theatre, museum, several fine public walks, and numerous educational and charitable institutions. There are also two public libraries, but both are on a small scale. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, paper, beer, brandy, iron goods, and saltpetre. It also has a large export trade in its manufactured goods, wheat, flour, and the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* About 82,189.—It is noted for the dreadful sieges which it sustained in 1808 and 1809. The garrison, aided by the inhabitants, repulsed the French and raised the siege, when the city was invested in 1808, but it was taken in the following year. Every house was resolutely defended, and it was not until a month after they obtained a footing within the walls, that the French gained undisputed possession of the place. To the heroism displayed by the women of Saragossa in defending their city, Byron thus alludes in his "Childe Harold":—

"The Spanish maid, aroused,  
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,  
And, all unsex'd, the anlace hath espoused,  
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war!  
And she whom once the semblance of a sear  
Appall'd, an owl's larum chill'd with dread,  
Now views the column-scatt'ring bay'net jar,  
The falcion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead  
Stalks, with Minerva's step, where Mars might  
quake to tread."

**SARAISK, sa-raisk',** a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Riazan, situated on the Osetr, 30 miles N.W. from Riazan. It has a citadel, several churches, and many large and important fairs are held there annually. *Pop.* 5670.

**SARANSK, sä-ransk',** a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Penza, situated at the confluence of the rivers Insara and Saranja, 63 miles N. from Penza. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* 10,921.

**SARAPUL, sa-ra-pool',** a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Viatka, situated on the Kama, 198 miles S.E. from Viatka. *Pop.* 6000.

**SARATOGA, sä-ra-to'-ga,** a county of New York, U.S. *Area.* 800 square miles. *Pop.* 51,729.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS,** a township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York, situated on the Hudson, 23 miles N. from Albany. *Pop.* 5000.—It is a fashionable American watering-place, containing several handsome and commodious hotels, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and much visited during the summer months for the sake of its chalybeate waters. It is remarkable in history as the place where an English army under General Burgoyne surrendered to the American troops in 1777.

**SARATOV, sa-ra-tof',** a great province or government of Russia in Europe, divided into two parts by the Volga, and bounded on the N. by the governments of Penza and Simbirsk, E. by Saratov and Orenburg, W. by Tambov, Voronej, and the country of the Don Cossacks, and S. by Astrakhan. *Area.* 74,730 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in many parts; fertile in the N.W., but unproductive in the S.E. *Rivers.* The Volga and its tributaries. The Elton and

## Sardinia

other large salt lakes in the S.E. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, millet, and peas; potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes. Extensive flocks and herds are fed on the pasture lands and marshes, and many find employment in keeping bees and silkworms. *Minerals.* Salt and iron. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics: iron goods are also made, and there are numerous flour-mills and distilleries in different parts of the province. *Pop.* 1,800,000. *Lat.* between 48° 10' and 53° 18' N. *Lon.* between 42° 30' and 51° 20' E.

**SARATOV,** a well-built town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, situated on the Volga, 465 miles S.E. from Moscow. *Pop.* 63,883. This place is the seat of an extensive trade, and contains several churches and a large bazaar. Three fairs are held here annually.

**SARAWAK, sa-ra-wak',** a town and province of Borneo, on the N.E. coast of the island. The town is composed, for the most part, of houses formed of wood and matting, and covered with reeds, raised on posts above the surface of the ground. The residence of the rajah, Sir James Brooke, is built after the European fashion. The town is protected by a battery, and inhabited chiefly by Malays and Chinese, many of whom are employed in the neighbouring gold mines. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 1° 33' N. *Lon.* 110° 20' E. The district or rajahship is situated between *lat.* 1° and 2° N., and *lon.* 109° 40' and 111° 30' E. It is well watered and productive, and rich in coal, nickel, gold, and other minerals. *Pro.* Sago, rice, cocoa-nuts, sugar, and spices. The territory was ceded to the present rajah, Sir James Brooke, then Mr. Brooke, in return for assistance rendered to the former rajah of Sarawak, in putting down piracy on that part of the coast of Borneo. After his formal instalment as rajah in 1841, he continued his efforts to suppress piracy, and in this he was ably seconded by Captain Keppel. In 1846, he concluded a treaty of peace and commerce on behalf of the British government with the Sultan of Borneo, and induced that potentate to cede the island of Labuan to Great Britain, as a convenient and suitable place for the formation of a British colony. He then returned to England, and was knighted for his services, and appointed governor of Labuan, which was subsequently made a bishopric. In 1849 he revisited his government, and continued his operations against the Dyak pirates with marked success, but, in 1857, an insurrection broke out at Sarawak among the Chinese, and the rajah saved his life with some little difficulty by swimming across the creek. He inflicted signal punishment on the insurgents, with the aid of a Malay force, and, shortly after, revisited England to induce the British Government to purchase the territory of Sarawak from the Sultan. He failed, however, in inducing the Earl of Derby, then prime minister, to accede to his proposal, and in 1860 he once more returned to Borneo.

**SARAWAN, sa'-ra-wan',** a province of Beloochistan. *Area.* 20,000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 28° and 30° 20' N. *Lon.* between 64° and 67° 40' E. It has a chief town of the same name, situated on a head stream of the Muliani river, 95 miles W. from Kelat.

**SARDAM.** (See ZAARDAM.)

**SARDINIA, sar-din'-i-a** (Ital. SARDEGNA, sar-dain'-ya), an island of the Mediterranean, situ-



## Sardinia

ated to the S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is divided into two nearly equal parts called Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari; the former being the southern, the latter the northern part of the island. *Area*. Including Capraja and other small islands on the coast, 9168 square miles. *Desc.* The entire surface of the island is covered with hills and mountains, except on the W. side, where there are a few large plains. The highest point is Mount Genargentu, nearly in the centre of the island, which attains an elevation of 7000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers*. The Tirso is the largest. The other rivers of any importance are the Coghinias, the Padrogians, the Liscia, the Flumendosa, and the Mannu. *Climate*. The heat and cold are less intense in Sardinia than in continental countries under the same parallels of latitude. *Pro*. The vine and the olive flourish, as well as the mulberry, the lemon, the orange, and the fig; and in the warmest situations the fruit of the pomegranate and palm-tree attain perfection. Sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo might be cultivated in the warmer valleys; but agriculture is at present in a very backward state in all parts of the island. The interior contains large tracts of waste land, and still more extensive forests of aged oaks, chestnuts, and cork trees. Even horses range in a wild state in these unfrequented spots. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, foxes, and martins are exported. *Minerals*. Gold, silver, and lead. *Commerce*. Sardinia is well situated for commercial intercourse with countries washed by the Mediterranean Sea, and other parts of Europe, having a number of good harbours, such as Palmas, Nova, and Cagliari, but it will require time to develop the resources of the country, and teach the inhabitants to turn them to the best advantage. *Manuf.* Coarse linen and woollen stuffs. *Exp*. Such as corn, cattle, salted provisions, the proceeds of the tunny fishery, hides and skins, fruit, some wine and brandy, and large quantities of salt. *Pop.* 588,064. *Lat.* between 38° 52' and 41° 16' N. *Lon.* between 8° 4' and 9° 51' E.—The Phœnicians and Greeks, who called this island Sardo, first sent colonies to it, and founded several small states, as they had done in the south of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians succeeded them, and obtained the dominion of nearly the whole island. The Romans dispossessed the Carthaginians. The Saracens held it in the 9th century in conjunction with Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Pisa recovered part of the island from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer it to the king of Aragon, who subdued the Genoese, Pisans, and the rest of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions in 1324. It remained united to the crown of Spain till the allies made a conquest of it, in 1703. It was allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it about two years after; when it was conferred on the duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1720; and his descendants now enjoy the throne. From 1798 to 1814 it was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions left in the power of its sovereign, the French occupying the other portion of the kingdom.—It now forms a part of the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel I., formerly known

## Sarepta

as Victor Emmanuel II. of the kingdom of Sardinia.

**SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF**, a former kingdom in the south of Europe, composed of the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, and the territories of Genoa and Nice. It takes its name from the island of Sardinia, and was, in 1860, merged in the new kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of which was assigned to its ruler Victor Emmanuel II. by the unanimous desire of the Italians. *Area*. Including the island of Sardinia, estimated at 29,102 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered on the N. and W. by the Alps, which culminate in Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin. *Rivers*. The Rhone, Var, and Magra, which fall into the Mediterranean. Besides these, there are the Po and its affluents. *Climate*. Cold in the mountains, but warm in the valleys. *Pro*. Rice, wheat, maize, chestnuts, grapes, figs, olives, oranges, and citrons. The silk of Piedmont is the best in Italy, and great numbers of mules are reared for exportation. *Exp*. The principal are cattle, silk, olive-oil, flax, and iron. *Pop.* 4,010,000. *Lat.* of the continental portion, between 43° 39' and 46° 24' N. *Lon.* between 5° 38' and 10° 7' E.—This kingdom originated in the duchy of Savoy, and has been successively enlarged by the annexation of Piedmont, Nice, and the island of Sardinia. From 1798 to 1814 its continental part formed a portion of the French empire, and in the following year it was enlarged by the addition of Genoa and the island of Capraja. In 1848 Charles Albert, the reigning monarch, encouraged the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy, in their attempts to throw off the Austrian yoke, and marched to their assistance when they broke into open revolt. He gained many victories at first over the Austrians, but he was subsequently defeated by Radetsky, and resigned his crown to his son Victor Emmanuel, the present king of Italy. In 1855 Sardinia took part with Britain and France against Russia. In 1859 a war broke out between Austria on the one hand, and France and Sardinia on the other, which resulted in the defeat of the Austrians, and the annexation of Lombardy to the Sardinian crown. In 1860 the territory of Nice and the duchy of Savoy were ceded to France, and in the next year the kingdom of Sardinia was merged, with Naples and other Italian sovereignties, into the new kingdom of Italy, the king of Sardinia becoming king of Italy by the grace of God and the call of the people. (*See ITALY; PIEDMONT; SARDINIA, ISLAND OF; SAVOY; NAPLES.*)

**SARDIS**, *sar'-dis*, a ruined city of Turkey in Asia, 26 miles E. from Smyrna, the site of which is occupied by the modern Turkish village of Sart. There are some remains of the buildings of the former city in its neighbourhood. It was the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

**SARDOAL**, *sar'-do-al*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 3 miles N.E. from Abrantes. *Pop.* 3400.

**SAREE**, or **SARI**, *sa-re'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 62 miles N.W. from Astrabad. It has a large mosque, and several colleges and bazaars. *Pop.* Estimated at 35,000. *Lat.* 36° 30' N. *Lon.* 53° 10' E.

**SAREPTA**, *sa-rep'-ta*, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Saratov, situ-

Sarine

ated on the Volga, 220 miles S.W. from Saratov. *Pop.* 4000.—This place is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians.

SARINE, or SAANE, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Bernese Alps, and enters the Aar near Lanperre after a course of 70 miles.

SARK, or SERCQ, *sark*, a small island in the English Channel, dependent on Guernsey, and lying 8 miles W. from that island. *Pop.* 583. *Lat.* 49° 26' N. *Lon.* 2° 21' W.

SARK, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Solway Firth.

SARLAT, *sar'-la*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, situated on the Sarlat, 32 miles S.E. from Périgueux. *Pop.* 6586.—This town is the birthplace of Fénelon.

SARNEN, *sar'-nen*, a town of Switzerland, situated on the Aa, 9 miles S.W. from Lucerne. *Pop.* 3301.

SARNO, *sar'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 14 miles N.W. from Salerno. It is noted for the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs. The town is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral and several churches, a castle, and sulphur-baths. *Pop.* 15,341.—It was near Sarno Justinian defeated the Goths, and put an end to their sway in Italy.

SARONIC GULF, GREECE. (See ÆGINA, GULF OF.)

SAROS, NAGY, *sha'-rosh*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the county of Saros, 4 miles N.W. from Eperies. It has a college and library. *Pop.* 5100.

SAROS, GULF OF, *sa'-ros*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. *Ext.* 40 miles long and 18 broad at its entrance.

SAROS-PATAK, *sar'-tak*, a well-built town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Bodrog, 16 miles N.E. from Tokay. It has a Roman Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church, and a Calvinist college of some celebrity. *Pop.* 6000.

SARPA, *sar'-pa*, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Astrakhan, and, after a course of 200 miles, in which it forms several small lakes, falls into the Volga a little below Sarepta.

SARRE. (See SAAR.)

SARREBOURG, *sar'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, situated on the Sarre or Saar, 40 miles E. from Nancy. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, woollen stuffs, iron goods, tools, and agricultural implements, paper and porcelain. *Pop.* 3073.

SARREGUEMINES, *sarg'-meen*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, situated at the confluence of the Saar and the Belise, 40 miles E. from Metz. *Manf.* Fine earthenware, leather, silks, gauzes, and velvets. *Pop.* 6075.

SART. (See SARDIS.)

SARTHE, *sart*, a river of France, which rises in the department Orne, and joins the Mayenne 6 miles above Angers.

SARTHE, or SARTÉ, a department in the N.W. of France, comprising the greater part of the ancient province of Maine, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Orne, on the S. by those of Indre-and-Loire and Maine-and-Loire, on the E. by Eure-and-Loir and Loir-and-Cher, and on the W. by Mayenne. *Area.* 2396 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part level and productive. A considerable portion of the department is covered with plantations of pine

Satalia

and fine pasture grounds. It is divided into four arrondissements, named, after their chief towns, Le Mans, Mamers, Saint Calais, and La Fleetre. Le Mans is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Sarthe, the Loir, and the Huisme. *Pro.* Corn, grapes, walnuts, chestnuts, and other fruit; cider and perry. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, ochre, clay, slate, and freestone. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 466,155.

SARUM, Old, *sar'-rum*, an ancient town of England, in Wiltshire, formerly a place of considerable importance and a borough, 2 miles N. from Salisbury. This notorious rotten borough, although the town had long since disappeared, and only a single farm-house stood on its site, sent two members to Parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

SARUN with CHUMPARUN, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, having its centre about *lat.* 26° 30' N., *lon.* 85° 20' E. *Area.* 6394 square miles. *Pop.* 1,700,000.

SARZANA, *sar'-za-na*, an ancient town of Genoa, situated on the Magra, 57 miles S.E. from Genoa. It has a handsome cathedral and a castle, and is surrounded by old but strong defensive works. *Pop.* 8771.

SARZEAU, *sar'-zo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, 10 miles S. from Vannes. *Pop.* 6788.—Le Sage was born in this town.

SARZEDAS, *sar'-ze-das*, a market-town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 12 miles W. from Castello-Branco. *Pop.* 2500.

SASBACH, *sas'-bak*, a village of Baden, 28 miles S.W. from Carlsruhe. *Pop.* 1400. Marshal Turenne was killed here by a random shot in 1675.

SASKACHEWAN, *säs-kätsch'-e-wan*, a river of British North America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of upwards of 1000 miles, falls into Lake Winnipeg, in *lat.* 53° N., *lon.* 99° 30' W.

SASYK, *sa'-sik*, a lake of Bessarabia, about 40 miles S.W. from Akermann. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles.

SASSANO, *sas-sa'-no*, two market-towns of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Sannio or Molise, neither with a population above 4000.

SASSARI, *sas'-sa-re*, a well-built town of Sardinia, near the N.W. coast, 114 miles N.W. from Cagliari. It is the seat of government and the chief courts of justice for the province of Capo di Sassari, the N. division of the island, and contains an excellent university, founded in 1775. The town also possesses several inferior seminaries and educational establishments, a museum, library, and a hospital. It has a handsome cathedral and several churches and convents. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 40° 43' N. *Lon.* 8° 35' E.—The GULF OF SASSARI, or ASINARA, is about 20 miles in length from N. to S., and 35 in breadth from E. to W.

SASSERAM, *sas'-se-ram*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, in the district of Shahabad, 67 miles S.E. from Benares. It is noted for its immense reservoir of water, about 500 yards in diameter, in the centre of which is a beautiful mausoleum, built of fine grey stone. *Pop.* 15,000.

SATALGE. (See PHARSALIA.)

SATALIA, or ADALIA, *sa-ta-le'-a*, a city of Asia Minor, beautifully situated at the head of a gulf to which it gives a name, built round a small harbour, 23 miles N.E. from Cape Kheli-



Satillieu

donia. The streets appear to rise one behind another like the seats of a theatre. The city is inclosed by a ditch and double wall, flanked at intervals by square towers, about 50 yards asunder. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 36° 52' N. *Lon.* 30° 45' E. This place is supposed to have been the ancient Ataliba.

SATILLIEU, *sa-teel'-yu(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, 28 miles N. from Privas. *Pop.* 2100.

SATORALLYA-UJHELY, *sa-to-ral'-ya oo-je'-le*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, 27 miles S.E. from Kaschan. *Pop.* 7600.

SATTARA, *sab-ta-ra'*, a state of India, almost entirely surrounded by the territory of the Bombay presidency, to which it now belongs. *Area.* 16,222 square miles. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 18° 15' N. *Lon.* between 78° 30' and 76° E.—The chief town, of the same name, is 53 miles S.E. from Poonah. The town is commanded by an old fortress, which surrendered to the British in 1818. The district was incorporated into the Bombay presidency in 1848.

SATURNIN, *St.*, *sa-toor'-nä*, the name of several parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

SAUGUR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES, *saw-gur'*, an extensive country, forming the S.W. portion of the British presidency of Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land in Central India. It forms a large and important district lying along the banks of the Nerbudda river between Bundelcund on the N., Nagpoor on the S., a part of Scindiah's dominions or Gwalior on the W., and the province of Bengal on the E. *Area.* Estimated at about 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and mountainous in some parts; the peak of Amarkanka attaining an elevation of 5000 feet. Many of the valleys are extremely fertile, and the whole district is well watered and productive. In this part of India the rivers Nerbudda, Wynegunge or Wein Gunga, Cane, and Sone, and other tributaries of the Jumna and the Ganges, take their rise. *Pro.* Every kind of grain, with fruits, honey, wax, catechu, and silk. Teak, ebony, and others species of valuable timber are found in the district, and large herds of cattle are reared and fed on its extensive pasture lands. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, slate, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Paper, hardware, and gold chains. *Pop.* About 2,000,000, mostly Hindoos, or wild Gond tribes. *Lat.* between 21° 15' and 24° 20' N. *Lon.* between 77° 15' and 82° 40' E.—SAUGUR, the chief town of the district, is the seat of a civil establishment, and has a collegiate school. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* 23° 50' N. *Lon.* 78° 46' E.

SAUGOR ISLAND, an island at the entrance of the river Hoogly. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 21° 42' N. *Lon.* 88° 8' E.

SAULIEU, *sole'-yu(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, 40 miles S.W. from Dijon. It has a communal college and a fine old church, in the Romanesque or Lombardic style of architecture. *Manf.* Woollen goods, lace, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 2300.

SAUMAROIS, *so-ma-rwaw'*, an old subdivision of France, which is now distributed among the departments Maine-and-Loire, Indre-and-Loire, and Vienne.

SAUMUR, *so'-moor*, a town of France, in the

Saverne

department of the Maine-and-Loire, situated on the Loire, 28 miles S.E. from Angers. The river is crossed here by a magnificent stone bridge of 12 arches, more than 300 yards in length. The town is built partly on the side of a hill that rises from the river, and partly on the plain at its base. In the higher part the streets are narrow, steep, and irregular, but in the lower part and the suburbs on the opposite side of the river, and on some islands in the middle of the stream, the streets are broader and more regular and contain several handsome buildings. The chief public edifices are the castle, on the top of the hill above the town, and now used as an arsenal, three churches, a public library, a town hall, theatre, baths, a military school for the education of cavalry officers, a commercial college, and barracks. It has some interesting Roman and druidical remains, but its great attraction is the beauty of the surrounding scenery. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, cambries, leather, glass, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 14,079.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, *san'-ders*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Lat.* 57° 49' S. *Lon.* 26° 44' W.

SAUVETERRE, *sove'-lair*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none with a population above 2500.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Captain Cook in consequence of the ferocious character of the natives. It is about 33 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 19° 1' S. *Lon.* 169° 37' W.

SAVANNAH, *sa-vän'-na*, a river of the United States, which is formed by the union of the Tugalo and Keowee, 100 miles above Augusta. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs in an S.E. direction into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, and for boats to Augusta, 340 miles above Savannah. The entire length of its course is about 500 miles.

SAVANNAH, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Chatham county, Georgia, situated on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, and 85 miles S.W. from Charlestown. It contains a court-house, a gaol, several almshouses, hospitals, a theatre, public library, and charitable institutions, exchange, and city-hall, and several churches for different denominations of Christians. A large proportion of the houses are handsome edifices built of brick. The city is regularly laid out, and the squares and public walks are planted with trees, which contribute greatly to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. It is the chief commercial town of the state, and has a large export and import trade in cotton, rice, and timber, and European manufactured goods. On the east side of the city is Fort Wayne; at Five-Fathom Hole is Fort Jackson; and on Tybee Island, near the mouth of the river, is a light-house. *Pop.* 22,222. *Lat.* 32° 8' N. *Lon.* 81° 10' W.

SAVE, *sav*, a river of Austria, which rises in Illyria, and, after a course of 550 miles, joins the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade. Also the name of a river of France, a tributary of the Garonne.

SAVENDROOG, *sa'-ven-droog*, a fortress of the south of India, in the province of Mysore, 54 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 12° 56' N. *Lon.* 77° 29' E.—This place was captured by the British in 1791, without the loss of a man.

SAVERNE, *sa'-vain*, a well-built town of



## Saver, St.

France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles N.W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, hosiery, and hardware. *Pop.* 6500.

SAVEUR, *St., sa'-vu(r')*, the name of numerous parishes and places in France, none of them with a population above 3000.

SAVIGLIANO, *sa'-veel-ye-a'-no*, a fortified town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 23 miles S. from Turin. It has several churches and convents, many of which are buildings possessed of great architectural beauty, a college, theatre, cavalry barracks, and numerous hospitals and charitable and educational institutions. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silks, and linen fabrics, candles, and leather. *Pop.* 17,634.—The French defeated the Austrians here in 1799.

SAVIGNANO, *sa'-veen-ya'-no*, the name of two market-towns in Italy, neither with a population above 4200. The largest is 25 miles S.E. from Ravenna.

SAVIGNY, *sa'-veen'-ye*, the name of numerous parishes and places in France, with populations not above 3000.

SAVIN, *St., sa'-vā*, the name of several parishes and places in France, none with a population above 3000.

SAVIO, *sa'-ve-o*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines and enters the Adriatic after a course of 50 miles.

SAVOCA, *sa'-vo'-ka*, a town of the island of Sicily, 10 miles S.E. from Ravenna, in the province of Messina, 22 miles S.W. from Messina. *Pop.* 3000.

SAVONA, *sa'-vo'-na*, a well-built maritime town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, 22 miles S.W. from Genoa. The harbour, which was formerly spacious and secure, was filled up by the Genoese in the early part of the 16th century. It still admits small coasting vessels, and affords safe anchorage for them. It was once a place of considerable importance, but in 1648, an explosion of 1000 barrels of gunpowder, deposited in the citadel, destroyed the half of the houses. It contains several fine public buildings, the chief of which are the cathedral, the churches and convents, the ecclesiastical seminary, and gymnasiums or collegiate schools, the hospital, and citadel. It has a large trade in silk, wool, and fruit. *Manf.* Silk goods and hardware. *Pop.* 19,611. The harbour was destroyed by the Genoese, as mentioned above, because they feared that the increasing importance of Savona would prove detrimental to the prosperity which Genoa then enjoyed.

SAVOY, *sa'-voi'*, a duchy in the S. of Europe, formerly the N.W. part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, but since 1860 a part of France, forming the departments of Savoy and Upper Savoy. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Lake of Geneva, on the E. and S.E. by Switzerland and Piedmont, on the S.W. by the department of Isère, and on the W. by that of Ain. *Area.* 4270 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is bleak and rugged in the highest degree; mountains, rocks, precipices, forests, and roaring waters,—the chief materials of sublime and picturesque scenery, forming its characteristic features in every part of the country. Among its mountains are the lofty peaks of Mont Blanc, Mont St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, and Mont Iseran, all connected together and forming a stupendous barrier between France and Italy. The plough is of use only in the valleys. The high grounds are, however,

## Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

cultivated with great industry; and, by various ingenious contrivances, are made productive. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Arve, Drance, and Isère. *Lakes.* The principal are those of Annecy and Bourget. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with excellent pasture for cattle, and, in favourable situations, with vines. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, coal, and salt. The forests supply fuel both for working the mines and for domestic purposes. *Pop.* 542,535. The French revolutionary war brought Savoy under subjection to France as early as the close of 1792, and it remained so for more than 21 years. In 1815, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restoration of the country of his ancestors, with the exception of a small district. Under Napoleon I. it formed the department Mont Blanc, and part of that of Leman. In 1860 this duchy was ceded, together with Nice, to Napoleon III., by Victor Emmanuel, as a requital for the military services rendered to Sardinia by France.

SAVOY, a department of France, forming the S. part of the old Sardinian province of the same name. *Area.* 2510 square miles. It corresponds with the division of Savoy called Chambéry, when it belonged to Sardinia. It is divided into four arrondissements, named Chambéry, Conflans, Moutiers, and St. Jean-de-Maurienne, after their respective chief towns. Chambéry is the capital of the department.

SAVOY, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the N. part of the old duchy of Savoy. *Area.* 1760 square miles. It corresponds with the division called Annecy by the Sardinian government, and is divided into three departments, called, after their chief towns, Annecy, Thonon, and Bonneville. Annecy is the capital of the whole department.

SAVU, *sa'-voo'*, an island of the Indian archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 8 broad, lying between Rotti and Sumba, or Sandalwood Isle. It is beautiful and fertile. *Pop.* 35,000. *Lat.* 10° 35' S. *Lon.* 122° E.

SAWUNT WARREE, *sa'-woont'-war-re'*, a state of India, in the presidency of Bombay. *Area.* 800 square miles. *Pop.* 145,000. *Lat.* between 15° 38' and 16° 15' N. *Lon.* between 73° 40' and 74° 22' E.

SAX, *sax*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alicante, in Valencia, 22 miles N.W. from Alicante. *Manf.* Flour, paper, oil, and brandy. *Pop.* 2200.

SAXBY, *sāx'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

SAXE, *sax*, a prefix to the names of several German states.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, *al'-ten-boorg*, a duchy of Central Germany, consisting of two parts, having Saxony on the E. and Weimar on the W., and separated by the principality of Gera, which belongs to Reuss. *Area.* 510 square miles. *Pop.* 137,833. The chief town of the duchy is Altenburg.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, *ko'-boorg-go'-ta*, a duchy of Central Germany, consisting of several detached portions, the largest of which lies to the W. of Weimar, from which it is divided by a narrow strip of land belonging to Prussian Saxony. The different parts are enclosed by Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. *Area.* 769 square miles. *Pop.* 159,431.—The chief town of the duchy is Gotha.

## Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen

**SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN**, *mī-nīng-en hild-boorg-hou'-sen*, a duchy of Central Germany, lying along the banks of the Werra, and inclosed by portions of Coburg, Reuss, Weimar, Hesse, Gotha, and Eisenach, with Bavaria on the S. *Area*. 970 square miles. *Pop.* 172,341.—The chief town of the duchy is Meiningen.

**SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH**, *vī-mar-i'-sen-ak*, a grand-duchy of Central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon principalities. It consists of three detached portions of territory,—the principality of Weimar, that of Eisenach, and the circle of Neustadt, with several small isolated tracts of land in other states. It is inclosed by Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse, Reuss, and parts of the other Saxon duchies. *Area*. 1418 square miles. *Pop.* 273,252.—Eisenach is the chief town of the duchy. The above-named duchies once formed part of the old Kingdom or Electorate of Saxony.

**SAXLINGHAM**, *sāx'-ling-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none with a population above 700.

**SAXONY, KINGDOM OF**, *sāx'-o-ne*, is situated towards the N.E. of Germany, and is bounded on the S.E. by Bohemia, on the N. by Prussia, and on the W. by Prussia, Altenburg, and parts of some of the smaller German duchies. *Political Divisions*. These consist of four circles, namely, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen. *Area*. 5750 square miles. *Desc.* In shape Saxony resembles a triangle, of which the longest line is the frontier on the side of Bohemia, formed by a range of mountains called the Erzgebirge, which extend in a long line from southwest to north-east. In the southern and mountainous parts, the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is general. The mean elevation of the highlands of the country is about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers*. The principal are the Elbe, the two Elsters, the two Muldas, the Neisse, the Pleisse, and the Saale. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; with tobacco and hops, and grapes in a few situations which are suitable for the growth and culture of the vine. Fruit-trees are also much cultivated, and a fourth of the surface is covered with excellent timber. Saxony is celebrated for its breed of Merino sheep, originally imported from Spain, which yield valuable wool; the cattle also are of a superior kind. Horses are not reared to any great extent, but they are highly esteemed. *Minerals*. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The topaz is frequently found in the mining districts, as well as chrysolites, amethysts, chalcodones, cornellians, agates, jasper, garnets, and tourmalines; and among the coarser stones, serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, barytes, and fluates of lime, or spars of different kinds. The porcelain clay in the neighbourhood of Meissen is well known; and this part of the country abounds with fuller's-earth, terra-sigillata, and other minerals with an argillaceous base: petrifications are also very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded to Prussia in 1815. There are also a few silver-mines. *Manf.* These comprise

## Scandiano

linen and woollen goods, stockings, fine porcelain called Dresden china, cotton fabrics, leather, paper, straw bonnets, and silks. The damasked linen manufactured at Gros-Schönau is justly celebrated for its beauty and superior quality. Every town of consequence possesses several breweries and distilleries. At Dresden, also, there are foundries for casting cannon and cannon balls. Leipzig is famous for being one of the great centres of the book trade in Germany. *Exp.* These comprise minerals, linen, yarn, woollen stuffs, wooden toys, lace, and all the different kinds of goods manufactured in the country, and many of its natural products. *Imp.* Silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, salt, hemp, and, in certain seasons, corn. *Education*. Good; public instruction being well developed and carried out on a judicious system. The university of Leipzig is one of the best in Germany. *Gov.* A limited monarchy; the crown being hereditary. *Army*. 26,000. *Pop.* 2,225,240. *Lat.* between 50° 10' and 51° 28' N. *Lon.* between 11° 54' and 15° 3' E. After being an electorate for many centuries, Saxony was formed, in 1806, into a kingdom, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Napoleon I. Subsequently the king of Saxony supported Napoleon and, in 1815, about half of the territory which he then owned was taken from him by the treaty of Vienna, and assigned to Prussia. The king of Saxony, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has the fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly.

**SAXONY**, sometimes distinguished as **PRUSSIAN SAXONY**, a large and important province of the Kingdom of Prussia, bounded N. and N.E. by Brandenburg, S. by Saxony and several of the small German duchies, and W. by parts of Hanover and Brunswick. *Area*. 9730 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part undulating, except in the S.W., where the Brocken attains an elevation of 3500 feet above the level of the sea. It is divided into three governments;—Erfurt, Magdeburg, and Merseburg. *Rivers*. The Elbe and its tributaries. *Pro.* The soil in almost every part of the country is fertile, and produces corn, wine, vegetables and fruits, and seeds that yield oil. The pasture lands are extensive, and large herds of cattle are reared and fed on them, and sheep of a superior quality, which yield excellent wool. *Minerals*. Iron, copper, lime, gypsum, freestone, alum, and salt, with porcelain clay. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, leather, earthenware, sugar, tobacco, beer, and brandy. *Pop.* 1,976,417. *Lat.* between 50° 30' and 53° N. *Lon.* between 9° 55' and 13° 50' E. The province is extremely irregular in shape, being intersected by many of the German duchies. Up to 1815 it formed part of the kingdom of Saxony, but it was then assigned to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna, to punish the king of Saxony for the support which he had rendered to Napoleon I. in 1813.

**SCALA NOVA**, *no'-va*, a well-built seaport-town of Turkey in Asia, situated at the head of a fine gulf of the same name, 21 miles S. from Smyrna. It stands on a slope rising from the sea, and contains several mosques and some public baths. *Pop.* 20,000.

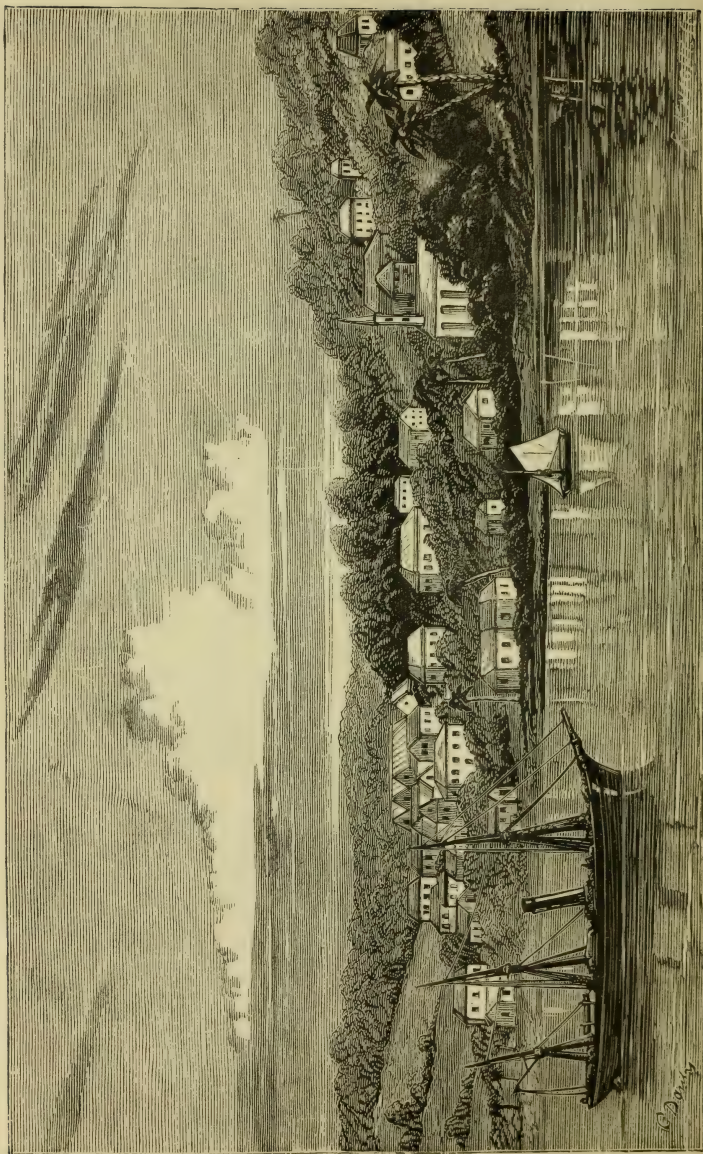
**SCALPA**, *skal'-pa*, the name of two small islands of the Hebrides, neither with a population above 300.

**SCANDARETTA**, or **SCANDEROON**. (See **ALEX-ANDRETTA**.)

**SCANDIANO**, *scan-de-an'o*, a market-town of







## Scandinavia

Italy, in Modena, situated 12 miles S.W. from Modena. *Pop.* 2500.

SCANDINAVIA, *skän'-di-nai'-vi-a*, a general name given by the ancients to the great tract of country lying to the north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. (See NORWAY and SWEDEN.) The vast peninsula which comprises the two last-named countries, is frequently spoken of in the present day as the Scandinavian peninsula, and it is not improbable that Norway, Sweden, and Denmark will one day be united under one sovereign, and form a new Scandinavian empire.

SCANIA, or SCHONEN, *skä'-ne-a*, an old province of Sweden, in South Gothland, which is now divided into the districts called Malmö and Christianstad.

SCARBA, *skar'-ba*, a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound. *Ext.* About 3 miles long and 3 broad. It is mountainous, and rises about 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It is uninhabited.

SCARBOROUGH, *skar'-bur-o*, a market and seaport-town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles N.E. from York. It stands in a recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, and rises from the shore on the slope of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre. The principal streets are spacious and well paved. The buildings on the cliff are almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, nearly 100 feet above the sands, and commanding a variety of delightful prospects. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, the Trinity-house, several hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions, a theatre, the Cliff bridge, which connects the town with the Spa, affording means of communication across a deep rift 400 feet in width, a philosophical society, and a museum, two public libraries, a grammar-school, and other educational establishments. The parish church formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery dedicated to St. Mary; besides this there is St. George's church, and a chapel of ease, and several chapels for nonconformists. The ruins of the ancient castle form a very picturesque object, and a great ornament to the town. The promontory on which they stand rises nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, which washes its base on the N.E. and S. sides. This fortress was built about the year 1136, and became the scene of many important events in English history. The harbour is the only haven of consequence on the eastern coast between the Humber and Tyne-mouth; and for this reason it is much resorted to during the violent easterly storms which prevail here. It is extensive, commodious, and easy of access, and has been much improved by the erection of two piers, each 400 yards in length, one of which has a lighthouse at its extremity. Scarborough is much frequented during the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing and its mineral waters. *Manf.* Cordage and sailcloth. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. It has a large export trade in coal, provisions and salt fish, and imports timber, hemp, flax, iron, wine and spirits. *Pop.* 18,377.—It has a station on the North Midland Railway. As no mention of Scarborough is made in Domesday-book, it is supposed that the town did not exist before the Norman conquest.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the

## Schemnitz

British W. India island of Tobago, situated on its S.E. coast. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 11° 6' N. *Lon.* 60° 40' W.

SCARPANTO, or KOJE, *skar-pan'-to*, the ancient Carpathos, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes, about 30 miles S.W. from Rhodes. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. It has several harbours, and at its N.W. extremity a village of the same name. Its chief town is Arkassa, on the W. coast of the island. *Pop.* Not known.

SCHASSEBURG, or SEGESVAR, *shass'-boorg*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, situated on the Great Kodel, 40 miles N.E. from Hermanstadt. It is divided into an Upper and a Lower town, and contains two Protestant, and two Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and a town-house. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 6000.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *shaf'-hou'-sen*, one of the best towns in the N. of Switzerland, the capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the Rhine, 22 miles N. from Zurich. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a cathedral, a church dedicated to St. John, an arsenal, a college, and some good schools, an orphan asylum, a public library town-hall, and market-house. *Manf.* Cotton and silk goods, and leather; it has an export trade in the wine raised in the neighbourhood. A wooden bridge of very ingenious construction is thrown across the Rhine at Schaffhausen, and forms a channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. *Pop.* 8637. —The FALL of SCHAFFHAUSEN, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles from the town, has a descent of about 100 feet. It is one of the most striking waterfalls in Europe. The fine old castle of Schaffhausen, on an eminence commanding the town, is one of the few castles of the mediæval times that still exist in a state of perfect preservation. Its walls are 18 feet in thickness.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton in the N. of Switzerland, separated by the Rhine from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau. *Area.* 116 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil. *Pop.* 35,500, chiefly Protestants.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, *skoum'-boorg-tip'-pe*, a principality of Germany, belonging to Hesse Cassel, and surrounded by Hanover and Lippe, with an area of 207 square miles, and a population of about 30,000.

SCHELDT, or SCHELDE, *skelt*, a river of France and Belgium, rising in the French department of the Aisne, and flowing in a N. direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Denain, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It then passes Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and, reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is divided into the two branches of East and West Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German Ocean. Total course about 200 miles.

SCHLESTADT, *shel'-stat*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ill, and a canal that communicates with it at this point, 26 miles S.W. from Strasburg. The town is surrounded with walls, and contains several handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Tobacco, caps, stockings, saltpetre, potash, soap, and earthenware. *Pop.* of the town and commune 8963.—It has a station on the Strasburg and Basle Railway.

SCHEMNITZ, or SELMECZ-BANJA, *shem-nitz'*, a royal free mining-town of Austria, in the



Schenectady

N.W. of Hungary, situated in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, near the Raab, 65 miles N. from Buda-Pesth. It is irregularly built, on account of the unevenness of the ground on which it stands. It contains several churches, a town-house, a castle, and a large and important mining school, founded by the empress Maria Theresa in 1760. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and are hardly surpassed by any in Europe. The chief metals are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 20,000, mostly employed in the mines. Below the mines is the adit constructed by Joseph II., which can be used both as a canal and a railway, and which is considered a magnificent work of engineering skill.

SCHENECTADY, *she'-nek-ta-de*, a county of New York, U.S., on the Mohawk. *Area*. 186 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

SCHENECTADY, a post-township and capital of Schenectady county, New York, U.S., situated on the Mohawk, 15 miles N.W. from Albany, with which it is connected by railway. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a gaol, a college with an excellent library, an academy for young ladies, several churches for different denominations of Christians, and some good schools. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, tobacco, carpets, paper, machinery, leather, iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 20,002.

SCHVENINGEN, *skeu'-en-ing-en*, a watering-place of Holland, in the province of South Holland, 2 miles N.W. from Hague. *Manf.* Sails, cordage, and anchors. Vessels and boats are built here, and the town has a considerable trade in fish. It was from this town that William, prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of Holland, sailed in 1659 to take the crown of England from his father-in-law, James II. *Pop.* 6100.

SCHIEDAM, *ske'-dam*, a town of Holland, in the province of South Holland, 3 miles W. from Rotterdam. It contains several churches, a chamber of commerce, an exchange, and some good schools and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Glass, cordage, iron goods, and white lead. Shipbuilding is also carried on here, and it is the chief seat for the manufacture of "Hollands," or Dutch gin. *Pop.* 15,169.

SCHIERLING, *she'-er-ling*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 12 miles S. from Ratisbon. *Pop.* 1200.—The Austrians were defeated by the French in its vicinity, in 1809.

SCHINZNACH, *shinz'-nak*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, 6 miles N.E. from Aargau. It is celebrated for its baths, and is much frequented by the French for the sake of its mineral waters. *Pop.* 1500.

SCHIO, *ske'-o*, a town of Italy, in the province of Venice, 15 miles N.W. from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollen goods; there are some lead-mines and beds of porcelain clay in its vicinity. *Pop.* 6800.

SCHLEITZ, *shlitz*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss, and the chief town of that part of it which is called Reuss Schleitz, 32 miles S.E. from Weimar. The town contains some churches, a palace, and a gymnasium or high school. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 5000.

SCHLESWIG. (See SLESWIG.)

SCHLENGEN, *shle'-eng-en*, a town of Baden, 22 miles S.W. from Mulheim. *Pop.* 1200.—The archduke Charles of Austria defeated the French near this place in 1796.

Schuja

SCHLUSSELBURG, *shloos'-sel-boorg*, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, situated on the Neva, close to the spot where it issues from the lake Ladoga, 22 miles E. from St. Petersburg. *Manf.* Cotton goods and porcelain. *Pop.* 5000.

SCHMALKALDEN, *shmal'-kal-den*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situated on the Fulda, 20 miles S.W. from Gotha. It has a handsome town-house, a hospital, two churches, and a building, now the Krone Hotel, in which the Protestant princes of Germany drew up and signed the famous league of Schmalkalden in 1520. *Manf.* Hosiery, white lead, gimlets, and paper. *Pop.* 5478.

SCHMOLLE, *shmol'-le*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg, 7 miles S.W. from Altenburg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4000.

SCHMOLNITZ, *shmol'-nitz*, a mining-town of Austria, in Hungary, 22 miles S.E. from Leutschau. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur in its immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5500.

SCHNEEBERG, *shnai'-berg*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, gold and silver lace. Prussian blue, snuff, lace, and chemical apparatus. There are several mines in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8600.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, *shni'-de(r)-mool*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Bromberg, 54 miles W. from Bromberg. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 6000.

SCHOHARIE, a post-township and capital of Schoharie county, New York, U.S., 30 miles W. from Albany. It is situated on Schoharie Flats, and contains the county buildings, two churches, and a number of well-built houses. *Pop.* 3000.

SCHOMBURG, *shom'-burg*, a town of Silesia, 51 miles W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods. *Pop.* 2300.—The name of several other towns in Germany, with small populations.

SCHONAU, *shon'-ou*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2500.

SCHONBERG, *shon'-baire*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 42 miles S.W. from Leignitz. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 2008.

SCHÖNBRUNN, *she(r)n'-broon*, a village of Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, which contains a palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, about 3 miles S.W. from Vienna.

SCHONBECK, *shon'-bek*, a town of Prussia, in Prussian Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Salt, chemicals, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 8269.—It is connected with Magdeburg by railway.

SCHONHAUSEN, *shon'-hou'-sen*, a village of Prussia, 4 miles from Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime-trees. It is the summer residence of the king of Prussia.

SCHONLIND, *shon'-lin'-de(r)*, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, 41 miles N.E. from Leitmeritz. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 2500.

SCHRECKHORN, *shrek'-horn*, "peak of terror," one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, ascended in 1842 by Agassiz and Desor. It is in the canton of Berne, about 16 miles S.E. from Unterseen. *Height*. 13,445 feet. *Lat.* 46° 36' N. *Lon.* 8° 7' E.

SCHUJA, *shoo'-ja*, a town of Russia, in the



## Schumla

government of Vladimir, 61 miles N.E. from Vladimir. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and soap. *Pop.* 10,000.

SCHUMLA, or SHUMLA, *schoom'-la*, a large fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, situated on the high road leading from Constantinople to Bucharest, about 58 miles S.W. from Silistria. It contains several handsome mosques, baths, a castle, and is one of the keys of the approaches to the Turkish capital. The town, which is very irregularly built, has some good barracks and a military hospital. It is surrounded by walls, and is defended by a citadel and some detached forts built on the heights that command it. *Manf.* Tin and copper wares, leather, and silk goods. *Pop.* 50,000. The Russians have made several attempts to take it in their different wars with Turkey, but they have never succeeded in doing so.

SCHUTT, *shooh*, two islands of Austria, in W. Hungary, formed by the arms of the Danube, between Presburg and Komorn. The larger island is about 53 miles in length, and is 16 in breadth; while the smaller is 28 miles in length and 7 in breadth; they are both inhabited, and are fertile and well cultivated, producing corn and fruit in abundance.

SCHUYLKILL, *skooh'-kil*, a river of the United States, which rises in the Blue Mountains, and, after a course of 110 miles, enters the Delaware 6 miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWABACH, *shea'-bak*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Middle Franconia, situated on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Regnitz, which divides it into two parts, 9 miles S.W. from Nuremberg. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, needles, paper, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000. It was at this town that Luther drew up a confession of faith for his followers, the early reformers, called the Schwabach articles.

SCHWARTZBURG RUDOLSTADT, *shwartz'-boorg*, a district of Germany, consisting of two detached portions which are divided into the principalities of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen and Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. The part which lies to the N. is called the lower county, and the S. portion the upper county. The former is enclosed on all sides except at its S.W. extremity by Prussian Saxony, and is situated to the N. of Gotha and Weimar, while the latter lies to the S. of Weimar, and is bounded on all sides by the Saxon duchies and Prussian Saxony. *Area.* 371 square miles. *Pop.* 71,913.

SCHWARTZBURG SONDERHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, embracing portions of the upper and lower counties of the district of Schwartzburg. The prince owns the lordship of Arnstadt in the former, with an area of 138 square miles, and a population of 27,000; and the lordship of Sonderhausen in the latter, with an area of 189 square miles, and a population of 35,000. The chief town of the whole is Sonderhausen, on the Wippen. *Area.* 328 square miles. *Pop.* 64,895.

SCHWABZA, *shwartz'-a*, the name of several small rivers in Bavaria.

SCHWARZENBACH, *shwartz'-en-bak*, two market-towns of Bavaria, neither with a population above 2000.

SCHWAZ, *shwaz*, a well-built town of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated on the Inn, 17 miles N.E. from Innsbruck. There are some mines of

## Sciacca

copper and silver in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5000.

SCHWEDT, *shwet*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 25 miles S.W. from Stettin. It contains a royal palace and several churches. *Manf.* Tobacco, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 6726.

SCHWEIDNITZ, *shwide'-nitz*, a fortified town of Prussia, in Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S.W. from Breslau, with which it is connected by railway. It has several churches, with large barracks and hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 14,000.

SCHWEINFURT, *shwine'-foort*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, situated on the Main, 23 miles N.E. from Wurzburg. It contains several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. *Manf.* Woollen goods and leather. *Pop.* 7500.

SCHWIDZ, *shwitze*, the German name of Switzerland.

SCHWERIN, *shwee'-rin*, the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the N. of Germany, situated on the W. coast of the Lake of Schwerin, 35 miles S.E. from Lubeck. It is divided into two parts, distinguished as the old and new town, and has a grand-ducal palace on an island in the lake, with a picture-gallery and a museum attached to it. The chief buildings and institutions are the cathedral or high church, two Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, mint, theatre, a poor-house, an orphan-house, an infirmary, and a synagogue for Jews. It also contains the government offices, a gymnasium, a veterinary school, and other educational establishments. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 22,919.—The LAKE is 14 miles in length, with an average breadth of 3 miles.

SCHWERIN, or SCHWIERZYNA, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 55 miles N.W. from Posen. It has some Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen fabrics, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 5500.

SCHWIEBUS, *shwe'-ai-boos*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 41 miles S.E. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

SCHWYZ, *shwitze*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Lake of Zurich and the canton of St. Gall, S. by Uri, Lucerne, and the Lake of Lucerne, E. by Glarus, and W. by Zug. *Area.* 389 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the valleys, producing a little corn, vegetables, flax, hemp, and excellent pasture for cattle. Butter and cheese are made, and form the chief exports of the canton, with timber and cattle. *Manf.* Linen goods, tobacco, gunpowder, soap, and candles. *Pop.* 45,000.—This is one of the forest cantons which formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in 1307.

SCHWYZ, the chief town of the above canton, situated in a valley, 26 miles S.E. from Zurich. *Pop.* 3000.

SCIACCA, or XACCA, *shak'-ka*, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Sicily, in the province of Girgenti, 30 miles N.W. from Girgenti. It is defended by a citadel and surrounded with walls; and has several churches and convents, a college, a hospital, and an orphan asylum, with subterranean granaries, under the control of government, for storing corn for exportation. *Pop.* 12,605.—This is said to be the birthplace of Agathocles,

## Sicili

tyrant of Syracuse, and Fazzello, the historian. In its neighbourhood are some grottos cut in a rock, and attributed to Dædalus. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the sardine fishery.

**SCICLI**, *she'-kle*, a town of the island of Sicily, in the province of Syracuse, situated on a river of the same name, 38 miles S.W. from Syracuse. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 9700.

**SCILLA**, or **SCYLLA**, *sil'-la*, a maritime town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra I., nearly opposite the rock of Scylla, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 11 miles N.E. from Reggio. It is defended by a castle, and contains two churches, a convent, and some handsome public buildings and fountains. *Pop.* 5000, mostly engaged in a seafaring life, and in the sardine, tunny, and sword-fish fisheries.

**SCILLY ISLANDS**, *sil'-le*, a group of islands situated at the W. extremity of the English Channel, about 20 miles S.W. from the Land's End, and included in, or belonging to, the county of Cornwall. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of which are St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes', Sampson, and Bryher. *Area.* 3560 square acres, or about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in some parts, with a mild and healthy climate. *Pro.* Barley, pease, potatoes, and oats, with a small proportion of wheat. Cattle are reared and fed in most of the islands, but they are neither numerous nor remarkable for size. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, in fishing, and in the manufacture of kelp. *Pop.* 2431, of which St. Mary contains 1532. This is the largest, the most important, and best cultivated of the whole group. It possesses three towns or villages, a pier, barracks, custom-house, and other public buildings. The island is protected by a fort and batteries, and a small garrison is always kept there by the government. Steam-packets ply regularly between Penzance and the islands. In 1707, three line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were shipwrecked here and lost. They are supposed to be the Cassiterides of the ancients.

**SCILLY ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific. *Lat.*  $16^{\circ} 28'$  S. *Lon.*  $156^{\circ} 10'$  W.

**SCINDE.** (See **SINDE**.)

**SCIO**, *she'-o* or *si'-o*. (See **CHIOS**.)

**SCIOTO**, *si-o'-to*, a river of the United States, which rises in the state of Ohio, and, after a course of 170 miles, falls into the Ohio at Portsmouth, *lat.*  $38^{\circ} 34'$  N., *lon.*  $83^{\circ}$  W. It is navigable for 130 miles; its principal tributary is the Whetstone.

**SCIOTO**, a county in the state of Ohio, U.S., situated on both sides of the river of the same name. *Area.* 504 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**SLAVONIA**, or **SLAVONIA**, *KINGDOM OF, slave'-ni-a*, a frontier province in the S. of Austria, which forms a crownland of the Austrian empire, in conjunction with Croatia. Its shape is long and narrow, the Drave and Danube running along its northern frontier and separating it from Hungary; while the Save, also a great river, extends along its southern confines and divides it from Turkey. This territory is divided into two portions, one of which belongs to the Military Frontier of Austria (see **MILITARY FRONTIER**), while the other forms the province of Slavonia, the E. part of the crownland above mentioned and the subject of the present article. *Area.* 2930 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided throughout almost its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from east to west,

## Scotland

and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The high lands and mountain slopes are almost devoid of pasture in dry seasons, and in the low grounds there are many districts which are too marshy for cultivation. *Zoology.* Of wild animals, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the polecat, and the vulture are common. The chief domestic animals are horses, cattle, and sheep, which are numerous: great numbers of hogs are reared in the woods. *Pro.* The chief part of the country is well adapted for tillage, and produces wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, and madder in abundance. Chestnuts, plums, and grapes are also grown, and attain perfection, with figs, almonds, mulberries, and other products of a warm climate. The forests contain the finest oak. Silkworms are reared in great numbers, silk forming the chief export of the province, with honey, corn, wine, liquorice, madder, hides, fruit, and cattle. *Minerals.* Limestone, sulphur, coal, salt, and iron. *Manf.* Coarse cloth and knitted stockings for home consumption, with agricultural implements and iron goods. *Pop.* 300,000.

**SCONE**, *skoon*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the Tay, nearly 2 miles N.E. from Perth. It is noted for its palace, in ancient times the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many important historical events. Its famous stone, upon which the early kings of Scotland were crowned, is now in Westminster Abbey. *Pop.* of parish, 2400.

**SCOFIA**, or **USKUF**, *sko'-pe-a*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, 113 miles N.W. from Saloniki. It contains several mosques, and has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and some remains of antiquity. *Pop.* 10,000.

**SCOTFORTH**, *sko'-forth*, a hamlet of Lancashire, in the parish of Lancaster, about 2 miles from Lancaster. *Pop.* About 955.

**SCOTLAND**, *sko'-land*, the northern portion of Great Britain, united with England and Wales, and bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S.E. by England, S. by the Solway Firth, and S.W. by that part of the Irish Sea called the North Channel. *Coastline.* Few countries in Europe display a greater extent of seacoast, its aggregate length being about 2506 miles. *Inlets, Firths, Bays.* These are, on the E., the firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, Dornoch, and Cromarty; on the W., the Firth of Clyde and Loch Ryan; on the N., the Pentland Firth, and Lochs Broom, Eil, Fyne, and Linnhie; on the S., the Solway Firth, Luce Bay, and Wigton Bay. Besides these there are the Minch and the Little Minch, which separate it from the main part of the Hebrides, and the North Channel, which divides it from Ireland. *Capes.* Numerous: the principal are St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet Ness, Duncansby Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath; the Mull of Cantire, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head. These are all on the mainland. *Islands.* The principal groups are the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides; besides Arran and Bute. *Divisions.* Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties—viz., Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, Kinross,







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## Scotland

Fife, Forfar, Perth, Argyle, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Cromarty, Orkney Islands, and Bute. *Ext.* Its greatest extent from N. to S. is 276 miles; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray Firth does not exceed 180 miles. From the Mull of Cantire the western coast stretches 230 miles almost in a straight line to Cape Wrath. The breadth under different parallels varies from 30 to 150 miles. *Area.* Islands inclusive, about 35,000 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified with hill and dale. In the northern parts it is for the most part mountainous and barren; while towards the south it is covered with fertile plains. It has been separated into the two great divisions of the Highlands and the Lowlands, and also into the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern districts. The first, or Northern division, is cut off from the Middle by the chain of lakes which stretch from the Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, the line of the Caledonian Canal. The second, or Middle division, is separated from the Southern by the firths of Forth and Clyde and the Great Canal. The Northern division may be said to consist of an assemblage of vast mountains, intersected here and there by fertile valleys, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them is overspread with green herbage, especially where sheep-farming prevails; but in general they are covered with heath, growing upon peat, rock, or gravel; and they frequently terminate in mountain-caps of solid rock, or in vast heaps or cairns of bare and weatherbeaten stones. The Middle division is also mountainous, being intersected by the Grampian hills, which extend from the E. to the W. coast, and occupy a superficial area from 40 to 64 miles in breadth. The western parts of Argyshire, which are also included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the ocean. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the hilly regions. On the E. coast, however, the proportion of the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division every variety of aspect is found: verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with herds of cattle; gently-rising hills and winding vales, fringed with wood, and interspersed with grassy meadows; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. In this district are the different ranges of the Cheviot Hills; the Sidlaw Hills, terminating at Perth; the Ochil Hills, forming the middle division; and the hills of Kilsyth and Campsey. Between the Sidlaw ridge and the Grampian hills lies the extensive and fertile valley of Strathmore, stretching from Stirling to Stonehaven. Another strath or valley, called Glenmore, runs across the country from Loch Eil to the Murray or Moray Firth. This strath is known by different names in different parts, taken for the most from the various rivers by which it is intersected. *Rivers.* Numerous. In the Northern division, the principal are the Beaul, the Naver, the Oikel, and many smaller streams; in the Middle division, the Spey, the Don, the North and the South Esk, and the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain. In the Southern district are the Forth, the Clyde,

## Scotland

and the Tweed, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and the Solway Firth; the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddel. *Lakes or Lochs.* Numerous and extensive. The principal are Loch Lomond, Awe, Ness, Shin, Maree, Tay, Arkeig, Fannich, Erricht, Lochie, and Katrine. *Climate.* Extremely variable. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent; and although the range of the thermometer is considerable, it seldom maintains an extreme for any length of time. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 45° to 47°. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the hedgehog, which is now becoming scarce, the stag, the wild roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds. The domestic animals are the same as those of England; but the native breeds of black-cattle and sheep are smaller in size, while the meat is highly esteemed and considered to afford more delicious food. Of the feathered tribes, pheasants are to be found in the woods, though they are scarce; the ptarmigan, black game, and grouse abound on the moorlands, and, in the low grounds, partridges, snipes, and plovers. Scotland also possesses all the common English singing-birds, except the nightingale, which never visits such high latitudes. Aquatic fowls are found on the coast and neighbouring islands, and in the vicinity of all the lakes and moors that intersect the country in different parts. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, flax and hemp, and, in general, all the different crops that are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture has made rapid progress in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted with wood, and the *alga marina*, or seaweed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, constitutes a valuable article of commerce, being burnt and converted into kelp. *Minerals.* Ironstone, iron ore, and lead are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances found in the country, are cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the Southern and Middle districts. Limestone, freestone, or sandstone, and slate are quarried in every district. Marbles are also found. Most of the different kinds of gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains of Scotland, the diamond excepted. Jasper is found in great variety, and rock-crystal, commonly denominated "cairn-gorm," is obtained from the mountain of that name in Banffshire. Chalcedony is also found. *Manf.* Flax and hemp are made into a variety of fabrics, such as sheetings, osnaburghs, bagging, and canvas. The cotton manufacture has been brought by means of machinery to an astonishing degree of perfection. Muslins and other cotton fabrics are produced, which are justly famous for their beauty and the fineness of their texture. To these may be added brocades, lappets of all sorts, imitation Cashmere shawls, gauzes, cambrics, shirtings, sheetings, twills, ginghams, and thread; calico-printing is pursued in all its branches, as well as the kindred art of dyeing. Iron goods of every description,

## Scotland

such as anchors, bolts, waggon-axes, cog-wheels for machinery, wedges, and various articles used in the construction of mills and steam-engines, with domestic utensils of every kind, as well as hoes, axes, adzes, hammers, and similar tools. Almost all kinds of articles into which timber can be manufactured are produced in great plenty and perfection. Coach-making, and the manufacture of musical instruments, are carried on in all the principal towns; shipbuilding also forms a most important branch of national industry, and dockyards for building and repairing vessels are established in all the different seaport-towns. There are, besides, glass manufactories where all the different sorts of bottle, window, and flint glass are produced, as well as manufactories of soap, candles, and starch; while salt, leather, beer, whisky, and almost all articles of ordinary use are made in Scotland. The different fisheries have been prosecuted with great industry and success. The whale-fishery in Davis' Strait, and off the coast of Greenland, employs a great number of ships, and the white fishery is also followed along the coasts of the Moray Firth, and the Shetland and Western Islands, from which remunerative returns are obtained. The herring-fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom, while the salmon-fishery is prosecuted in all the different rivers. *Imp.* These principally consist of cotton, flax, hemp, yarn, linen, iron, corn, wood, tallow, timber, tea, sugar, and other colonial produce; woollen cloth, hardware, and cutlery. *Exp.* Cotton and linen goods, sail-cloth, sheep, black-cattle, coal, iron, and fish. The chief shipping ports are Leith, Port Glasgow, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness. *Inhabitants.* These may be divided into two great classes—viz., Highlanders and Lowlanders. The language, dress, and customs of these two classes are very different. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called in Scotland Gaelic or Erse. The ancient dress of the Highlanders is fast giving way to a more modern style of costume, although it is still retained in many places, and often worn by gentlemen on particular occasions. In the S. parts of the country English is spoken, with a mixture of words that are purely Scotch; and all classes speak with a peculiar accent or "brogue" which is more or less perceptible in all who are born and brought-up north of the Tweed. *Education.* Excellent; perhaps in no country is there such ample provision for national education as in Scotland. An act, passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordains that there shall be a school and a schoolmaster in every parish. The establishment of these parochial schools, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, and sometimes Latin and Greek, are taught, has been attended with the happiest results. There are four universities—namely, at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the colleges at Aberdeen and the neighbouring town of Old Aberdeen being considered to form one university. *Religion.* Presbyterianism, established by act of parliament, in 1696, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union. The system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding all pre-eminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. It is also exceedingly simple in its forms, admitting of no outward splendour or ceremony, nor of any of

## Sculcoates

those aids to devotion which are supposed to be derived from painting or music. Besides Presbyterians, there are several other religious denominations and sects, including Limited Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, members of the Free Church, Episcopalians, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Baptists. There are Roman Catholic churches in the principal towns, and in the northern parts this form of religion has never been entirely superseded by the Reformation. *Gov.* The ancient constitution of Scotland was superseded at the time of the union with England. In the House of Lords, the Scottish nobility are represented by 16 peers, chosen for life by election, while the Scotch boroughs and counties return 144 members to the Imperial parliament. *Pop.* 3,062,294. *Lat.* of the mainland, between 54° 38' and 58° 41' N. *Lon.* between 1° 45' and 6° 14' W. Islands included, it extends to *lat.* 60° 50' N. and to *lon.* 8° 35' W.—Scotland was first visited by the Roman troops under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian Hills. It was afterwards exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with the kings of England. Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. David II., son of Robert Bruce, whose title to the throne was disputed by Edward Baliol, was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Stuart, and he by his eldest son, Robert II. This monarch proved a weak prince, and the reins of government were seized by the duke of Albany, who caused the eldest son of the king to be put to death. James, his second son, fled to France to escape a similar fate; he returned to Scotland in the year 1424, and, having excited the jealousy of the nobility, was assassinated in a monastery near Perth. James II., his son, an infant prince, succeeded him in 1437. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh. James III. succeeded his father in 1460. His reign was uneventful and inglorious, and he was murdered in the house of a miller, whither he had fled for protection after the battle of Sauchieburn, in which he was defeated by a party of rebellious nobles. James IV., a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. He was slain at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, when James V., an infant under two years of age, succeeded to the crown. He died in 1542, and was succeeded by his daughter, the celebrated Queen Mary, whose history and tragical end are well known. She was succeeded by her son James VI., who, in 1603, ascended the throne of England, vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth, when the two kingdoms were united into one great monarchy. (*See* BRITAIN.)

*SCOTT, skot*, the name of several counties of the United States.—1. In the south part of Kentucky. *Area.* 213 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—2. In the south-west part of Virginia. *Area.* 718 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—3. In Indiana. *Area.* 175 square miles. *Pop.* 7303.—4. In Iowa. *Area.* 445 square miles. *Pop.* 25,959.—5. In Illinois. *Area.* 261 square miles. *Pop.* 9069.

*SCRIVEN, skriv'en*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 718 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

*SCULCOATES, skul'-kotes*, a parish of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, included within



## Scutari

the municipal boundary of Hull. *Pop.* 27,167.

**SCUTARI**, or **ZENTA**, *skoo'-ta-re*, a lake in the W. of Turkey in Europe, in Albania. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. The northern extremity of this lake lies within the limits of Montenegro.

**SCUTARI**, a large fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, situated on the river Boyana, near the S.E. extremity of Lake Scutari. It is surrounded by walls and defended by two castles or forts, on eminences which command the town. It contains several mosques, some Greek and Roman Catholic churches, an arsenal, an extensive bazaar, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, fire-arms, and cutlery. *Pop.* 40,000.

**SCUTARI**, or **USKUDAR**, a city of Turkey in Asia, situated on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb. Its site is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The minarets of the town, and the hills above it, afford the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery. It has a palace and gardens belonging to the sultan, a college of dervishes, barracks, public baths, and an extensive cemetery. It carries on a considerable trade, being a dépôt for the goods brought in the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. *Pop.* About 60,000. The troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius near Scutari, in 325. During the Crimean war some of the Turkish barracks at Scutari were converted into hospitals for the wounded French and English soldiers. They were chiefly attended by a staff of nurses, organized and superintended by that admirable and excellent philanthropist, Florence Nightingale.

**SCYLIA**, *sil'-la*, a well-known promontory of Italy, on the E. side of the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from the Neapolitan territory. *Height.* About 200 feet.

**SKYROS.** (See **SKYROS**.)

**SE**, a prefix to numerous cities in China.

**SEARA.** (See **CEARA**.)

**SEATON**, *se'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2200.

**SEATON CAREW**, a township and small watering-place of England, on the coast of Durham, 3 miles S. from Hartlepool. It is visited by many persons in the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 834. It has a station on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway.

**SEBASTOPOL.** (See **SEVASTOPOL**.)

**SEBENICO**, *sai-bai-ne'-ko*, a well-built town of Austria, in Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Kerka, 41 miles S.E. from Zara. It is defended by several forts, and has a cathedral and other public buildings of Venetian architecture. It also possesses an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 7000. —It is the birthplace of the philosopher Tommaso, and of the painter Andrea Schiavoni.

**SEBNITZ**, *seb'-nitz*, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 25 miles S.E. from Dresden. *Manf.* Linen and silk fabrics, stockings, and paper. *Pop.* 3643.

**SEBOO**, or **SEBU**, *se-bo'o'*, a considerable river of Africa, in Morocco, which falls into the sea near Mehedia, after a course of 210 miles through the province of Fez.

**SEBUSTIEH**, or **SEBASTE**, *se-bus'-te-ai*, a village of Palestine, in the pachalic of Acre, 33 miles N. from Jerusalem. It has a church, which is said

## Sedlitz

to be the burial-place of John the Baptist, and several remains of antiquity. It is the ancient Samaria, which was founded by Omri 925 B.C., and continued to be the capital of the ten tribes of Israel from that time till the captivity, 720 B.C. *Pop.* 400.

**SECHELLES**, or **SEYCHELLES**, *sai-she'll'*, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Ocean, only three of which are inhabited, about 720 miles N.E. from Cape Amber, the N. extremity of Madagascar. *Lat.* between 3° 40' and 5° S. *Lon.* between 55° and 56° E.

**SECHSZEHN STADTE**, *sek'-zain*, the sixteen crown villages of Hungary, scattered through the county Zips. Each has its own peculiar laws. *United pop.* 50,000.

**SE-CHUEN**, or **SE-TCHU-AN**, *se-choo-en'*, a large province in the W. of China, having Tibet on the W., Yun-nan and Knei-teh-on on the S., Hoo-nan and Hoo-pe on the E., and Shen-si and Kan-si on the N. *Area.* Estimated at 166,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well watered. *Pro.* Silk, sugar, rhubarb, oranges, drugs, and musk. It also produces some metals. *Pop.* 22,256,964. *Lat.* between 26° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 101° 30' and 110° 30' E.

**SECHURA**, *se-choo'-ra*, a town of Peru, situated on the Piura, about 3 miles from the coast of the Pacific, and 25 miles S. from Piura. *Pop.* Not known. —Also a bay on the coast of Peru, between Points Foca and Pisura.

**SECONDIGLIANO**, *sek-on-deel-je-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the metropolitan province of Naples, about 3 miles from Naples. *Pop.* 5974.

**SECUNDERABAD**, *se-koon'-de-ra-bad'*, a British military cantonment in India, in the Nizam's dominions, about 9 miles N. from Hyderabad. It contains barracks for cavalry, infantry, and artillery, a church, a hospital, assembly-rooms, and bazaars. *Pop.* 35,000.

**SEDAN**, *se-da'*, a strongly-fortified town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, situated on the Maas, 12 miles S.E. from Mezières. The town is defended by a strong citadel. It is well built, though some of the streets are irregular. The houses are good, and substantially built of stone. It contains several churches, a theatre, a public library, large barracks and military stores, and a military hospital. It also contains a large arsenal, and a monument to Turenne, who was born here. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen goods, Sedan being the chief centre of the woollen manufacture in France, hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, and linen yarn. *Pop.* 15,536. —This place was long an independent principality, and was united to France in the reign of Louis XIV.

**SEDBERGH**, *sed'-berg*, a market-town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 65 miles N.W. from York. It contains a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, and an excellent free grammar-school. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 2346.

**SEDEGMOOR**, *sedj'-moor*, a wild tract of England in Somersetshire, between Bridgwater and King's Weston, where, in 1685, the troops of James II. defeated those of the duke of Monmouth.

**SEDGLEY**, *sedj'-le*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles S. from Wolverhampton. There are some coal mines and limestone quarries in its vicinity. *Pop.* 36,637.

**SEDLITZ**, or **SEIDLITZ**, *sed'-litz*, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, 52 miles S.W. from Prague, noted for its mineral waters. —Also a village of Germany, in Saxony, 2 miles from Pirna,

## Seeland

SEELAND. (See ZEALAND.)

SEES, *sai'-ez*, an old town of France, in the department of the Orne, 13 miles N.E. from Alençon. It contains a fine old Gothic cathedral. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, fustians, and stockings. *Pop.* 5000.

SEGO, *se'-go*, a large city of Western Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Bambarra, first visited by Mungo Park. It is situated on the Niger, about 410 miles S.W. from Timbuktu, and is divided into four distinct towns, two of which are on the northern, and two on the southern bank of the river. These towns are surrounded with high mud walls: the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them are two stories in height, and many are whitewashed. There are Mahometan mosques in every quarter of the city, which possesses a considerable trade. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 12° 55' N. *Lon.* 2° 30' W.

SEGORBE, *sai-gor'-bai*, a town of Spain, in alencia, situated on the Murviedro, 28 miles N. from Valencia. It has a cathedral, which contains some good paintings, and several handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Paper, starch, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6015.

SEGOVIA, *sai-go'-ve-a*, a city of Spain, situated on a rocky eminence between two deep valleys, one of which is watered by the river Eresma, the other by the Chamores, 42 miles N.W. from Madrid. It is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style, surmounted at intervals with turrets. The streets are narrow, crooked, and in several parts, steep: the suburbs are built on more even ground. It contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile in the Gothic style of architecture, with a fine tower, 330 feet in height, erected in the 16th century. The Alcazar, or ancient palace of the Moorish governors, is a handsome building, erected by the Moors. It serves in the present day for a military college. The town also possesses an episcopal palace, several educational establishments, a hospital for foundlings, a theatre, a mint, and a gaol. The most remarkable monument of Segovia is the aqueduct, a Roman work, supposed to have been built by Trajan. It is built of granite without cement, and consists of two rows of arches, about 170 in number, some of those in the lower tier being 100 feet in height. *Manf.* Woollen goods, paper, earthenware, and glass. *Pop.* 13,100.—The French held this place from 1808 to 1814.

SEGURA, *sai-goo'-ra*, a river of Spain, in Murcia, which, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar, in the province of Alicante, in Valencia.

SEGURA, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3000.

SEHWAN, *sai-wan'*, a town of Hindostan, in Seinde, standing on the right bank of the Arul, near its entrance into the Indus, 79 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. *Manf.* Shoes, caps, and silk goods. *Pop.* 2000. *Lat.* 26° 24' N. *Lon.* 67° 55' E.—The town is commanded by a fortress now in ruins, but its most remarkable building is the tomb of Lal Shah Baz, a saint equally venerated by Hindoos and Mussulmans, with gates of wrought silver.

SEIK or SIKH STATES. (See SIRHIND.)

SEILLE, *sail*, the name of three small rivers of France, one of which falls into the Saone, while the others enter the Moselle.

SEINE, *sain*, a river of France, which rises in the

## Seine-and-Oise

mountains of Langres, in the department of the Côte d'Or. It flows in a N.W. direction through the department of the Aube to Troyes, where it receives the Aube, and, turning to the W., is joined by the Yonne, and, before reaching Paris, by the Marne, a larger stream flowing from the W. At Paris the Seine varies in width from 300 to 500 feet, and it soon after receives an addition to its volume by the influx of the Oise. It then pursues a winding course to the north-west, and after passing Rouen, it discharges itself into the sea at Havre-de-Grace. *Length.* 470 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable.

SEINE, a department in the N. of France, of which Paris is the capital. *Area.* 183 square miles. *Desc.* It is covered with towns, villages, and manufactories, and is traversed by the Seine. A great part of the department is laid out in market gardens, which supply Paris with all kinds of vegetables and fruits. It is divided into three arrondissements, called after their chief towns, Paris, St. Denis, and Sceaux. *Pop.* 1,953,660. It is traversed by several railways, and the canals of St. Denis and St. Martin.

SEINE, LOWER, a maritime department in the N. of France, comprising the N.E. part of the old province of Normandy, and bounded on the N. and W. by the English Channel, S. by Eure, and E. by Somme and Oise. *Area.* 2329 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and watered by the Seine. An eighth part of the surface is covered with wood. It is divided into five arrondissements, called after their chief towns, Rouen, Dieppe, Le Havre, Neufchatel, and Yvetot. Rouen is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and fruits. *Manf.* Important; Rouen is noted for its cotton goods, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 789,988.

SEINE-AND-MARNE, a department in the N.E. of France, comprising portions of the old provinces of Ile-de-France and Champagne, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Oise, N.E. by Oise, E. by Marne and Aube, S. by Yonne and Loiret, and W. by Seine-and-Oise. *Area.* 2215 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and traversed by the Seine, the Marne, the Great and Little Morin, the Loing, the Ourey, and the Yères. One sixth of the department is covered with forests; amongst which is that of Fontainebleau. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Melun, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Coulonniers, and Provins. Melun is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* Corn, wine, rye, oats, vegetables, fruits, hemp, flax, peas, beans, and beetroot. Butter and cheese are made, horses are bred, and cattle are reared and fed on the pasture lands for the Paris markets. In Provins, roses are cultivated, to be employed in medicine and perfumery. *Exp.* Cattle, cheese, timber, wool, wine, and cider. *Manf.* Glass, cotton goods, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 352,312.

SEINE-AND-OISE, a department in the N.E. of France, by which the metropolitan department Seine is entirely surrounded, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Oise, S. by Loiret, E. by Seine-and-Marne, and W. by Eure and Eure-and-Loir. *Area.* 2164 square miles. *Desc.* For the most part undulating. The soil is not naturally fertile, but it has been rendered tolerably productive by judicious cultivation. It is divided into six arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Versailles, Mantes, Rambouillet, Corbeil, Pontoise, and Etampes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Seine, the Marne, and the



## Seistan

Oise. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruits, vegetables, hemp, peas, and beans. The wine, however, is mostly of inferior quality, and its place is supplied by beer and cider. Market gardens are common in all parts, and many cows are kept on the large dairy farms of the department to supply Paris with milk. Calves and sheep are also fed for the Paris markets. *Manf.* Important, comprising Sèvres porcelain, leather, chemicals, printed fabrics, hardware, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 513,073.

SEISTAN, or SEGESTAN, *seg-es-tan'*, a province of Afghanistan, in the east of the table-lands of Iran, having the mountain districts of the Hazarehs on the N., Beloochistan on the S., Kandahar on the E., and Persia on the W. In the S. part of the province is the salt morass or shallow lake of Hamoon, which receives the Helmund and other rivers, and the Zurrah marsh immediately below it. *Desc.* It is nothing more than a basin in an elevated table-land, encompassed by deserts, fertile only on the banks of rivers, and very unhealthy. *Area.* About 35,000 square miles. *Pop.* Perhaps 50,000. *Lat.* between 30° 30' and 32° N. *Lon.* between 61° and 64° E.—It was devastated by Timour or Tamerlane in 1383.

SELBOE, *sel-be(r)*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, about 20 miles S. from Bergen. *Lat.* 60° N. *Lon.* 5° 32' E.—Also a LAKE, about 15 miles S.E. from Drontheim or Trondhjem, which receives the Nea, and communicates by a small river with Trondhjem-fiord. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles.

SELBY, *sel-be*, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Ouse, 12 miles S. from York. It contains a magnificent parish church, which was formerly attached to a Benedictine abbey erected here by William the Conqueror in 1070, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, public-rooms, a custom-house, a free grammar-school, and several charity schools. There is also a mechanics' institute and good news-rooms in the town. *Pop.* 5424.—Selby is a place of great antiquity, and is noted as the birthplace of Henry I., son of William the Conqueror. It is connected by railway with Hull and Leeds.

SELE, *sai-lai*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ultra, about 12 miles from Policastro, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Gulf of Salerno.

SELEFEKE, *se-lef'-kai*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Adana or Itshili, near the mouth of a river called Gok Su, the ancient Calyseadnus, 6 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. It stands on the site of the ancient Seleucia, and is surrounded on all sides by the remains of this old city. *Pop.* Small. *Lat.* 36° 20' N. *Lon.* 33° 55' E.

SELENGA, *se-len'-ga*, a river of Siberia, which rises in the Tang-nou Mountains, a branch of the Altai Mountains, near the N. frontier of Chinese Tartary, and, after a course of 500 miles, falls by three mouths into Lake Baikal.

SELIGENSTADT, *sel'-i-gen-stat*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, situated on the Maine, 19 miles N.E. from Darmstadt. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery. *Pop.* 3400.

SELIGHER, *sel'-i-ger*, a lake of Russia, in the governments of Tver and Novgorod, about 100

## Selters

miles S.E. from Novgorod. Its form is very irregular. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with an average breadth of 3 miles.

SELIMNO, *se-lim'-no*, a walled town of Turkey in Europe, on the S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 69 miles N. from Adrianople. *Manf.* Woollen goods, attar of roses, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 20,000. It is sometimes called Slivno and Islamdji.

SELKIRK, *sel'-kirk*, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the county of the same name, situated on a commanding eminence below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire, 33 miles S.E. from Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. The town has been greatly improved in late years. It has a town-house, containing apartments for the town and sheriff-courts, and a public library, and adorned with a handsome spire and clock. It also contains several churches for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, members of the Free church, and Independents, a small gaol, some schools, and monuments to Sir Walter Scott and Mungo Park, the latter of whom was born in the neighbourhood. *Manf.* Woollen goods, stockings, and leather. *Pop.* 3695.—Of 100 citizens who followed James IV., and distinguished themselves at the battle of Flodden, a few only returned. The corporation of weavers still preserve a standard taken from the enemy by a member of that body. The sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, also remains in the possession of a citizen of Selkirk, his lineal descendant. General Leslie defeated the Marquis of Montrose near Selkirk in 1645. Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, is about 5 miles N.E. from the town.

SELKIRKSHIRE, *sel'-kirk-sheer*, a county in the south of Scotland, of singularly-irregular figure, bounded W. and N. by Peeblesshire and the county of Edinburgh, E. and S.E. by Roxburghshire, and S. by the county of Dumfries. *Area.* 266 square miles. *Desc.* The surface consists for the most part of a continued succession of mountain-ranges, of different altitudes, some of which afford excellent pasture for cattle, while others are well wooded in some parts, and covered with heather and moss in others. There are narrow and well-watered valleys of great fertility between the hills in all parts of the county. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tweed, the Ettrick, and Yarrow, two pastoral streams, the beauties of which are celebrated in Scottish song, and the Gala. *Pro.* Barley, wheat, oats, turnips, and clover. Large herds and flocks are reared, which afford meat of excellent quality. *Manf.* The principal are woollen fabrics, stockings, leather, and different implements of husbandry. *Pop.* 10,449.

SELLES, *sel*, the name of several towns of France, none of them with a population above 4500.

SELSEA, *sel'-se*, a parish of Sussex, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called Pagham Harbour, 7 miles S. from Chichester. *Pop.* 900.—SELSEA BILL is the S. point of the Selsea peninsula, a large level tract of land between the English Channel and Chichester harbour.

SELTERS, or UPPER and LOWER SELTERS, *sel'-ters*, two villages of Germany, in Nassau, 17 miles N. from Wiesbaden, noted for possessing some of the most celebrated mineral springs in



## Semaó

Europe. About 1,750,000 bottles of their waters are exported annually.

**SEMAO**, *sem'-u-o*, an island of the Indian archipelago, at the W. extremity of the island of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 5 miles. *Pop.* Not known. It exports edible birds' nests, wax, and sandal-wood.

**SEMEDRIA**, *se-men'-dri-á*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Serbia, situated on the Danube at its confluence with the Morava, 24 miles S.E. from Belgrade. It has a citadel. *Pop.* About 12,000. It is also called Smederevo.

**SEMPOLATINSK**, *sem-i-po-la-tinsk*, "the seven palaces," a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Tomsk, situated on the Irtysh, 410 miles S.E. from Omsk. It is the capital of a district or sub-government of the same name. It contains several Russian government establishments, and took its name from some old buildings found there. *Pop.* About 7600.

**SEMLIN**, *sem'-lin*, a fortified town of Austria, in Slavonia, or Austrian Military Frontier, separated from Belgrade by the Save, 37 miles S.E. from Peterwardein. It has some Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a synagogue, hospital, theatre, some schools, a quarantine establishment, and is the principal entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. *Pop.* 13,000.

**SEMPACH**, *sem'-pak*, a small town of Switzerland, on Lake Sempach, 9 miles N.W. from Lucerne. *Pop.* 1084. The Austrians were defeated here by the Swiss, in 1386, when Arnold von Winkelreid fell. His heroic death is still commemorated by an annual festival.—The Lake is 5 miles in length, and rather more than a mile in breadth. It is the source of the Suhr, an affluent of the Aar.

**SEMUR**, *sai'-moor*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, 34 miles N.W. from Dijon. The town contains a college, a library, and a theatre, with a fine old Gothic church built by Robert, duke of Burgundy, in 1065. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, yarn, and leather. *Pop.* 3675.

**SENA**, or **SENNA**, *sen'-na*, a Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa, on the right bank of the river Zambezi, 110 miles N.W. from Quilimane. It is a mere collection of huts, interspersed with some European houses. *Pop.* Not known.

**SENECA**, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In New York. *Area.* 308 square miles. *Pop.* 28,138.—2. In Ohio. *Area.* 540 square miles. *Pop.* 30,868.

**SENECA**, a township of New York, U.S., near the N. extremity of Seneca Lake, 46 miles S.W. from Syracuse. *Pop.* 8505.

**SENECA FALLS**, a township in the county of Seneca, situated at the outlet of Seneca Lake. *Pop.* 4296.

**SENECA LAKE**, a lake of New York, U.S., between Crooked and Cayuga lakes. *Ext.* 28 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. Steamers ply upon its waters.

**SENECA RIVER**, a river of New York, U.S., which flows from Seneca Lake, in a N.E. direction into the Oswego. It also connects several other lakes with Lake Ontario.

**SENEFFE**, *se-nef*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 15 miles N.E. from Mons. It was the scene of a sanguinary but indecisive battle, in August, 1674, between the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England,

## Senegambia

and the French under the prince of Condé. *Pop.* 2860.

**SENEGAL**, *sen'-e-gawl*, a large river of Western Africa, which has its source in the great range of mountains which traverses Mandingo and Jalonkadoo, from the other side of which the Niger or Joliba takes its rise. Several rivers issue from the mountains and ultimately unite, the principal of which, called on the spot the Ba-Fing, or Black River, is considered as the principal branch of the Senegal. Its source may be fixed pretty nearly in *lat.* 10° 30' N., and *lon.* 11° W., near Timbo, the capital of Futa or Fouta Jalon. The Faleme and the Ba-Lee, or Kokoro, are also great streams, which join the Senegal in the kingdom of Kajaaga, and render it a river of the first magnitude. After passing lower, the Senegal rolls over a level plain; and, about 120 miles from its mouth, the country through which it runs is so perfectly flat that the river does not descend more than two feet and a half throughout the whole of that distance. It is bordered by vast woods, obstructed by thick underwood, and filled with numberless species of birds. Monkeys and parrots, in particular, abound in great variety. Crocodiles, and other species of amphibious animals are found in the upper part of the river. The Senegal, in this level part of its course, separates into branches, in which there are several large islands. The entrance is obstructed by a very formidable bar, consisting of a ridge of sand, which stretches right across its mouth, at a little distance under water. After an estimated course of 1900 miles, it enters the Atlantic Ocean, in *lat.* 16° N., and *lon.* 16° 33' W.

**SENEGAL, GOVERNMENT OF**, the name given by the French to their settlement in Western Africa, situated at the mouth of the above river, which was founded in 1675. St. Louis, the capital of the French settlements on the Senegal, the Gambia, Goree, and other parts S. of Cape Verd, is situated on an island in the middle of the river, which is of considerable breadth at this point. The governor and all the military, naval, and civil officers of the colony reside here. The most important branch of commerce consists in procuring the gum of Senegal, which has been ascertained by experiment to be much superior to all the different kinds of the same article produced in the interior and E. parts of the continent, and even to that of Arabia. The other exports consist of hides, wax, ivory, cabinet woods, and gold-dust. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. *Pop.* with dependencies, about 115,936.—In 1756 this country yielded to Great Britain, and was ceded to it at the peace of 1763. The French retook it in 1779, and retained it by the peace of 1783. They lost it again in the revolutionary war; but, on the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was once more ceded to them.

**SENEGAMBIA**, *sen'-e-gám-bi-a*, an extensive region of W. Africa, bounded on the E. by Soudan, or Nigritia proper, W. by the Atlantic, S. by Guinea, and on the N. by the Sahara. *Area.* May be estimated at 275,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but level along the coast. *Rivers.* The principal are the Senegal and the Gambia. The heat of the climate is intense, and unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* About 12,000,000; the inhabitants are for the most part negroes. *Lat.* between 8° and 17° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 17° 30' W.

## Senjen

**SENJEN**, *sen'-yen*, one of the largest of the Lofoden Islands, lying off the N.W. coast of Norway, to the S.W. of Hvaløen, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. *Ext.* 45 miles long and 30 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, with deeply-indented shores. *Pop.* 3000.

**SENLIIS**, *sân'-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 25 miles N.E. from Paris, and 28 miles S.E. from Beauvais. It has a cathedral, which is much admired on account of its architecture; a college, public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Cotton goods, leather, chicory, and starch. *Pop.* 5831.

**SENNA.** (See **SENA**.)

**SENNAAR**, *sen-nar'*, a country of Eastern Africa, forming the S. portion of Nubia. It is bounded by Abyssinia on the E., and Kordofan on the W., and lies for the most part between the Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile. It is the E. portion of a large government or province of Egypt called Beled-es-Sudan or the "country of the blacks," which includes Kordofan and extends as far as Darfur on the W., Khartum being the seat of government. *Desc.* For several miles from the banks of the Nile, on either side, the soil is remarkably fertile. At the time, also, of the rains, which take place about the end of August and in the beginning of September, it assumes a most delightful appearance, and the river then runs through its immense plain with a breadth of more than a mile, full to the very brim, but never overflowing its banks. Soon after the rains cease, the dhoura ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrefy, smell, and are full of vermin; the beauty of the country disappears, and the inhabitants are once more exposed to all the terrors of poisonous winds and moving sands, heated with sultry blasts. Sennaar produces within itself few commodities fit for commerce; and the trade which it carries on is a transit trade, and consists chiefly in exchanging the productions of the interior of Africa for those of Egypt and Arabia. The most extensive trade of the district is with Suakin and Jidda, by Shendi, and thence across the tract extending from the Nile to the Red Sea. With the northern parts of Egypt the intercourse is conducted by two different routes. The commodities obtained from Central Africa, for exportation to Egypt and Arabia, are gold-dust, ivory, civet, rhinoceros-horns, and slaves. The foreign manufacture chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat; with spices, hardware and toys, particularly a species of black beads made at Venice. (See **NUBIA**.)

**SENNAAR**, a town of Nubia, the capital of the above province, situated on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, about 150 miles S.E. from Khartum. It stands on ground just high enough to secure it from being inundated by the river when it rises during the rainy season. The town is large, though the houses are in general mean and ill-built. They have flat roofs, which form agreeable terraces. *Manf.* Mats, leather, sandals, arms, hardware, and jewellery. *Pop.* About 9000. *Lat.* 13° 34' N. *Lon.* 33° 30' E.

**SENNE**, *sen*, a river of Belgium, which rises near Mons, and flows through the provinces of Hainault and South Brabant, and, after a course of 55 miles, enters the Dyle 3 miles below Mechlin.

**SENS**, *sâns*, a town of France, in the depart-

## Sergipe del Rey

ment of the Yonne, 30 miles N.W. from Auxerre. Its cathedral is much admired for the architectural beauty of the exterior and its lofty tower. The interior is equally beautiful, and is adorned with some fine painted glass windows. The town also contains a college, a theatre, baths, library, hospital, and a seminary for Roman Catholic priests. *Manf.* Woollen goods, velvets, stockings, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 11,098.—It has a station on the railway between Paris and Lyons.

**SEPEY**, *sep'-ai*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 5 miles N.E. from Aigle. It stands on a road which connects the great route from Geneva through the Valais over the Simplon with one into the S. part of the canton of Bern.

**SEPINO**, *sai-pe'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Sannio or Molise, 10 miles S.W. from Campobasso. *Manf.* Paper and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4969.—Not far from it are the remains of the ancient Sepinus, one of the principal towns belonging to the Samnites.

**SEPT-ISLES**, *set-eel*, a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of the department Côtes du Nord. There is a lighthouse and several batteries on Les-Moines, the principal island of the group.

**SERAJEVO.** (See **BOSNA-SERAJO**.)

**SERAING**, *se-rang'*, a large village of Belgium, in the province of Liege, situated on the Maas, 3 miles S.W. from Liege. It is famous for the machinery manufactured there in Cockerel's iron works. *Pop.* 20,004.

**SERAMPORR**, *se-ram-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, which formerly belonged to the Danes, situated on the Hoogly river, 12 miles N. from Calcutta. The houses are built of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows; but few of them are more than two stories high. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 13,000.—This town was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845.

**SERANGANT ISLANDS**, *sai-ran-ga'-ne*, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Archipelago, about 15 miles S. from the S. extremity of Mindanao, in *lat.* 5° 30' N., *lon.* 125° 30' E.

**SERCO**, or **SARK**. (See **SARK**.)

**SERES**, or **SIRUS**, *se'-res*, a well-built town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, or Rum-ili, 45 miles N.E. from Saloniki. It has a number of handsome mosques, baths, and other public edifices. *Manf.* Towels and other kinds of strong linen cloth, which are the most noted in the Levant; those of cotton stuffs are also very extensive. *Pop.* About 30,000.

**SERETH**, *se'-reth*, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Galicia, and, after a course of 270 miles, falls into the Danube about 5 miles above Galatz.

**SERETH**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the Sereth, 38 miles S. from Czernowitz. *Pop.* 4000.

**SERGIPE DEL REY**, *sair'-zhe-pai dail rai*, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Alagoas, W. by Pernambuco, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. by Bahia. *Area.* Estimated at 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and mountainous in the centre. *Rivers.* The principal is the Vazaparris. *Pro.* Manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. Large herds of cattle are reared and fed on the pasture lands in the W. parts of the province. *Pop.* 183,600.



## Serinagur

*Lat.* between 9° 15' and 11° 27' S. *Lon.* between 36° 20' and 39° 15' W.

SERINAGUR, or SIRENUGGUR, *se-rin'-a-gur'*, a town of British India, in Kumaon, about 145 miles N.E. from Delhi, on the Alukmunda river. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1803. *Pop.* 3000. *Lat.* 30° 13' N. *Lon.* 78° 49' E.

SERINAGUR, the capital of Cashmere, formerly a town of considerable size and importance, and possessed of a large population, but now greatly reduced. It stands on the banks of the Jhelum, or Behut, and is surrounded with old and dilapidated walls. It contains few remarkable buildings, except the principal mosque, an edifice of great size. There is a fort on a hill to the N. of the town which could be rendered impregnable. It still possesses some remains of its former grandeur, but its manufactures of fire-arms, cutlery, attar of roses, shawls, and leather, for which it was formerly celebrated, are no longer carried on to any extent. *Pop.* About 50,000. *Lat.* 34° 5' N. *Lon.* 74° 57' E.—The Shalimar Gardens, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are on the shores of a lake to the E. of this city.

SERINGAPATAM, *se-ring'-ga-pa-tam'*, "city of Vishnu," a celebrated city of Southern India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Mysore, 9 miles N. from Mysore, and 250 miles S.W. from Madras. It is situated at the upper end of an island about four miles in length by one and a half in breadth, in the river Cauvery, and possesses a strong fortress, constructed by Tippoo Sultan, the son of Hyder Ali, in whose reign Seringapatam first rose into notice. Its defensive works are of great strength; but the town itself is ill-built. There is a mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, in some gardens in the centre of the island. *Pop.* 12,744. *Lat.* 12° 25' N. *Lon.* 76° 48' E.—In 1799 it was invested by the British and allied armies, under the command of Lord Cornwallis; on which Tippoo Sultan acceded to the terms of peace proposed to him. In 1799, a war having again broken out between the British and the ruler of Mysore, Seringapatam was stormed, when Tippoo Sultan was killed, and the whole of his family and treasures were taken by the conquerors.

SERINGHAM, *se-ring'-gam*, an island of British India, in the presidency of Madras, formed by the river Cauvery, and celebrated for its Hindoo temples.—There is a town of the same name on the island, 31 miles N.W. from Tanjore.

SERINO, *sai-re'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ultra, situated on the Sabato, 6 miles S.E. from Avellino. The remains of ancient Sabastia are in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 6332.

SERMIDE, *sair'-me-dai*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Po, 35 miles S.E. from Mantua. *Pop.* 5000.

SERMIONE, *sair'-me-o'-nai*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on a peninsula in the S. part of the Lake of Garda, 25 miles N.W. from Mantua. *Pop.* 1800.

SEROHEE, or SEEROOEE, *ser-o'-he'*, a state of Rajpootana, India. *Area.* 3000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 24° 23' and 25° 16' N. *Lon.* between 72° 10' and 73° 12' E.

SERPA, *sair'-pa*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 17 miles S.E. from Beja. The town is surrounded with

## Servia

walls, and contains two churches, a castle, and a hospital. *Pop.* 5600.

SERPENTARIA, ISLES OF, *ser-pen-tai'-re-a*, some islets in the Mediterranean, lying off the S.E. coast of Sardinia, about 6 miles N.E. from Cape Carbonara.

SERPENTS, ISLE OF, an island in the Black Sea, opposite the mouths of the Danube, about 23 miles E. from the Sulina mouth.

SERPANTO, or SERPHO, *sair-fan'-to*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 24 miles S.W. from Syra. *Pop.* 600, who live chiefly in the small town of Serpho or Livathi on the S.E. coast of the island, and are employed in fishing and rearing cattle.

SERPUCHOV, *ser-poo'-chov*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Moscow, situated on the Oka, 58 miles S. from Moscow. It contains several churches, a citadel, and a lazaretto. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and leather. It has also a large trade in corn, tallow, hemp, and timber. *Pop.* 13,629.

SERRA, *sair'-ra*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 4000.

SERRAVALLE, *sair-ra-val'-lai*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 5500.

SERRE, *sair*, a river of France, in the department of the Ardennes. After a course of 50 miles, it joins the Oise, in the department of the Aisne, near La Fère.

SERRE, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra, 24 miles S.E. from Salerno. *Pop.* 1600.

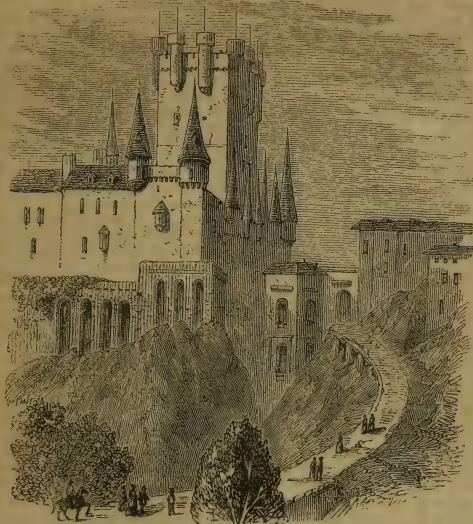
SERVAN, St., *sair'-va*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, at the mouth of the river Rance, about 2 miles S.E. from St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. There are two harbours in this inlet of the Atlantic, one adapted for ships of war, and the other appropriated to merchant vessels. They are separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror, which is now used as a prison. *Manf.* Linen, sailcloth, cordage, soap, and tobacco. *Pop.* 12,709. St. Servan may be considered a suburb of St. Malo. (See MALO, St.)

SERVIA, *ser'-vi-a*, a state of Europe, in the N. of Turkey in Europe, corresponding to the Mæsia Superior of the Romans. It is separated from Hungary, on the N. by the Danube, and is bounded on the E. by Bulgaria and Wallachia, on the W. by Bosnia and Albania, and on the S. by Macedonia. *Area.* Estimated at 12,600 square miles. *Desc.* Very uneven and mountainous; part of the surface is covered with extensive forests and large uncultivated heaths. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save and the Danube on the north, the Morava on its eastern, and the Drina on its western boundary, both tributaries of the Danube. *Climate.* Temperate, but not so mild as might be expected in the latitude in which it lies, the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning until April. *Pro.* The soil is for the most part fertile; the cultivated tracts produce abundant crops, but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common crops are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; grapes are also grown, and fruits of various kinds. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber is abundant, and, with

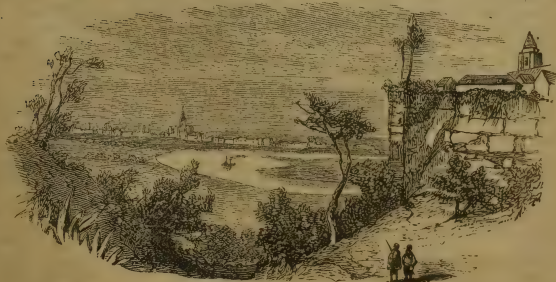




SERINGAPATAM.



SEGOVIA, CASTLE OF.



SEVILLE.



## Sesia

the aid of water communication, would form one of the chief exports. *Minerals.* Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but, like the mines of salt and other minerals that are known to exist in different districts, they are almost entirely neglected. *Manf.* Unimportant; the principal being woollen and cotton goods and hardware, the whole for home consumption. *Pop.* 1,098,281. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ} 12'$  and  $45^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $19^{\circ} 10'$  and  $24^{\circ} 50' E.$  The limits include the S. and S.E. portion of the province called the eyalat of Nish or Nissa from its capital Nissa, but Serbia proper lies between *lat.*  $43^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$ , *lon.*  $19^{\circ} 10'$  and  $22^{\circ} 45' E.$ —Serbia was occupied by the Turks and finally annexed to the Turkish Empire in 1459, after a protracted struggle which lasted for nearly 100 years. In 1801 an insurrection took place against their authority, under the standard of Czerny or Kara George, previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but then honoured with the name of avenger of his country. Under his authority, it remained independent from 1806 till 1814, when he withdrew into Russia; he returned, however, in 1817, and was taken and executed. By a convention concluded between this country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, but preserved the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. In 1834 its independence, under certain conditions, was recognised.

*SESSA, sai'-se-a*, a river of Northern Italy, which rises near Monte Rosa, and, after a course of 85 miles, enters the Po between Casale and Candia.

*SESSA, sais'-sa*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, 17 miles N.W. from Capua. The town contains a cathedral, several churches and monasteries, and the remains of an amphitheatre, an old bridge, and other Roman antiquities. It is the ancient Suessa Aurunca. *Pop.*, with neighbouring villages, 19,449.

*SESSÉ, or SEZZE, sait'-sa*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, situated on an eminence near the Pontine Marshes, 41 miles S.E. from Rome. It possesses the remains of a temple of Saturn. *Pop.* 6000.

*SESTO, sais'-to*, the name of several towns of Italy, none of them with a population above 2200.

*SESTRABEK, ses'-tra-bek*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of St. Petersburg, situated at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 miles N.W. from St. Petersburg. It has a government manufactory of arms of different kinds, anchors, and other articles made of iron for the use of the navy. *Pop.* 1400.—It was founded by Peter the Great.

*SETTE-COMUNI, set'-tai co'-moo-ne*, a mountainous district of Italy, in the Austrian crown-land of Venice, between the Brenta and the Astico, about 20 miles N. from Vicenza. *Area.* 100 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.

*SETEEF, or SETIE, se-teef*, a town of Algeria, the ancient Sitipha, distinguished by the obstinate resistance it made against the Saracens when Northern Africa was overrun by that fierce and warlike people. The old city is now in ruins, 66 miles S.W. from Constantine. *Pop.* 3813.—In 1853 the French government granted a quantity of land to a Genoese company in the neighbourhood of Seteef, on which ten villages are to be erected. In 1855 some of these had been built.

## Severn

*SETUBAL, or St. UBES, sai-too'-bal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Sadas, 19 miles S.E. from Lisbon. In the earthquake of 1755 it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but it was soon after rebuilt in a better style. It now contains several churches and monasteries, a hospital, and an arsenal, and exports lemons, olives, oil, wine, and bay-salt. *Pop.* 15,200.

*SEVAN. (See GOUKEKA.)*

*SEVASTOPOL, or SEBASTOPOL, se-vas'-to-pol, or se-vas-to'-pol*, a town and naval arsenal of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, situated on the S. coast of a small bay of the Black Sea, 38 miles S.W. from Simferopol. Its increase was rapid after it came into the possession of Russia, when it was made the chief station of a part of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and had several large government establishments, such as hospitals, docks, and dockyards, barracks, an arsenal, a lazaretto, and a market-place. The harbour is excellent, and was strongly defended by various forts faced with granite and porphyry. In 1854 the Anglo-French army invested the city after the battle of the Alma, and in the following year, after several successive bombardments, reduced it to ruins. Since the close of the Crimean war measures have been taken by the Russian government to remove the vessels that were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to prevent the ingress of the English fleet, and to restore the government works to their former condition, and the town is slowly recovering from the effects of the bombardment. *Pop.* About 30,000. (*See CRIMEA.*)

*SEVEN ISLANDS. (See SEPT ISLES.)* The name of various other small clusters in the Eastern seas and other parts.

*SEVENNES. (See CEVENNES.)*

*SEVENOAKS, sev'-en-oaks*, a well-built market-town of England, in the county of Kent, so named from seven large oak trees which stood near it when it was first built. It is situated near the river Darent, 14 miles W. from Maidstone. The town consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which stands an ancient market-house. The principal public building is the church, which forms a conspicuous object for several miles round the town. It also possesses a grammar-school, a large endowed school for the children of poor parents, some chapels for nonconformists, and some almshouses. The town has a weekly market for the sale of corn. *Pop.* 6000.

*SEVER, St., sev'-air*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, situated on the Odour, 12 miles S.W. from Mont de Marsan. The town possesses a fine old church and a commercial college. *Manf.* Earthenware, oil, and leather. It has a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 4818.

*SEVERN, sev'-ern*, an important river of England, second only to the Thames, and also the principal river of Wales. It rises in Plinlimmon Hill, on the borders of the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan, not far from the coast of Cardigan Bay, and after a circuitous course of upwards of 200 miles, passing through Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, it enters the Bristol Channel 12 miles from Bristol. It assumes its proper name of the Severn at Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire,



## Severn

its head-stream, above this town, being called the Hafren.

SEVERN, the name of three rivers in the United States.—1. A river running into Hudson's Bay.—2. In Maryland, falling into Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis.—3. In Upper Canada, issuing from Lake Simcoe and running into Lake Huron.

SEVILLE, or SEVILLA, *sev'-il* (Sp. *sai-veel'-ya*), a large city of Spain, and once the capital of that kingdom, 63 miles N.E. from Cadiz. It is now the capital of Andalusia and the chief town of the province of Seville, and stands in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats that connects the city with its suburb Triana. It is surrounded by an old wall of considerable height, between 5 and 6 miles in circumference, entered by numerous gates, and flanked by several towers and bastions. The interior is built for the most part in the Moorish style, the streets being often extremely narrow, and, in general, badly paved. The squares are neither numerous nor spacious, but most of them have a fountain in the centre. The largest is the Plaza de la Constitution, in the centre of the city, which is surrounded by arcades and piazzas. There are several beautiful public walks in and without the city, the principal of which is the promenade called Las Delicias, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, which is frequented by the higher classes. The town contains a great many churches, convents, hospitals, and charitable institutions. The cathedral is a large and magnificent Gothic pile, commenced in the 14th and completed in the 16th century. It has a prodigious number of altars in little chapels in the aisles, which are separated by railings from the nave of the building. Its bell tower, 337 feet in height, is reckoned the finest in Spain. It is called "La Giraldi," or the tower of the weather-cock, from a colossal bronze statue of Faith with which it is surmounted, and which turns with the wind, as a weathercock, although it is more than a ton in weight. Of the other churches and convents, several are fine buildings; but the paintings with which they are adorned constitute their chief attraction. Of the public edifices devoted to secular purposes, the most conspicuous are the Alcazar, or palace of the Moorish kings of southern Spain, the Lonja, or exchange, the town-hall, the barracks, the hospitals, 11 in number, the government tobacco manufactory, and an old Roman aqueduct, by which water is conveyed to the city from Alcala, the artillery school, and the mint. The Alcazar is a Moorish building, constructed in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada. Though the outside is mean, the inside is very different, containing the Court of Lions, a magnificent hall called the "Hall of Ambassadors," and royal apartments, with fountains, galleries, and baths. The gardens which surround the buildings are ornamented with fountains and evergreens, and contain walks paved with marble. Seville, being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several interesting remains of antiquity, Roman as well as Moorish. It had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, and at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society: to these must be added the university, founded in 1502. There is a public library in the cathedral, and another in the

## Shaduan

archbishop's palace. *Manf.* Silk, woollen goods of the coarser kind, leather, hats, soap, combs, earthenware, tobacco, and snuff. Among the exports are wool, the skins of goats and kids, fruit, and a small quantity of oil and silk. The imports are various manufactures from England, Nuremberg wares from Germany, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from America. *Pop.* 152,000. *Lat.* 37° 25' N. *Lon.* 6° 1' W.—Seville stands on the site of the Hispalis of the Romans, afterwards called Colonia Julia Romula; the date of its foundation is unknown. It next passed into the power of the Goths, and was for some time the capital of the Gothic kingdom of Spain: it opened its gates to the Moors in 711, after the battle in which Roderick, the last king of the Goths, was defeated and slain. It was retaken by the Christians in 1247, after a siege of fifteen months' duration. In the autumn of 1800 it suffered from the pestilential fever, which caused such mortality at Cadiz. It was occupied by the French in 1810, and remained in their hands till 1812, after their defeat at Salamanca. In 1823 it was again in possession of the French. Not far from it is the village of Santa Ponce, the ancient Italica, where the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great were born, and where are, also, some interesting Roman remains.

SEVRE NANTAISE and SEVRE NIORTAISE, two rivers in the N.W. of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. Neither of them is more than 70 miles in length.

SEVRES, *saivr*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 4 miles E. from Versailles. It is famous for its manufactures of porcelain and glass. *Pop.* 6328.

SEVRES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TWO, a department in the N.W. of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Maine-and-Loire, on the S. by those of the Charente, and Lower Charente, on the E. by Vienne, and on the W. by Vendée. *Area.* 2317 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W. and level in the S.W. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Niort, Bressaire, Melle, and Parthenay. Niort is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The two Sèvres, the Dive, the Argenton, the Thouet, and a number of inferior streams. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses. Game is abundant, and the rivers are well supplied with fish. *Manf.* Leather, gloves, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and beetroot sugar. *Minerals.* Iron, marble, and granite. *Pop.* 328,817.

SEWESTAN, *se-wes-tan'*, a province of Affghanistan, consisting of a flat and arid plain of hard clayey soil, which is fertile only on the banks of the rivers. *Lat.* between 29° 30' and 30° 30' N. *Lon.* between 67° and 70° E.

SEYCHELLES. (See SECHLLES.)

SEYNE, *sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 4 miles S.W. from Toulon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the sardine and tunny fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 11,700.

SEAX, or SEAKUS, *sfar*, a thriving city of Tunis, in Africa, on the gulf of Cabes, 145 miles S.E. from Tunis. It has a trade in oil and cloth, European manufactured goods, and various productions from Central Africa. *Pop.* 6000.

SHADUAN, *shad'-oo-an*, an island in the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos

## Shadwell

Hormos, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez. *Ext.* 7 miles long and 4 broad. *Lat.* 27° 29' N. *Lon.* 34° E.

SHADWELL, *shād'-wel*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, and suburb of London, about 2½ miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* 8409.—It has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

SHAFTSBURY, *shafts'-ber-e*, a township of Vermont, U.S., 95 miles S. from Montpelier. *Pop.* 2000.

SHAFTSBURY, a market-town and borough of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on a lofty eminence, 23 miles N.E. from Dorchester. Its houses are chiefly built of stone dug out of the neighbouring hills. Its principal public edifices are St. Peter's, Trinity, St. James's, and St. Rombald's churches. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, public reading-room, an endowed blue-coat school. It formerly had an abbey, founded by Alfred the Great; and the charter of foundation by which he created his daughter Ethelgeda abbess, is still extant. Scarcely a vestige of this building is now visible. The town has a trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 2960. Shaftesbury is a place of great antiquity, and is believed to have been well known to the Romans.

SHAHABAD, *sha-ha-bad'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area.* 4403 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and fertile, producing maize, millet, indigo, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,600,000. *Lat.* between 24° 30' and 25° 46' N. *Lon.* between 83° 20' and 84° 56' E.—Also the name of several towns in India.

SHAHJEHANPORE, *sha-je-han-por'*, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name in the North-West Provinces, situated on the Gurrah river, 94 miles N.W. from Lucknow. *Pop.* 62,785. *Lat.* 27° 38' N. *Lon.* 80° 8' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 2483 square miles, and a population of 812,538. *Lat.* between 27° 15' and 28° 50' N. *Lon.* between 79° 23' and 80° 30' E.

SHALIMAR. (See SERINAGUR.)

SHAHPOOR, or PADSHAHPOOR, *sha-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, in the district of Belgaum, 178 miles S.E. from Poonah. *Pop.* About 7000. *Lat.* 16° 6' N. *Lon.* 74° 45' E.

SHAHPOOK, a large river of Persia, in the province of Khuzistan, which enters the Karun 50 miles below Shuster, after a course of 60 miles.

SHAHPOORAH, *sha-poo-ra'*, a large town of Hindostan, in the Rajpoot province of Meynar, 63 miles S.E. from Ajmere, surrounded by a strong stone wall and ditch. It contains some good houses and a public college. *Lat.* 25° 38' N. *Lon.* 75° E.

SHAHPOREE, or SHAPUREE, *sha-po-re'*, an island of British Burmah, lying off the coast of Aracan. *Lat.* 20° 40' N. *Lon.* 92° 24' E.—The capture of this island by the Burmese led to the first British war with that nation, in 1824.

SHAMAKA, SHAMACHI, or SHEMAKHA, *sha'-ma-ka*, a town of Russia in Asia, in the province of Shirvan, 105 miles S. from Derbend. It is celebrated for its silk manufactures. *Pop.* 19,733.—In 1841 this place was made the capital of Shirvan.

SHANG-HAI, or SHANGHAI, *shang-hi'*, a seaport city of China, in the province of Kiang-su, one of the five ports opened for European com-

## Sheerness

merce, situated on the river Woo-sung, 165 miles S.E. from Nankin. *Pop.* 400,000.—SHANG is the prefix to the names of numerous less-important Chinese cities.

SHANNON, *shān'-non*, the principal river in Ireland, which rises in Lough Clean, and, pursuing a S. and S.W. direction, divides the provinces of Leinster and Munster from Connaught. It passes Limerick, where it turns nearly to the W., and 60 miles below this city falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Kerry Head and Loop Head, after a course of 254 miles. It is navigable nearly to Limerick for ships of the largest size, and for smaller vessels throughout the whole extent of its course. It traverses several large lakes, studded with beautiful islands. It receives above thirty other rivers in its course. From the number of rivers, lakes, and springs flowing into it, the Shannon becomes a river of great size towards its embouchure, being nearly 10 miles in breadth for the last 15 miles of its course, and from 20 to 30 fathoms deep.

SHAN-SI, *shan-si'*, a province of China, inclosed by Ho-nan, Pe-chi-li, and Shen-si, on the S., E., and W. respectively, and bounded by Mongolia on the N. *Area.* Estimated at 55,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous but fertile, producing wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, rice, dye-woods, silk, honey, and cattle. *Pop.* 17,056,925. *Lat.* between 35° and 41° 30' N. *Lon.* between 110° 30' and 115° E.

SHAN-TUNG, *shan-toong'*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the N.W. and W. by Pe-chi-li, on the S. by Ho-nan and Kiang-su, on the N. by the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and on the S.E. by the Yellow Sea. *Area.* Estimated at 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., and intersected in the W. by the Grand or Imperial Canal. *Pro.* Millet, wheat, indigo, drugs, and silk. *Manf.* Carpets, caps, and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 29,529,877. *Lat.* between 35° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 115° 30' and 123° E.

SHARON, *shai'-ron*, the name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

SHAT-UL-ARAB, *shat-ul-a'-rab*, a river, or rather canal, formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, before they enter the Persian Gulf. It extends from Korna or Kurnah to Maharnah, a distance of 115 miles.

SHATZK, or SZACK, *shatzk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, 91 miles N. from Tambov. *Pop.* 6000.

SHAWL, or QUETTAH, *shawl*, a town of Beloochistan, 20 miles from the Bolan pass, and 91 miles N.E. from Kelat. In 1842 it was the head-quarters of the British army under General England; but evacuated in the same year. *Pop.* 2000.

SHEERNESS, *sheer-ness'*, a market-town and seaport of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the river Medway, 11 miles N.E. from Chatham, and noted for its strong fortress. A fort was built at Sheerness to defend the entrance to the Medway in the reign of Charles II.; but it was destroyed by the Dutch in 1667, who sailed up the river and burnt several vessels that were lying at anchor in the roadstead. Since that period the fort has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged and strengthened by the addition of new works from time to time, so that the entrance of the river is now effectually commanded and protected from any attack that may be made by sea. It now constitutes a regular garrison,



## Sheffield

commanded by a governor, with a lieutenant-governor, a fort major, and other officers of inferior rank. Adjoining the fort is the king's yard or dock, chiefly used for repairing ships, and which occupies an area of nearly 60 acres. The residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, large barracks, and coastguard station, are at Garrison Point, on the outside of the yard. The town, which comprises three quarters,—Sheerness proper, which includes the dockyards and citadel, Blue-town, and Mile-town,—has lately been much improved. It contains a church in Mile-town, a chapel close to the dockyard, and several chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 15,964.—Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667, and, in 1798, the mutiny of the *Nore* broke out here. It is connected with Chatham and London by railway.

**SHEFFIELD**, *shef'feeld*, a large manufacturing town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, both of which are crossed here by several bridges, 43 miles S.W. from York. The houses are well built, and many of them have an elegant appearance; but the smoke of the numerous manufactories tends to give the town a sombre appearance. It contains 23 churches, many of which are possessed of considerable architectural beauty. The principal are the old parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, and built about 1120, ornamented with a fine tower and spire, and the churches of St. James, St. Paul, St. Philip, St. George, and St. Mary. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1850, is a handsome building in the decorated English style of architecture. There are about 50 chapels for nonconformists. The chief public buildings devoted to secular purposes are the town-hall, cutlers' hall, the general infirmary, the assembly-rooms, the theatre, the corn exchange, with a stone Corinthian front; the music-hall, public baths, news-rooms, assay office, barracks, and an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dreadful visitation of the cholera in 1832. Besides these, there are numerous schools and educational institutions, the chief of which are the royal free grammar-school, founded in 1649, Wesley college, a proprietary grammar-school, the collegiate proprietary school, several charity schools, the People's College, a school of design, two libraries, a literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institute, lyceum, and Church of England instruction society, all of which are possessed of good libraries and museums. The chief charitable establishments, besides the general infirmary, are the dispensary, the Shrewsbury hospital, Hollis's hospital, the licensed victuallers' asylum, and the charities belonging to the Cutlers' Company. *Manf.* Cutlery of all kinds, iron and steel goods, plated wares, metallic instruments, printing-type, and files. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and some iron is raised in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* Of township, 185,172.—It is connected with Manchester by railway.—The origin and remote history of Sheffield are unknown. In former times it was distinguished for its castle, a strong fortress, situated on the north-east side of the town, near the confluence of the two rivers, and supposed to have been built during the reign of Henry III. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., the castle sustained a long siege for the king, but scarcely a vestige of it can now be discerned. The town has been famous

## Sherborne

for its cutlery from a very early period, the Sheffield knife, or "whittle" having acquired a celebrity in the reign of Edward I.

**SHEER**, *shair*, a maritime town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 40 miles N.E. from Makallah. *Manf.* Coarse cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 6000.

**SHELLEY**, *shel'-be*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 5000 and 35,000. They are situated in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.—Also several townships, none of them with a population above 3200.

**SHELDON**, *shel'-don*, a township in the United States, in the county of Wyoming, New York. *Pop.* 3000.

**SHELTON**, *shel'-ton*, a township of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles E. from Newcastle-under-Lyme. It comprises the village of Etruria, and part of Cobridge, and lies within the limits of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. *Pop.* 18,331.

**SHENANDOAH**, *shen'-an-do'-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 386 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—Also a river of the United States, in Virginia, which, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Potomac, in *lat.* 39° 18' N., *lon.* 77° 42' W. at Harper's Ferry. The Shenandoah valley, which extends from this point in a S.W. direction for 100 miles to Staunton, Virginia, between the Blue Ridge Mountain and North Mountain is unexampled for fertility. It has been the scene of many memorable events in the American war, and a spot from which the Confederate forces, under general Lee, have drawn a great part of their supplies while engaged in protecting Richmond from the Federal forces, and carrying the war into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

**SHEN-SI**, *shen-si'*, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Mongolia, on the S. by Se-tchu-en, on the E. by Shan-si and Honan, and on the W. by Kan-su, and having a mountainous surface. It produces millet, rhubarb, timber, musk, iron, copper, jasper, and gold. *Pop.* 10,309,769. *Lat.* between 32° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 106° and 111° E.

**SHEPPEY**, *ISLE OF*, *shep'-pe*, an island of England, belonging to the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea called the Swale. *Ext.* About 10 miles in length and 4 in breadth. About four-fifths of the island consists of marsh and pasture lands: the remainder is devoted to tillage. *Pop.* 14,000.

**SHEPTON MALLET**, *shep'-ton mäl'-let*, a market-town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 19 miles S.E. from Bristol. The town consists of several streets and lanes, most of which are narrow and dirty. The church is a large and handsome building close to the market-place, having a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. The town contains several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, and a bridewell. *Manf.* Woollen goods, canvas, crapes, and velvets. *Pop.* 5347.

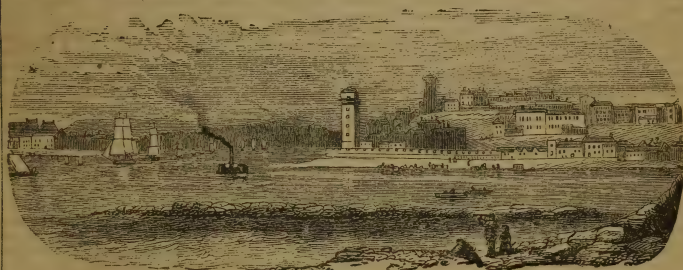
**SHEPWAY**, *shep'-wai*, a "lathe" or division of England, in Kent, comprising its S. part, with Romney-marsh, and the towns of Folkstone, Romney, Hythe, and Lydd. *Pop.* 51,826.

**SHERBORNE**, or **SHERBOURNE**, *sher'-born*, an ancient market-town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, 17 miles N.W. from Dorchester. Its principal building is the parish church, a





SHEFFIELD, FROM CROOKES.



SHIELDS, NORTH AND SOUTH.



SHREWSBURY.—FROM COLEHAM BRIDGE.



## Sherboro

magnificent structure, formerly the cathedral of the See of Sherborne, which was removed to Old Sarum about 1075. It was originally built by Bishop Aldhelm, but was almost wholly rebuilt in the reign of King Henry VI. It has lately been restored and beautified at great cost. The other public buildings are the town-hall, the market-house, the workhouse, an almshouse, and a free grammar-school, founded by Edward IV., in 1550. The old abbey to which the church was formerly attached now forms the school buildings. There are, besides, some charitable institutions, and chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Gloves and silk twist. *Pop.* 5793.—Also the name of several other parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

SHERBORO, *sher'-bo-ro*, an island on the coast of Guinea, Africa, opposite the mouth of a river of the same name. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 10 broad. It is low and unhealthy. *Lat.* 7° 30' N. *Lon.* 12° 40' W.

SHERBURN, *sher'-burn*, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles S.W. from York. It once possessed a palace belonging to King Athelstan, and has now a school, called the Hospital School, with four exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge. *Pop.* 3944.

SHEER, *sherm*, a "harbour," applied to numerous inlets on the E. coast of the Red Sea.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, *shet'-land*, the N.E. division of the Scottish northern isles, about 50 miles N.E. from the Orkneys, with which they form a county. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen, in Norway, from which they lie 210 miles W. Sumburgh Head, the southern promontory of the Mainland, as the largest of the Shetland Islands is termed, lies in *lat.* 59° 49' N., and the northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them all, in *lat.* 60° 51' N. The islands are about 30 in number, of which the principal that compose the group are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whalsey, Bressa, East Burra, West Burra, Trondra, Fetlar, Papa Stour, Muckle Roe, Housay, and Mousa, with the small islands of Foula and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the clusters of Orkney and Shetland. Foula is the most N. of the two islands last named, and is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. *Area.* 5388 square miles, of which the Mainland comprises about three-fourths. *Desc.* The general appearance is rugged and sterile. Some patches of imperfectly cultivated soil meet the eye of a traveller here and there, but not a tree or shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of moorland studded with grey rocks, and intersected by stagnant marshes and pools, with broken and precipitous coasts, abounding with vast natural arches and deep caverns, hollowed out by the never-ceasing action of the restless waves. *Climate.* Wet and tempestuous. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months the ports are almost inaccessible. *Pro.* Peat and turf for fuel. Great numbers of horses, or rather ponies, of very small size, are bred in Shetland. These little animals, however, are full of spirit, and bear fatigue much better, in proportion to their size, than larger horses. The cattle are also of a small size, but, in point of shape, they are not inferior to any breed of cattle in Great Britain, the cattle of the Western Highlands being alone excepted. The sheep and swine are also good, and the former yield

## Shiffnal

excellent wool. The cod, ling, and tusk fisheries on the coast are important. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, and clay; but few mines are worked. Chrome-yellow, however, is exported in large quantities from Unst. *Manf.* Almost entirely for home consumption. The inhabitants make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen; but they likewise export large quantities of knitted stockings and shawls manufactured from native wool, some of which are so fine that they can be drawn through a finger-ring, and are as expensive as silk goods of the same kind in price. Beanmeal, oatmeal, potatoes, and fish form the chief food of the inhabitants, who are for the most part of Norwegian descent. *Pop.* 31,670. *Lat.* between 59° 51' and 60° 50' N. *Lon.* between 0° 44' and 1° 44' W.—There are a great many Scandinavian remains in the islands.

SHIELDS, NORTH, *sheelds*, a market-town and seaport of England, in Northumberland, situated near the entrance of the river Tyne, on its N. bank, 8 miles N.E. from Newcastle. It is contiguous to Tynemouth. It has of late years increased greatly in size and population, and improvements have been carried on upon an extensive scale in its streets and buildings, many of which present a handsome appearance. It contains a parish church and chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists; a theatre, a dispensary, a subscription library, which possesses an extensive collection of valuable books; an asylum for sick and friendless seamen, a lying-in hospital, water-works, gaol, mechanics' institute, several schools, and many well-conducted and flourishing benefit societies. The harbour of North Shields is bordered with quays, and is large enough to accommodate 2000 sail of ships. The principal trade of the town consists in the exportation of coals to London and other places along the eastern coasts of England and Scotland. Many vessels are also employed in the Baltic and American trade. *Manf.* Sailcloth, cordage, chain cables, anchors, earthenware, stained glass, salt, machinery, steam-engines, beer, bricks, tiles, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Boatbuilding and shipbuilding are also carried on to a considerable extent, and there are breweries and an iron-foundry. *Pop.* 9000.—It has a station on the railway to Newcastle. (See TYNEMOUTH.)

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a market-town of England, in the county of Durham, situated at the mouth of the river Tyne, directly opposite to North Shields, 7 miles N.W. from Sunderland. The streets in the old part of the town are for the most part narrow, and the houses indifferently built; but there are several good streets and handsome houses in the part that has been built during the present century, and in the suburbs of Westoe. Its principal public buildings are the town-hall and exchange, beneath which is a market-place, a theatre, a subscription library, and public baths. It has a parish church and chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, some schools, and an asylum for master mariners above 60 years of age. *Manf.* Ropes, glass, soap, soda, alum, earthenware, and beer. It has, in other respects, a thriving trade, and shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 44,849.—It is connected by railway with Sunderland.

SHIFFNAL, *shif'-nal*, a market-town and parish of England, in Shropshire, 15 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. It contains a handsome parish



## Shikarpoor

church, and is the head of a poor-law union district. There are some iron and coal mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 6000.

**SHIKARPOOR**, *she-kar-poor'*, a considerable town of Scinde, on the principal route from India into Afghanistan by the Bolan pass, 184 miles N. from Hyderabad. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains a bazaar and many mansions belonging to wealthy Hindoo merchants. Its transit trade is large. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 28° N. *Lon.* 68° 38' E.

**SHIKARPOOR**, one of the three districts into which Scinde is divided, with an area of upwards of 6000 square miles, and a population of 350,401.

**SHING-KING**, **SEOO-TONG**, or **MOUGDEN**, *shing-king'*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the S. by the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, on the N. by Mongolia, and on the E. by Manchuria; it is almost entirely inclosed on the N.W., N., and E. by a wall, called the "Palisades." *Area*, Estimated at 25,000 square miles. *Pop.* About 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 39° and 42° 50' N. *Lon.* between 119° and 126° E.

**SHIRAS**, or **SHIRAZ**, *she-raz'*, a city of Persia, the capital of the province of Fars, and at several periods, of the whole empire, 115 miles N.E. from Bushire. Although the Persian historians refer its origin to a very early date, there seems to be no satisfactory evidence of its possessing any importance before the establishment of the Mahometan power. Its environs are almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out, to a great extent, in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. Hafiz, the Anacreon of the East, was a native of Shiras, and composed most of his productions in these delightful retreats. He is buried in a small garden about half a mile from the town near the stream of Rocknabad, which also forms the last resting-place of Sadi, another celebrated Persian poet. The lofty domes and minarets of the mosques, which rise amid the trees in every part of the city, add considerably to the beauty of the view. The interior aspect of the place presents, however, a striking contrast, the streets being narrow, winding, and dirty, while the houses are mean and ill-built. Its magnificence is entirely comprised in a few public buildings, of which the most remarkable are the great bazaar, or market-place, built by Kurree Khan, and the palace of the governor. *Manf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, cotton goods, attar of roses, gunpowder, soap, sword-blades, and earthenware. Its trade consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Isfahan and Yezd. The neighbouring hills produce grapes, from which excellent wine is made. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000. *Lat.* 29° 36' N. *Lon.* 52° 44' E.

**SHIRVAN**, or **SHIRWAN**, *shir'-van*, a province of Russia in Asia, forming the largest and most important division of the Transcaucasian districts. It consists of a large triangular tract of land, the apex of which stretches into the Caspian, and which is bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan, and S. by the Kur, which separates it from Karabagh and Talish. *Area*, Estimated at 8000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile, and watered by numerous affluents of the Kur and the Terek. *Pop.* About 145,000. *Lat.* between 39° 30' and

## Shrewsbury

41° N. *Lon.* between 47° 30' and 50° 20' E.—This province formerly belonged to Persia.

**SHISDRA**, or **JIZDRA**, *shis'-dra*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kaluga, 80 miles S.W. from Kaluga. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, glass, leather, and iron goods. *Pop.* 10,986.

**SHOA**, or **SHWA**, *sho'-a*, an independent kingdom of E. Africa, in the S. part of Abyssinia, and formerly a province of that country. Its capital is Ankobar. *Desc.* Generally mountainous; but it comprises many rich valleys. *Lat.* between 8° 30' and 11° N. *Lon.* between 38° and 40° 30' E.—Its boundaries cannot be defined with any degree of exactness, as the king of Shoa is constantly extending the limits of his kingdom by conquest. The area and population are also unknown.

**SHOLAPOOR**, *sho-la-poor'*, the capital of a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 246 miles S.E. from Poonah. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 17° 43' N. *Lon.* 75° 56' E.—The DISTRICT extends from the Kistna river northwards to Ahmednuggur and Nassick, and has a population of 675,115. It was annexed to the British dominions in 1818.

**SHOOTER'S HILL**, *shoo'-ters*, a village of England, in Kent, on a hill of the same name, about a mile and a half from Woolwich. It is one of the most conspicuous heights near London, and is surmounted by a building called Severndroog, or Severndroog Tower, erected on it by Sir W. James, to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress of that name in 1796.

**SHOREHAM**, *shor'-ham*, a township of the United States, Vermont, 43 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 2000.

**SHOREHAM**, **NEW**, a market-town and borough of England, in Sussex, situated on the coast of the English Channel, 6 miles W. from Brighton. It owes its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, which is now a mere village. The church is a curious and interesting specimen of ancient Norman architecture. The town also contains an endowed grammar-school, called the college of St. Nicholas, a free church, and some chapels for nonconformists, a custom-house, museum, and theatre. It is noted for shipbuilding, which, with its dependent branches, forms the principal business carried on in the town. *Pop.* 3351.—It has a station on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway.

**SHOTS**, *shots*, a parish of Scotland, 12 miles from Lanark. It has extensive coal-mines and iron-works. *Pop.* 7343.

**SHREWSBURY**, *shrus'-ber-e*, an ancient market-town and borough of England, in Salop or Shropshire, and the chief town of the county, beautifully situated on the Severn, 40 miles N.W. from Birmingham. The climate is healthy, and the town has a bold and commanding appearance, but the streets are for the most part steep, narrow, and badly paved. Many of the houses are very old, but they present a picturesque appearance, being built of wood and plaster, and having the gable ends turned towards the street. The castle, which stands on a narrow neck of land washed by the Severn, which is crossed here by two handsome bridges, was built by Roger de Montgomery, a Norman baron, and kinsman of William the Conqueror, who received large grants of land in Shropshire and the earldom of Shrewsbury for his services at the battle of Hastings. The building has fallen into decay, but the keep is

## Shrewsbury

still standing, and traces of the ramparts and walls, which once defended the town on its southern and eastern sides, still remain. The town contains five churches and several chapels for nonconformists. St. Giles's church is a small plain building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. St. Chad's is built on a singular plan, the body of the church being externally a circle of 100 feet in diameter. St. Mary's is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, transept, chancel, choir, and chapels, with a steeple at the W. end. Part of the church which belonged to a Benedictine abbey, founded in Shrewsbury by Roger de Montgomery, also remains, and forms the parish church of the parish of Holy Cross. The other public buildings are a town and county hall, with a handsome stone façade, barracks, a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., public rooms, comprising a post-office, news-rooms and music-hall, an old market-place, a butter market, built in 1844, a town and county gaol, the Salop infirmary, with other charitable institutions, several schools, a lunatic asylum, public baths, an old building called the White Hall, several learned societies and institutions, a mechanics' institute, assembly-rooms, and a theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland. At one end of the town there is a column raised to the memory of General Lord Hill. *Manf.* Flannel used to be the staple article, and a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs. This manufacture is now carried on in other parts of the county, but the town still continues to be one of the principal depôts on the Welsh border for the woollen manufactures of Wales. The principal manufactures of the town in the present day are linen fabrics, thread, canvas, and iron goods. *Pop.* 22,163.—Shrewsbury is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history. It is supposed to have been founded in the 5th century, when the Britons are thought to have established themselves here, on account of the security afforded by the situation. It was often visited by many of the English monarchs from William I. to Charles I., and became the scene of many military events, the inhabitants always taking an active share in the various contests of the most turbulent periods of English history from the Conquest to the Civil War. The famous battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry V., then prince of Wales, first distinguished himself in the field, and the fiery Hotspur was slain, was fought, in 1403, about two miles from the town.

**SHREWSBURY**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3500.

**SHRIVENHAM**, *shriv'-en-ham*, a parish and village of England, in Berkshire, 5 miles S.W. from Faringdon. *Pop.* 2253.—It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

**SHROPSHIRE**, or **SALOP**, *shrop'-sheer*, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded on the N. by Denbighshire, a detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. *Area.* 1291 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified, and comprehending every variety of picturesque landscape scenery. In the S. it is generally mountainous, and level in the N. *Rivers.* The Severn, which runs through the very middle of the county,

## Siam

with its numerous tributaries, among which are the Perry, the Mede, the Warf, the Cound Serm, the Clun, the Onny, the Rea, and the Corve. *Lakes.* Several, but generally small. *Pro.* All the ordinary kinds of grain and green crops, with hemp, flax, and hops, grown chiefly on the Herefordshire and Worcestershire borders. Many cattle are fed on the pastures in the level parts of the county, and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire cheese is made here. The hilly district consists chiefly of fine pasture, on which sheep are reared and fed that yield fine wool of a superior quality. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, lead, salt, sandstone, and limestone. Between the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle and the vale of Montgomery, rises a high rocky tract, the central ridge of which is called the Stiperstones, and it is here that the lead-mines of the county are situated. The iron-mines and works in this county are extensive, and have proved a source of great wealth to the owners. *Manf.* Iron goods, coal-tar, earthenware, china, and excellent tobacco-pipes, gloves, hardware, buttons, paper, woollen stuffs, and some cotton and linen goods. The trade manufactures, and even the agriculture of Shropshire, have been greatly advanced by its canals and railroads, of which there are several. *Pop.* 240,059.—During the revolts which occurred after the death of Edward I., and also during the wars of York and Lancaster, Shropshire was occasionally the scene of military events, the principal of which was the battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403. The chief Roman stations in it were Uriconium, now Wroxeter, and Rutunium, thought by some to be near Wem. Many curious and beautiful Roman remains were found at Wroxeter in 1859. Of the Norman and subsequent ages, many memorials exist in the castles, priories, and churches of the county, which also contains various British and Roman encampments. This county is traversed by the London and North-Western Railway.

**SHUMLA.** (*See SCHUMLA.*)

**SHUSTER**, *shoos'-ter*, a city of Persia, the capital of the province of Khuzistan, situated at the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karun, about 155 miles S.W. from Ispahan. The houses are good, but the streets are narrow and dirty. Its commerce is facilitated by a canal, constructed by shahs of Persia, establishing a navigable communication with the Karun. It contains ruins which show that it was once a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence. *Pop.* 8000.

**SIAX**, *se-ak'*, a river of Sumatra, and one of the largest in the island. It enters the sea nearly opposite Malacca, in *lat.* 1° 2' N., *lon.* 102° 10' E.

**SIAX**, a town and district of Sumatra, on its N.E. coast. The town is about 40 miles from the mouth of the Siak, in *lat.* 0° 21' N., *lon.* 101° 59' E. The District exports gold, camphor, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, rattans, and silk stuffs. *Ext.* and *Pop.* Not known.

**SIAM**, *si'-am*, or *se-am'*, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situated in the heart of the great peninsula that lies between India and China. It is bounded W. by British Burmah, N. by the Shan states tributary to the Burman Empire, E. by the Laos states and ranges of mountains which separate it from Anam, and S. by Independent Camboja, the Gulf of Siam, and the



Siam

peninsula of Malacca. *Ext.* Its length is estimated at 1000 miles from N. to S., and its mean breadth is about 200 miles. *Area.* About 130,000 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed throughout its centre by the Menam, and a great part of the country consists of mountains and extensive swamps and jungles. *Rivers.* The Menam and the Bang-pa-kong, with their numerous tributaries. The former frequently inundates the valley through which it runs, and renders it extremely fertile. *Climate.* Salubrious; but the inhabitants of the lowlands are subject to fevers. *Zoology.* The elephant, the tiger, monkeys in great variety, antelopes, bears, buffaloes, leopards, and rhinoceroses. Lizards of various kinds, chameleons, tortoises, hedgehogs, civets yielding musk, and a species of porcupine from which bezoar is obtained, are found in great numbers. Horses are few, and held in little estimation, and the same may be said of all domestic animals, except the hog, the flesh of which is superior to that which is found in Europe. Fish of all kinds abound in the rivers, on which, as in China, a great part of the population are accustomed to live, constantly in boats. *Pro.* Rice, the only grain of the country, and the staple food of the inhabitants; sago, tobacco, sugar, pepper, coffee, cotton, coconuts, and gums. Teak timber, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, and rosewood abound, and there is not a region of the world which produces fruits in such variety and of such exquisite flavour. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, antimony, and gems. The precious metals, however, have only been found in small quantities. *Commerce.* Siam is one of the Oriental countries the trade of which has not hitherto presented any great attraction for Europeans. The staple articles are tin, elephants' teeth, lead, saffron-wood, betel, edible birds' nests, the *beche de mer* or sea-slug, copper in small quantities, but excellent; a little gold-dust of superior quality, diamonds, rattans, pepper, salt, and wax. The articles best suited for the Siamese market are piece-goods, silk, scarlet cloth, opium, arms, hardware, cutlery, tea, sweetmeats, and toys. Most of the manufactures of the country are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers; but, in both the useful and ornamental arts, little progress has hitherto been made. *Gov.* An absolute monarchy. *Rel.* Buddhism. The language in which their sacred books are written differs entirely from that of ordinary life, and is called Bali, being apparently the same ancient Indian language which is called Pali by the Burmese. The temples of Siam are distinguished, even beyond those of the rest of Asia, by their magnificence, and by the gigantic statues which they contain. *Army.* None; but every male subject may be called upon to serve during a portion of the year in time of war. *Navy.* Large, consisting of war-junks and galleys, manned by Chinese and other foreigners. *Manners and Customs.* The Siamese belong to the Mongolian family, and are remarkable for cleanliness and order; they are also of a humane disposition. In the arts and sciences they are backward, compared with European countries. In mathematics they have made some progress, but they are still inferior to the Brahmins in this department of knowledge. The branch of learning most cultivated is arithmetic, on account of its utility in commerce. Their knowledge of astronomy is limited, and is acquired chiefly for the sake of practising astro-

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logy. They are passionately fond of music, but instrumental music is always valued solely in proportion to the loudness of the noise produced. Their tragedies generally represent extravagant fables; but their comic writers indulge in pointed ridicule against the manners and customs of the day, and often against persons in power, who choose to wink at these liberties. Dancing and wrestling form the principal exhibitions for the amusement of the lower orders, and their puppet-shows have been brought to greater perfection than any in Europe. *Pop.* Estimated at 6,000,000; of whom about 2,000,000 are Siamese, 1,500,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Malays, and 1,000,000 Laos. *Lat.* between 4° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 97° 20' and 105° 20' E.—The first connexion between this country and Great Britain commenced in 1612, when Siam was visited for the first time by a British vessel. Little intercourse took place, however, till 1821, when the Siamese appeared disposed to encourage the introduction of European manufactured goods. The Burmese war of 1824 interrupted the friendly relations between Great Britain and Siam; but, since 1826, an amicable intercourse has subsisted between the two countries; and in 1855, Sir John Bowring succeeded in effecting a commercial treaty between the two nations which opened a new field for British enterprise and industry. In 1857, Siamese ambassadors visited Great Britain, and were received in a manner well calculated to impress them with the greatness, the grandeur, and the hospitality of that country.

SIAM, GULF OF, a great bay of the Eastern Ocean, having the Malay peninsula on the W., and on the E. the kingdom of Camboja. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and 300 broad at its entrance. *Lat.* Between 70° and 14° N. *Lon.* Between 90° and 105° E.

SIAMO, or SIAO, *sel-a-mo*, an island in the Indian Archipelago, lying off the N.E. extremity of the island of Celebes, 70 miles N.E. from Cape North. *Ext.* About 35 miles in circumference. *Pop.* About 3500. *Lat.* 2° 43' N. *Lon.* 125° 30' E.

SIAMPA. (See TSIAMPA.)

SIBERIA, or SIBERI, *si-beer'-i-a*, a vast territory of Asia, including the whole of the northern part of that continent, and belonging to Russia. It is bounded on the N., throughout its whole extent, by the Arctic Ocean; on the W. by the Ural Mountains, which run from N. to S., and form nearly the whole of the boundary-line which separate it from Russia in Europe; on the S. by Independent Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Mongolia, from which countries it is separated by the Altai Mountains and the river Amoor; and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean and Behring Strait. The Liakhov Islands, or New Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean, are included within its boundaries. *Political Divisions.* Siberia is divided into two great governments, Eastern and Western Siberia. The former is subdivided into the sub-governments of Yeniseisk, Yakutsk, Irkutsk, Trans-Baikal, Amoor, Kamtchatka, and the maritime provinces on the shores of the Pacific; while the latter comprises the sub-governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Semipolatsinsk; the district of the Siberi are Kirghiz and the Steppes of the Kirghiz, between the river Ural and the Caspian and Aral Seas. *Area.* Estimated at 5,400,000 square miles, exclusive of Transcaucasia. *Desc.*



## Siberia

A great proportion of this country lies within the limits of the frozen zone; and, from the coldness of its climate, is almost entirely excluded from all communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The shores of the Northern Ocean are barred by almost perpetual ice, while those of the Eastern Sea can be reached by European vessels only after performing more than the entire circuit of the globe. Yet Russia, since she obtained its possession, has made vast exertions to place it on a level with more civilized regions. In the mine and furs of Siberia she has found considerable sources of wealth; and commercial routes to China and the Pacific have been opened, though with great difficulty, across her immense plains and broad rivers. *Mountains.* Extensive. The Ural Mountains, the boundary between Europe and Asia, extend along nearly the whole of her W. frontier, for a distance of upwards of 1200 miles. They are covered with tall firs, larches, birch, and other trees peculiar to a northern climate. The great chain of the Altai mountains stretches beyond Siberia, through the regions of Tartary. It is known by different names in different parts of its enormous length. The Little Altai mountains and those parts of the range called the Chabinai and Ergin-targak-taigan Mountains form the central part of the southern boundary of this division of Asia. The mountain scenery of the last named part of the chain sometimes called the Saiankoi Mountains, between the Yenisei river and Lake Baikal assumes a grander and far more picturesque character than is found in the W. parts of the range. The mountains in this part consist chiefly of steep and rugged cliffs seldom visited even by hunters, and containing much granite. To the east of Lake Baikal, they are known as the Yablonoi, or Apple Mountains, because their vast summits assume a shape which somewhat resembles the rounded form of that fruit. After skirting the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, the range runs in a curved direction to the E. extremity of the continent of Asia under the name of the Stanovoi Mountains. *Rivers.* These are nearly on the same grand scale as the mountains, and several of them rank among the most considerable on the face of the globe. The most westerly, and the largest, is the Obi, with its tributary the Irtish; the Yenisei, and the Lena, which rolls its long course through the dreary regions of Yakutsk, traversed only by a few wandering Tungouses. Farther east still are the Indigirka and the Kolima, which fall into the Arctic Ocean, and the Anadyr, which enters the Sea of Kamchatka. Besides this, the Pacific Ocean does not receive any river of importance. *Lakes.* The principal are those of Baikal and Tchany, with the Balkash-Nor, or Lake Tenghiz, which forms a portion of the boundary between Semipalatinsk and the district of the Siberian Kirghiz. *Steppes.* These vast level plains cover a very great portion of Siberia. In their extent, and the dead uniformity of their aspect, they resemble the deserts of Arabia and Africa, but they differ entirely from these sandy tracts in the nature of the soil. This, on the contrary, is marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and intersected in every part with small saline lakes and pools. The principal are the Steppes of the Kirghiz, lying to the N. of Turkestan, the steppes of Johin and Joset, lying between the

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Ural mountains, and the left bank of the Irtish, separated by the river Tobol, and traversed by the rivers from which they take their names, and the Barabinsa Steppes between the Irtish and the Obi. The countries between the Yenisei and the Lena, and between the Lena and the Kolima, are also considered by the Russians as steppes, and consist in many parts of tracts of land somewhat similar to the others; but the surface does not appear to be quite so uniformly level. The steppes are inhabited by nomadic tribes, who wander over them, almost constantly engaged in hunting expeditions in search of food or furs. *Zoology.* Wild animals abound in every part; and of those yielding fur, the most precious is the species of weasel called the sable. It is found in almost every quarter; but the most valuable specimens are those of Yakutsk. The black fox ranks next in value, and after it the ermine, the martin, and squirrels of different kinds. In the northern districts the chief animal is the reindeer, which furnishes milk and food, and will travel when harnessed to a sledge with great rapidity. The Siberian dog is of extraordinary size and strength, and is used not only in Kamchatka, but sometimes in other districts, for drawing sledges, like the reindeer. The most formidable tenant of this part of Asia is the bear, which is found not only on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, but among all the mountains, even of the southern part of Siberia. There are few other ferocious animals except the wolf, the lynx, and the wild hog. The elk is generally found as far as *lat.* 65° N. Cattle are numerous, and the argali combines the qualities of the sheep and the goat. The lakes and rivers throughout the country swarm with fish; and birds, especially those that are found by rivers and in marshes, such as wild ducks, geese, and swans, are very plentiful. Notwithstanding the general severity of its climate, swarms of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects abound in the summer months. *Pro.* Siberia is much less distinguished for vegetable than for animal productions. Some parts, however, of the provinces of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Yeniseisk, afford good pasture and yield the inferior kinds of grain; while there are many districts on the southern frontier of almost unparalleled fertility, for the parallels of latitude under which they lie. The principal crops are barley, oats, and buckwheat. A considerable part of the surface is covered with forests; but they consist chiefly of trees with dark foliage and resinous sap which are calculated to defy the utmost rigours of winter. The oak and the hazel, which are found in high latitudes in Europe, cannot exist to the N. of the Altai mountains. The great streams of Russia in Asia are bordered with gloomy forests of pine, fir, larch, Tartarian maple, black and white poplar, birch, alder, and aspen. The bushes produce numerous berries, which the inhabitants eat, both in a fresh state and when preserved; while roots of various kinds supply in many places the deficiency of bread. *Minerals.* Abundant. Its mines of gold and silver are of great importance, and platinum is also found. The mines of copper and iron are much more extensive and valuable. Zinc, arsenic, and sulphur also abound. Siberia also possesses mines of talc; and among the Ural mountains are found specimens of that singular mineral called asbestos. Rock-salt seems to exist chiefly in the Altai mountains along the southern

## Sicilies, Two, Kingdom of the

frontier. Malachite, a beautiful stone impregnated with copper, is found among the Ural mountains. Red lead, alum, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, nitre, and natron abound, and gems of considerable value are frequently found. *Political Aspect.* Siberia presents an almost boundless extent of country, thinly peopled with wandering tribes of hunters, and held in subjection by a handful of troops, occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over this vast dominion. Lines of fortification, composed of wooden forts, or block-houses within stockades are formed chiefly along the southern frontier, following the course of the great rivers, as a defence against the Tartars and Kirghises. The governments are organized and governed like those of Russia in Europe, and the army of Siberia consists of 40,000 men. The civil officers compose a comparatively small class. In the small towns the inhabitants indulge in that peculiar kind of rough luxury which characterizes a people that are surrounded with plenty, and are strangers to any kind of enjoyment but mere sensual gratification. The mass of the population consists of the native tribes, who are subject to the Russian government, but on whom the yoke presses very lightly, as they are merely obliged to pay a certain tribute, and are permitted to follow all their pursuits and retain their peculiar habits and customs without molestation. These tribes are very various, and generally dissimilar in manners to each other. *COMMERCE.* The commerce of Siberia consists chiefly of two branches. The first, which is a traffic in the native productions of the country, is formed by the exportation of its metals and furs; while the second is a mere transit trade, consisting of an exchange of commodities between Russia in Europe and the Chinese empire. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, tea, and colonial produce. *Exp.* Furs, metals, and precious stones. A large quantity of gold is sent to Europe. In winter, merchandize is transported from place to place on sledges, and in summer it is conveyed almost entirely by water. *Rel.* Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Christianity as professed by the Greek church. *Pop.* About 4,000,000. The Greeks and Romans appear to have been almost as entirely ignorant of this part of the world as they were of America; and the exploration of Siberia dates from the period when Russia began to emancipate herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors, under which she had long groaned. The Russians have now penetrated into all parts of Siberia, and have brought the whole of Northern Asia under subjection as far as the frontiers of China. (See RUSSIA, NEW SIBERIA.)

**SICILIES, TWO, KINGDOM OF THE,** *siz'-i-lis*, the title given to the kingdom consisting of Naples and Sicily, founded in 1131 by Roger II. duke of Apulia. The name has fallen into abeyance whenever the two countries have been separated, but it has been adopted anew at each subsequent union, in 1501, 1735, and 1815. *Area.* 43,170 square miles. It now forms part of the kingdom of Italy. (See NAPLES, SICILY.)

**SICILY**, the largest island in the Mediterranean sea, situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, and separated on the N.E. from Naples by the Strait of Messina, formerly constituting a portion of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but now a province of the new kingdom of Italy. *Political Divisions.* It was formerly divided into three parts,

## Sicily

namely, the Val di Mazzara or western part, the Val di Demona or north-eastern part, and the Val di Noto or southern part: but these divisions are now obsolete, and, since 1815, it has been divided into seven provinces, namely, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Noto or Syracuse, Trapani, and Caltanissetta. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 180 miles, with an average breadth of 55 miles. *Area.* About 10,550 square miles. *Desc.* It has sometimes been conjectured that Sicily was joined to the mainland, as the principal chain of mountains, which extends from E. to W., seems to be a continuation of the Apennines. There are, however, other ranges branching off to the N. and S., and a few insulated mountains, of which by far the greatest is Etna. This mixture of mountain and valley causes a corresponding variety of natural productions and scenery. *Rivers.* Numerous; but small and unnavigable. The principal are the Salso, the Platani, Belice, and the Giaretta, or Simeto, the Simæthus of antiquity. *Lakes.* The principal are the Lake of Lentini, and the pool of Pergusa, in the centre of the island. *Climate.* Pleasant in general; the winter resembling the spring of England, and the heat of summer being tempered by the fresh breezes from the sea. Snow is only found on the tops of the lofty mountains. Of the seasons, the spring is the most agreeable; but the unhealthiness of particular districts, the occasional occurrence of earthquakes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Messina, and the debilitating effect of the sirocco, or south wind, during a few days of July and August, render the island less desirable as a residence than it otherwise would be if it were perfectly free from these drawbacks. *Zoology.* The same as the southern parts of Europe. Game is found in abundance. *Pro.* Sicily has always been noted for its fertility. Under the Romans it was considered the granary of Italy. Agriculture is, however, in a very backward state at present. The chief products are maize, wheat, rice, beans, and other kinds of grain and pulse; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, cotton, liquorice, and manna. The climate is highly favourable for the culture of the silkworm and for the production of the rich fruits of a southern latitude: wine is also made and exported. Merino sheep and mules are reared and fed; these animals are for the most part good and highly esteemed, but the cattle and horses are very inferior. The tunny, swordfish, and anchovy fisheries on the coast are important. *Minerals.* Iron and copper; marble and stone for building are quarried in almost every part of the island. Agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, are likewise found. Salt-mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, in the centre of the island; and near Messina, there is a large coal-mine. The sulphur-beds are of great value, about 150 mines of this mineral being worked in the island at the present time. They occupy a considerable area, and are said to afford employment to 12,000 men and boys. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, skins, and hides, and if we add to these a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at Palermo and the principal towns, we have named the greater part of the Sicilian manufactures. *Exp.* Sulphur, fruits, wine, and spirits, olive-oil, sumach, silk, corn, vanilla, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and skins. *Imp.* Sugar, colonial produce, iron, hides, and British



## Siculiana

and French manufactured goods. *Inhabitants.* The Sicilians resemble the Spaniards and Italians in the darkness of their complexion and the indolence of their disposition. There have appeared amongst them some successful candidates in the fields of literature, physical science, and natural history. Palermo and Catania contain universities, and there are colleges and academies in about twenty of the larger towns of the island and the capitals of the provinces. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than in Naples. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. *Gov.* Each province is governed by a prefect with a council and secretary, and each town has its judicial court. Superior courts are held in Palermo. *Pop.* 2,391,802. *Lat.* between 36° 38' and 38° 20' N. *Lon.* between 12° 25' and 15° 42' E. Sicily was successively occupied by the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens succeeded in conquering it, and in making Palermo their capital. After keeping possession of it for about 200 years, they gave way to the Normans, who made conquest of the island in the 11th century under Roger Guiscard, duke of Apulia. It passed successively into the hands of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king; but in 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples, or, as it was subsequently termed, of the Two Sicilies, to a branch of the royal family of Spain. In their hands it remained without interruption, until the French revolution led, in 1799, to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat restored Ferdinand IV. to the throne of Naples, who then assumed the title of Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, the Sicilians made several attempts, in common with the Neapolitans, to rid themselves of their obnoxious monarch Ferdinand II., but without success. The Bourbons were, however, driven from the throne by Garibaldi in 1860, and in the same year Sicily was united to the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel I., by the unanimous desire of its inhabitants.

**SICULIANA**, *se'-koo-le-a'-na*, a town of Sicily, 9 miles N.W. from Girgenti. It has a harbour, and exports wheat and sulphur. Some of the most extensive sulphur-mines in Sicily are in the vicinity of this town. *Pop.* 6000.

**SICYON**, *sis'-i-on*, the name of a once celebrated town of Greece, in the Morea, 10 miles N.W. from Corinth. The site is occupied by the modern village of Vasilico, which is surrounded by the ruins of the buildings of the old city, those of the Stadium being in good preservation. *Pop.* Not known.

**SIDI**, *si'-di*, the prefix to the names of several small towns in N. Africa.

**SIDLAW**, or **SUDLAW HILLS**, *sid'-law*, a mountain-range of Scotland, situated in the counties of Perth and Angus, or Forfar. They extend from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, to the town of Forfar, and contain the remarkable hill of Dunsinnan or Dunsinane, noticed in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." Craig Owl, its highest

## Sienna

summit, attains an elevation of nearly 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

**SIDMOUTH**, a seaport and market-town of England, in the county of Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the river Sid, 13 miles S.E. from Exeter. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, baths, public rooms, and an agreeable promenade along the sea wall. It is much frequented by visitors during the summer months for the sake of sea bathing. *Pop.* 3354.

**SIDNEY**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**SIDON**. (See SAIDA.)

**SIDRA**, *GULF OF, se'-dra*, the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on the African coast. *Lat.* between 30° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 15° and 21° E.

**SIEDELEK**, *seed'-lek*, a town of Russia, in the kingdom of Poland, province of Lublin, 60 miles E. from Warsaw. *Pop.* 5500.—In 1831 this place was the scene of several conflicts between the Russians and Poles.

**SIEG**, *seeg*, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rises about ten miles from Siegen, and, after a course of 80 miles, enters the Rhine 2 miles from Bonn.

**SIEGBERG**, *seeg'-baire*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in Westphalia, situated on the Sieg, 15 miles S.E. from Cologne. It contains four churches, and a fine old abbey, which is now used as a lunatic asylum. *Manf.* Earthenware, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 3500.

**SIEGEN**, *se'-gen*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, situated on the Sieg, 47 miles S.E. from Cologne. It contains three churches, and an orphan asylum. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and leather. *Pop.* 6787.

**SIENNA**, or **SIENA**, *se-en'-na*, an ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of a province of the same name, 32 miles S. from Florence. It is built on rising ground, and the streets are extremely steep, winding, and narrow, which renders the chief part of the town almost impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square is that in which the town-house, or Palazzo del Publico, is situated, and this is ornamented with a beautiful fountain. The town is surrounded with walls and entered by several gates, the finest of which is the town gate, or Porta Camollia. It is also defended by a citadel, from which an excellent view of the surrounding country is obtained. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style of the 12th and 13th centuries. It is cased externally and paved within, with black and white marble, and adorned with magnificent paintings. The baptistery, a circular building near the cathedral, is also profusely ornamented with sculpture. The town also contains several churches of great architectural beauty, richly decorated with valuable works of art, a town-hall, adorned with fresco paintings, an academy of the fine arts, a university, numerous convents, asylums for the deaf and dumb, and orphans, several magnificent palaces belonging to noble families of Tuscany, and two theatres. Besides these there are two public libraries, several hospitals, literary societies, and charitable institutions, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, and a school of medicine. *Manf.* These comprise woollen fabrics, leather, paper, and hats; but all are conducted on a small



## Sienna

scale. An active trade is carried on in corn, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 21,902.—Augustus sent to this town a colony, and Pliny mentions it under the name of Colonia Senensis. It attained its highest point of prosperity during the Middle Ages, when it enjoyed an extensive commerce, and is said to have been much more populous than at present. It long maintained itself as an independent republic; but through intestine divisions which favoured the designs of foreign powers, it fell successively into the hands of Spanish and French invaders. Under the French empire of Napoleon I., it was the capital of the department Ombrone. It is the birth-place of seven popes. There are extensive marble quarries in its neighbourhood. Florence and Leghorn are connected with it by railway.

SIENNE, *se'-en*, a river of France, in the department Manche. After a course of 40 miles, it falls into the English Channel 7 miles from Coutances.

SIERRA, *se-air'-ra*, a general name for mountain ranges in Spain, S. America, and Mexico. It is also prefixed to the names of many towns of Spain, none of them with a population above 13,000.

SIERRA LEONE, *se-er'-ra-le-one'*, or *lai-o'-nai*, a district of Western Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and distinguished for the colony formed there by the British. The settlement is formed on a peninsula, 18 miles long and 12 broad, on the coast of Senegambia, but the entire district extends along the coast from Cape Verga to the river Sherboro, and stretches inland for several miles. *Area.* About 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* The name is derived from a long ridge of mountains, which rises at no great distance from the southern bank of the river. The country fully equals, in point of fertility, any other in this part of Africa. It consists, for the most part, of one vast and almost impenetrable forest, of which but few spots have been cleared and cultivated. *Rivers.* The Sierra Leone, the Sana, and several others. *Zoology.* The woods and mountains are infested with wild animals, particularly lions, from which the country appears to have derived its name. Apes move about in vast bodies. There are also swarms of flies and mosquitoes, and great numbers of insects, particularly ants, of which the white species commit extraordinary ravages. Reptiles are also very numerous. The rivers yield an ample supply of fish for food, but they also contain large alligators. *Climate.* Exceedingly unhealthy. *Pro.* Rice is raised wherever the ground is sufficiently watered for its production, and this grain forms the constant food of the rich; but the poor content themselves with millet, yams, and plantains. There is great abundance of the most delicate and delicious kinds of fruit. *Exp.* Teak timber, canes, palm-oil, ginger, a few hides, ivory, rice, pepper, and gum copal. *Gov.* Political authority is vested in a governor appointed by the crown, assisted by a council of five official members. *Pop.* of the colony 41,806, chiefly blacks, many of whom are liberated negroes from slave-ships captured by the British cruisers. *Lat.* of Cape Sierra Leone, 8° 28' N. *Lon.* 13° 18' W.—The Portuguese were the first who discovered and formed settlements on the river Sierra Leone; but afterwards all the nations of Europe found their way to this part of Africa. It was not till towards the close of the 18th century, however, that the British began to turn their views

## Silchester

towards forming a colony on the peninsula, with a view to the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, by establishing an African settlement, to which the slaves might be sent as freemen. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased in 1787, since which time it has been maintained to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade. The area of the colony is about 300 square miles, including the Banana Islands and the Isles de Loss, near the coast.

SIERRA MORENA. (*See* MORENA.)

SIERRA NEVADA. (*See* NEVADA.)

SIGMARINGEN, *sig-ma-ring'-en*, a town of Prussia, which, until 1849, was the capital of the German principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. It is situated on the Danube, 29 miles N. from Constance, and is inclosed by walls, and has a castle. *Pop.* 1900.

SIGNA, *seen-ya*, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W. from Florence. *Manf.* Straw bonnets. *Pop.* 6492.

SIGNY, *seen'-ye*, the name of several towns in France, none of them, however, with a population above 3200.

SIGUENZA, *se-guain'-tha*, anciently Segontium, a city of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Guadalajara, situated on a hill near the Henares, 73 miles N.E. from Madrid. It contains several churches and convents, two hospitals, a castle, a fine old cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-house, barracks, and an arsenal, which serves as an episcopal palace. There are some salt springs in the neighbourhood. *Manf.* Earthenware, leather, linen, and horsehair cloth. *Pop.* 5000.

SIKH TERRITORY, *seek*, a name sometimes given to the Punjab and the Sutlej states, inhabited by the Sikhs, a warlike people of India, who commenced their career as a religious sect, adopting a kind of combination of the Mahometan and Hindoo creeds. They were originally mild in disposition; but persecution, and a cruel death inflicted on two of their chiefs, roused them into fury, and changed them into a race of desperate warriors. While the Mogul power, however, continued in its vigour, they could avenge their wrongs only by hasty and sudden raids, after which, like the Scottish Highlanders, they sought the recesses of the northern mountains. The seat of their power was principally in Lahore and the Punjab. They attained to their highest pitch of power under Runjeet Singh; but, after a series of sanguinary conflicts with the British, their territories were definitively annexed to the British possessions in Hindostan in 1849.

SIKINO, *se-ke'-no*, an island of the Greek Archipelago, 20 miles N.W. from Santorin. *Area.* 17 square miles. *Pro.* Wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat of the Cyclades. *Pop.* 1300.

SIKKIM, *sik'-kim*, a state of Hindostan, lying between Bhotan on the E., and Nepaul on the W., on the S. slope of the Himalaya mountains, with an area of 1670 square miles, and a population of 61,766. *Lat.* between 27° 5' and 28° N. *Lon.* between 88° 5' and 89° E.

SIKOK, SIKOKE, or SIKKOFF, *se-koke'*, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, lying to the S. of Nippon, and separated from it by the Suwo-nada Sea and the Kimo Channel. *Area.* Estimated at 17,000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 32° 25' and 34° 26' N. *Lon.* between 132° 10' and 134° 48' E.

SILCHESTER, *sil'-ches-ter*, a village and parish

## Silesia

of England, in the county of Hampshire, 6 miles N. from Basingstoke.—It contains the remains of a Roman station which must have been one of great importance; the walls of the town and the positions occupied by the principal streets and public buildings can be distinctly traced. *Pop.* 480.

**SILESIA**, *si-le'-shi-a*, a large province of Prussia, situated between the kingdom of Poland on the E., Bohemia on the W., Austrian Silesia on the S., and Prussian Poland, or Posen on the N. *Area*, 15,700 square miles. *Desc.* In the S. and S.W. it is mountainous; a long range, bearing different names, such as the Riesengebirge, the Glatz Mountains, and Moravian Mountains, but all included in the Sudetic chain, dividing it from Bohemia and Moravia. It is separated from Hungary by the Carpathians. In other parts the surface is slightly undulating. *Rivers*. The Oder, which flows from south to north, nearly through the middle of the province, and receives the Bober, the Neisse, the Klodvitz, the Ohlan, and the Bartsch. *Forests*. Extensive. *Zoology*. Foxes and other small wild animals abound in the forests; the lynx is sometimes found in the mountains, and the beaver in the Oder, but the latter is now very rare. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, beet-root for sugar, madder, and tobacco. About 2,000,000 sheep are reared and fed on the pasture lands; their wool is excellent and highly esteemed. *Minerals*. Lead, zinc, coal, iron, copper, vitriol, and cobalt. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, coarse woollen cloth, and hardware. The cotton manufacture was introduced in the latter part of the 18th century, and hardware has been made to any great extent only within the same period. Good leather, beer, and brandy are also made in the principal towns of the province. *Imp.* Hemp, linseed, and hides from Russia; wine, potash, and corn from Austria; colonial produce, silk, and fruits from different countries,—all, or almost all, conveyed into the interior by the Oder. *Pop.* 3,269,613, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with 30,000 Jews. Silesia was occupied by Frederick of Prussia in 1740, and this act brought about a long and bloody war, which commenced in the year 1756, and ended in 1763, when the peace of Hubertsburg left the district in the hands of Frederick. In 1807 it was overrun by the French, but it was not separated, at the peace of Tilsit, from the Prussian territory.

**SILESIA**, **AUSTRIAN**, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1763, when the province described in the foregoing article was ceded to Prussia. *Area*, 1987 square miles. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and was completely incorporated with Moravia prior to 1849, when it was separated from it, and made a distinct crown-land of the Austrian Empire. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Prussian Silesia, on the S. by Moravia, and on the E. by Galicia. *Pop.* 43,912.—The productions of the country, and the general character of the soil, are similar to those of Moravia and Prussian Silesia. (See **MORAVIA**.)

**SILHET**, *sil'-het*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, lying on the east side of the Brahmapootra river, and bounded by the Cossya states and Iynteapohore on the N., Independent Sipperah on the S., Southern Cachar on the E., and Mymensing on the W. *Area*, 3592 square miles. *Desc.* Generally uneven and rugged in the N. and S.; marshy in the W. The

## Simla

inhabitants are chiefly engaged in feeding and rearing cattle. *Pop.* About 380,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 25° 12' N. *Lon.* between 91° 15' and 92° 38' E. Also the name of the chief town of the district, 260 miles N.E. from Calcutta. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs, baskets, and shields. *Pop.* Not known. This is the head-quarters of the Bengal army for the E. division.

**SILISTRIA**, or **DRISTR**, *si-lis'-tre-a*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, 58 miles N.E. from Shumla. It is well fortified, but the town is ill-built, and the mosques, baths, and other public edifices are buildings of a plain and ordinary character. *Pop.* 20,000. In 1854 this place was besieged by the Russians, who after losing a great many men in the assaults that they continually made during the siege, were forced to abandon all hopes of taking it. The success of the Turks was owing, in a great measure, to the assistance of two English officers, Captain Nasmyth and Captain Butler. The latter died at Silistria of wounds received while defending an outwork called the Aral Tabia.

**SIMANCAS**, *se-man'-cas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, situated on the Pisuerga, 8 miles S.W. from Valladolid. *Pop.* 875.—The archives of Castile are kept in the fortress of this place, and many valuable documents and records were burnt by the French troops quartered in the town in 1809.

**SIMAND**, *se'-mand*, a market-town of Hungary, 19 miles N.E. from Arad. *Pop.* 5000.

**SIMBIRSK**, *sim-beersk'*, a government of Russia in Europe, bounded by the governments of Kazan and Nijnei Novgorod on the N., Paratoo on the S., Samara on the E., and Penza on the W. *Area*, 18,781 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Rivers*. The Volga and the Sura, with their tributaries, the Alaty, Ousa, and Syzran. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, oats, pease, tobacco, poppies, flax, and hemp. A great part of the inhabitants are engaged in rearing and feeding cattle and horses. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, canvas, soap, leather, glass, and spirits. *Pop.* 1,140,973. *Lat.* between 52° 40' and 55° 50' N. *Lon.* between 45° 10' and 50° 20' E.

**SIMBIRSK**, the capital of the above government, is situated at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Volga, 410 miles S.E. from Moscow. It contains numerous churches and convents, and several other public buildings. *Manf.* Soap, candles, and leather. The chief exports are corn and fish. *Pop.* 18,000.

**SIMCOR**, *sim'-ko*, a lake of British N. America, in Upper Canada, 40 miles N. from Toronto. *Ext.* 30 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 25 miles in its greatest breadth from E. to W. It receives many small rivers.

**SIMETO**, *se-mai'-to*, a river of Sicily. (See **GIARRETTA**.)

**SIMFEROPOL**, *sim-fe-ro'-pol*, a city of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, 38 miles N.E. from Sebastopol. It is the chief town of the government of Taurida, and contains a cathedral, several churches, some mosques, a hospital, a bazaar, and barracks. *Pop.* 25,887.

**SIMLA**, *sim'-la*, a mountainous district of Hindostan, between the Sutlej and Giree rivers. *Pop.* 31,858.

**SIMLA**, a town in the above district, 55 miles N.E. from Umballah. It is noted for the mildness of its climate, and is a place of great resort for British residents in India who are in ill



Simmering

health. It is beautifully situated among the hills, and has an excellent bazaar. *Pop.* About 2500.

**SIMMERING**, *sim'-me-ring*, a village of Austria, in Austria proper, 2 miles S.E. from Vienna, of which it may be considered a suburb. *Manf.* Chemicals and bronze articles. *Pop.* 3000.

**SIMOUR**, *se-moor'*, a hill state of India, lying to the S. of Simla. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 62,000. *Lat.* between  $30^{\circ} 25'$  and  $31^{\circ} 2'$  N. *Lon.* between  $77^{\circ} 2'$  and  $77^{\circ} 53'$  E.

**SIMPLON**, or **SIMPELN**, *säm'-plawng*, a mountain in the south of Switzerland, forming part of the Alpine range that separates the canton called the Valais, from Piedmont. When the old road across it was found to be impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one, called the "Route of the Simplon," was formed by order of Napoleon I., at the joint expense of France and the kingdom of Italy. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is 6592 feet above the level of the sea. It is 38 miles in length, and the width of the roadway is between 25 and 30 feet. It is carried through several tunnels, over upwards of 600 bridges, and has twenty station-houses for travellers. It is now nearly impassable on the Piedmontese side.

**SINAL**, *si'-ni*, or *si'-nä-i*, a mountain of Arabia, near the head of the Red Sea, on the peninsula which separates the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akabah, celebrated in Scripture history as that on which the Law was given to Moses. It is situated in the heart of a vast and dreary desert, occupied for the most part by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road impassable, except for large and well defended caravans. The range to which Mount Sinai belongs is called by the Arabs Jebel Musa, and comprises several lofty summits, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of St. Catherine, now tenanted by about twenty Greek monks. Mount Horeb is supposed by many Biblical scholars of eminence to be the mountain peak on which the Mosaic law was promulgated. *Height.* 8593 feet above the level of the sea.

**SINGAPORE**, or **SINGAPORE**, *sin'-ga-por'*, an island, with a town of the same name, on the S. coast of the Malay peninsula, which gives a name to the narrow sea called the Strait of Singapore. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 11 in extreme breadth. *Area.* 206 square miles. *Desc.* Low, undulating, and densely wooded. *Pro.* Fine fruits, coffee, nutmegs, pepper, and catechu. These are exported, with edible birds'-nests, seaweed, used by the Chinese for making glue and varnish, and tortoise-shell. *Manf.* Arms and iron goods. *Pop.* 80,792. *Lat.*  $1^{\circ} 17'$  N. *Lon.*  $103^{\circ} 50'$  E.—**THE TOWN**, which is situated on the S.E. coast of the island, and is the chief emporium for the transit trade with China and the Indian Archipelago, was founded by the British in 1819, and has since risen to considerable importance. It has several churches, a court-house, custom-house, baths, large warehouses, barracks, and an Anglo-Indian college, called the Singapore Institution, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles.

**SINDE**, or **SCINDE**, *sind*, an extensive country of Hindostan, situated on both sides of the river Indus, between the Rajpoot states on the E., and Beloochistan on the W., and now included in the presidency of Bombay, of which it forms a non-regulation province. *Area.* 52,120 square

Sinde

miles. *Desc.* This country bears a striking resemblance to Egypt, consisting, as it does, of a level plain, with the Indus running through it from N. to S., which fertilizes the banks as far as the inundation extends. Beyond this the country becomes a sandy desert, which extends on the W. to a range of barren mountains, that separates it from Beloochistan. The districts irrigated by the Indus are, however, far inferior to Egypt in point of fertility. The upper part of the country is the most productive, being watered by means of canals. The islands in the delta of the Indus are composed of sand, and are covered with a prickly shrub, that is eaten greedily by camels; on which account a great number of these useful animals are bred in this district. *Rivers.* The Indus, and its branches. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, barley, millet, opium, maize, indigo, sugar, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables. The fruits common to the S. of Europe are produced, with dates and plantains. The cultivation of the land depends mainly on the proper management of the irrigation, by means of canals and water-courses filled from the river, from which the water is frequently raised by wheels. The pasture-lands are extensive. The principal trees are banyans, palms, mangroves, and mimosas. *Zoology.* Camels, buffaloes, goats, sheep, horses, and asses, are the chief domestic animals; the deserts are infested by tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable beasts of prey; and alligators abound in the pools of the delta. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, felt, leather, arms, cotton, silk and embroidered fabrics, and earthenware. *Ecp.* Rice, butter, potash, hides, saltpetre, asafoetida, frankincense, indigo, horses, and camels. *Imp.* Sugar-candy, spices, pepper, cocoanuts, ivory, metals of all kinds, Bengal and China silks, porcelain, pearls, timber, and dried fruits. The principal port is Kurrachee, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 92 miles S.W. from Hyderabad. *Religion.* Mahometanism; all classes belonging chiefly to the sects of the Shiites, or Fatimites, the followers of Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomet, having married Fatima, the prophet's daughter. The former rulers of Sind were the amcers, who exercised a kind of oligarchic military despotism, but did not maintain a standing army. Their subjects were divided into tribes, who held their lands on a military tenure, and were obliged to furnish a certain number of cavalry when called on; by which means a numerous army was soon collected in time of war. They had also a considerable number of fortresses dispersed throughout the country, and garrisoned by local troops. *Pop.* 1,087,762. *Lat.* between  $23^{\circ} 35'$  and  $28^{\circ} 35'$  N. *Lon.* between  $66^{\circ} 43'$  and  $71^{\circ} 3'$  E.—Little is known of the ancient history of Sind. About the middle of the 6th century it was invaded by the Persians, and was the scene of many revolutions and of great anarchy. It was then invaded by troops from Delhi, and long continued to pay tribute to the Mogul. In 1739 all the territories west of the river Indus were ceded by the emperor Mohamed Shah to the Persian usurper Nadir Shah. The assassination of that person, in the year 1747, liberated the rulers of Sind from their allegiance to Persia, and they again nominally professed themselves subjects of the court of Delhi. In the year 1786 the Sindian chiefs acknowledged themselves feudatories of Cabul, and agreed to pay an annual tribute, while the Shah issued a commission to Futeh Ali and his three brothers,



## Sinde

constituting them ameers or rulers of Sind, on his behalf. In 1803 the Bombay government sent an embassy to the ameers of Sind, and a native agent, or *chargé d'affaires*, resided at Hyderabad on the part of the East-India Company. In 1844 they were defeated by Sir Charles Napier in the battle of Meeanee, and the country made a dependency of the British empire.

SINDE. (See INDUS.)

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, which, after a winding course of 260 miles, falls into the Jumna in *lat.* 26° 26' N. *lon.* 79° 18' E.

SINGHOOM, or CHAIBASSA, *sing'-boom*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 178 miles W. from Calcutta. *Lat.* 22° 35' N. *Lon.* 85° 44' E. —The District has an area of 2944 square miles and a population of 200,000.

SING-SING, *sing'-sing'*, a village and landing-place of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, situated on the Hudson, 30 miles N. from New York. *Pop.* 2500. The town contains the principal prison or penitentiary of the state of New York, and the Croton aqueduct crosses the Sing-Sing creek in its immediate vicinity.

SINIGAGLIA, *sin-e-gal'-ye-a*, a well-built town of Italy, situated on the Misa, at its entrance into the Adriatic, 16 miles N.W. from Ancona. It has a cathedral, several churches and monasteries, a synagogue, and a small theatre. The principal source of its wealth is a large and well-attended fair, established in 1200, and held annually in July. *Pop.* 9000.

SINALUNGA, *sin-r-loon'-ga*, a town of Central Italy, in the province of Sienna. *Pop.* 8330. —Here Garibaldi was arrested in Sept., 1867, whilst attempting to cross into the Papal territory to take command of the volunteers who intended to march upon Rome.

SINOPE, or SINOEB, *si-no'-pe*, or *sin-oob'*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, situated on the neck of a peninsula forming a good harbour, on the S. coast of the Black Sea, 75 miles N.W. from Samsoun. It has a naval arsenal and a building-yard, with a trade in salt, fish, oil, and cordage. *Pop.* 12,000. The place was bombarded by the Russians in 1853, when a Turkish squadron of thirteen ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet under Admiral Nashinoff. On this occasion 4000 Turks perished. —Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, was born here.

SIOUT. (See SIUT.)

SIPHANTO, or SIPHNO, *se-fan'-to*, an island of the Greek Archipelago, situated about 20 miles W. from Paros. *Area.* 34 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing corn, silk, figs, wax and honey. *Pop.* 3000. —Its chief town is Kastrol, on the N.E. coast of the island.

SIRGOOJAH, *seer-goo'-ja'*, the chief town of a district of India, under British protection, about 89 miles N.E. from Ruttungpoor. *Lat.* 23° 8' N. *Lon.* 83° 8' E. —The District has an area of 5440 square miles, and a population of 316,252.

SIRHIND, *sir-hind'*, a territorial division of India, situated between the Jumna and the Sutlej. *Area.* 17,000 square miles. It is well watered by artificial means. *Lat.* between 29° 30' and 30° 55' N. *Lon.* between 74° and 77° E. —The town of the same name, formerly the capital of the district, but now in ruins, is situated on the Choyah river, 52 miles S.W. from Simla.

## Skelligs

SIRINAGUR. (See SERINAGUR.)

SISSOPOLI, or SIZEBOLI, *sis-sop'-o-le*, the ancient Apollonia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, or Rum-ili, 80 miles N.E. from Adrianople. It has one of the best harbours on the Black Sea, and is inhabited for the most part by Greeks. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISTERON, *sis'-te-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, situated on the Durance, 16 miles N.W. from Digne. It has a fine cathedral and a fortress, which was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland. *Pop.* 4338.

SISTERS, *sis'-ters*, the name of some small islands in the Pacific and the Indian oceans.

SISTOVA, *sis-to'-va*, an ill-built town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, 20 miles S.E. from Nikopoli. It has a large trade, and possesses a citadel garrisoned by 3000 men. *Pop.* 20,000.

SITKA, *sil'-ka*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of King George III.'s Archipelago, lying off the W. coast of N. America. The island belongs to Russia, and there is a Russian settlement called New Archangel on its W. coast, and a magnetic observatory. *Lat.* 57° 45' N. *Lon.* 135° 18' W.

SIUT, *se-oot'*, a town of Middle Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 210 miles S. from Cairo. It is the best-built town on the Nile above Cairo. Until recently, it was the principal seat of the slave-trade in Egypt, and it is still the rendezvous of the caravans proceeding from Egypt southwards into the interior of Africa, to Sennaar and Darfur. *Lat.* 27° 10' N. *Lon.* 31° 13' E.

SIVAS, or ROUN, a pachalic of Turkey in Asia, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, situated on the great river Kizil Irmak, 60 miles S.E. from Tokat. It has many mosques, and is well supplied with goods. It has no manufactures of any importance, but it has a large trade in British and European goods, and the manufactures and productions of the East. *Pop.* About 25,000.

SIVAS, or ROUN, a pachalic of Turkey in Asia, in the N.E. of Asia Minor, including a small part of Turkish Armenia. *Area.* About 8500 square miles. *Pro.* It produces wheat, maize, barley, hemp, silk, cotton, tobacco, fruits, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. *Pop.* 800,000.

SIWAH, or SIOWAH, *se-wa'*, a considerable oasis, or fertile island, in the Libyan desert, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan. This valley is described by Hornemann as being about 50 miles in circumference, hemmed in on every side by barren rocks. Its capital, of the same name, 310 miles S.W. from Cairo, is composed of a number of mean-looking houses, grouped round a rock, on which there is a citadel. Near it is the village of Gharmy, with ruins of a once famous temple of Jupiter Ammon. *Pop.* About 9000. *Lat.* 29° 12' N. *Lon.* 26° 17' E.

SKAGER-RACK, or the SLEEVE, *skag'-ger-rak*, an arm of the German Ocean, lying between Norway and Denmark.

SKAGTOLSTUND, *skag-tols-toond'*, one of the highest of the Norwegian mountains, in the Horungerne range, about 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

SKALITZ, *sko'-litzh*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 47 miles N. from Presburg. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 8790.

SKELLIGS, *skel'-ligs*, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean,

## Skerries

miles W. from Bolus Heads, in the county of Kerry. There are two lighthouses on the largest island *Lat.* 51° 46' N. *Lon.* 10° 32' W.

**SKERRIES**, or **SKERRY ISLES**, *skeer'-ris*, some small islands belonging to the Shetland group, lying to the N.E. of Whalsey.—A general name in all parts of the British dominions for isolated rocks surrounded by the sea.

**SKERRIES**, a fishing town of Ireland, 17 miles N.E. from Dublin. It has a good pier, which incloses a small harbour. *Pop.* 2500.

**SKIATHO**, *ske-a'-tho*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles from the N. extremity of the Eubœa. *Ext.* 4 miles long, and about the same in breadth. *Pop.* Not known.

**SKIBBEREEN**, *skib'-be-reen'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the Ilan, 43 miles S.W. from Cork. The town contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, some chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, a court-house, and dispensary. It is the head of a poor law union district, and has an active trade in corn, flour, and provisions. *Pop.* 3711. —This town and the neighbourhood around suffered greatly during the Irish famine of 1847.

**SKIDDAW**, *skid'-daw*, one of the highest mountains of England, in Cumberland, 4 miles N. from Keswick. It is distinguished also for its grand and romantic scenery, as well as for the lakes in its different hollows and near its base. *Height.* 3022 feet.

**SKIERNIEWICE**, *skeer'-ne-wee-ce*, a town of Russia, in the kingdom of Poland, in the province of Warsaw, situated on the Bzura, 33 miles S.W. from Warsaw. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 2300.—The French were defeated here, in 1809, by the Russians.

**SKINOSA**, *ske-no'-sa*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, 5 miles S. from Naxos or Naxia.

**SKIPTON**, *skip'-ton*, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles N.W. from Bradford. The town consists chiefly of one wide and long street, with a church, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, founded in 1548, and a town house. *Manf.* Cotton goods; the town also possesses an active trade in grain and cattle. *Pop.* 7734. —It has a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway. The old castle, which stands near the church, was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was dismantled after the Civil war, but subsequently rebuilt by the Countess of Pembroke.

**SKIRCOAT**, *skir'-kote*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 7447.

**SKIRTS**, or **DERG**, *skirts*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, Ulster, comprising the town of Castle-Derg. *Pop.* 6000.

**SKOPELO**, *ske'-pe-lo*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, about 20 miles N.W. from the N. extremity of the Eubœa. *Area.* 32 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing wine. *Pop.* 2500. It has a chief town of the same name on the N.E. coast of the island.

**SKOPIN**, *ske-pin'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, situated on the Werda, 55 miles S. from Riazan. *Manf.* Russia leather. *Pop.* 11,217.

**SKREEN**, *skreen*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3000.

**SKUTSCH**, *skutch*, a town of Austria, in Bohe-

## Sleswick

mia, 11 miles S.E. from Chrudin. *Manf.* Linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4000.

**SKYE**, *ske*, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, lying off the W. coast of Scotland, and annexed to the county of Inverness, separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth varying from 4 to 23 miles. *Area.* Estimated at 547 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and hilly; some of its mountains attaining a height of more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Its shores are deeply indented with numerous inlets, which enter the land to such an extent that no part of the island is distant more than 4 miles from the sea. *Climate.* Mild, but humid and variable. *Pro.* Potatoes; but the greater portion of the island is useless for the purposes of agriculture. Cattle, fish, and kelp, are the principal exports. *Minerals.* Freestone, limestone, granite, with some veins of marble, and appearances of lead and iron ore in various places. *Pop.* 18,751. Many curious grottos covered with stalactites, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts, are found in this island, the inhabitants of which dwell, for the most part, in scattered villages. The chief town of the island is Portree. It belongs to the Macleod family.

**SKYRO**, **SKYROS**, or **SOYROS**, *ske'-ro*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 24 miles N.W. from the coast of the Eubœa. *Area.* 60 square miles. It consists of two parts connected by an isthmus, and produces corn, wine, madder, wax, honey, and oranges. *Pop.* 2630. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the E. coast of the island.

**SLAITHWAITE**, *slait'-wait*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S.W. from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3000.

**SLANE**, *slain*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, situated on the Boyne, which is crossed here by a bridge, 8 miles S.W. from Drogheda. *Pop.* 600. Near this place the battle of the Boyne was fought by William III. against the adherents of James II.

**SLANEX**, *slai'-ne*, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of 60 miles, runs into Wexford harbour.

**SLAVE COAST**, that portion of W. Africa between the rivers Volta and Lagos, which respectively separate it from the Gold Coast on the W. and Benin on the E.

**SLAVE LAKE**, **GREAT**, a lake of British N. America, in the centre of the Hudson's Bay Territories. *Ext.* About 300 miles, with a breadth of 50 at its widest part. *Lat.* between 60° 40' and 63° N. *Lon.* between 108° 45' and 117° 15' W.

**SLAVONIA**. (See **SCLAVENTIA**.)

**SLEAFORD**, **NEW**, *sle'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on a rivulet called the Slee, 18 miles S.E. from Lincoln. It has a church, some chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and a grammar school. *Pop.* 3467. —**SLEAFORD**, **OLD**, is a village about a mile from this town.

**SLESWICK**, or **SCHLESWIG**, *sles-wik'*, or *sleswig'*, formerly a duchy of Denmark, having Jutland on the N. and Holstein on the S., while it is bounded by the Baltic Sea on the E., and the North Sea on the W. *Area.* 3550 square miles. *Desc.* Low and flat, the whole of the W. coast being protected from the inundations of the sea by dykes. The soil is generally fertile. *Pro.* Barley, oats, rye, potatoes, hay, beans, pease,



## Sleswick

seeds producing oil, wheat, hemp, and flax. Timber is scarce, but turf is abundant, and there is good pasture, on which excellent horses and cattle are reared and fed. *Exp.* Corn, cattle, horses, butter, and cheese. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, lace, and hosiery. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants on the coast. *Pop.* 410,000.—The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Denmark in the 16th century, owing to a difference between Denmark and the duchies with regard to the succession to the Danish crown, and indeed with regard to the right of the King of Denmark to exercise authority over the latter. The duchies revolted in 1849, and were assisted by Prussia in their attempt to assert their independence. Prussia, however, withdrew from the contest in the following year, and the people of Schleswig and Holstein placed themselves under the protection of the German Confederation, to which the King of Denmark belongs as Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. In 1852 a treaty was signed by the great powers of Europe, settling the Danish succession, and securing the possession of the duchies to Denmark under certain conditions. Subsequently to that time the duchies were brought into closer connexion with Denmark, which led to a protest on the part of the people of Schleswig and Holstein in 1860, and an appeal to Prussia for aid. In 1863 fresh complications arose, the allied Prussian and Austrian armies entered the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, and defeating the Danes, who were overpowered by numbers, the two duchies were separated from Denmark.

**SLESWICK**, the capital of the above duchy, on the Sley, or Schlei, 65 miles N.W. from Lubeck. The town is long, and irregularly built, containing a cathedral and some other churches, a town-house, orphan-asylum, an institution for the deaf and dumb, and a poor-house: *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, sugar, sail-cloth, cambric, lace, and earthenware. *Pop.* 11,700. *Lat.* 54° 32' N. *Lon.* 9° 35' E.

**SLIEVE**, *sleeve*, a word prefixed to the names of numerous mountains in Ireland, varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height.

**SLIGO**, *slí-go*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded E. by the county of Leitrim, S.E. by Roscommon, S.W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by Sligo Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* 721 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in some parts interspersed with rich and fertile lands, and equally well adapted for tillage or for feeding cattle. *Rivers.* The most considerable are the Sligo, the Bonnet, the Arrow, and the Moy. *Lakes.* Among the hills there are many lakes; the chief of which are Lough Arrow, Lough Gill, and Lough Gara, part of which is in the county of Roscommon. *Pro.* The soil being generally light and sandy, or a gravelly loam, on a strong gravelly bottom, is fertile, and produces wheat, vegetables, green crops, hay, peas, beans, potatoes, barley, and oats. There is a little timber in the county, and great numbers of sheep and oxen are reared on the pasture lands. Pigs and poultry are also numerous. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, silver, and copper ores have been discovered in different places. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 124,845.

**SLIGO**, *slí-go*, the chief town of the above county, and a seaport, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Garroigue, which flows from Lough Gill to Sligo Bay, 28 miles S.W. from

## Smolensk

Donegal. Its chief public buildings are a gaol, a barrack for the constabulary force, a court-house, an infirmary, linen-hall, lunatic asylum, dispensary, and fever-hospital. There are two parish churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, some chapels for nonconformists, and several schools. It has, besides, various charitable institutions, market-houses, news-rooms, and a theatre. It is the entrepôt for the agricultural produce and manufactures of an extensive tract of country, and is, therefore, a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* 13,361.—This town owes its origin to a castle and an abbey, erected here about the year 1262. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt in 1310, but is now in ruins.

**SLIGO BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately to the S. of Donegal Bay. In 1588, three of the ships of the Spanish armada were stranded in this bay.

**SLOBODSKOI**, *slo-bod's'-koi*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Viatka, 20 miles N.E. from the town of Viatka. It contains several churches and some iron-foundries, and has a trade in corn, tallow, and timber. *Manf.* Leather and soap. *Pop.* 6100.

**SLONIM**, *slo-nim*, a town of Russia, in the government of Grodno, 70 miles S.E. from Grodno. It has several churches and schools. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 7500.

**SLOOTEN**, *sloo'-ten*, a town of Holland, in the province of Friesland, situated on the lake of the same name, 12 miles N.E. from Stavoren. *Pop.* 2400.

**SLOUGH**, *sloo*, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, about 2 miles from Ascot-Heath and 21 miles W. from London. The celebrated Dr. Herschel resided in this village, and had an observatory there. *Pop.* 3425. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

**SLUTSK**, *slootzk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Minsk, 58 miles S. from Minsk. It contains several churches and schools, and is the centre of an important agricultural district. *Pop.* 8000.

**SLUYS**, or *L'ECLUSE*, *slooss*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Zealand, situated at the mouth of the Scheldt, 24 miles N.W. from Ghent, with which it is connected by a canal. *Pop.* 9750.—A battle was fought off Sluys between the French and English on June 24, 1340, in which the latter, commanded by Edward III., gained a signal victory. The French lost 230 ships and 30,000 men.

**SMETHWICK**, *smeth'-ik*, a village of England, in Staffordshire, 3½ miles W. from Birmingham. *Pop.* 13,379, chiefly employed in metal-foundries.

**SMITH**, a county on the N. side of West Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 288 square miles. *Pop.* 16,460.—Another in Mississippi, U.S. *Area.* 615 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**SMITHFIELD**, *smith'-feeld*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, with populations ranging between 2000 and 12,000. The largest is in Rhode Island, 16 miles from Providence.

**SMOLEN**, *smo'-len*, an island of Norway, lying off the N.W. coast, 18 miles N.E. from Christiansund. *Ext.* 12 miles in length, with a breadth of 10. *Lat.* 63° 20' N. *Lon.* 8° E.

**SMOLENSK**, *smo-lensk*, a government or province of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Pskov and Tver, S. by Tchernigov, E. by Moscow, Kaluga, and Orel, and W. by Vitepsk



## Smolensk

and Mohilev. *Area*, 21,647 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and covered to a great extent with forests, yielding valuable timber. *Rivers.* The principal are the Duna, the Dnieper, the Oka, and the Ugra. The lakes are numerous, but small. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco. Swine are reared in large numbers, as well as oxen, which are used in agricultural operations and as draught animals, but sheep are not numerous. The horses of the district are highly esteemed, and bees are kept for the sake of their wax and honey. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, and salt. *Manf.* Leather, glass, soap, candles, woollen and linen goods, and carpets. *Pop.* 1,102,076. *Lat.* between  $53^{\circ} 8'$  and  $56^{\circ} 30' N.$  *Lon.* between  $30^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ} 25' E.$

SMOLENSK, the capital of the above government, built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, watered by the Dnieper, which is navigable here, and crossed by a wooden bridge, 250 miles S.W. from Moscow. The part which lies to the S. of the river is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with bastions, and the northern part is protected by earthworks, the whole of the fortifications being encompassed by a ditch. It is the see of an archbishop, and has two cathedrals, several churches, and monasteries for Roman Catholics and members of the Greek church, a Lutheran church, and an episcopal palace. It also contains numerous schools, including a military academy, a college, two hospitals, a house of correction, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, leather, carpets, and soap. *Pop.* 16,635. *Lat.*  $54^{\circ} 35' N.$  *Lon.*  $31^{\circ} 56' E.$ —Smolensk was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians in 1812, when the former bombarded the city, and carried it by assault. On quitting it in their disastrous retreat a few months after, the French blew up part of the fortifications; and, as most of the houses were of wood, about half the city was destroyed on these two occasions.

SMYTH, *smithe*, a county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 516 square miles. *Pop.* 7915.

SMYRNA, *smir'-na*, (Turkish ISMEER, *is'-meer*) a famous commercial city of Turkey in Europe, in the pachalic of Anatolia, situated at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, about 100 miles S.W. from Constantinople. It is one of the most celebrated of the ancient cities of Asia Minor. The modern town is about 4 miles in circumference, and extends about a mile along the water, from which it presents a very beautiful appearance. The interior does not correspond with its apparent splendour at a distance. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill-paved, and the houses are, for the most part, built of wood, and only one story high. The bazaars, though they are well provided with goods, are mean and ordinary-looking structures. There are two very fine caravanseras, with square courts in the interior, and which, being adorned with cupolas, are more attractive in appearance than the other public buildings of the city. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus. The town contains several mosques and churches for Greeks, Armenians, Protestants, and Roman Catholics, the palace of the governor, large barracks, a hospital, and a large Armenian academy; several journals are printed in the city in different languages. At the east

## Society Islands

end of the town there is a large hill, called Mount Pagus, the summit of which is surmounted by a castle. Of the sumptuous edifices which rendered Smyrna one of the brightest ornaments of Asia Minor, scarcely any remains can now be traced, although it was the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian periods, mentioned in the Revelation of St. John the Divine. It has an extensive trade in raw silk, Turkey carpets, cotton, and the beautiful goats' hair or mohair of Angora, which is used in several of our finer manufactures. It also exports a considerable quantity of raisins, figs, muscadine wine, olive-oil, sponge, gums, nut-galls, rhubarb, and a variety of drugs, with amber, musk, and lapis lazuli. A great number of pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones are also exported. The imports are chiefly woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, and manufactured silk goods. *Pop.* Estimated at 150,000; of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5000 Franks, or natives of Western Europe. In 1814 the plague broke out in the city and committed such ravages that its victims were estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. *Lat.*  $38^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.*  $27^{\circ} 5' E.$  Smyrna is one of the seven cities that claim to be the birthplace of Homer.—THE GULF OF SMYRNA is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extending about 45 miles inland, and having a breadth of 22 miles at its entrance. It contains several islands, the principal of which is Long or English Island, about 3 miles in length. A railway, called the Ottoman Railway, connects Smyrna with Aidin in the interior.

SNAITH, *snait*, a market-town and parish of England, in Yorkshire, situated on the Aire, 18 miles S. from York. The town contains a parish church and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Baskets and cordage. *Pop.* of parish, 12,772; of town, 1000.

SNEEK, or SNITS, *snits*, a town of Holland, in the province of Friesland, 13 miles S.W. from Leeuwarden. *Manf.* Linen goods, earthenware, and oil. The town also possesses a large trade in corn, butter, cheese, and timber. *Pop.* 7000.

SNAITTIN, *sne'-a-tin*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the Pruth, 24 miles S.E. from Kolomea. It has a castle and numerous tan-yards. *Pop.* 7500.

SNOWDON, MOUNTAIN, *sno'-don*, the highest mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. *Height.* 3590 feet above the level of the sea.

SOANTH, or SAUNTE, *sau'-te*, a small district of India, in the province of Rewa Caunta, in the presidency of Bombay. *Lat.* between  $22^{\circ} 55'$  and  $23^{\circ} 35' N.$  *Lon.* between  $73^{\circ} 43'$  and  $74^{\circ} 10' E.$

SOA, *so'-ai*, a small island of Scotland, near the S. coast of the Isle of Skye.—2. A small pasture island on the W. coast of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance to Loch Inver.

SOBRAON, *sob'-ra-on*, a village of India, in the Punjab, situated on the Sutlej, 20 miles N.E. from Ferozepore, famous for the victory obtained in its vicinity by the British, commanded by Lord Gough, over the Sikhs, on February 10, 1846.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, *so-sie'-tee*, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, by whom they were visited in the year 1769. The chief islands of the group are Tahiti or Otaheite, Eimeo, Bolabola or Bora-

## Sackna

bora, Huaheine, Raiatea or Wietea, Tahaa, and Manarua. The inhabitants, climate, and produce are similar in many respects, to those of Otaheite, from which island the group extends in a N.W. direction over an expanse of 400 miles in length. The inhabitants of the islands are similar in their manners and mode of living, being under the same climate, and addicted to the same superstitions and customs. Influenced by the instructions of missionaries, the chiefs of many of these islands, together with a large proportion of the inhabitants, have relinquished the superstitions of their forefathers, and professed their belief in the truths of Christianity. *Pop.* Estimated at 9000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° S. *Lon.* between 148° and 155° W.

**SOCKNA**, *sok'-na*, a walled town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, 300 miles S.E. from Tripoli. *Pop.* 3000.

**SOCOREO**, *so-ko'-ro*, a town of S. America, in New Granada, the capital of a province of the same name, 60 miles S.W. from Pamplona. *Pop.* 12,000.

**SOCOTRA**, *so-ko'-tra*, an island of the Indian Ocean, about 150 miles N.E. from Cape Guardafui. *Area.* Estimated at 1100 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. *Pro.* Aloes of the finest quality, tamarinds, tobacco, and various fruits and gums. Its domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, and camels; civet cats and vultures are found on the island. *Pop.* About 5000, consisting of two distinct races—namely, Arabs, who have settled on the island, and the aboriginal inhabitants, called Bedouins, because they wander from one part of the island to another with their flocks and herds. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

**SODERO**, *so-dair'-o*, an island of Sweden, in the Aland Strait, about 30 miles S.E. from Gafle. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a mean breadth of 2 miles.

**SOERABAYA.** (See SOURABAYA.)

**SOERAKATRA**, or **SOURAKARTA**, *so-er-ka'-ta*, a Dutch residency, near the centre of the island of Java. *Pop.* 400,000.—It has a chief town of the same name, situated on the river Solo, 132 miles S.W. from Soerabaya. *Pop.* 10,000.

**SOEST**, *so'-est*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles S.E. from Munster. It is inclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and other churches remarkable for their architectural beauty, and a large orphan asylum. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, hosiery, leather, paper, salt, and oil. *Pop.* 9348.—This was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns, and is the birthplace of Sir Peter Lely, a painter who flourished in the reign of Charles II.

**SOFALA**, *so-fu'-la*, a city of E. Africa, situated at the mouth of a considerable river of the same name, on the Mozambique Channel, 210 miles S.W. from Quilimane. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, it was a place of great commercial importance, but since Mozambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, it has sunk into insignificance. The Portuguese, however, still maintain a fort here. *Lat.* 20° 15' S. *Lon.* 34° 5' E.—The River has a course of about 200 miles, and is navigable only for small craft.

**SOFTA**, or **SOPHIA**, *so-fi'-a*, a city of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated near the river Selisker, 106 miles S.W. from Nikopoli. It has a very extensive trade, which is for the most part in the hands of Greeks and Armenians, and

## Solesmes

contains a number of handsome baths and mosques, an excellent bazaar, and some good khans or inns; but the streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000.—This place was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.

**SOHAGPOOR**, *so-haj'-poor'*, a town of British India, in the districts Saugur and Nerbudda, 172 miles S.E. from Saugur. It has a civil establishment, and is the capital of a territory with an area of 3000 square miles, and a population of 78,225. *Lat.* between 22° 40' and 23° 40' N. *Lon.* between 80° 43' and 82° 18' E.

**SOHAM**, *so'-ham*, an irregularly-built market-town of England, in Cambridgeshire, situated on the Cam, 6 miles S.W. from Ely. It has a church, a spacious building, in the form of a cross, several chapels for nonconformists, a charity-school, and some almshouses. *Pop.* 4278.

**SOHO**, *so-ho'*, a suburb of Birmingham, containing some extensive iron-works. (See BIRMINGHAM.)

**SOIGNIES**, *swoin'-ye*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 23 miles S.W. from Brussels. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a large and ancient church, an orphan asylum, several convents, a college, a hospital, and some large breweries and distilleries. The town has a trade in lime. *Pop.* 6776.—The FOREST OF SOIGNIES stands to the S.E. of Brussels, and is 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. At its S. extremity is the field of Waterloo.

**SOISSONS**, *swois'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the river Aisne, 19 miles S.W. from Laon. It is a well-built town, and contains a fine old Gothic cathedral, a beautiful church, that formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Jean-des-Vignes, a college, baths, a castle, a public library, an ecclesiastical seminary, theatre, and some pleasant public walks on the banks of the Aisne. *Manf.* Coarse linen, stockings, thread, leather, cordage, paper-hangings, and ropes. *Pop.* 10,208.—Under the reign of Clovis this place was the capital of a kingdom. That monarch made it his chief residence at the commencement of his reign.—The CANAL of Soissons connects the Aisne with Ourcq and the Marne.

**SOK**, *sok*, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Orenburg, and, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Volga 15 miles from Samara.

**SOLANI**, *so-la'-ne*, a river of India, which is crossed by the Ganges Canal by means of a magnificent aqueduct, erected at a cost of £300,000.

**SOLANA**, *so-la'-na*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Ciudad Real, 37 miles S.E. from Ciudad Real. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4375.

**SOLDAT**, *sol'-dou*, a town of E. Prussia, on the Polish frontier, 100 miles S.W. from Königsberg. *Pop.* 2000.

**SOLDIN**, *sol'-din*, a town of Prussia, 40 miles N.E. from Frankfurt. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5500.

**SOLENT**, *THE*, *so'-lent*, an arm of the English Channel between the S. coast of England and the Isle of Wight, 18 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth.

**SOLESMEs**, *so'-lain*, a town of France, in the department of the North, 12 miles N.E. from Cambray. The town contains a handsome



Soleure

parish church and a fine old Benedictine abbey. *Manf.* Cotton goods, lawn, merino, gauze, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 6000.

**SOLEURE**, *so'-lur* (Ger. **SOLOTHURN**, *so-lo-toorn'*), a town in the north of Switzerland, and the capital of a canton of the same name, 19 miles N.E. from Bern. It stands on the Aar, which divides it into two parts; and it contains several good edifices, including a cathedral, an old church, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, several convents, a town-house, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura, a government-house, theatre, arsenal, barracks, college, and public library. *Pop.* 5916.—Kosciusko died here in 1817.—The CANTON has an area of 255 square miles, and a population of 69,263. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle.

**SOLEFATARA**, *sol-fa-ta'-ra*, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, about 16 miles N.E. from Rome. It is about 500 feet in breadth, and contains several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa.

**SOLEFERINO**, *sol-fe-re'-no*, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles N.W. from Mantua, occupied by the Austrians on the 24th of June, 1859, when they were defeated by the Franco-Sardinian army in the battle which took its name from this village.

**SOLIKAMSK**, *sol-i-kamsk'*, an old town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Perm, 102 miles N. from Perm. It has several churches, two hospitals, and some large salt-works. *Manf.* Leather, copper and tin goods, and lace. *Pop.* 4500.

**SOLINGEN**, *sol-in-gen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Dusseldorf, 13 miles S.E. from Dusseldorf. It contains some Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a large commercial school, and is famous for its hardware and cutlery. The best sword blades and scissors in the world are made in this town. *Pop.* 5600.

**SOLLER**, *sol'-lair*, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 15 miles N. from Palma. It has a harbour at a little distance from the town, defended by two forts, and exports oranges and wine. *Pop.* 7000.

**SOLMS**, *solmes*, an old principality of Germany, situated on the Lahn, between Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, now subdivided into several mediatised principalities, belonging to different branches of the house of Solms.

**SOLOFRA**, *so'-lo-fra*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles S.E. from Avellino. *Manf.* Woollen goods, parchment, and jewellery. *Pop.* 5376.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**, or **NEW GEORGIA ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The principal are, Bougainville, Winchelsea, Rennell, Choiseul, Guadalcanar, Ysabel, or Santa Isabella, New Georgia, Banks, Malayta, and St. Christoval. *Desc.* Volcanic but fertile, and covered with forests. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 5° and 12° S. *Lon.* between 154° and 163° E.

**SOLOR**, *so'-lor*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. extremity of Flores. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a mean breadth of 15 miles. *Lat.* 8° 22' S. *Lon.* 123° 8' E.

**SOLWAY FIRTH**, *sol'-wai*, an inlet of the Irish Sea, entering the land between England and Scotland, and separating the county of Cumberland in the former from the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries in the latter. It runs in-

Somersetshire

land for about 40 miles, and diminishes from 24 miles in breadth between St. Bees Head and Balmoe Head to 2 miles at Port Carlisle. Several rivers fall into it.

**SOMERSET**, *sum'-er-set*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Maine. *Area.* 3940 square miles. *Pop.* 36,703.—2. In New Jersey. *Area.* 232 square miles. *Pop.* 22,057.—3. On the south side of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 26,778.—4. In Maryland. *Area.* 500 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—Also numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**SOMERSET**, a county in the E. part of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. It is watered by several rivers.

**SOMERSET**, a district of the E. division of Cape Colony, S. Africa, intersected by the Great Fish River. Wheat and barley are the principal crops, and sheep and cattle are reared on the pasture-lands. *Area.* 4000 square miles. *Lat.* between 32° 16' and 33° 25' S. *Lon.* between 25° 12' and 26° 35' E.—Its chief town, of the same name, is 60 miles N.W. from Graham-Town.

**SOMERSET, NORTH**, a tract in the Arctic regions of British N. America, forming the N. part of Boothia Felix. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819. *Lat.* between 72° and 74° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 96° W.—It has Prince-Regent Inlet on the E., while it is separated from Cornwallis Island on the N. by Barrow Straits, from Prince of Wales' Land on the W. by Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, and from Boothia on the S. by Bellot Strait.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, *sum'-er-set-sheer*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N.W. by the Bristol Channel; N. by Gloucestershire; E. and S.E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and S. and W. by Devonshire. *Area.* 1636 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and possessing every gradation of surface, from the bleak hill and barren moor, to the rich and highly cultivated vale, and fen and marsh land on the coast, on which horses and cattle are frequently turned out to graze during the summer months. The Quantock hills extend northward from Taunton, and descend into a cultivated vale of some extent. Westward, the county is entirely mountainous and hilly, and is intersected by various ranges, running from east to west, from which numerous lateral branches radiate. Along the slope and base of the hills, the low land is dry, and well cultivated; but thence towards the coast it forms a vast and wide-spreading district of fenny lands known by the name of the Marshes; through the middle of which runs an elevated range, which separates them into two great divisions. *Rivers.* These rise chiefly in the high grounds within the county, and none of them are of any great magnitude, except the Avon, which rises in Wiltshire, and divides the county from Gloucestershire. This is the principal river in the county. The others are the Yeo, the Parret, the Ivel, the Tone, the Brue, and the Axe. The large tract of land between the Parret and the Tone is called the Isle of Athelney, and was the hiding place of Alfred the Great when the Danes overran the S.W. of England and compelled him to seek safety in flight. *Pro.* This county has achieved a high reputation for the excellence of its agricultural produce. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant crops of corn and herbage, supplying



## Somersworth

not only a sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants, but also a considerable surplus for other markets. London, Bristol, Salisbury, and other parts of the kingdom, are always well supplied with oxen, sheep, and hogs from Somersset, together with farm produce in great abundance. Grazing and dairy farming occupy the attention of farmers living in the hilly districts, and butter and cheese of excellent quality are made for the London and chief provincial markets. The best goose feathers for beds are obtained from geese fed on the marshes. The greatest part of the cheese is made in the S. parts of the county; and that of the Cheddar district is said to exceed any in the kingdom. *Minerals.* Lead and calamine, with coal, which is found in great abundance, and, in various parts, to the north of the Mendip hills. Besides these, limestone, paving-stone, slate, freestone, marl, and fullers' earth, are found in different parts of the county. *Manf.* These consist chiefly of articles of clothing, such as woollen and silk goods, gloves, linen fabrics, and stockings. Paper, glass, ironware, and leather are also made. Somersset is intersected by several railways and canals, which facilitate its intercourse with the adjacent districts. *Pop.* 445,000. This county was the scene of many important events in the time of the *Saxons*.

**SOMERSWORTH**, *sum'-er-weth*, a township of the United States, New Hampshire, 33 miles from Concord. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 5000.

**SOMERTON**, *sum'-er-ton*, a market-town and borough of England, in Somersetshire, situated on a branch of the river Parret, 16 miles N.E. from Taunton. It has a church, a free school, and some almshouses. *Pop.* 2206.—Somerton is supposed to have been a Roman station, and a residence of the kings of the West Saxons.—The name of several other parishes in England.

**SOMMA**, *som'-ma*, a town of Italy, in the metropolitan province of Naples, situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 10 miles N.E. from Naples. It has a castle, some churches, and a hospital, and possesses a trade in wine and fruits. *Pop.* 7599.

**SOMMA**, a town of Italy in Lombardy, 4 miles from the S. extremity of the Lago Maggiore, and 26 miles N.W. from Milan. *Pop.* 4601. The Romans were defeated here by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.

**SOMME**, *som*, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Aisne, and, after a course of 115 miles, falls into the English Channel between Noyelles and St. Valéry.

**SOMME**, a maritime department in the N. of France, comprising the western part of Picardy, and bounded W. by the English Channel; N. by the department of the Pas-de-Calais; E. by that of the Aisne; S. by Oise; and S.W. by that of the Lower Seine. *Area.* 2379 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, but fertile. It is divided into five *arrondissements*, named after chief towns: Amiens, Doullens, Montdidier, Peronne, and Abbeville. Amiens is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Somme, and its tributaries. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, apples, and cider. Its marshes furnish large quantities of turf. Cattle, horses, and sheep of excellent quality are fed on the pasture lands, and poultry and fish are plentiful. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, soap, paper, sugar, and beetroot. *Pop.* 572,646.—This department is traversed by the Northern Rail-

## Soonda

way, and by the one which runs from Boulogne to Amiens, and thence to Criel.

**SOMMEN**, *som'-men*, a lake of Sweden, 15 miles E. from Lake Wetter, in the *län*, or district of Linköping. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 8 broad.

**SOMMERVILLE**, *sum'-er-vil*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**SOMMIERES**, *som'-me-air*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated on the Vidourle, 13 miles S.W. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Woollen goods, yarn, leather, and brandy. *Pop.* 4010.

**SONDERBURG**, *sun'-der-berg*, a town of Denmark, on the island of Alsens, 26 miles N.E. from Schleswig. It contains a castle, a church, and a hospital, and has an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building. *Pop.* 3300.

**SONDERHAUSEN**, *son'-der-hou'-sen*, a town of Germany, the capital of the principality of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, 31 miles N.E. from Gotha. It has a castle and a gymnasium, and is the residence of the prince of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen. *Pop.* 5818.

**SONE**, *sone*, a river of India, a tributary of the Ganges, joining that river about 20 miles above Patna, after a course of 465 miles.

**SONEPOR**, *sone'-por*, a district of India, in the presidency of Bengal, under British protection. *Area.* 1467 square miles. *Pop.* 66,000. [*Lat.* of centre, 21° N. *Lon.* 84° E. It has a chief town of the same name on the right bank of the Mahanuddy, 38 miles S. from Sumbulpoor.

**SONNENBURG**, *son'-nen-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 16 miles N.E. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4000.

**SONNENBERG**, *son'-nen-bairg*, a town of Germany, in Saxe Meiningen, situated on the Rothen, 42 miles S.W. from Weimar. *Manf.* Toys and musical instruments. *Pop.* 4000.

**SONORA**, *so-no'-ra*, the most N.W. department of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of California, by which it is bounded on the W., and having New Mexico, a district of the United States, on the N., the department of Cinaloa on the S., and Chihuahua on the E. *Desc.* Greatly diversified and well watered. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, cotton, wine, and cattle. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, and copper. *Pop.* 135,000. [*Lat.* between 27° 14' and 32° 30' N. *Lon.* between 107° 30' and 115° W.—Also a *Town* in the department. *Pop.* 6000.—Also a *River*, which gives its name to the department. *Length.* About 300 miles.

**SONSONATE**, *son-so-na'-tai*, a town of Central America, in the republic of San Salvador, 42 miles S.W. from San Salvador. It stands in an extremely rich district, and contains some magnificent churches. *Pop.* 10,000.

**SOOLOO ARCHIPELAGO**, *soo-loo'*, a chain of islands in the Indian Archipelago, deriving their name from Sooloo, the principal island in the group. They extend from Borneo to Mindanao, and are comprehended between *lat.* 4° 45' and 7° N. The island of Sooloo is situated in *lat.* 6° N., *lon.* 121° E., and is about 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Pop.* Not known. The Sea inclosed by these islands on the S., Borneo on the S.W., Palawan on the N.W., and the Philippine islands on the E., is called the Sooloo, or Mindoro Sea.

**SOONDA**, *soon'-da*, the capital of a district of

## Sora

Hindustan, formerly extensive and populous; but little better than a mere village since its destruction by Hyder Ali. It is in the Madras Presidency, in the province of S. Canara. *Lat.* 14° 45' N. *Lon.* 74° 52' E.

**SORA**, *so'-ra*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Lavoro, situated on the Liri, a tributary of the Garigliano, 69 miles N.W. from Naples. It has a cathedral and the remains of a Gothic castle. *Pop.* 12,031.

**SORAU**, *so'-rou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 56 miles S.E. from Frankfurt. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 7891. It has a station on the railway from Berlin through the province of Silesia.

**SOREL**, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, *so'-el*, a town of Lower Canada, situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, or Sorel river with the St. Lawrence, 35 miles N.E. from Montreal. It has three churches, large and commodious barracks, an arsenal, and a fort. *Pop.* Not known.

**SORESINA**, *so'-rai-se'-na*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. from Cremona. It has several churches, and a trade in corn, flax, mustard, and other produce of the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 8356.

**SORIA**, *so'-re-a*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, the chief town of a province of the same name, situated on the Douro, 113 miles N.E. from Madrid. It contains numerous churches and monasteries, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Silk stockings, leather, soap, and woollen goods. The town has a trade in corn and wool. *Pop.* 3372.

**SORIANO**, *so-re-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra II., 7 miles S.E. from Monteleone. *Pop.* 2530.—Another in the Papal States, 7 miles E. from Viterbo. *Pop.* 5300.

**SOROCABA**, *so-ro-ka'-ba*, a town of Brazil, in the province of San Paulo, 45 miles S.W. from San Paulo. It stands in a district in which coffee and tobacco are largely cultivated. *Pop.* 12,000.

**SORRENTO**, *so'-ren'-to*, a maritime town of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples, 19 miles S.E. from Naples. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and as being the place where Tasso was born. *Pop.* 11,875.

**SORTH**, *soroot'*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat, with an area of 3300 square miles, and a population unascertained. *Lat.* between 20° 41' and 21° 50' N. *Lon.* between 69° 58' and 71° 12' E.

**SOTTEVILLE**, *so'-veel*, the name of several parishes in France, none of them with a population above 9000.

**SOUDAN**, *soo'-dan*, the name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to a vast tract of territory in the interior of that continent. (See **NIGERIA**.)

**SOULTZ**, *sooltz*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

**SOUND**, or **ORESOUND**, *sound*, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the mainland of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North Sea into the Baltic. It is about 3 miles across, between Kronborg Castle at Elsinore, and Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast. The Danes were wont to exact a toll on all ships that passed through it, but the Sound dues were abolished in 1857, the chief mercantile powers of the world having agreed to remunerate the Danish Government by the payment of £3,500,000, of which

## Southampton

Great Britain paid £1,125,206, or nearly one-third.

**SOUR**, **SUR**, or **TSOUR**, *soor*, a seaport-town of Syria, 28 miles N.E. from Acre. It is situated on the E. part of a peninsula, which was the site of the ancient maritime city of Tyre.

**SOURABAYA**, or **SOERABAYA**, *soo-ra-bai-a*, a Dutch residency or province of the island of Java, lying along the N.E. coast. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,060,000. The island of Madura is separated from this part of the island of Java by the Strait of Sourabaya.

**SOURABAYA**, *soo-ra-bi'-a*, a large seaport-town of Java, on the N.E. coast, and the capital of one of the 22 provinces, or residencies, into which the island is divided by the Dutch, some, however, still being under native princes. It is situated at the mouth of a navigable river, about a mile and a half from the seashore. The river separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. The houses are very good, and some are elegant, particularly the country seats of some of the resident Dutch merchants. Its chief public buildings are a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic church, a general hospital, a fine arsenal, a dockyard well furnished with all the requisite appliances for the equipment and construction of vessels on a very large scale; a mint, and large storehouses. Sourabaya is situated on that narrow strait which lies between the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries and a strong citadel. The mouth of the river is also defended by detached forts. *Pop.* 130,000. *Lat.* 7° 16' S. *Lon.* 112° 44' E. When the French had possession of Java, the French Government resolved to make Sourabaya a port of consequence; and General Daendels expended large sums in the construction of works for the defence of the harbour, and was proceeding in his plans when the island was taken by the British.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** (See **AMERICA**, **SOUTH**.)

**SOUTHAMPTON**, *south-hämp'-ton*, a town of England, in the county of Hampshire, and a county of itself, situated on a tongue of land which is bounded by Southampton water on the S. and S.W., and by the river Itchin on the E., 12 miles S.W. from Winchester. The town presents a picturesque appearance from the water and from different points of view on land. The principal street runs from the quay northwards; it is upwards of a mile in length, and is particularly handsome and spacious. This street, which is known as High-street, is divided about the middle by an old edifice called the Bar-gate, resembling Temple-bar in appearance, which once formed one of the principal entrances into the town within the town walls. Southampton contains five parish churches,—St. Michael's, All Saints, Holy Rood, St. Lawrence's, and St. Mary's. St. Michael's forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and terminating in a fine slender octagonal spire, which forms a very conspicuous object. It contains a handsome monument to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. There are also several chapels for non-conformists. The other public buildings are—the assembly-rooms, a commodious theatre, a military asylum for the orphans of soldiers, on the same plan as the well-known institution at Chelsea; a free grammar-school, founded in 1553, a diocesan collegiate school, baths, a hos-



## Southampton

pital and dispensary, a female penitentiary, the Royal Yacht Club-house, and several charitable institutions and almshouses. Besides these, there are polytechnic and mechanics' institutions, with libraries and museums attached, a tower built on the site of Southampton castle, a botanic garden, and the offices of the surveying and engraving departments of the Ordnance Board. There are various buildings of considerable antiquity in different parts of the town, and the Bar-gate, already mentioned, is a curious and ancient fortified gate-house, with a large room in the upper part of the building that is used as the guildhall. *Manuf.* Carriages and cast-iron goods; the town also contains extensive yards for shipbuilding, some large breweries, and a sugar-refinery, and possesses a considerable trade in wine, corn, timber, and colonial produce. Hemp, iron, and tallow are imported from Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden. *Pop.* 47,000. *Lat.* 50° 54' N. *Lon.* 1° 24' W. —This place has a regatta and annual races on Southampton Common. It is a station for the West-India, Mediterranean, East India, and China mails, and has steam communication with all the ports in the S. of England, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. By railway it is connected with London and the principal towns in the centre of England.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, the name of several townships of the United States, with populations varying between 1000 and 7000.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 614 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom nearly half are negroes.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, COUNTY OF, the official and legal designation of the county of England called Hampshire. (*See HAMPSHIRE*).

**SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND**, an island situated on the N. side of Hudson's Bay, British N. America. Little is known about it. *Lat.* between 62° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 80° and 87° W.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**. (*See AUSTRALIA SOUTH*.)

**SOUTHEND**, a village and watering-place of Essex, on a declivity at the mouth of the Thames, 17 miles S.E. from Chelmsford. It has a church, assembly-rooms, baths, library, and theatre, and is the terminus of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway. It also has a long pier, which extends into the sea about a mile from the shore.

**SOUTH-HAMS**, a name given to the districts which form the S. part of the county of Devon.

**SOUTH KINGSTON**, a township of the United States, in Rhode Island, 28 miles S.W. from Providence. It has a court-house and a gaol, and is one of the five county towns of the State of Rhode Island, at which the meetings of the State Congress are held in turn. *Manuf.* Woolen goods. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and in the coasting trade. *Pop.* 4000.

**SOUTH ISLAND**, the name of several small islands in the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Seas.

**SOUTH MOLTON**. (*See MOLTON, SOUTH*.)

**SOUTHPORT**, a village and chapelry of Lancashire, situated at the mouth of the Ribble, 15 miles S.W. from Preston. It is visited in the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing, and contains three churches, several chapels for non-conformists, a library, assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and an agreeable promenade. *Pop.* 4765.

**SOUTHWARK**, *south'-wark*, a parliamentary borough in the county of Surrey, and an impor-

## Southwark

tant suburb of the city of London. It is commonly called the Borough, and, together with the adjacent parishes, with which it is united by continuous ranges of buildings, constitutes that great division of the metropolis which lies to the south of the Thames. It contains many good streets, and is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. There are six parishes in Southwark, namely, St. Olave, St. George the Martyr, St. John Horsleydown, St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overy; St. Thomas, and Christ Church. The borough of Southwark also includes the parishes of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. St. Olave's church is situated in Tooley Street, near the south end of London Bridge, and is a plain building. Eastward of St. Olave's is the parish of St. John Horsleydown, so called from having been originally a grazing-ground for horses. St. Thomas's church stands on the N. side of the street of the same name. St. Thomas's Hospital, a noble charity appropriated to the reception of indigent persons labouring under sickness or accidental injuries, originally stood on the E. side of Wellington street, near London Bridge, to the N. of St. Thomas's Church. The building was purchased and pulled down in 1862, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, who required the site for the extension of their premises at London Bridge, and the construction of a railway to connect the stations there with that of the London and South-Western at Waterloo Bridge. The new hospital is being erected on a site in Stangate, opposite the Houses of Parliament. Near the former site of St. Thomas's, on the S. side of St. Thomas's street, is the kindred institution of Guy's Hospital, a great and singular monument of private munificence. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by industry and frugality, amassed a very large fortune, which he determined, when he had arrived at his 76th year, to apply to this benevolent purpose. St. Saviour's Church, commonly called St. Mary Overy, originally belonged to a nunnery, founded by a female, prior to the Norman conquest, and endowed by her with the profits of a ferry across the river at this place, before the erection of London Bridge. The present church is built on the plan of a cathedral, though of small dimensions. The tower in the centre rises in three stories, the walls being finished with battlements, and adorned at the angles with turrets and pinnacles. Contiguous to the priory of St. Mary Overy, formerly stood Winchester House, the town residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by Bishop Gifford, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London. It continued to be the abode of his successors till the beginning of the 17th century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable episcopal palace at Chelsea. In what is now called Bankside was the principal theatre of its time, called the Globe, where the plays of Shakspeare were first represented and the memory of which is still retained in the name of Globe Alley. Not far from St. Saviour's Church is the Borough Market, a spacious area, surrounded with stalls, and other conveniences, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. On the E. side of the High Street was the Marshalsea, a court of law and a prison, originally



Southwark

intended for the determination of differences between the king's menial servants, and under the control of the knight-marshal of the royal household. It was pulled down in 1842, and the Marshalsea court, together with the Palace court, a similar institution, was finally discontinued in 1849. Southward of the site of the old Marshalsea, and on the same side, is the church of St. George the Martyr. The original building was of very ancient date. The present structure was erected in 1736. In the old church, Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, was interred, and also the noted Bishop Bonner, who died in the Marshalsea, in 1569. Near Stones' End, as that part of the thoroughfare is called which is between Newington Causeway and Blackman Street, in Horsemonger Lane, is the county gaol and house of correction for Surrey. The Queen's Bench prison is situated at the E. end of the Borough Road. Of the other parishes belonging to Southwark, Christ Church was taken out of that of St. Saviour. The present church was erected in 1737, and stands on the W. side of Blackfriars road leading from Blackfriars Bridge. In this parish are several charity schools, a workhouse called St. Saviour's union, and some almshouses. On the W. side of Blackfriars Road, very near the bridge, is the building formerly occupied by the extensive museum collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and which now forms the premises of the Surrey institution. The Surrey Chapel, on the E. side of Blackfriars Road, is a large octagonal building, erected for the use of the Methodists by the friends of Rowland Hill, who used to preach there. Farther to the south stands the Magdalen Hospital, for the reception, maintenance, and employment of unfortunate females. In the central point, where the great south roads from London, and the roads from Westminster, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth unite, stands the obelisk, an ugly and unmeaning structure of freestone, erected in 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, Esq., who had been confined in the Tower with Alderman Oliver, for the conscientious discharge of his duty as a magistrate. At the end of Blackfriars Road, near the obelisk, is the Surrey theatre. Between the obelisk and Queen's Bench prison, is the school where Lancaster first practised his system of education. St. George's fields, so frequently noticed in English history, and which, about half a century ago, were little better than a continued swamp, have, since the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, been completely covered with streets. Among the buildings of note in this neighbourhood belonging to the borough of Southwark are the new Roman Catholic cathedral, dedicated to St. George, the school for the Indigent Blind, and the celebrated lunatic asylum, Bethlehem hospital. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, that of St. Mary Newington lies contiguous to the parish of St. George, at the distance of about a mile from London Bridge. Bermondsey parish is bounded on the west by St. John's, St. George's, and St. Olave's, and by those of Deptford and Rotherhithe on the east. In June, 1861, one of the most extensive fires that has ever taken place in London since the great fire of 1666, occurred at the east end of Tooley Street, in the neighbourhood of London Bridge. It raged, without intermission, for many days, when Mr. Braidwood, manager of the fire brigade,

Spain

fell a sacrifice to his efforts to extinguish the flames. It is estimated that property to the amount of £1,750,000 was destroyed in this conflagration.

**SOUTHWARK**, a district of the United States, forming a S. suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware. It contains numerous factories and a large and important United States navy yard and naval asylum. *Pop.* 40,000. This place is governed by a board of commissioners distinct from the municipality of Philadelphia.

**SOUTHWELL**, *south'-wel*, a market-town of England, in Nottinghamshire, situated on the little river Greet, 11 miles N.E. from Nottingham. The collegiate church forms the most interesting object in the town, and has long been celebrated for its antiquity, and for the beauty and variety of its architecture and ornamentation. The archbishop of York had a palace here in former times, the ruins of which may still be seen. Southwell also possesses a house of correction for the county, a grammar-school, assembly rooms, small theatre, a district church, and some chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Silk twist, lace, and stockings. *Pop.* 3469.

**SOUTHWICK**, *south'-wik*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

**SOUTHWOLD**, *south'-wolde*, a market-town of England, in Suffolk, situated at the mouth of the river Blythe, 28 miles N.E. from Ipswich. Its principal buildings are the parish church, the gaol, guildhall, and some chapels for nonconformists. It has a considerable trade in the produce of the herring and sprat fisheries, and also in salt and beer. *Pop.* 2032.—In 1672 an obstinate engagement took place in Southwold or Sole Bay, between the combined fleets of the English and French on the one hand, and the Dutch on the other, during which the earl of Sandwich was blown up in his ship. The Dutch were defeated, and made sail for the coast of Holland pursued by the English.

**SOWERBY**, *sou'-er-be*, three townships of England, in Cumberland and Yorkshire, none of them with a population above 8000.—The largest, known as Sowerby Bridge, is in Yorkshire, 4 miles S.W. from Halifax. *Pop.* 5000.

**SPA**, or **SPAA**, *spa*, or *spaw*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, beautifully situated on the banks of a rivulet, 17 miles from Liege. A number of its houses are built of wood. Its streets, however, are wide and regular, and the town contains some handsome public squares planted with trees. The chief public buildings are the church, townhall, barracks, circus, baths, and the Redoubte, an edifice which contains a theatre, a café, and reading rooms. The adjacent country is well wooded, and contains several pleasant public walks. Beyond this, Spa can boast of little else than its far-famed medicinal springs and baths. These waters were known to the Romans, and are mentioned by Pliny. They all spring from the adjacent hills, which are formed of calcareous earth, mixed with siliceous substances. They are all chalybeates, and act as a diuretic, having an exhilarating effect on those that drink them. *Pop.* 5173.

**SPACCAFORNO**, *spak'-ka-for'-no*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Syracuse. 11 miles S.W. from Noto, on a hill near the S. coast. It has many churches and convents. *Pop.* 7539.

**SPAIN**, *spain* (Sp. *ESPAÑA*, *es-pañ'-ya*), a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, bounded by France

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and the Bay of Biscay on the N., the Mediterranean on the S. and E., and by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It occupies the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, and is separated from France by the Pyrenees. *Islands.* The Balearic Isles, the principal of which are Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza. *Political Divisions.* Spain is divided into a number of provinces, which formed as many separate governments under the Moors, or under the Christian kings. The whole were united under one crown about the close of the 15th century; but the divisions, and even the titles of the former kingdoms, which then became provinces, have been retained to the present day, comprising Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada. The old provinces are Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, New Castile, Old Castile, Estremadura, Catalonia, Galicia, Leon, Murcia, Valencia, Navarra, and the Basque Provinces, namely Alava, Vizcaya, and Guipuzcoa. These have been subdivided into new provinces, to the number of forty-nine, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each of which groups forms a separate province. *Area.* 195,927 square miles, including the islands. *Desc.* No country in Europe, except Switzerland, possesses an equal extent of mountainous surface. The Pyrenees, which form its N.E. frontier, are second only to the Alps, and are connected with, or rather continued by, the long Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the north of Spain, parallel to the Bay of Biscay, until it terminates in Cape Finistère. The culminating peaks of this range are the Maladetta, and the Pic de Nethou, which respectively attain an elevation of 10,865 and 11,170 feet above the level of the sea. The Pyrenees have a steep descent on the Spanish side, and are crossed by upwards of 50 different passes for mules and foot-passengers. Near the middle of this great range, about *lon.* 4° 15' W., a secondary chain separates from it, and stretching to the S.E. extends, in detached portions forming a long and irregular curved line, through the whole country, to Cabo-de-Gata, in the province of Granada. From this great range, called by some the Iberian Mountains, there project four other chains lying parallel to each other, which extend from E. to W. till they reach the Atlantic. The Sierra Nevada in the S. has for its highest summit the peak of Mulhacen, which is the loftiest summit in Spain, and has an elevation of 11,664 feet above the level of the sea. The interior, comprising part of Old and New Castile, forms an elevated table-land, containing several towns, at a height above the level of the sea not usual in the rest of Europe. This table-land may be regarded as comprising several plains, divided from each other by various ranges of mountains. *Rivers.* In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. These are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain, however is not a well watered country; for, although the rivers are long, the volume of water which they contain is small. The Douro drains the N. of the central table-land, and, in its lower course, the N. of Portugal. The Tagus is the largest river in the peninsula, and drains the central portion of the table-land, between the mountains of Castile and the Sierra de Toledo, and, in its lower course, Central Portugal. The Guadiana

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drains the table-land of Estremadura and Ciudad Real or La Mancha, and the Guadalquivir and its tributaries drain the whole of Andalusia. The Ebro drains the N.E. part of Spain, and has a rapid course; whilst the Minho forms the N. boundary between Spain and Portugal. *Climate.* Very dry except on the N. and N.W. coast. *Zoology.* The bull, wolf, bear, lynx, boar, and monkey. The last-named animal is found in the vicinity of Gibraltar, but in no other part of the country. The S. parts sometimes swarm with locusts. *Forests.* Less extensive than in any other large country of Europe. *Pro.* The chief agricultural productions are wheat, maize, rice, barley and oats. The Spanish hemp and flax are both of the best quality, and might, if their culture were extended, be made the basis of very extensive manufactures. In Granada, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are raised to an extent limited only by the want of capital. Vines are cultivated in every province; in the south-west, near Xeres, are made the well-known sherry and tent wines; in the south and east, the Malaga and Alicante wines. The principal fruits are olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces, the pomegranate and the palm. Mules are generally used for travelling and for conveying goods across the mountains, and, as to horses, those of Andalusia are still highly esteemed for their beauty and spirit, while those bred in other parts of Spain are, for the most part, useful and valuable animals. The Merino sheep yield wool much finer in quality and consequently far more valuable, than that obtained from any other species. *Minerals.* Abundant; they comprise lead, quicksilver, iron, marble, and good building-stone. The iron-works of Biscay, Aragon, and Asturias have been of great note for several centuries. Precious stones are found in particular spots; and there are indications of coal mines in various parts, though they have not yet been worked to any extent. Salt forms one of the chief products of Spain: it is procured by evaporating sea-water, a process to which the climate of Spain is as favourable as that of Portugal and Sardinia. *Manf.* Iron goods, earthenware, linen fabrics, canvas, paperhangings, leather, and silk; wine is also an important article of Spanish commerce. If we except Catalonia, where both silks and cottons are made in large quantities, the only manufactures carried on to any extent are those of coarse woollen goods and articles made of the esparto rush or Spanish broom, which is woven or twisted into mats, baskets, shoes, ropes, and a variety of other useful commodities. The manufacture of tobacco, arms, and gunpowder is carried on by the government. *COMMERCE.* —*Imp.* From the Baltic, corn and naval stores; from Greece, the coast of Africa, and the Euxine, they are in general confined to corn. The others comprise colonial produce, British and French manufactured goods, and salt and dried fish. *Exp.* These consist chiefly of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive-oil, silk, salt, cork, and barilla. The trade of Spain is almost entirely confined to France and England. The tunny, pilchard, and anchovy fisheries are valuable. *Army.* 151,668 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The military establishments of Spain were entirely new-modelled by the revolution of 1820. *Navy.* About 113 vessels of all classes, carrying about 1197 guns and manned by 12,000 sailors and some marines. The Spanish



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navy suffered severely from the war with England, begun in 1796, but it has since recovered itself in a great measure. *Rel.* The Roman Catholic. *Gov.* The Government of Spain was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes, or houses of assembly. But after the union, in the 15th century, of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of power in the executive branch enabled the monarch to dispense with the Cortes, and to enroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the house of Bourbon, in 1700, there remained scarcely a vestige of independence in any part of Spain except the Basque provinces. Since 1833, a constitutional form of government has been adopted, consisting of the reigning monarch and two chambers of representatives, called the chamber of peers or senators and the chamber of deputies. In Spain there prevails a great deal of aristocratic pride, and a scrupulous distinction of classes. The nobility bear, as in Britain, the titles of duke, marquis, or count, and are styled, collectively, "Titulados." The gentry are called "Hidalgos," a term applied to all who are of gentle birth, or whose designations, such as doctor in law, or doctor in medicine, distinguish them from the mass of agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers. *Pop.* 15,454,514. *Lat.* between 36° 1' and 43° 45' N. *Lon.* between 3° 20' E. and 9° 21' W.—The foreign possessions of Spain are Cuba, Porto-Rico, and some of the Virgin islands in the W. Indies, the Philippine and Ladrones islands in the Pacific Ocean, and Ceuta and some other towns on the coast of Morocco in N. Africa.—Spain was first known to the Phenicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and in the 3rd century before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the invasion of the northern barbarians,—the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani, who took Spain from the Romans about 410, at which time the Spanish kingdom of the Goths was founded. Christianity was introduced about the end of the 6th century; the invasion of the Moors took place in the beginning of the 8th, and they overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled in the year 1492, by Ferdinand the Catholic, who became king of the whole of Spain in 1512. Under Charles I., afterwards Charles V. of Germany, Spain made a great figure in the general affairs of Europe. He reigned forty years, and, in 1556, abdicated in favour of his son, Philip II., who died in 1598, and bequeathed to his successor, Philip III., Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal. Charles II., the last prince of the Austrian dynasty, reigned from 1685 to 1700; after which began the well-known war for the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV. Notwithstanding the opposition of the allies, however, the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., reigned in Spain, relinquishing the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. Philip V., the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. After him, Ferdinand VI., a prudent prince, introduced various reforms, and maintained peace; but dying in 1759, his son, Charles III., went to war with Great Britain. Peace ensued

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in 1763, and continued till 1778, when Spain, at first neutral in the contest of Great Britain with her North-American colonies, was prevailed on to take up arms against her, and obtained at the peace of 1783, the Floridas and the island of Minorca. Charles IV. succeeded to the crown in 1788, and became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France, but Spain was, after Prussia, the first of the great powers to conclude a treaty of peace, in 1795. In little more than a year after this, the cabinet of Spain joined its late opponent, and declared war against Great Britain. The abdication of the royal family of Spain took place at Bayonne, in May, 1808, when Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Spain in the room of Ferdinand VII. This was followed by the general resistance of the inhabitants, and the temporary retirement of Joseph Bonaparte, which led to the immediate invasion of their country by Napoleon I., and the subsequent expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain, combined with those of Portugal and Spain. Joseph Bonaparte finally abdicated in 1814, and Ferdinand VII. was restored, but the dissatisfaction and indignation excited by his tyrannical proceedings, led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints imposed on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823 Spain was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, whose object was to put down the new government, and to restore Ferdinand to absolute power. They penetrated the country without resistance; and having laid siege to Cadiz, the king was given up to them, and subsequently the town. Since that period, there have been repeated insurrections and civil wars. In 1833, on the death of Ferdinand VII., the queen-mother, Christina, was appointed queen-regent during the minority of his daughter Isabel, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed his throne. On this Don Carlos, the late king's brother, laid claim to the crown, when a civil war ensued which lasted till 1840. In that year the partisans of Don Carlos were finally defeated. In 1854 various insurrectionary movements took place, on account of the arbitrary measures of the Spanish government; but, in the same year, the constitutional government was re-established, and the queen-mother banished from the kingdom. From that period Spain seems to have been gradually taking a higher and more decided position among the European nations, notwithstanding she has failed in some of her pecuniary obligations, and has vainly endeavoured, or hypocritically pretended to endeavour, to suppress the traffic in slaves. A war broke out between Spain and Morocco in 1859, in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan or Emperor of Morocco to satisfy the demands of Spain for injuries inflicted on her commerce by the Riff pirates. The Moors were defeated in many battles, and compelled to pay a large sum of money as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1862, Spain, in conjunction with France and England, sent an expedition to Mexico to obtain redress for wrongs committed by the government of Juarez against British, French, and Spanish merchants resident in Mexico, but after the conclusion of the treaty of Solidad by which the ends of the expedition were supposed to have







SPEZIA, THE GULF OF.—WEST SHORE. From an Original Sketch.

Spalatro

been obtained, the respective governments of England and Spain withdrew their troops and fleets.

**SPALATRO**, or **SPALATO**, *spa-la-tro*, a seaport of Austria, in Dalmatia, situated on the Gulf of Venice, 98 miles N.W. from Ragusa. It stands on a peninsula in the form of a semicircle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and has a deep and commodious harbour. The town is surrounded with defensive works and a wall, and contains a cathedral and some churches, a palace for the archbishop of Spalatro, a museum, several schools, and the remains of several Roman temples and buildings, of which the palace, built by Diocletian, is almost entire. *Manf.* Rosoglio, brandy, soap, and candles. The town also possesses a large trade in provisions of all kinds, and silk and woollen fabrics. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries on the Adriatic. *Pop.* 10,300. *Lat.* 43° 30' N. *Lon.* 16° 26' E.—Its ancient name was Salona.

**SPALDING**, *spawl'-ding*, a neat market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on the Welland, which runs through the town, 15 miles S.W. from Boston. It has a church with a handsome spire, several chapels for non-conformists, a theatre, a free grammar-school, founded in 1568, and a town-hall or court-house. It has an active trade in coals, corn, malt, beer, and wool. *Pop.* 8723.

**SPANDAU**, *span'-dow*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree, 7 miles W. from Berlin. It has a large workhouse, and a manufactory of fire-arms belonging to the Prussian government. It contains several churches, a hospital, a gaol, which was formerly a castle of the Electors of Brandenburg. The citadel stands outside the town, on an island in the Havel. The famous Baron Trenck was confined in this stronghold for some time. *Pop.* 9397.—This place was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806. It has a station on the Berlin and Hamburg Railway.

**SPANISH TOWN**, or **ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA**, *span'-ish*, a seaport-town of Jamaica, 10 miles S.W. from Kingston. It contains a government-house, the residence of the governor, and it is the seat of the superior law courts of the islands. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 17° 54' N. *Lon.* 77° 5' W.

**SPANISH TOWN**, the chief town of the island of Trinidad. (*See* PORT OF SPAIN.)

**SPARTEL**, **CAPE**, *spar'-tel*, the N.W. point of Africa, in Morocco, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. *Height.* 1043 feet above the level of the sea.

**SPARTA**, *spar'-ta*, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, 3 miles N.E. from Mistra. Its remains chiefly consist of a temple and a theatre. **SPARTA**, the name of numerous villages in the United States.

**SPARTANBURG**, *spar'-tan-berg*, a district in the N. of S. Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 1036 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.

**SPASK**, *spask*, the name of three towns of Russia in Europe, none of them with a population above 6000.

**SPEN**, *spene*, a parish of England, in Berkshire, 2 miles from Newbury, in which the second battle of Newbury was fought, October 27, 1646. *Pop.* 3300.

**SPIGHT'S TOWN**, *spites*, a seaport-town of the island of Barbadoes, situated on the west coast, 10 miles N.W. from Bridgetown. It is

Spithead

a handsome town, and has a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter. It is defended by three forts. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 13° 15' N. *Lon.* 59° 4' W.

**SPENCER**, *spen'-ser*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area.* 125 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 400 square miles. *Pop.* 14,556.—Also the name of several townships, none with a population above 3000.

**SPEY**, *spai*, a large and rapid river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which issues from Loch Spey, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, falls into the sea about 8 miles E. of Elgin.

**SPEZIA**, **LA**, or **SPEZZIA**, *sped'-ze-a*, a town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, 50 miles S.W. from Genoa. Its principal building is a citadel, in which Garibaldi was confined after his capture at Aspromonte in 1862. *Pop.* 11,556.

**SPEZIA**, **GULF OF**, the ancient Portus Lunæ, a bay of the Mediterranean, in the S.E. part of the province of Genoa. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 6 miles. The poet Shelley was drowned in this gulf.

**SPEZZIA**, *sped'-ze-a*, a small island of Greece, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles S.W. from Hydra. *Area.* 26 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—It has a chief town of the same name.

**SPIEROE**, *spe'-re(r)*, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania. *Lat.* 59° 4' N. *Lon.* 10° 55' E.

**SPIKE ISLAND**, *spike*, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbour, about one mile from Queenstown. *Area.* 98 acres. It is fortified, and contains the principal convict establishment in Ireland. *Pop.* 636.

**SPLIMBERGO**, *spe-lim-bair'-go*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, situated on the Tagliamento, 18 miles N.W. from Udine. *Pop.* 3500.

**SPIRDING**, *spir'-ding*, a lake of Prussia, in the province of E. Prussia, 75 miles from Königsberg. *Ext.* 11 miles long.

**SPIRES**, or **SPEYER**, *speer*, an ancient town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine, 17 miles N.W. from Landau. The only interesting building is the old cathedral, now falling into decay, in which several of the emperors of Germany were buried. It is inclosed by walls, and contains an old palace, a town-hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, and museum of antiquities. *Manf.* Tobacco, snuff, wax, and vinegar; the town also possesses some sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 12,810.

—In this city forty-nine diets were held at different times; and at one, in 1529, reformers presented a protest to the emperor Charles V. against the decree of the diet in favour of supporting the doctrines of the Church of Rome, which obtained for them the designation of Protestants. On one occasion it was the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, and in the Middle Ages the residence of several of the emperors of Germany.

**SPIITALFIELDS**, *spit'-al-feelds*, an E. suburb of London, intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway, and forming the parish of Christchurch. It is the principal seat of the English silk manufacture, introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

**SPIITHEAD**, *spit'-hed*, a noted roadstead for shipping in the English Channel, situated be-



## Spiti

tween Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbour. It is about 10 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is said to be capable of holding 1000 vessels in safety. Its security has obtained for it from sailors the name of the "king's bedchamber," and it is the principal rendezvous of the British navy.

**SPITI**, *spit'-te*, a district of Asia, in Little Tibet, near the spot where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalaya Mountains. Its villages are from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* between 32° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 78° 30' and 79° E.—Also a RIVER, which forms the W. branch of the Sutlej, above the Himalaya.

**SPITZBERGEN**, *spitz-ber'-gen*, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1553 by an English sailor named Willoughby. They were formerly supposed to be a portion of Greenland, and were accordingly distinguished by the name of East Greenland. The sea in the neighbourhood abounds in whales, and this country has for some time been the common resort of the ships of different nations engaged in the whale fishery. It was explored in 1773 by Captain Phipps. *Lat.* between 76° 30' and 80° 45' N. *Lon.* between 9° and 20° 29' E.—This is the most N. known land on the globe.

**SPUGEN PASS**, *spool'-gen*, a route across the Rhetian Alps, between the Swiss canton of the Grisons and Lombardy. Its highest point is nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

**SPOLETO**, *spo-lai'-to*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, and formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name, situated on a hill, near the small river Maroggia, 24 miles N.W. from Rieti. The chief public buildings are the cathedral and the castle, the former having a front of five Gothic arches, supported by Grecian pillars. The castle is a vast stone structure, surrounded with a rampart, and built by Theodoric, king of the Goths. The town also contains several churches, a town-house, a college, an episcopal palace, and the remains of several old Roman buildings. *Manf.* Hats and woollen goods. *Pop.* 19,936.

**SPORADES**, or the "Scattered Islands," *spor'-a-dees*, a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece, and comprising the islands between the Cyclades and the coast of Asia Minor, and a few lying off the N.E. coast of the Eubœa and in the N. part of the Archipelago. They lie for the most part in a semicircle on the N. and E. of the Cyclades.

**SPOTLAND**, *spot'-land*, a township of England, in Lancashire, in the parish of Rochdale, of which town it forms a suburb. *Pop.* 30,378.

**SPEER**, *spre*, a river of Germany, which rises in the kingdom of Saxony, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Havel at Spandau. It is connected with the Oder by the Frederick-William Canal.

**SPREMBERG**, *sprem'-baig*, a town of Prussia, situated on an island in the Spree, in the province of Brandenburg, 53 miles S. from Frankfurt. *Pop.* 5091.

**SPRINGFIELD**, *spring'-feeld*, a post-township of the United States, and the chief town of Hampden county, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut, 75 miles S.W. from Boston. It contains several churches, a court-house, and a United States arsenal and armoury. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, railway engines and carriages, fire-arms, and hardware. *Pop.* 15,199.—Also

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the name of several other townships in the United States, with populations varying between 2000 and 7000.

**SPRING-GARDEN**, a town of the United States, forming one of the N. suburbs of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. It has numerous factories. *Pop.* 60,000.

**SPROTtau**, *sprot'-tou*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Bober, 38 miles N.W. from Liegnitz. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4811.

**SPURN-HEAD**, *spurn*, a promontory of England, on the E. coast of the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the entrance of the Humber, 22 miles S.E. from Hull. *Lat.* 53° 34' N. *Lon.* 0° 7' E. Ravenspur or Ravensburg, the town where Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., landed in 1399, stood on a piece of land within this promontory which has been washed away by the action of the waters of the Humber and the German Ocean.

**SQUILLACE**, *sque-la'-chai*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra II., on a Gulf of the same name, 10 miles S.W. from Catanzaro. *Pop.* 2938.

**STABROEK**, *sta'-brook*, the old Dutch name for George-town, British Guiana.

**STADE**, *stad*, a fortified town of Hanover, situated on the Schwinge, 21 miles N.W. from Hamburg. It has a town-house, merchants' hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, and three churches. *Manf.* Flannel and woollen goods, hosiery, hats, brandy, beer, and cordage. The town also possesses a large cannon foundry. *Pop.* 6400.

**STADTBERG**, *stat'-baig*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, situated on the Dymel, 19 miles S.E. from Paderborn. *Pop.* 3693.

**STADTHAGEN**, *stat-ha'-gen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lippe Schaumburg, 22 miles S.W. from Hanover. It has a castle and a mausoleum, the burial place of the princes of Lippe Schaumburg. *Pop.* 1913.—A station on the Hanover and Minden Railway.

**STAFFA**, *stäf'-fa*, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns, about 6 miles N. of the island of Iona, in the bay situated between the N.W. and S.W. peninsulas of the isle of Mull. *Desc.* It is of an irregular oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference, presenting an uneven table-land, terminating, nearly all round, in cliffs of variable height. The cave of Fingal, on the S.W. coast of the island, is much celebrated for its size and singular appearance. "The mind can hardly form an idea," says Sir Joseph Banks, "more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it." The height of the cave, within, at the entrance, is about 65 feet, but it gradually diminishes, and at the farther end the roof is not more than 40 above the surface of the water. The length of the cavern is 227 feet. There are other caves on different parts of the coast, namely, Mackinnon's, or the Seart or Cormorant's cave, the Clam Shell cave, and the Boat cave.

**STAFFORD**, *stäf'-ford*, a market-town and borough of England, in Staffordshire, the capital of the county, situated on the Sow, about three miles from its junction with the Trent, and 46 miles S. from Manchester. The

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town is of an irregular oval figure, and contains two churches,—St. Mary's and St. Chad's, several chapels for nonconformists, the county-hall, the assembly rooms, the county infirmary, the gaol, the county lunatic asylum, and the free grammar-school established by Edward VI. in 1556. Behind the county-hall is a commodious market-place. *Manf.* Boots and shoes, leather, and cutlery. *Pop.* 12,532. The earliest authentic mention of Stafford is in the Saxon Chronicle, in which it is stated that a fort was built here A.D. 913. It is the birthplace of Izaak Walton, and has a station on the London and North Western Railway.

STAFFORD, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area.* 297 square miles. *Pop.* 8555.

STAFFORD, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N.E. and E. by Derbyshire and Leicestershire, S.E. by Warwickshire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. and N.W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. *Area.* 1184 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified by barren moorlands and fruitful valleys; a range of hills runs along the N.W. border, spreading out towards the N. over the entire breadth of the county. To this bleak and hilly district in the N. and N.W., the other parts of the county in the S., middle, and E., present a striking contrast, being for the most part level, or only interspersed with gently rising eminences. *Rivers.* These rise mostly in the high grounds within the county. The chief are the Trent, with its tributaries, the Dove, the Manifold, the Hamps, the Churnet, the Blythe, the Mease, the Sow, the Penk, and the Tame. The Stour and Smestral run towards the S. into the Severn. *Pro.* The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, buckwheat, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, rape, and hay. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising coal, iron, limestone, copper, and lead. Many varieties of marble are found in the county, and alabaster is obtained in great quantities. Freestone of very good quality is also found, extensive quarries of it being worked in different places. Clays of every description are abundant, and form the principal material used in its potteries. *Manf.* Various and extensive. The county contains several iron-foundries, blast-furnaces, slitting-mills, and other branches of the iron trade, which employ great numbers of people, especially in the S. districts, and a large proportion of the working classes and mechanics are employed in the manufacture of earthenware, glass, hardware, nails, toys, and japanned goods. The potteries of Staffordshire have acquired a world-wide celebrity, not only from their vast extent, but also from the beauty and excellence of the ceramic-ware produced there, and from the great improvements which were introduced into the manufacture by the inventive genius and indefatigable labours of Wedgwood. It was about the year 1760 that he began to produce those different kinds of ware which are now in universal demand; and a well deserved tribute to his memory, and the services he rendered to his country by proving the possibility of uniting beauty with utility in objects of common manufacture, was rendered in 1863 by the foundation of the Wedgwood

## Stamford

Institute at Burslem, a building designed to include a school of art, a museum, a free library, and a reading room. The manufacture of glass is chiefly carried on in the vicinity of Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, and the populous villages in its neighbourhood, are distinguished for the manufacture of locks, buckles, steel toys, and particularly watch-chains; while Walsall and its neighbourhood are celebrated for buckles and clasps. Vast quantities of nails are also made in many of the country parishes. Wolverhampton and Bilston produce a variety of plated, lacquered, japanned, and enamelled goods. There are also manufactures of tobacco and snuff-boxes, shoes, and hats. Tin and brass are among the productions of Staffordshire; and there are several smelting and brass-works near the copper-mines. The cotton manufactures are very considerable; and a great quantity of salt is also made from brine obtained from salt springs. The silk trade is carried on to a great extent; as well as the tape manufacture. The trade of the county has been greatly advanced by the extensive system of inland navigation by means of canals which at once connects this county, not only with the metropolis, but with the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber, and the three corresponding ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. It is also intersected by numerous railways. *Pop.* 746,943. This county belongs to the diocese of Lichfield.

STAINES, *stains*, a market-town of England, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, which is crossed here by a handsome granite bridge, 19 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a literary and scientific institute. *Manf.* Mustard and beer. *Pop.* 2600.

STANTON, *stain'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, with populations varying between 150 and 3000.

STALBRIDGE, *stäl'-bridj*, a market-town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on a branch of the Stour, 17 miles N.E. from Dorchester. The town contains a large and ancient church, a chapel for Independents, an old market cross, and a free school. *Pop.* 5681.

STALEYBRIDGE, *stai'-le-bridj*, a market-town and chapelry of England, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, situated on the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire, 7 miles E. from Manchester. The town contains several churches, some chapels for nonconformists, numerous schools, and a market-house, built in 1831. *Manf.* Principally cotton fabrics, but woollen goods, articles in brass and iron, and machinery are also made. *Pop.* 24,921.—It has a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

STALIMENE. (See LEMNOS.)

STAMFORD, *stäm'-ford*, an ancient and considerable market-town and borough of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on the Welland, at the S.W. angle of the county, on the borders of Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire, 12 miles N.W. from Peterborough. One of its parishes is in Northamptonshire, but the greater part of the town is built on the slope of a hill on the Lincolnshire side of the river. Its principal buildings are All Saints' church, the churches of St. John and St. Mary, and two others, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a theatre, a grammar-school, founded in 1530, a blue-coat school, an infirmary, some hos-



Stamford

pitals and almshouses, a museum in connexion with a literary and scientific institute, a public library, baths, and assembly-rooms. Stamford formerly contained several monastic establishments, and is related by tradition to have been, at one time, the seat of a university. The Welland is crossed here by two bridges, and is navigable for boats and barges. *Manf.* Beer and agricultural implements. The town also possesses a large trade in malt and corn. *Pop.* 8047.—This was a place of note in the time of the Danes and the Saxons.

STAMFORD, a township of British N. America, in Upper Canada, about 4 miles N.W. from the Falls of Niagara.

STAMFORD, the name of several townships in the United States, none with a population above 6000.

STANCO, *stan'-ko*, a small island in the Grecian archipelago. (*See Cos.*)

STANFORD, *stän'-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky, U.S. It has a court-house and a gaol. *Pop.* 7000.—2. A town in Duchess county, New York, U.S., 16 miles from Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* 2200.

STANISLAWOW, *stan'-is-law-ow*, a fortified town of Austria, in Galicia, the capital of a circle of the same name, 70 miles S.E. from Lemberg. It has a gymnasium, and several churches for Roman Catholics, members of the Greek church, and Armenians. *Pop.* 11,864.

STANLEY, *stän'-le*, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 2 miles N.E. from Wakefield. It contains a handsome church, and a pauper lunatic asylum for the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 8237.—The name of several other townships in England and Scotland, none of them with a population above 3000.

STANLEY, a county of the United States, N. Carolina. *Area.* 353 square miles. *Pop.* 7801.

STANSTEAD, *stän'-sted*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000, distinguished in some cases by different affixes and prefixes.

STANTON, *stän'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes of England, with populations varying between 100 and 2000, all distinguished by various affixes.

STANZ, *stantz*, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 6 miles S.E. from Lucerne. It has a town-hall, with a series of portraits of historical personages, a handsome church, a monastery, an arsenal, and an orphan asylum; and in the market-place there is a statue of Arnold Von Winkelreid, who was born here. There is also a monument to the memory of those who were massacred by the French in 1798. *Pop.* 2023.

STAPLEFORD, *stai'-pel-ford*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

STAPLETON, *stai'-pel-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

STARATA RUSSA, *sta-ra'-ia*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Novgorod, situated on the Polista, or Lovat, to the S. of Lake Ilmen, 140 miles S.E. from St. Petersburg. It has an imperial palace, and extensive salt works. *Pop.* 8700.

STARGARD, NEW, *star'-gart*, a town of Prussia,

States of the Church

in the province of Pomerania, situated on the Ihna, 21 miles S.E. from Stettin. *Manf.* Woollen goods, soap, and tobacco. There are also some breweries and distilleries in the town, which is surrounded by walls and contains four churches, an old town-house, and several hospitals. *Pop.* 12,207. This place is connected by railway with Stettin. Also the name of some other towns in Prussia and Mecklenburg Strelitz, none of them with a population above 3000.

STARK, *stark*, a county in the E. of Ohio, U.S. *Area.* 587 square miles. *Pop.* 42,978.

STARKENBACH, *star'-ken-bak*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 56 miles N.E. from Prague. *Pop.* 2500.

STARKENBURG, *star'-ken-boorg*, a province of Hesse Darmstadt, lying between the Rhine and the Maine. *Pop.* 322,744.

STARODUB, *sta'-ro-doob*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tchernigov, situated on the Babinza, 100 miles N.E. from Tchernigov. It contains several churches. *Manf.* Leather, and articles in copper. The town also possesses a large trade in corn, hemp, tallow, timber, and honey. *Pop.* 9000.

START POINT, a cape on the S. coast of England, in the county of Devon, about 9½ miles S.E. from Dartmouth. It has a revolving light 204 feet above the level of the sea.

STATEN ISLAND, *stät'-en*, an island of the United States, which forms Richmond county, in the state of New York, about 10 miles S. from New York. *Area.* 75 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile, with iron-mines in the interior, and several fishing villages along the coast. *Pop.* 15,061.—There is daily communication by steamboats between this place and New York.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, PAPAL OR PONTIFICAL STATES, a country of Italy, bounded on the N.W. by Tuscany, on the N. by the Marches (a district including the old Papal delegations of Ancona, Fermo and Ascoli, and Macerata and Camerino, with the province of Perugia, all of which threw off the Papal yoke, and were received into the new kingdom of Italy in November, 1860), on the E. and S.E. by Naples, and on the S.W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It occupies the central part of the Italian peninsula. *Area.* 4555 square miles. *Political Divisions.* In 1832 the state was divided into twenty provinces, of which seven, including the district in which Rome stands, were termed legations, and were governed by a cardinal, while the remainder were called delegations, and were placed under dignitaries of the Romish Church inferior in rank to cardinals. The capital and its district is called Roma and Comarca. The names of the legations are Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna, Urbino and Pesaro, and Velletri. The delegations are Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Orvieto, Frosinone, and Benevento. Of these all the legations except those of Roma and Comarca, and Velletri, and the delegations of Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, and Perugia, have revolted from the Papal government, and the superficial area under the sway of the Pope has been diminished to its present extent by the loss of 8880 square miles of territory. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, fertile, and well watered. In the S.W. it includes the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, which terminates in the S. in the Pontine marshes. *Rivers.* The Tiber and



## States of the Church

its tributaries. *Lakes.* Albano, Bolsena, and Bracciano. *Climate.* Greatly varied by situation: cold in the mountains, and mild in the plains. In the Campagna of Rome, the fatal miasma which rises from the marshes drives the cultivators of the soil at night into the neighbouring towns and villages. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, hemp, wine, oil, pulse, and tobacco. Sugar, cotton, and indigo are cultivated to a small extent, and chestnuts form an important article of food among the lower orders. Large herds of cattle, with flocks of sheep and horses, are reared in the plains, and large herds of swine are fed in the forests of the Apennines. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, sulphur, alum, and vitriol; salt is made in the lagoons. *Manf.* These are, for the most part, confined to the large cities, and comprise silk goods, gloves, leather, paper, iron and glass wares, strings for musical instruments, soap, cordage, cream of tartar, glue, and crape. The commerce is limited, and chiefly confined to the Mediterranean states. The fisheries on the coast are mostly conducted by the Neapolitans. *The Pope.* This sovereign, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the Roman Catholic Church, and is invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness, and is elected at every vacancy from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome, and the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive grants of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III. of Germany. It was not consolidated, however, until the 16th century. *Education.* This is conducted in universities, colleges, seminaries, and schools. The instruction is of inferior kind, and no general provision is made for that of the lower orders. The universities were seven in number, namely Bologna, which is the most celebrated, Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, Urbino, and Macerata. Of these the university at Rome is the only one which can be said to belong to the Papal States, as the provinces in which the rest are situated, no longer form part of the dominions of the Pope. *Inhab.* Trade and manufactures are little encouraged, and the indolence of the inhabitants is excessive. The numerous holidays of the church of Rome are great impediments to the exertions of industry, and the number of young sturdy beggars who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of augmenting the wealth of the country by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. In no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than those who are under the temporal government of the Pope. *Army.* Small, consisting chiefly of the Papal guards and a few regiments of Swiss. *Navy.* Small, comprising a few steamers and gunboats. *Gov.* An absolute elective monarchy. The Pope is chosen by the college of cardinals out of their own body, and is also a temporal sovereign. *Pop.* About 700,000. *Lat.* between 41° 12' and 43° N. *Lon.* between 11° 26' and 13° 36' E.—In 1791 Avignon and Venaissin were taken possession of by the French, and in 1798 they overturned the ancient Papal government, and formed the S. part of the Pope's dominions into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged Pope Pius VI. to

## Steenkerke

remove from Rome, first into the dominions of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and afterwards to Grenoble, in France. He was subsequently taken to Valence, where he died in 1799. The Papal dominions were restored to Pius VII. in 1801, but in 1808 Napoleon I. annexed the N. portion to the kingdom of Italy and the S. part to the French empire: in 1814, however, with the exception of Avignon, all these territories were again restored to the Pope. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, but the revolution of the following year overturned it. He was then compelled to leave Rome in disguise, and retreated to Gaeta, but in 1849 he was enabled to return by the intervention of a French army under Marshal Oudinot, who captured the city after a brave and resolute resistance on the part of the inhabitants, commanded by Garibaldi and other Italian patriots. From that time until the close of the year 1866, when the French army of occupation evacuated the city, the authority of the Pope was maintained principally by foreign soldiers. At the present date (Oct. 1867), a large body of well-armed insurgents commanded by Menotti Garibaldi are upon the Roman frontier, and it is probable that in a short time the temporal power of the Pope will be numbered among the things of the past.

**STAUNTON**, a town of the United States, the capital of Augusta county, Virginia, 100 miles N.W. from Richmond. *Pop.* 4000.

**STAUNTON**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

**STAVANGER**, *sta-vang'-ger*, an old seaport-town of Norway, on the Bukke Fiord, 93 miles S. from Bergen. *Pop.* 11,717. It is the capital of a district of the same name on the W. coast of Norway. *Area.* 3530 square miles. *Pop.* 91,539.

**STAVELY**, two parishes of England. 1. In Derbyshire, 4 miles N.E. from Chesterfield. *Pop.* 10,422. This has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.—2. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. from Boroughbridge. *Pop.* 343.

**STAVERTON**, *stai'-ver-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200.

**STAVROPOL**, *stav'-ro-pol*, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Volga, in the government of Simbirsk, 65 miles S.E. from Simbirsk. *Pop.* 3600.

**STAVROPOL**, a large government of Russia in Europe, lying to the N. of the Caucasus range, and bounded by the country of the Don Cossacks and Astrakhan on the N., by the Caspian Sea on the E., and by the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea on the W. *Area.* 40,196 square miles. *Pop.* 562,317. It is sometimes called Hither Circassia, or Cis-Caucasia. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on a head stream of the Hala-uss river, 300 miles S.W. from Astrakhan. It contains several churches, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Leather and soap. *Pop.* 16,035.

**STAVROS**, *stav'-ros*, a village of Turkey in Europe, 38 miles N.E. from Saloniki, the birth-place of Aristotle.

**STEENKERKE**, or **STEENKIRK**, *stain'-kerk*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 13 miles N.E. from Mons. *Pop.* 1050. It is noted for the defeat of the allies by the French, 1692.

Steep-Holmes Island

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, *steep homes*, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, situated at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles S.E. from Cardiff. It has a circumference of about 2 miles, and was formerly the site of a priory.

STEIN, *stine*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen, situated at the W. extremity of the Lake of Constance, 15 miles W. from Constance. *Pop.* 1399.

STEINACH, *sti'-nak*, the name of two small rivers of the W. of Germany.

STEINACH, the name of two towns in Germany, neither with a population above 2400.

STEIN-AM-ANGER, a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the county of Eisenburg, 56 miles S.W. from Raab. *Pop.* 4100.

STEINAU, *sti'-nou*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated near the Oder, 34 miles N.W. from Breslau. *Pop.* 2760.—Another in Hesse-Cassel, 27 miles N.E. from Hanau. *Pop.* 2734.

STEINBACH, *stine'-bak*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3000.

STEINHEIM, *stine'-hime*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 2100.

STEKEKE, *stek'-en*, a market-town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 18 miles N.E. from Ghent. *Manf.* Leather, earthenware, and bricks. *Pop.* 4900.

STELVIO PASS, *stel'-ve-o*, a pass in the Rhetian Alps, which leads from Glurns in the Tyrol to Bormio. *Height.* 9100 feet above the level of the sea. It is the loftiest carriage-route in Europe, and was opened in 1824.

STENDAL, *sten'-dal*, a town of Prussia, on the Uchte, 32 miles N.E. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and leather. *Pop.* 8079.

STEPHEN'S, ST., the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

STEPHENSON, a county in the United States, New York. *Area.* 536 square miles. *Pop.* 25,112.

STEPNEY, *step'-ne*, a large and populous parish and suburb of London, included in the borough of the Tower Hamlets, about 2 miles E. from St. Paul's Cathedral. The parish comprises the hamlets of Mile End New Town and Mile End Old Town, and part of the hamlet of Ratcliff. It contains several churches, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 98,836.—It has a station on the London and Blackwall Railway.

STERLING, *ster'-ling*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

STERLITAMASK, *ster'-li-ta-mask*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the province of Orenburg, 142 miles N.E. from Orenburg. *Pop.* 3500.—A shower of meteoric stones fell here in 1824.

STERNBERG, *stern'-bairg*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles N.E. from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

—The name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3000.

STETTIN, *stet'-tin*, a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of Pomerania, situated on the Oder, about 35 miles from the Baltic, and 79 miles N.E. from Berlin. It is surrounded with walls and defended by a citadel called Fort Prussia and Forts William and Leopold. The town is entered by several gates, and contains many squares, a castle, formerly the palace of the

Stillwater

Dukes of Pomerania, five churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a government-house, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, exchange, theatre, and a public library. The government offices are in the castle. It has a school of navigation, and a gymnasium or high school, with a museum, library, and observatory in connexion with it. There are also several other seminaries. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, soap, and tobacco; but, above all, ships' anchors, many of which are exported in the course of the year, and ships and boats built here, for the fisheries and coasting trade of the Baltic and other parts of Europe. It has a large annual fair, and, after Dantzic, is the principal port of the Prussian dominions. *Pop.* 64,431.—Stettin fell, in 1806, without resistance, into the hands of the French, but it was retaken in 1813.—It is connected with Berlin by railway.

STETTIN-HAFF is an enlargement of the Oder, called the Divernow, immediately N. of Stettin. *Area.* 200 square miles. It receives several rivers, and has communication with the Baltic by three outlets, the Swine, the Peene, and the Divernow.

STEBUEN, *stu'-ben*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In New York. *Area.* 1400 square miles. *Pop.* 66,690.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 324 square miles. *Pop.* 10,374.

STEBENVILLE, *stu'-ben-vil*, a well-built town of the United States, the capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, situated on the Ohio, 120 miles N.E. from Columbus. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, glass, paper, iron and brass wares, machinery, cordage, and copperas. *Pop.* 6154.

STEWART, *stu'-art*, two counties of the United States.—1. In Georgia. *Area.* 683 square miles. *Pop.* 13,422.—2. In Tennessee. *Area.* 1400 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean.—Also an island of New Zealand, lying to the S. of New Munster, or Middle Island, and sometimes called South Island, or New Leinster.

STEWARTON, *stu'-art-ton*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 miles N. from Kilmarnock. The town contains several churches for episcopalians, Presbyterians of different denominations, Independents, and members of the free church, a town-house, a gaol, and some schools and libraries. *Manf.* Scotch bonnets, linen goods, spindles, and clock-work in steel, tartans, carpets, worsted, and regimental caps. *Pop.* 3145.

STEYER, *stire*, a pretty town of Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Ens, 19 miles S. from Linz. *Manf.* Cotton, and woollen fabrics, but chiefly iron goods, fire-arms, and cutlery, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men in the town and neighbourhood. *Pop.* 10,414.

STIERNOB, *stier'-ne(r)*, two islands of Norway, one at the entrance of the Skager-Rack, and the other off the coast of Finmark, at the entrance of the Alten Fiord, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

STIGLIANO, *steel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 27 miles S.E. from Potenza. *Pop.* 5116.

STILLWATER, *stil'-waw-ter*, a township of the United States, 20 miles N. from Albany. *Pop.* 3000.—A British force under General Burgoyne surrendered here to the American troops, in 1777.



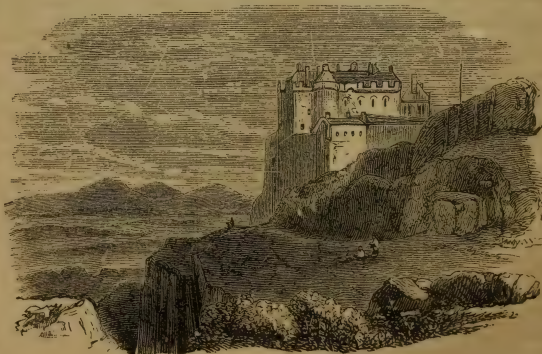




SMYRNA.



SOUTHAMPTON, HIGH STREET.



STIRLING CASTLE.

## Stillwater

**STILLWATER**, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which enters the Great Miami.

**STILTON**, *stil'-ton*, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire, 12 miles N.W. from the town of Huntingdon. It gives its name to a well-known kind of cheese, the greater part of which is now made in Leicestershire. *Pop.* 724.

**STIRLING**, *stir'-ling*, an ancient town of Scotland, the chief town of Stirlingshire, irregularly built on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which towards the W. is occupied by the castle, 31 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. The street on the summit of the hill is broad and spacious, but the other streets are for the most part narrow and irregular. The suburbs, or new town, built at the foot of the declivity, are, however, well built, and contain several good streets and handsome houses. The old church near the castle has been divided into two parish churches, called, from their relative positions, the East and West kirks. The part occupied by the former is a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture, erected partly by Cardinal Beaton; but the part called the West kirk is a structure of much older date, and in a ruder style than the Gothic. James VI. of Scotland was crowned in this church. In addition to these there is the North church, and several places of worship for Presbyterians of different denominations, members of the free church, episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Independents. The town also contains several hospitals, charitable institutions, a town-house, surmounted by a spire 120 feet high, a gaol, a hall for the circuit and sheriff courts, and the Athenæum, which contains a reading-room and a public library. There are also a grammar-school and other endowed schools, a mechanics' institute, corn exchange, and several ancient ecclesiastical buildings. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods of all kinds, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. Dyeing is carried on to a great extent, and bricks, tiles, lime, timber, and coal are imported. *Pop.* of town, 10,276; of parliamentary borough, 13,714. Stirling is a place of great antiquity. The most ancient of the town's charters was granted by King Alexander I., and is dated at Kincardine, the 18th of August, in the 12th year of his reign, that is to say, in 1120 A.D. The castle is supposed to have been commenced by the Romans, but previous to the 9th century there are no accounts of it. During the Danish invasion, in 1009, it was the head-quarters of the Scottish army. It was several times taken and retaken by the English and Scots; and it was once held by the English for ten years, until it was retaken by Robert Bruce after the battle of Bannockburn. It was for a short time in the possession of the English in 1333, and taken by General Monk in 1651. The army of the Pretender laid siege to it without success in 1746. Adjoining to the parliament-house built by James III., is the chapel royal, erected by the same king, and now used as an armoury. The palace built by James V. and his daughter, the unfortunate Mary, has been converted into barracks. The castle is commanded by a governor, assisted by a deputy-governor, fort-major, and three subalterns. It is one of the four Scottish forts which, by the Articles of the Union between England and Scotland, are always to be kept in repair. The town is connected by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth.

**STIRLINGSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded

## Stockholm

on the N. by the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, on the E. by the Firth of Forth and Linlithgowshire, and on the S. and W. by the counties of Lanark and Dumbarton. *Area.* 462 square miles. *Desc.* Agreeably diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, and covered in many parts with extensive woods and plantations. A broad plain stretches from the Water of Avon towards the N.W., and is terminated by the Grampian Hills and Ben-Lomond. It is intersected by the Forth, and includes the carse or valleys of Stirling and Falkirk, which produce the most luxuriant crops. The central and southern districts are partly mountainous and partly level and fertile, the former being occupied for the most part by the Campsie Hills. *Rivers.* The principal are the Forth, the Carron, the Bannockburn, which falls into the Forth, the Endrick, the Blane, and the Kelvin. *Lakes.* Loch Lomond on the W. borders of the county. A navigable canal which connects the Firth of Forth with the Clyde, is partly in Stirlingshire, *Pro.* Wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, oats, turnips, and clover. Large numbers of cattle are fed for the Falkirk cattle-fairs. *Minerals.* There are few districts in Scotland that abound more in minerals of various kinds than this county; and the abundance of coal in particular has given rise to many important branches of manufacture. There is also a great quantity of ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and mines of more valuable minerals have been discovered, including silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, some of which have been worked to a limited extent. *Manf.* Carpets, tartans, shalloons, blankets, serges, chemicals, and paper. There are also cotton-mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries in all parts of the district. *Pop.* 91,926. Stirlingshire is the scene of many of the most important events in the history of Scotland. In the early ages it was a subject of constant contention between the Scots and Picts. Near Bannockburn was fought, in 1314, the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II., in commemoration of which a monument has been erected on a hill which overlooks the field. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the longest sieges recorded in the Scotch annals. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh intersect the E. portion of the county.

**STOCKACH**, *stok'-ak*, a walled town of Germany, in the S.E. of Baden, 15 miles N.W. from Constance. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 1715. The Austrians defeated the French in a battle before this town, in 1799.

**STOCKBRIDGE**, *stok'-bridj*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**STOCKBRIDGE**, a small market-town of England, in Hampshire, situated on the river Areton or Lest, 8 miles N.W. from Winchester. It contains a parish church and a town-hall, and was a borough prior to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. *Manf.* Parchment. *Pop.* 935. It is the head of a poor-law union district.

**STOCKHOLM**, *stok'-holme*, the capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of the Lake Mälar with an inlet of the Baltic, 320 miles N.E. from Copenhagen. Its form is an irregular oblong, extending from N. to S., while the waters of the lake, in their passage to the Baltic, intersect it in a channel from W. to E. The situation is extremely picturesque. Nothing can surpass the view from the buildings on the higher



## Stockholm

grounds;—churches, spires, and public edifices intermingled with the vessels at anchor, or sailing between the islands that stud the channel, diversify the prospect, which is terminated by mountains. The islands or "holms" in the channel present a variety of aspects, some being bare and craggy, while others are adorned with trees, gardens, and villas. They are nine in number. Stockholm is built partly on these islands, which are united by several bridges, and partly on the mainland on the N. side of the channel. The part which stands on the central island, called Staden, constituted the original city, and is still the most busy section of the town. It contains the palace and other public buildings; but as its houses are high and its streets narrow, its appearance is somewhat gloomy, and a stranger experiences a pleasant change on crossing the great bridge to the northward, which brings him into the long and regular streets of the Norrmalm, as that part of the city is called which is built on the mainland. The southern division of the city contains few public buildings. Of the public edifices the principal is the royal palace, a large quadrangular structure, with a square or court in the middle, and containing a museum, a picture-gallery, and the royal library, in which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. At a short distance from the palace stands a fine bronze statue of Gustavus III., raised on a pedestal of polished porphyry. The other public buildings of interest are the Riddarhus, or house of assembly for the nobility during the sitting of the diet; the arsenal, the barracks, the bank, the mint, the exchange, the town-hall, the royal stables, the great warehouse for iron, the opera-house, the royal theatre, the markets, the hospitals, and philanthropic institutions. The churches are substantial, and, in some cases, elegant buildings; and in the one called the Riddarholm are the tombs of many of the kings and eminent men of Sweden, and a great number of flags and trophies captured by the Swedish troops in various battles. Gustavus Vasa is buried in this church. The cathedral or church of St. Nicholas, close to the palace, is that in which the coronation of the kings of Sweden is performed. There are various literary societies in Stockholm, among which are the Royal Society of Sciences; the Swedish Academy, for the improvement of the Swedish language; the Academy of Fine Arts, History, and Antiquities; a military academy, an agricultural society, an academy for painting and sculpture, and an academy of music. There are also a medical college, a school of navigation, and a school of design. Stockholm is the chief commercial city of Sweden, and few harbours have greater depth or capacity. A thousand sail of shipping may lie in it in safety, and the largest of them may come close to the quays. *Exp.* The chief are the ponderous and bulky commodities of the North; namely, iron, steel, copper, pitch, tar, and timber. *Imp.* Colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, and British manufactured goods. *Manf.* These comprise iron goods, glass, sugar, leather, woollen, linen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hats, stockings, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, and articles of gold and silver. It has also a cannon-foundry and steam-engine factories. *Pop.* 116,496. *Lat.* 59° 20' N. *Lon.* 18° 3' E.—Stockholm appears to have been founded in the 13th century, and to have owed its gradual increase to the advantages of its situ-

## Stockton-on-Tees

ation as a commercial town. In the 17th century it superseded Upsal as the Swedish capital.

**STOCKHOLM**, a township of the United States, New York, on the river St. Regis, 110 miles N.W. from Rome. *Pop.* 4000.

**STOCKHORN**, *stok'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, 19 miles S.E. from Bern, and 3 miles S.W. from the Lake of Thun. It has two conical peaks, one of which attains an elevation of 7206 feet above the level of the sea.

**STOCKPORT**, *stok'-port*, a market-town and borough of England, in Cheshire, situated on the Mersey, on the borders of Lancashire, 6 miles S.E. from Manchester. The ground on which the town is built is very uneven. The central part stands on the top of a hill, which has a very steep descent towards the river, and towards the north the hill becomes perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses which encircle the base. The market-place is built on the summit of the hill, and from this central part the streets branch off in different directions. The principal public buildings are the parish church of St. Mary, an ancient and spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with seven others in the suburbs surrounding the town, among which the principal are Christchurch, in Heaton Norris, St. Paul's, in Portwood, and St. Matthias, in Edgeley; several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, infirmary, theatre, news-room, grammar-school, free school, barracks, and mechanics' institute. The Mersey is crossed here by four bridges and a magnificent viaduct belonging to the Manchester and Birmingham branch of the North-Western Railway. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, machinery, brass and iron goods, brushes, spindles, and shuttles. The trade of the town is greatly promoted by the railways which meet at this point, and by a canal, which joins the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Manchester, and forms a branch of the extensive system of canal navigation in this part of the kingdom. *Pop.* 54,681.

**STOCKTON**, *stok'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 600.

**STOCKTON**, two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 3000.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES**, a market-town and borough of England, in Durham, situated on the Tees, 18 miles S.E. from Durham. The principal street is remarkable for its width; it is nearly a mile in length, and several streets diverge from it at right angles. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, a quadrangular edifice surmounted by a spire, a market-place, in the centre of the main street, in which is a handsome Doric column, more than 30 feet in height, the parish church, the church of the Holy Trinity, several chapels for nonconformists, a custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, a dispensary, assembly-rooms, several schools, and numerous charitable institutions and almshouses. Below the town the river flows in a very circuitous course, and as it approaches the German Ocean, expands into a large bay, upwards of three miles wide. It is crossed at Stockport by a fine bridge of five arches, built of brick and stone. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, damask, diaper, and huckaback linens. The town also contains several breweries, rope-walks, a large dry dock, and yards for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 13,357.—It has stations on the Stockton and



## Stoddard

Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence and Leeds Northern Railways.

**STODDARD**, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 937 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

**STOKE**, *stoke*, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets of England, most of them with small populations, and distinguished by different affixes.

**STOKE-UPON-TRENT**, a town, borough, and parish of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 14 miles N.W. from Stafford. This place is the centre of the district called the "Potteries;" has a handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and extensive china and earthenware factories. *Pop.* Of borough, comprising Burslem, Lane End, Hanley, Longton, and other townships and hamlets, 101,302; of parish, 71,308.

**STOKES**, *stokes*, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 728 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

**STOLATZ**, *sto'-latz*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Herzegovina, 15 miles S.E. from Mostar. *Pop.* 1000.

**STOLLBERG**, *stol'-baig*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the province of Aachen or Aix-la-Chapelle, 7 miles E. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Pop.* 3000.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 12 miles E. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 2750.—Another in Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, 50 miles N.W. from Merseburg, in the Harz Mountains. *Manf.* Paper, oil, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 3000.

**STOLPE**, *stol'-pe*, a walled town of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the Stolpe, 64 miles N.W. from Dantzic. It has a castle, three churches, two hospitals, and several government offices, and a harbour or port on the Baltic called Stolpemunde, at the mouth of the river Stolpe, about 12 miles below the town. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 10,825.

**STONE**, *stone*, a market-town and parish of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the Trent, 7 miles N.W. from Stafford. It consists for the most part of one long street, and contains two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, a mechanics' institute, a union-workhouse, and the remains of a monastery of Augustine monks. *Manf.* Chiefly shoes. *Pop.* Of the parish, 9382.—Also several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**STONEHAVEN**, or **STONEHIVE**, *stone'-hail'-ven*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, situated at the confluence of the Cowie and Carron, 14 miles S.W. from Aberdeen. It is composed of an old and new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town consists of one large but irregularly built street, but the new town contains several straight and handsome streets which meet in the market-place, where a commodious market-house has been built. The town contains two parish churches, with churches for Presbyterians of all denominations, and members of the Free church, an old episcopal chapel, a free school, county court-house, a gaol, and a literary and scientific institute with a library attached to it. The harbour is a natural basin, neither very capacious nor safe, but it has been much improved by the erection of a pier. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods, Jews' harps, tobacco, paper, beer and whisky. The town also possesses a large trade

## Stourbridge

in coal, lime, paving-stones, corn, timber, provisions, and fish. *Pop.* 3009. About 2 miles S. from this place are the remains of Dunottar Castle.

**STONEHENGE**, *stone'-henj'*, the name of some very remarkable remains of antiquity, supposed to have been a Druidical temple, of England, in the county of Wilts, on the E. side of Salisbury plain, about 2 miles W. from Amesbury. It consists of two circles of massive stones, some of which are upright, while others are prostrate on the ground, or supported like lintels on the tops of those that are erect. Around it is a raised terrace or low rampart, while about a mile from it is an artificial flat surface called the "circus," and supposed to have been an ancient British circus or race-course.

**STONEHOUSE**, *stone'-house*, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, between Devonport and Plymouth. It contains excellent barracks for the Plymouth division of the corps of Royal Marines, the Royal William victualling-yard, several churches and chapels, naval hospital, union-workhouse, and schools. *Pop.* 12,000.

**STONHAM**, *ston'-ham*, the name of three parishes of England, in the county of Suffolk, none of them with a population above 1000.

**STONINGTON**, *ston'-ing-tun*, a township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut, 50 miles E. from Newhaven. It has a good harbour and a large coasting trade. *Manf.* Plaids and linseys. It is much frequented by visitors in the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 5500.

**STOR**, *stor*, the name of several rivers in Sweden and Norway, none exceeding 550 miles in length.

**STORNOWAY**, *storn'-o-wai*, a town and parish of the Hebrides, Scotland, Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, situated at the head of Stornoway harbour, on a headland jutting into it. The harbour is excellent. The town is the largest in the Hebrides, and has three churches, a town-house, gaol, assembly-room, news-room, public library, and custom-house. *Manf.* Ropes; ships and boats are also built here, and the town contains some corn and malt mills, and a distillery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the white fish and herring fisheries. *Pop.* of parish, 8663; of town, 2587. *Lat.* 58° 11' N. *Lon.* 6° 22' W.

**STOROE**, *stor'-e(r)*, an island of Norway, 30 miles S. from Bergen. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 7. *Pop.* Not known.

**STOUR**, *stoor*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. In Dorsetshire, falling into the English Channel at Christchurch, in Hampshire.—2. In Staffordshire and Worcestershire, falling into the Severn at Stourport.—3. In Kent, falling into the Thames.—4. In Oxfordshire, falling into the Upper Avon.

**STOUR**, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and joins the Orwell from Ipswich. Their united streams discharge themselves into the estuary or inlet of the German Ocean, which forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

**STOURBRIDGE**, *stoor'-bridj*, a market-town of England, in Worcestershire, situated on the Stour, and deriving its name from the bridge by which that river is crossed here, 17 miles N.E. from Worcester. Its general appearance is handsome, though the streets are irregularly built. It has a church, several chapels for nonconformists, a market house, a Roman Catholic

Stourport

chapel, a subscription library, a small theatre, and a free grammar-school, founded in 1551 by Edward VI. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, iron, cloth, and five bricks, and crucibles made of the Stourbridge clay, which possesses the property of resisting the action of fire. *Pop.* 8783.

**STOURPORT**, *stoor'-port*, a market-town of England, in Worcestershire, situated on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn, 10 miles N.W. from Worcester. The Severn is crossed here by a handsome iron bridge. The only public buildings in the town are the church, a chapel for Wesleyans, and a reading room. *Manf.* Carpets, leather, and cast-iron goods. The town owes its existence to the formation of the Trent and Severn Canal, which terminates in a basin at Stourport. A very extensive trade is carried on here in coals from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries. It has also a trade in hops, corn, and apples in the autumn. *Pop.* 9659.

**STOURTON**, or **STOUR HEAD**, *stoor'-ton*, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near the source of the Stour, about 23 miles W. from Salisbury. *Pop.* 658. The Britons were defeated here in 658, by the Saxons, and in 1010 and 1025 the Danes also encountered the Saxons near this place.

**Stow**, *sto*, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, situated on the Gala Water, 21 miles S.E. from Edinburgh. *Pop.* 2171.

**Stow**, the name of many parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1300.

**Stow**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**STOWMARKET**, *sto-mar'-ket*, a market-town of England, in Suffolk, situated on the Gipping, 13 miles S.E. from Bury St. Edmund's. It has a church with a square tower, surmounted by a wooden steeple 120 feet high, some chapels for nonconformists, a corn exchange, a county court-house, a mechanics' institute, and a reading room. *Manf.* Horse-hair cloth, bricks, tobacco-pipes, sacking, ropes, twine, and leather. It has a good market. *Pop.* 3639. One great source of the prosperity of Stowmarket is the navigable canal from this place to Ipswich, which was opened in 1793. It has a station on the Eastern Union Railway.

**STOW-ON-THE-WOLD**, a market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, 23 miles N.E. from Gloucester. It has a church, a chapel for Baptists, an almshouse, and an endowed grammar-school, founded in 1609. *Manf.* Chiefly shoes. *Pop.* 2077.

**STRABANE**, *stra-bän'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situated on the river Foyle, 14 miles S.W. from Londonderry. The town contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a court-house, hospital, dispensary, and gaol. *Manf.* Linen. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a valuable salmon fishery on the Foyle. *Pop.* 4911. A station on the Derry and Enniskillen Railway.

**STRADBALLY**, *sträd-bäl'-le*, the name of several parishes and market-towns in Ireland, none of them with a population above 3500.

**STRAFFORD**, *sträf'-ford*, a county in the E. part of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area.* 408 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also the name of several townships, none of them with a population above 2000.

**STRAKONITZ**, or **STRECKONITZ**, *stra'-ko-nitz*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, situated on the

Strasburg

Wottawa, or Watawa, 60 miles S.W. from Prague. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods and hosiery. *Pop.* 4000.

**STRALSUND**, *sträl'-sund*, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, long subject to Sweden, situated on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland, 85 miles N.W. from Stettin. Its harbour is capacious and safe. The aspect of the town is gloomy, the streets being narrow, but they are well paved, and the houses, with projecting upper stories and gables facing the street, have a picturesque appearance. It has five churches, the chief of which is the church of St. Nicholas; a government-house, an old town-house, containing a public library, a gymnasium, a high school, with a library and museum; a hospital, orphan asylum, lunatic asylum, workhouse, mint, arsenal, and the governor's residence. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, soap, glass, sugar, starch, candles, leather, and playing-cards. The town also contains several breweries and distilleries. *Pop.* 21,936. Stralsund was built about the year 1209, by Prince Jaromir of Rugen, and subsequently became a member of the Hanseatic league. In 1628 it was besieged without success by Wallenstein, but it was taken in 1678 and 1713 by the Prussians, and in 1807 by the French. Since 1815 it has been made one of the strongest towns in the Prussian dominions.

**STRANGFORD**, *sträng'-ford*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 6 miles N.E. from Downpatrick. *Pop.* 407.—The LOUGH of the same name is a large inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay. It is studded with numerous islets, and the entrance is dangerous on account of sunken rocks in the channel. There is, however, deep water within, and good anchorage for shipping.

**STRANRAER**, *strän'-rar*, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, situated at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan, 6 miles N.E. from Port Patrick, and 22 miles N.W. from Wigton. The greater part of the houses are old, but substantially built, and the streets are laid out with tolerable regularity. The principal public edifices are several churches, and chapels for episcopalians, Presbyterians of different denominations, members of the free church, and Roman Catholics, a town-hall, and gaol. It has a mechanics' institute, a public reading-room, and two subscription libraries. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, and the town also contains some tanyards and nail-factories. The harbour is excellent. *Pop.* 4022. Steamers regularly ply between Glasgow and this place.

**STRANTON**, *strän'-ton*, a seaport and parish of England, in the county of Durham, 2 miles S.W. from Hartlepool. *Pop.* 5000.

**STRASBURG**, *stras'-boorg*, a strongly fortified city of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, of which it is the capital, situated at the confluence of the Bruche and the Ill, and about half a mile from the Rhine, which is crossed here by a wooden bridge, 39 miles N. from Colmar. The town, which is built in a plain, is very irregular in form and divided into several parts by canals or branches of the Ill, over which there are a number of bridges. The houses are lofty, and substantially built of stone; many of them have steep roofs with two or three rows of attic windows running across them. Of the streets, some are wide and straight, but the greater part are narrow.



## Strasbourg

It is surrounded with strong defensive works about 6 miles in circumference. The citadel on the E. side of the town, built by Vauban, is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions connected by curtains with ravelins and outworks extending almost to the Rhine. Of its public buildings, the principal is the cathedral of Notre Dame founded in 1015, and justly classed among the most perfect and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture that exist. Its tower, which is 466 feet in height, and the loftiest in the world, is a masterpiece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the utmost elegance and symmetry of form with perfect solidity of construction. The west front is ornamented with carved work and statues, and the interior is decorated with stained glass windows, and contains a stone pulpit of exquisite workmanship. The astronomical clock in the tower, which shows the changes of the moon and the seasons, is a masterpiece of mechanism. Besides the cathedral, it has other churches, among which those of St. Etienne and St. Thomas and the Temple Neuf are the most remarkable, the old castle of Strasbourg, the town-hall, the episcopal palace, the court-house, theatre, several hospitals, tribunal of commerce, public library, the residence of the prefect, the academy, custom-house, a school of artillery, a cannon foundry, an arsenal, several markets, and monuments to Gutenberg and Generals Kleber and Dessoix. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of commerce. *Manf.* Flax, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors, linen, sailcloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, snuff, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, chemicals, mathematical, musical, and other instruments. It also contains some copper and iron works and soap factories, and has a large trade in books. *Pop.* 82,014.—Strasbourg is a place of great antiquity, having existed as a Roman station prior to the Christian era. Its vicinity has been more than once the scene of military operations in the present age. It is the birthplace of General Kleber, Marshal Kellerman, and of Pierre Schœffer, who is said to have been one of the inventors of printing. By means of railways and canals, it is connected with the chief towns and great rivers of France and the Danube, by which means its commerce is greatly extended.

STRASBURG, the name of several towns of Germany, none of them with a population above 5000.

STRASBURG, a post township in Pennsylvania, U.S., 53 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 5000.

STRASZNITZ, *stras'-nitz*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 13 miles S.W. from Hradisch. It has a castle. *Pop.* 5000.

STRATFORD, *strät'-ford*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2300.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, *le-bo*, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Lea, about 3 miles N.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Pop.* 11,590.

STRATFORD, FENNY, *fen'-ne*, a market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 11 miles E. from Buckingham. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 1199.—It has a station on the Bedford branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, *läng'-thorn*, a

## Strathfieldsaye

town of England, in Essex, situated on the Lea, close to Stratford-le-bow, and about 4 miles N.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. *Manf.* Chemicals; and there are some distilleries and printing works in the town. *Pop.* 15,994.—It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Also the name of several other parishes of England, with small populations.

STRATFORD, STONEY, a market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the Ouse, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 7 miles N.E. from Buckingham. It contains two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and a school. It suffered greatly by fire in 1742. *Pop.* 1356, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a market-town of England, in Warwickshire, chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of Shakspeare, 8 miles S.W. from Warwick. It is situated on the Avon, which is crossed here by a bridge of fourteen arches. The town contains several broad and handsome streets, some of which, however, are irregularly built. The houses are, for the most part, substantial edifices of stone. The public buildings are the church, a chapel that formerly belonged to the guild of the Holy Cross, and the town-hall. There are also several chapels for nonconformists. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, containing numerous monuments and inscriptions. The most remarkable is the monument and bust of Shakspeare. The chapel of the Holy Cross is a handsome structure. Attached to it is a hall for the brethren of the guild, part of which is used as a free grammar-school, and an almshouse. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1767, contains portraits of Shakspeare and Garrick, and has a statue of the former in a niche in the front of the building. Stratford also possesses a small theatre and a Shaksperian and public library. In Henley-street is the house in which Shakspeare was born; but that in which he died was razed to the ground by the proprietor. The house in Henley-street is now the property of the nation, and through the exertions of J. O. Halliwell, Esq., an able editor of, and commentator on, Shakspeare's works, several relics of England's first dramatic author, and some ground contiguous to the house on which it is proposed to build a Shaksperian museum, have been purchased and preserved. The town has a large trade in corn and malt. *Pop.* 3672.

STRATHAVEN, *sträth'-hai-ven*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 15 miles S.E. from Glasgow. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 4085.

STRATHBLANE, *sträth'-blain*, a village and parish of Scotland, Stirlingshire, 9 miles N.E. from Glasgow. *Pop.* 1388.

STRATHBOGIE, *sträth'-bo-ge*, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, comprising six parishes, bordering on Banff. *Area.* 120 square miles. *Pop.* 10,307.

STRATHEARN, *sträth'-hern*, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a rich and fertile soil, extending 30 miles from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn, in the Tay. It has a breadth of 6 or 8 miles.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, *sträth'-feeld-sai*, a parish of England, in Hampshire, 7 miles N.E. from Basingstoke. *Pop.* 827.—In this parish is the estate presented by parliament to the late Duke of Wellington and his family, for services rendered to his country in the Penin-



Strathmiglo

sular War. It formerly belonged to the great earl of Chatham.

STRATHMIGLO, *strāth'-mi-glo*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 10 miles S.W. from Cupar. *Pop.* of parish 2261, mostly employed in weaving.

STRATHMORE, *strāth'-mor*, 'the great valley,' an extensive tract in Scotland, extending from Forfarshire to the county of Kincardine. It is bounded on the N. by the Grampians, and on the S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills. It is known by different names in different parts of the district over which it extends.

STRATH-SWORDLE, *strāth'-sor'-del*, an insular parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It comprises a part of the Island of Skye, with the islets of Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa. *Pop.* 3500.—There is a cave in this parish, which afforded shelter to Prince Charles Stuart during his wanderings after his defeat at Culloden in 1746.

STRATTON, *strāt'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1800. The most famous is that in Cornwall, 16 miles N.W. from Launceston, in which the gallant Sir Bevil Grenville resided, and where the Cavaliers defeated the Roundheads in 1643, in the battle of Stratton Heights.

STRAUBING, *straw'-bing*, a walled town of Bavaria, in the province of Lower Bavaria, situated on the Danube, 24 miles S.E. from Ratisbon. It contains several churches and charitable institutions, and has an active trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 10,714.

STRAUSSBERG, *strouss'-baïrg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 20 miles N.E. from Berlin. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 3652.

STREATHAM, *stret'-ham*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, 7 miles S. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It contains two churches and several chapels for non-conformists; and, in the neighbourhood, there are numerous handsome villas and country seats belonging to wealthy families and opulent merchants engaged in business in the metropolis. Near it is a house which once belonged to Mr. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. *Pop.* 8027.

STREHLEN, *strai'-len*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Ohrlau, 20 miles S. from Breslau. It is inclosed by walls, and contains several churches, a town-hall, and a hospital. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, and leather. *Pop.* 4960.

STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, a city of Germany, in Mecklenburg Strelitz, divided into Old and New Strelitz. (See NEW STRELITZ.)

STRETTON, *stret'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1200.

STRIEGAU, *stre'-gou*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 miles S.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 5341. The Austrians were defeated by the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, near this town, in 1745.

STROMBOLI, *strom'-bo-le*, the most N. of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying off the N. coast of Sicily. It is about 12 miles in circumference. It produces very good wine, cotton, corn, and fruit, and is noted for its volcano, which is constantly emitting smoke, flames, and ashes from its crater on the N.W. side. Its summit is 2500 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 1200.

Stuttgart

STROMNESS, *strom-ness'*, a town of Scotland, at the S.W. end of the island of Pomona, or the mainland of the Orkney Islands, situated on a bay of the same name, with a safe and commodious harbour, 12 miles W. from Kirkwall. It is visited by many vessels bound for the Greenland and Davis Straits whale-fisheries. Shipbuilding is carried on here, and straw-plaiting. *Pop.* 2551.

STRONTIAN, *stron'-shan*, a small hamlet of Scotland, in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, situated at the E. end of Loch Sunart, 30 miles S.W. from Fort William. It is noted for its lead-mines. *Pop.* 1000.—Strontites, a new mineral, was discovered here in 1790.

STROOD, or STROUD, *strood*, a village and parish of England, in Kent, situated on the Medway, in which is the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. It may be considered as a suburb of Rochester. *Pop.* 3100.

STROUD, *stroud*, a market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, situated near the confluence of the Frome, or Stroud, and the Sladewater, 9 miles S.E. from Gloucester. The town has been much improved during the present century, and contains many good streets and well-built houses. It has two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and a dispensary. *Manf.* Cloth and woollen goods. The waters of the Stroud and Slade possess peculiar properties, which render them of great use in dyeing cloth of all colours, and more especially scarlet. *Pop.* of parliamentary borough, 35,517.—It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

STUHLWEISSENBERG, *stool'-vise'-en-boorg*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 37 miles S.W. from Buda Pesth. It contains a cathedral, called the Marienkirche, in which fourteen of the kings of Hungary were buried, with several other churches, a gymnasium, and a military academy. *Manf.* Flannel and woollen goods, and leather. *Pop.* 14,971, including the inhabitants of the villages that form its suburbs.

STUHM, *stoom*, a town of Prussia, 12 miles N.E. from Marienwerder, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

STURT, *sturt*, a county, a mountain, and a river of S. Australia.

STUTTGART, *stool'-gart*, a city of Germany, the capital of Wurtemberg, situated on the Nesenbach, 2 miles from the Neckar, which is crossed here by an elegant bridge, 38 miles S.E. from Carlsruhe. The town is for the most part plain in appearance, and contains but few buildings that are remarkable for their size or architectural beauty. The old part of the city is irregularly built and the streets are close and narrow: there are, however, several fine and spacious streets and handsome houses in the newer parts and in the suburbs. The new palace, in the Königs Strasse, is a magnificent building of freestone, containing a good collection of paintings and statues, some of them by Danneker and Canova; it has, besides, an old palace, close to the new palace, and chiefly used as government offices, a theatre, a house of assembly for the estates of the kingdom, a polytechnic school, large barracks, a public library, and several literary and scientific institutions, a botanic garden, a mint, a town-house, post-office, gymnasium, city-hall, hospital, workhouse, museum, various schools, and the royal stables. There are six churches, the principal of which is the Stifte-kirche, near the old palace. In front





SUEZ.—MAP OF THE ISTHMUS OF. SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



## Styria

of it is a colossal statue of Schiller, cast in bronze, and modelled by Thorwaldsen. *Manf.* Leather, hats, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, musical and philosophical instruments, carriages, and articles in gold and silver. *Pop.* 56,103.—It is connected by railway with Heilbronn and Ulm.

**STYRIA**, *stir'-i-a* (Germ. *STEYERMARK*, *sti'-er-mark*), a province of the Austrian empire, situated between Austria proper and Illyria. *Area.* 8390 square miles. It is divided into the circles of Gratz, Mahrburg, and Bruck. *Desc.* Mountainous, except in the S.E., being intersected by the Noric, Styrian, and Carnic Alps. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ens, the Mur, the Drave, and the Save. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and, in the warmer situations, maize and tobacco. Fruit, hemp, and flax are also raised. Much of the country, however, is occupied by pastured lands, on which large herds of cattle are fed. The forests are extensive, and timber forms one of the chief exports. *Minerals.* Lead, silver, gold, iron, zinc, vitriol, marble, and building-stone. Salt is abundant, and cobalt and arsenic are also found. *Manf.* Unimportant. This province is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. *Pop.* 1,070,747. *Lat.* between 45° 54' and 47° 50' N. *Lon.* between 13° 30' and 16° 25' E.—Styria has belonged to Austria since the close of the 12th century.

**SWABIA**, or **SWABIA**, *swai'-be-a*, the name of one of the ten circles or great districts into which Germany was divided prior to 1806, bounded W. by France and S. by Switzerland. It is now divided into several parts, which belong respectively to Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Prussia, which now possesses the principality of Hohenzollern, formerly a part of Suabia. *Area.* 3680 square miles. *Pop.* 576,658.

**SUAKIN**, *suo'-a'-kin*, a seaport-town of Nubia, partly built on an island on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 390 miles N.E. from Khartum, once a place of wealth and importance, but now almost in ruins. It is still the chief channel of communication between Arabia and the interior of Africa, and the resort of pilgrims from Africa and Arabian slave-dealers. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 19° 4' N. *Lon.* 37° 33' E.

**SUBACHI**, *suo'-ba-kee*, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 20 miles from Mamai.

**SUBATHOO**, *suo'-ba-too*, a cantonment and fort of India, situated 12 miles S.W. from Simla, in a district studded with villages, the inhabitants of which are engaged in agricultural pursuits. *Lat.* 30° 58' N. *Lon.* 77° 3' E.

**SUBIACO**, *suo'-be-a'-ko*, a town of Central Italy, in the Papal States, in the province called the Comarca di Roma, 31 miles E. from Rome. It was for some time a favourite summer residence of the popes. *Pop.* 6000.

**SUCHEW**, or **SU-TCHEOU**, *su'-chu'*, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-su, 50 miles N.W. from Shanghai. It is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and inclosed with fortifications. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods. *Pop.* Not known.

**SUDBURY**, *sud'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of England, in Suffolk, situated on the Stour, which is crossed here by a well-built wooden bridge, 15 miles W. from Ipswich. This was one of the first places at which King Edward III. caused some Flemings to settle, in order to introduce the woollen manufacture into England. No cloth, however, has been manu-

## Suffolk

factured in this town for many years. It contains three churches, several chapels for non-conformists, a town-hall, a free grammar-school, and a theatre. *Manf.* Silk goods, crape, and bunting. *Pop.* 6379.

**SUDERMANIA**, or **SODERMANLAND**, *su'-der-mai'-ni-a*, an old province of Sweden, situated to the W. of Stockholm, which now forms the district Nykoping with a part of Stockholm.

**SUDZA**, or **SUDSCHA**, *sood'-ja*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kursk, 50 miles S.W. from the town of that name. *Manf.* Salt. *Pop.* 7000.

**SUECA**, *suo'-ai'-ka*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea, and 22 miles S. from Valencia. It contains a church, a court-house, a hospital, a prison, some markets, and several schools. *Manf.* Chiefly bricks and tiles. *Pop.* 9000.

**SUEVRES**, *swaivr*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, 8 miles N.E. from Blois. *Pop.* 2000.—It has a station on the railway to Orleans and Tours.

**SUEZ**, *suo'-ez*, a city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia, situated at the head of the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea, 80 miles E. from Cairo. It was, about the beginning of the 16th century, a flourishing commercial town, being at once the emporium of the trade with India and the rendezvous of the numberless pilgrims who repaired to the holy shrine of Mecca from every part of the Turkish empire. Since that time it has greatly declined, in consequence of the diminution both of the general trade of the Red Sea and of the concourse of Mohammedan devotees to Mecca. It also sustained irreparable injury from the devastations committed by the French during the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon I. Its houses are of sun-dried bricks; its streets are unpaved, and the only public buildings of any importance are the bazaar, the khans, or inns, a few mosques, a Greek church, and a custom-house. Its port is about 2 miles from the town, and the surrounding country is a complete desert, entirely deficient in water, unless of the most offensive and noxious description. Frequent caravans come from Gaza, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, bringing soap, oil, tobacco, and other goods. The staple import consists of coffee. Vessels from the East also bring teas, preserved ginger, and a great quantity of tamarinds. *Pop.* About 2000. *Lat.* 30° 1' N. *Lon.* 32° 28' E.—The **ISTHMUS OF SUEZ** is the neck of land which connects the continents of Asia and Africa. It is rather more than 70 miles in breadth from N. to S., and is for the most part a barren plain, intersected by salt lakes and lagoons. A plan has been formed by a French engineer, M. de Lesseps, to cut a canal across the isthmus to connect the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The works have been in progress for some time.

**SUFELD KOH**, *suo'-fide-ko*, the "White Mountain," a mountain-chain in Afghanistan, about 120 miles S. from the Hindoo-Koosh range. It has three parallel ranges, the highest of these culminating in a peak 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* between 69° 20' and 7° 40' E.

**SUFFIELD**, *suf'-field*, a post-township in Hartford county, Connecticut, U.S., about 12 miles N. from Hartford. *Pop.* 3000.

**SUFFOLK**, *suf'-fok*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the county of Nor-

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folk, W. by Cambridge, S. by Essex, and E. by the German Ocean. The river Stour divides it from Essex, the Little Ouse and Waveney from Norfolk, and the Lark, a tributary of the Great Ouse, separates it from Cambridge. *Area*. 1454 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, without any considerable eminences; and its soil is various, but the difference in different parts is very distinctly marked. 1st. A strong loam or a clay marl bottom predominates through the centre and greatest part of the county, extending from Haverhill to Beccles on the one hand from S.W. to N.E., and from Ipswich to Ixworth on the other from S.E. to N.W. 2nd. To the E. of this district, which may be defined pretty nearly by straight lines drawn from Haverhill to Ixworth, and from Ipswich to Beccles, and between it and the coast, extends to the N. of the river Orwell, a district of sandy soil, and to the S. of the same river, a much smaller one of rich loam. 3rd. To the W. of the central portion defined above, there is another considerable district of light sandy soil, which extends to the N.W. corner of the county, where a fourth tract of fen land is included between the Lark and Little Ouse. *Rivers.* The Stour, the Waveney, the Ouse, the Orwell, the Deben, the Ald, and the Blyth, along the coast, and the Lark on the west. *Pro.* The attention of the Suffolk farmer is mainly directed to the cultivation of corn and root crops, although dairy farming is by no means neglected in any part of the county. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, pease, buckwheat, coleseed, turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Hops and hemp are also raised. Butter is made in great quantities, as well as cheese, although the latter is of inferior quality. The Suffolk cows have long been celebrated for yielding abundance of milk, and the county is no less noted for its breed of horses and hogs. All kinds of poultry are kept and fed for the London markets, especially turkeys. Large numbers of pigeons are reared in the open field; and there are many rabbit-warrens on the heaths and tracts of moorland that intersect the county. *Manf.* Unimportant. At Ipswich quantities of staves are made. *Pop.* 337,070.

SUFFOLK, two counties of the United States. 1. In Massachusetts. *Area*. 110 square miles. *Pop.* 145,000.—2. In New York, on the E. part of Long Island, comprising about two-thirds of the island. *Area*. 973 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000. This county is much indented by numerous creeks and bays.

SUGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, U.S. Also the name of several other rivers and townships in the United States. And an island belonging to Upper Canada in the strait that connects Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

SUJARUNPORE, a district of British India, in the North West provinces. *Area*. 2160 square miles. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rice, maize, tobacco, indigo, and vegetables. *Pop.* 550,000. *Lat.* between 29° 28' and 30° 26' N. *Lon.* between 77° 13' and 78° 15' E. The district has a chief town of the same name 92 miles N.E. from Delhi, with a population of 35,000.

SUHL, *soo'-l*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, in the government of Erfurt, situated on the Sauter, 28 miles S.W. from Erfurt. It has two churches, and several hospitals and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Fire-arms and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9000.

## Sumatra

SUJUK-KALE, *soo'-jook-ka'-le*, a Russian port on the coast of the Black Sea, about 25 miles S.E. from Anapa. It is an important Russian post, and was taken from the Circassians by the Russians in 1791.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, *soo-li-man'*, a range in Afghanistan, separating that country from the Punjab, and extending from *lat.* 29° to 33° 40' N.; *lon.* 70° E. Its culminating point is called the "Throne of Suliman," and has a height of 11,000 feet.

SULIMANA, *soo-le-mar'-na*, a state of W. Africa, between *lat.* 9° and 10° N., and *lon.* 9° 30' and 11° W.

SULLIVAN, *sul'-li-van*, a county in New York, U.S. *Area*. 784 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Another in Tennessee, U.S. *Area*. 524 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, an island at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston, U.S.

SULLY, *soo'-le*, two parishes and small towns of France, neither with a population above 1600.

SULMONA, *sool-mo'-na*, a fortified town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra II., 34 miles S.E. from Aquila. *Manf.* Paper, sausages, cat-gut, leather, and confectionery. *Pop.* 10,000.

SULPICE, *St., sool'-peece*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in France, none of them with a population above 2000.

SULZ, *sooltz*, a town of Germany, in Wurttemberg, situated on the Neckar, 38 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, beer, and salt. *Pop.* 2500.

SULZA, *sool'-tza*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 16 miles N.E. from Weimar. *Pop.* 1500.

SULZBACH, *sooltz'-bak*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 36 miles N.W. from Ratisbon. It has a castle, several churches, and a school. The town has a trade in hops. *Pop.* 3100.

SULZE, *sool'-tze(r)*, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the Recknitz, 21 miles E. from Rostock. *Pop.* 4000.

SUMATRA, *soo-ma'-tra*, a large island of the Indian archipelago, situated to the S.W. of the Malay peninsula, the most W. of the Sunda islands, and that immense collection of islands which are so thickly scattered over the ocean, from the coasts of N. Australia and New Guinea and Cochin China on the N., to the coast of China. *Area*. About 150,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent along the S.W. coast, and the ranges are in many parts double and treble, running in parallel lines, and abounding with lofty peaks, which attain near the equator an elevation of nearly 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Among these are extensive plains of great elevation, and of a temperate climate. The mountains being much nearer the W. than the E. coast, all the great rivers are found on the E. side of the island, which is for the most part level and undulating, while the districts lying along the coast are intersected with numerous marshy and sandy plains. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests. *Rivers.* Those on the W. coast, having a shorter course, are, generally speaking, small in volume, though the Kataun, Indrapura, Tabuyong, and Sinkel, are considerable streams. The most considerable on the E. side are the Bakau, Siak, Kamper, Indragiri, Jambi, and Palembang. *Climate.* This varies with the



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height of the ground above the level of the sea. On the plains, the thermometer, about 2 p.m. generally fluctuates between  $82^{\circ}$  and  $85^{\circ}$  in the shade. In other places it is not unfrequently at  $87^{\circ}$  and  $88^{\circ}$ , but at sunrise it is usually as low as  $70^{\circ}$ , while among the mountains it often falls to  $40^{\circ}$ . In this island, as well as all other countries between the tropics, the wind uniformly blows from the sea to the land, for a certain number of hours in the four-and-twenty that compose the day and night, and then changes and blows for about as many from the land to the sea, excepting only when the monsoon rages with remarkable violence. *Zoology.* The wild animals are numerous; the tiger grows to a prodigious size, and is possessed of great power and strength. Elephants are common, and the hippopotamus is found in most of the rivers. The rhinoceros is a native of the woods, as well as the bear. There are many species of deer, and the varieties of the monkey tribe are innumerable. There are also sloths, squirrels, civet-cats, tiger-cats, porcupines, hedgehogs, pangolins, bats of all kinds, alligators, guanas, chameleons, flying lizards, tortoises, and turtle. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo, which supplies milk, butter, and beef. The native breed of horses is small. The sheep are also small and few in number. The other animals are the goat and hog, both domestic and wild; the otter, the cat, the rat, and the dog. Frogs are abundant, and their noise upon the approach of rain is tremendous. They furnish food for the snakes, which are found here of all sizes, and in great variety. Shellfish of all kinds are plentiful on the coasts. Birds abound, and the whole island swarms with insects; among which are cockroaches, crickets, bees, flies of all sorts, mosquitoes, scorpions, centipedes, and water and land-leeches. *Pro.* Rice is the staple grain of the island; the other principal vegetable productions are millet, coffee, cocoa-nuts, betel-nut, bamboo sago, and the sugar-cane. Maize, pepper, turmeric, nutmeg, mace, cloves, ginger, coriander and Chili seed, are raised in the gardens of the natives. Small plantations of tobacco are met with in every part of the country. There are many indigenous creeping plants, which are manufactured into twine, sewing thread, and even ropes of considerable size. All sorts of tropical fruits are abundant. Of shrubs and flowers, there are innumerable varieties, and a perpetual succession of beautiful blossoms adorn the fields, forests, and gardens throughout the year. Scented wood, teak, and other timber are also produced in great quantities. Of the productions which are regarded as articles of commerce, the most abundant are pepper, camphor, gum benzoin or benjamin, and cassia. Large cargoes of rattans are exported annually, and walking-canes are found near the rivers which discharge themselves into the Strait of Malacca. The annual cotton plant and the perennial or shrub cotton are cultivated by the natives, as well as the silk cotton. A drug named dragon's-blood is procured from a large species of rattan, and is exported to China, where it is highly esteemed. Gambir-juice is extracted from the leaves of a plant of that name. The agila-wood, or lign aloe, is highly prized in all parts, for the fragrant scent it emits when burning. The forests contain an inexhaustible store and endless variety of timber trees, many sorts of which are capable of being applied to

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shipbuilding; and among others there is the spreading banyan-tree of Hindostan. *Minerals.* The earth is rich in minerals, and the island has, in all ages, been famous for gold, which still continues to be procured in considerable quantities. There are also mines of copper, iron, and tin. Sulphur and saltpetre are also collected. Mineral and hot springs are found in many districts. There are also various earths, used as pigments, the principal of which are the yellow, red, and white ochres. Gold is found chiefly in the interior. Colonies of Malays have settled themselves in almost all the districts where it is procured, and appear to be the only persons who dig for it in the mines, or collect it in the streams. The mines are numerous. The merchants carry the gold from the interior to the seacoast, where they barter it for iron and iron tools and implements, opium, and the fine piece-goods of Madras and Bengal. Sulphur, yellow arsenic, edible birds'-nests, so much celebrated as a peculiar luxury of the table, especially among the Chinese: the bêche de mer, or sea slug, and bees'-wax, are all articles of trade. *Imp.* From the coast of Coromandel various cotton goods, such as blue and white long-cloth, chintz, and coloured handkerchiefs, and salt. From Bengal striped and plain muslins, and several other kinds of cotton goods, taffetas, and other silk goods, with opium in considerable quantities. From the Malabar coast, various cotton goods, mostly of a coarse texture. From China, coarse porcelain; iron pans, in sets of various sizes; tobacco, shred very fine; gold thread, fans, and a number of small articles. From Celebes, and other Eastern islands, rough striped cotton cloth, kris and other weapons, silken krisbelts, hats, small pieces of ordnance, spices, salt of a large grain, and sometimes rice. From Europe, silver, iron, steel, lead, cutlery, various sorts of hardware, brass wire, and broadcloths, especially scarlet. *Manf.* Generally speaking, the inhabitants have made no great progress in the arts of industry. They make nails, and various kinds of tools; such as adzes of different sorts, axes, hoes, and other agricultural implements of a rude nature. In carpenters' work they are equally unskilful. They know little or nothing of the arts of painting and drawing: they are, however, clever in carving, both in wood and ivory, but their designs are always grotesque, fanciful, and not in accordance with nature. In cane and basket-work they are particularly neat and expert; as well as in making mats, of which some kinds are much prized for their extreme fineness and ornamental borders. Silk and cotton cloths, of varied colours, manufactured by themselves, are worn by the natives in all parts of the country, especially by the women, who are very expert at embroidery, the gold and silver thread for this ornamental work being procured from China, as well as their needles. Different kinds of earthenware are manufactured; and coconut-oil is extracted and in general use. Gunpowder is also made in various parts. But of all their manufactures, their work in fine gold and silver filigree has been most admired, and it deserves the greater admiration when we consider the coarse and clumsy tools with which it is made. They are also particularly expert in the manufacture of fishing-nets, and in making springes and traps for catching birds. *Inhabitants.* The laws of the Sumatrans are, properly speaking, a set of long-established customs, handed down to them from



## Sumbawa

their ancestors, the authority for which is founded in constant usage and general consent. The manners of the women are in general pure and unexceptionable. They are brought up in the strictest reserve, and are scrupulously chaste. Polygamy is permitted among them, but it is rarely practised, except among the great. All ranks are passionately addicted to gaming and cock-fighting. The Sumatrans, and more particularly the Malays, are much attached, in common with the eastern nations, to the practice of smoking opium. The native Sumatran of the interior is temperate and sober, his diet consisting, for the most part, of vegetables and fruits, and his only beverage water. Hospitality is commonly accorded to guests and strangers, and their manners are generally characterized by great simplicity. On the other hand, they are litigious, indolent, dishonest in their dealings with strangers, which they consider as no moral defect, regardless of truth, mean, servile, and though cleanly in their persons, they are filthy in their apparel, which they never wash. The island is divided into a number of petty states. *Pop.* Vaguely estimated at various amounts ranging from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. *Lat.* between  $5^{\circ} 40'$  N. and  $6^{\circ}$  S. *Lon.* between  $95^{\circ} 20'$  and  $106^{\circ}$  E.

**SUMBAWA**, *soom-baw'-wa*, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, separated from the island of Lombok by the Strait of Allas. It belongs to the Sunda group. *Ext.* 160 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 60 miles. *Desc.* It is nearly divided into two portions by a bay which enters the land on the N. side of the island. The soil is extremely fertile. On its E. side is the volcano of Tomboro, or Tumbora, about 7500 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Sappan-wood, rice, horses, saltpetre, sulphur, wax, birds'-nests, tobacco, and excellent ponies. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between  $8^{\circ}$  and  $9^{\circ}$  S. *Lon.* between  $116^{\circ} 50'$  and  $119^{\circ} 10'$  E. The island is divided into six districts, each under a native chief, but all these are tributary to the sultan of Bima, who resides at Bima, the chief town of the island, and acknowledges the supremacy of the Dutch.

**SUMBHUL**, *soom'-bool*, a town of British India, in the North West provinces, in the district of Moradabad, 23 miles S.W. from Moradabad. *Pop.* 10,500.

**SUMBHULPORE**, *soom'-bool-por*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, on the Mahanuddy river, 135 miles N.W. from Cuttack. *Pop.* Not known.—The DISTRICT has an area of 4,693 square miles, and a population of 80,000. *Lat.* between  $21^{\circ} 2'$  and  $22^{\circ} 5' N.$  *Lon.* between  $83^{\circ} 6'$  and  $84^{\circ} 51' E.$

**SUMMIT**, *sum'-mit*, a county of the United States, Ohio. *Area.* 532 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000.

**SUMNER**, *sum'-ner*, a county in West Tennessee, U.S. *Area.* 496 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.

**SUMPTER**, *sum'-ter* a district of Hindostan, forming part of the North West provinces. *Area.* 175 square miles. *Pop.* 28,000. *Lat.* between  $25^{\circ} 42'$  and  $25^{\circ} 57' N.$  *Lon.* between  $78^{\circ} 51'$  and  $79^{\circ} 11' E.$  Its chief town, of the same name, is situated near the Pohooj river, 33 miles N.E. from Shansea.

**SUMPTER**, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Alabama. *Area.* 963 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 589 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—Also a district in S. Carolina. *Area.* 1400 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.

## Sunderland

**SUMY**, *soo'-me*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kharkov, situated on the Psioi, 80 miles N.W. from Kharkov. It contains several charitable institutions, and public depôts and warehouses. The town has a large trade in horses. *Pop.* 13,000.

**SUNART, LOCH**, *sun'-art*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, lying between Ardnamurchan on the N. and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. It contains islands.

**SUNDA, STRAIT OF**, *sun'-da*, an arm of the sea which separates the large islands of Sumatra and Java, and connects the Java sea and the Indian Ocean. Its breadth varies from 20 to 90 miles.

**SUNDA ISLES**, in the Asiatic Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Bali, Flores, and several others described under their respective titles.

**SUNDERBUNDS**, *soon'-der-boonds*, or *sun'-der-bunds*, an extensive and woody district of Bengal, in Hindostan, situated in the delta of the Ganges, and intersected by innumerable rivers or creeks, all of which are salt, and through the whole tract nothing but brackish water is to be found. *Area.* 6500 square miles. *Desc.* The district has been formed for the most part by alluvial deposits washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. The climate is very unhealthy. *Pro.* Rice, indigo, sugarcane, and the mulberry-tree. The country abounds with wild beasts, and the various channels of the Ganges and inlets of the Bay of Bengal that pass through it and enter it, swarm with alligators.

**SUNDERLAND**, *sun'-der-land*, a market-town, borough, and seaport of England, in Durham, situated near the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, 13 miles N.E. from Durham. It is connected with the town of Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite side of the river, by an iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 95 feet above the Wear at low water. The High Street is a fine and spacious thoroughfare, especially the central part, which rises with a considerable ascent. Some of the other streets, which branch off from this, are narrow and dirty: but the general appearance of the town has been greatly improved since the commencement of the present century, and the majority of the houses in the High Street are handsome and well-built edifices. Its chief public buildings are the churches, 9 in number, including the parish church, a large and plain brick building, and the parish churches of Monk-Wearmouth and Bishop Wearmouth, which may be considered as suburbs of Sunderland; several chapels for nonconformists, various benevolent institutions and charity-schools, the Lyceum hall for public meetings, an exchange, public library, Athenæum, assembly-room, a theatre, barracks, custom-house, and excise office. The harbour is formed by two piers, projecting from the land on the N. and S. sides of the river, and is defended by batteries. There is a lighthouse on its N. pier. Coal is the chief export. Most of the coals go to the metropolis, and to different places along the eastern coast. Considerable quantities are also sent to the Baltic and to France and Holland. *Manf.* Flint and bottle-glass, earthenware, copperas, coal, tar, cordage, chain cables, sailcloth, and chemicals. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.*

## Suneh

78,211. *Lat.* 51° 54' N. *Lon.* 1° 22' W.—This town is frequented by visitors during the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing, and is connected by railway with all the considerable towns in the North of England.

SUNEH, *soo'-nai*, a town of India, in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, 63 miles from Lucknow. *Pop.* 1000.

SUNIUM, CAPE. (See COLONNA.)

SUPERIOR, LAKE, *su-pee'-i-or*, a lake of North America, forming part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. It is the largest body of fresh water which has yet been discovered. (See AMERICA, NORTH.)

SURA, *soo'-ra*, a river of Russia, principally in the governments of Penza and Simbirsk. After a course of 400 miles, it joins the Volga, or Wolga, at Vassil.

SURABAYA. (See SORRABAYA.)

SURAT, *soo'-rat*, a city of British India, in the Bombay presidency, situated on the river Taptee, about 20 miles from its mouth, and 153 miles N. from Bombay. It is fortified, and a very extensive trade was formerly carried on by the inhabitants. It was at Surat that the English East India Company obtained permission from the Mogul emperor Jehangire to establish their first factory in Hindostan. The firman, or order, is dated in January, 1612. Since the rise of Bombay, its trade has much declined, and now consists chiefly of raw cotton, a few of its own manufactures, and articles imported from Gujerat, or Guzerat. It is situated in a fertile plain, protected on one side by the river, and on the land side by a wall flanked with bastions. It is garrisoned by European and native troops, and has a European church and cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court of the Bombay presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant, and other military and civil authorities for the district. *Manf.* Cotton goods to a limited extent, grain, and large quantities of cotton, are sent to Bombay. *Pop.* 955,000.—Of the ancient history of Surat under the Hindoo dynasties, we have no authentic records. On the decline of the Mogul empire, when the governor of every province assumed independence, the people of Surat also wished to take advantage of the general confusion. First the Mahrattas, and then the British, were called in. The latter took possession of the fortress in the name of the emperor of Delhi; but it was not till 1803 that the success of the British against the Mahrattas compelled them to relinquish all claims on Surat. Although it can never attain its former splendour, it is still a rich place.—The DISTRICT of the same name has an area of 1629 square miles and a population of 492,684.

SURE, *soor*, a river of Belgium, which enters the Moselle 7 miles above Treves, after a course of 90 miles.

SURGERES, *soor'-zhair*, a parish and village of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, 15 miles N.E. from Rochefort. *Pop.* 3289. It has a trade in cattle, wine, grain, and brandy.

SURINAM, *su-ri-nam'*, a river of Dutch Guiana, which, after a course of 300 miles, enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo.

SURREX, *sur'-re*, 'the south kingdom,' one of the inland counties of the S. of England, bounded S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berk-

## Sus

shire and Hampshire, and separated on the N. from Middlesex and Buckinghamshire by the river Thames. *Area.* 759 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale; the hills in some parts rising to a considerable height, and presenting some very extensive and beautiful views. In some places naked heaths impart a wildness to the prospect, and offer a striking contrast to the well-cultivated portions of the county; while the hills which rise one beyond another in a regular succession of well-wooded ranges, are interspersed with valleys abounding in rich meadow land or covered in summer with luxuriant crops of grain and fodder. *Rivers.* The principal are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandie. The Thames washes its northern border. The river Loddon skirts the county on its W. side. *Pro.* Wheat and barley are grown, the latter being raised chiefly for malting, for which purpose it is reckoned equal in quality to any in the kingdom. Garden peas and beans are cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis and the districts of sandy loam near the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Mortlake. Turnips are raised in large quantities, and hops of the first quality are grown about Farnham. Vegetables, especially cabbages and carrots; vetches, clover, and sainfoin, are extensively cultivated; and a greater quantity of land is employed in raising medicinal herbs than in any other county in Great Britain. Cattle, sheep, calves, and house-lambs are reared for the London market, and great numbers of cows are kept near London to supply the metropolis with milk. Large numbers of hogs, of the Berkshire breed, are fed, and many geese are kept on the commons and in the Weald. *Minerals.* Iron ore and fullers' earth; there are also extensive quarries of stone. The neighbourhood of Dorking contains large quarries of excellent limestone, and chalk is abundant in all parts, and is in general use as a manure when burnt. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 831,093.—As the capital of the Roman settlements in Britain was in the immediate neighbourhood of Surrey, numerous Roman antiquities have been found from time to time within its limits. St. George's Fields, Southwark, where coins and curious tessellated pavements have been discovered at different periods, was the centre of various Roman ways. The county is traversed by several railways.

SURREY, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area.* 263 square miles. *Pop.* 6000. 2. In the N.W. part of North Carolina. *Area.* 670 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

SURUGA, *soo'-roo-ga*, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, 90 miles S.W. from Jeddo. It has an imperial palace. *Manf.* Mats and coloured paper. *Pop.* Not known, but large. It is the chief town of a district of the same name lying to the S. of Mount Fusi.

SUS, or SUSE, *soos*, a province of Morocco, situated at its S. extremity, immediately bordering on the desert, and to the S. of the main range of the Atlas mountains. *Area.* 28,686 square miles. *Desc.* It is the most fertile of any in the empire, and comprises the rich and productive plain of Tarudant, which is watered by the river Sus. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* between 29° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 6° and 9° 50' W.—The RIVER SUS rises in Mount Atlas, and, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic 5 miles S. from Agadir.



## Susa

**SUSA**, *soo'-sa*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated at the foot of the Alps, 32 miles W. from Turin. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and contains numerous Roman remains. It possesses an old cathedral, a royal college, an ecclesiastical seminary, a town house and two hospitals. The fortress of La Brunetta, built to command the road from Savoy into Piedmont across Mont Cenis, was dismantled by the French in 1796. There are iron and marble-quarries in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 4989.

**SUSA**, a fortified seaport-town of N. Africa, in Tunis, 70 miles S.E. from Tunis. It contains several mosques and bazaars. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods and shoes. *Pop.* 10,000.

**SUSIANA**, *soo-se-a'-na*, a province of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

**SUSQUEHANNA**, *sus-que-han'-na*, a county on the N. side of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area.* 712 square miles. *Pop.* 36,276.

**SUSQUEHANNA**, a river of the United States, and the largest river of Pennsylvania, which issues from Lake Otsego, in New York, and, after a course of 500 miles, enters Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland.

**SUSSEX**, *sus'-sez*, one of the southern maritime counties of England, bounded W. by Hampshire, N. by Surrey, E. and N.E. by Kent, and S. by the British Channel. *Area.* 1469 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with downs and intervening valleys, through which many little streams run towards the sea. The wooded scenery and the rich pasture lands give to the county this appearance. The wastes are very considerable, and chiefly occupy the N. side of the county. *Rivers.* The Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and falling into the British Channel. *Pro.* From the earliest period Sussex has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak, which is the chief feature of the Weald. The crops commonly raised are wheat, oats, clover, turnips, peas, barley, and tares. In the western part there are some considerable orchards; and hops are raised in the E. part of the county. It is distinguished for its superior breeds of cattle and sheep, the black-faced Southdown sheep being in high repute. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are fed on the downs and rich marsh lands, which afford abundant crops of excellent hay. *Minerals.* In the E. part of the Weald, every sort of limestone is found. The Sussex marble is cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and is highly esteemed. Iron-stone abounds, and chalk is plentiful. Fullers' earth and red ochre are also found. *Manf.* Salt, charcoal, gunpowder, potash, bricks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 363,735.—This county contains many Roman and a few British antiquities. It is traversed throughout its length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

**SUSSEX**, several counties of the United States. 1. In New Jersey. *Area.* 568 square miles. *Pop.* 23,846.—2. In Delaware. *Area.* 994 square miles. *Pop.* 29,615.—3. In Virginia. *Area.* 465 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

**SUTERA**, *soo-tai'-ra*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 21 miles N.W. from Caltanissetta. *Pop.* 3725.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE**, *suth'-er-land-sheer*, one of the most N. counties of Scotland, extending across the whole breadth of the island, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the W. by the Minch, an arm of the Atlantic

## Sutherlandshire

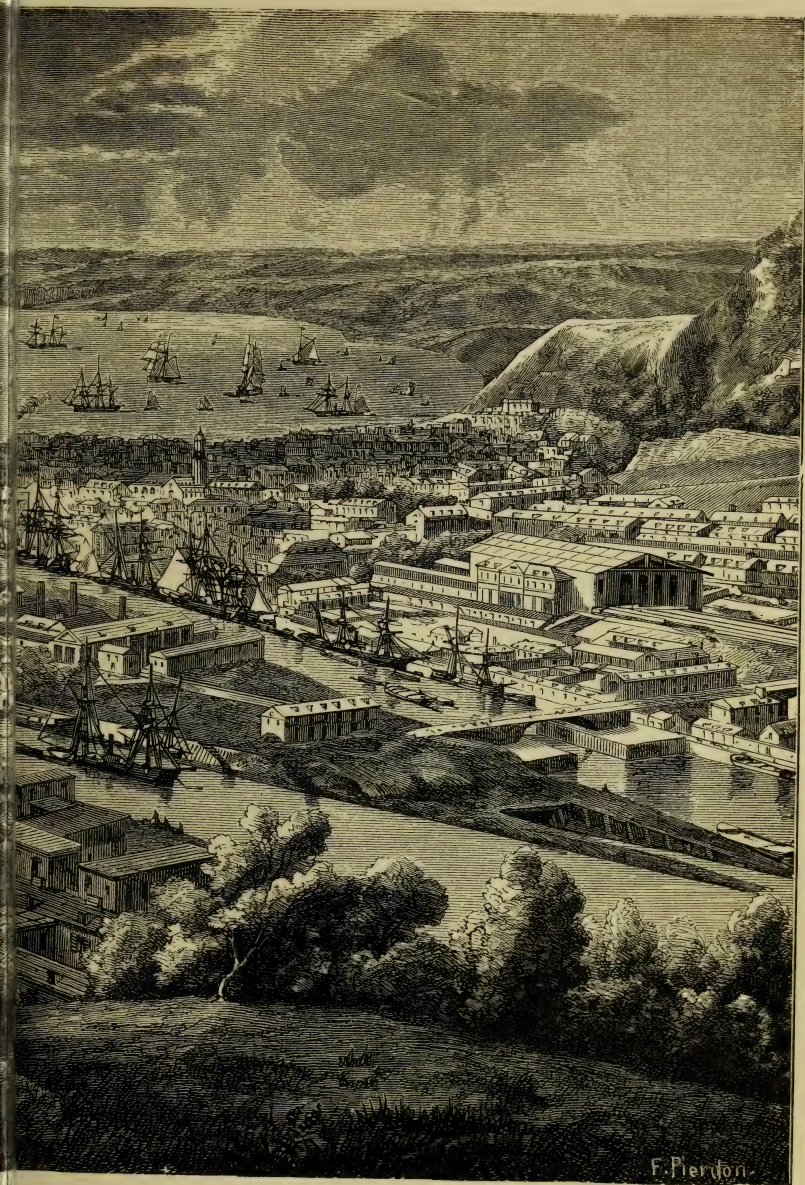
Ocean, which separates it from the islands of Harris and Lewis; N. by the Northern Ocean; E. by the county of Caithness; S.E. by the Dornoch Firth; and S. by the Oickel and some lesser streams, which separate it from the counties of Ross and Cromarty. *Area.* 1886 square miles. *Desc.* Generally rugged and mountainous, excepting on the S.E. shore. It may, however, be described more particularly as divided into three districts; namely, the eastern, near the German Ocean; the western, on the coast of the Atlantic; and the middle, or central district. The eastern district, which is very small, consists of a strip of level land, which runs along the coast side, and is about 2 miles, or rather less, in breadth. The middle resembles the other parts of the Highlands of Scotland. It consists of the four straths or valleys of the rivers of Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Oickel, with their tributary streams issuing from the adjoining mountains. The shores bordering the Atlantic are bold, and the whole district is wild, rocky, and mountainous. The Assynt Mountains are huge and barren, with scarcely a stalk of heath to be seen on their surface; yet the glens, ravines, and hollows betwixt these mountains afford short but excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. Owing to the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean, from which the west wind brings heavy clouds, there is no part of Scotland more subject to rain than the western district. On the coasts of the numerous bays there are many tracts of land that have been partly brought under cultivation; but the climate, from the constant rains and mists, is unfavourable to the growth of crops which the soil would produce in abundance under a more genial atmosphere. *Rivers.* Numerous. The principal are the Oickel, which enters the Firth of Dornoch, and is navigable 12 miles from its mouth for vessels of fifty tons; the water of Fleet, or Strathfleet; the water of Brora, and the water of Helmsdale. On the N. and W. coasts are the water of Hallidale, the water of Strathy, the river Naver, the waters of Kenloch, Hope, Dionard, and Eribol. *Lakes.* Numerous. The chief are Loch Assynt, Loch Elphin, Loch Leighal, Loch More, and Loch Shin, the last of which stretches 20 miles N.W. to S.E., is about a mile broad, and abounds with salmon and trout. *Forests.* There are several forests in different parts of the county, which are well stocked with red deer. *Pro.* Game of all kinds is found in great plenty; such as common and Alpine hares, moorfowl, black-cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, and partridges. The breeds of sheep are excellent; but, although extensive improvements have been effected in agriculture, the produce of the arable land is not great. *Minerals.* Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts, as well as beautiful garnets and specimens of native gold. *Manf.* These consist solely of stockings and coarse knitted and woven woollen goods for home consumption. The trade consists for the most part in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish for textile fabrics and other manufactured goods and colonial produce. *Pop.* 25,246.—Previous to the year 1803, this county was almost separated by physical obstacles from the rest of Scotland. The N. part of Scotland being intersected by the Moray Firth and its branches, and the firths of Beaully and Cromarty, and by the firth of Dornoch, all these dangerous and inconvenient inlets had to be











GENERAL VIEW.





## Sutschawa

crossed in order to reach the county of Sutherland, which was nearly entirely insulated. There were no inns for the accommodation of the traveller, and beyond the Dornoch Firth there were no roads. Sutherlandshire was one of the last strongholds of the feudal system in Scotland, where that ancient state of manners prevailed long after it had been banished from the other parts of the country, by the progress of improvement and increased facilities of communication with other parts of Great Britain. Almost the whole of the county is owned by the Duke of Sutherland. It contains many remains of antiquity in the shape of cairns and stones set up by the Northmen, when this part of Scotland was under their control. There are valuable fisheries on the coast and in the rivers.

**SUTSCHAWA**, *soot-sha'-va*, a fortified town of Austria, in the Buckowine, near the frontier of Moldavia, situated on a river of the same name, 43 miles S.E. from Tchernowitz. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, and a high school. *Pop.* 4821.

**SUTTON**, *sut'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes, hamlets, and townships in England, with populations varying between 200 and 8000. Of the largest, one is in Cheshire, 2 miles from Macclesfield, and the other in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Hull. Almost all of them are distinguished by different affixes.

**SUTTON**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**SUTTON-COLDFIELD**, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 7 miles N.E. from Birmingham. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a town-hall, and a free grammar school. *Manf.* Hardware, gun-barrels, and edge tools. *Pop.* 4662.

**SUTULEGE**, **SUTLUJ**, or **SUTLEDGE**, *sut'-ledj*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, being the most S. of the five rivers which flow through that district of India, called the Punjab, or country of the five rivers. It rises in Tibet, about *lat.* 30° 50' N. and *lon.* 81° 15' E., and, after a course of nearly 850 miles, joins the Chenab about 33 miles below Bhawalpoor. It is called the river Ghara in the last part of its course.

**SUVIA**, *soo'-ve-a*, a name of Mogador. (*See* **MOGADOR**.)

**SUWANNEE**, *su-wa'-ne*, a river of the United States, which runs through Georgia, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida.

**SVEABORG**, or **SWEABORG**, *swa'-borg*, or *swa'-a-borg*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, about 3 miles from Helsingfors, and 176 miles N.W. from St. Petersburg. The harbour is capable of containing seventy men-of-war, and easily defended by batteries which sweep the channel that affords the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Vargoe and Gustav Svert, contain the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines for fitting out or repairing men-of-war. *Pop.* 4000.—In 1789 it was taken from Sweden by Russia; and in 1854 it was bombarded and almost entirely destroyed by the allied British and French fleets, without the loss of a man on the side of the latter.

**SVENDBORG**, *svend'-borg*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, 25 miles S.E. from Odensee. It has docks for shipbuilding, a harbour, and an export trade in spirituans

## Sweden

liquors, corn, and other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 5537.

**SWABIA**. (*See* **SUABIA**.)

**SWAFFHAM**, *swaff'-ham*, a well-built market-town of England, in Norfolk, 25 miles W. from Norwich. It stands on an eminence, and has several well-built streets diverging from a spacious market-place in the centre of the town, a church, gaol, an assembly-room, theatre, and several chapels for nonconformists. Adjacent to the town is a racecourse. *Pop.* 3293.

**SWALE**, *swaile*, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Westmoreland, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Ure, near Borough-bridge. Also the name of a branch of the Medway which separates the Isle of Sheppey from the main land of Kent, and enters the Thames at Sheerness.

**SWAN RIVER**, the principal river in W. Australia, which rises, under the name of Avon, near *lat.* 32° 30' S., and *lon.* 117° E. It gave a name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. After running through the counties of Grantham, York, and Perth, it falls into the Indian Ocean in a bay called Melville Water, in *lat.* 32° S., *lon.* 115° 42' E.

**SWANSEA**, *swan'-se*, a market-town, seaport, and borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, standing on a beautiful bay of the Bristol Channel, on the river Tawy, in the midst of a district full of almost inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, 28 miles S.W. from Merthyr-Tydfil. By means of its harbour, and of the Tawy, it commands a ready outlet for these productions of the interior of Glamorganshire. The streets are numerous, and contain a large proportion of well-built houses. It is much resorted to during the summer for sea-bathing; and, to accommodate strangers, several commodious hotels and lodging-houses have been erected. Of the public buildings the chief are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern edifice, with a large square tower at one end, the ruins of the castle, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, the church of St. John, and another district church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, with a gaol and Union workhouse standing on a part of the site once occupied by the entire building, mechanics' institute, news-rooms, infirmary, a commodious theatre, a free grammar-school founded in 1682, Royal South Wales Institute, and two markets, one for general purposes, the other for fish. *Manf.* Immense establishments for working in iron, copper, brass, spelter, and tin: it also contains potteries on a large scale, a soap factory, breweries, distilleries, and rope-walks. Its principal trade, however, is in the exportation of coal; shipbuilding is carried on to some extent, and the harbour possesses excellent floating docks. *Pop.* 33,972. *Lat.* 51° 37' N. *Lon.* 3° 56' W.

**SWEDEN**, *sws'-den*, the most N. country of Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway. It is bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, and Russian Lapland, from which it is separated by the river Tornea, while on the N.W. and S. it is bounded by Norway and portions of the Baltic. *Coastline.* About 1400 miles in length, deeply indented with bays or fiords, and studded with numerous low and sandy islets. *Political Divisions.* Sweden is divided into three districts, Göta land

## Sweden

or Gothland in the S., Sweden proper or Sveland, in the centre, and Norrland in the N., the last including Swedish Lapland. These districts are again subdivided into 24 *läns* or provinces. *Area*, 170,621 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W., but, in general, flat; and it is remarkable that along the whole road from Gottenburg in the west to Stockholm in the east, there is not a single acclivity of consequence until within a few miles of the latter. *Climate.* Less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In Stockholm the average of temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at St. Petersburg. The summers are hot, and spring is almost unknown. In the N. snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; and in the W. parts the climate is milder and more humid than in the E. *Rivers.* Numerous. The principal are the Dal and the Klar, or Clara, rising in the mountains bordering on Norway, and flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia and the Lake of Wener. The Angerman, the Umea, the Skelleftea, the Pitea, the Lulea, the Kalix, and the Torneo, are in the N. part of the country. *Lakes.* Nearly one-eighth of the country is covered with lakes. The largest are Lake Wener, Lake Wetter, and Lake Malar, all in the S. provinces. In point of size, Wener is the third lake in Europe. *Forests.* Extensive. More than one fourth of the country is covered with timber. The principal trees are the fir and the birch, with oak, elm, and beech in the more S. parts. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are the same as those of Great Britain. The others are hares and foxes, beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the north, bears, the lemming, and the reindeer. Water-fowl are abundant, and the mosquitoes are as troublesome in summer as they are in tropical countries. *Pro.* A very small part of the country is under cultivation. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but some improvement has been effected of late years, Swedish and Norwegian farmers frequently visiting Scotland to learn the mode of culture adopted in that country. The plants are similar to those of Britain. Apple, pear, and cherry trees attain a limited growth, and do not bring their fruit to perfection, but berries of many different kinds are produced spontaneously, while the bushes and shrubs that bear them spread and flourish luxuriantly. Wheat arrives at maturity only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the kinds of grain that are most frequently met with. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising iron, copper, lead, coal, porphyry, some silver, and marble. Swedish iron is of superior quality, and is obtained in immense quantities. *Manf.* Principally confined to articles made for home consumption. They consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, paper, linen fabrics, sugar, and tobacco. Tanning is carried on to some extent, as well as distilling, brewing, and shipbuilding; but pottery, glass, textile fabrics, sugar, snuff, and tobacco are merely made in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the population. *Education.* General. The university of Upsal was founded in 1477, and has always maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. There are a number of gymnasiums and high schools, or grammar-schools, whilst the scientific and

## Swinemunde

literary societies of Sweden are numerous, but belong chiefly to Stockholm. In the schools of the lower classes, the method of mutual instruction prevails. *Religion.* Lutheranism. *Army.* 144,010, comprising cavalry, artillery, and infantry. In 1863, the formation of local rifle corps similar to the Volunteer force in England, was commenced and carried out with spirit. *Navy.* About 350 vessels, including ships of the line, frigates, steamers, gun-brigs, mortar-vessels, transports, and gun-boats. *Gov.* A constitutional monarchy, with four chambers of nobility, clergy, burghers, and deputies elected by the peasants. *Pop.* 3,859,728. *Lat.* between 55° 20' and 70° 12' N. *Lon.* between 11° 15' and 24° 10' E. The two kingdoms, Gothland and Sveland, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In 1397, by the treaty of Colmar, Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who united the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark under one crown. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1523. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction; but most of them, especially Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII., and Gustavus III., discovered a romantic disposition approaching, in the case of Charles XII., to an unparalleled degree of infatuation and obstinacy. This dynasty ended with Gustavus IV., a prince who had all the eccentricity, but scarcely any of the talents, of his predecessors. In 1809, this last monarch engaged in undertakings totally beyond the resources of his people, and was deposed: and in the following year Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, and one of the most renowned generals of the French Empire under Napoleon I., was elected crown-prince, and, on the death of Charles XIII., in 1818, ascended the throne as Charles XIV. In 1814 Norway was annexed to Sweden. (*See* NORWAY.)

SWEDEN, a township of the United States, New York. *Pop.* 4000.

SWEDSBOROUGH, *sweds'-bur'-o*, a post-township of Gloucester county, New Jersey, U.S. *Pop.* 2000.

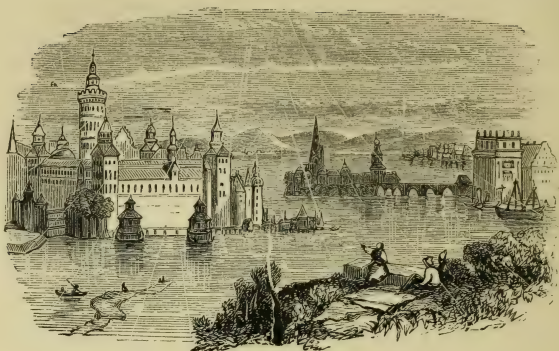
SWIECIANY, *swe-tse-a'-ne*, a town of Russia, in the government of Vilna, or Vilna, 50 miles N.E. from Vilna. *Pop.* 4800.

SWINDON, *swin'-don*, a market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 34 miles N.E. from Salisbury. The town contains several churches, some chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, and a mechanics' institute and reading rooms. It is one of the principal stations of the Great Western Railway, and has large works belonging to the Company for the construction of locomotive engines, and factories. *Pop.* 6356.

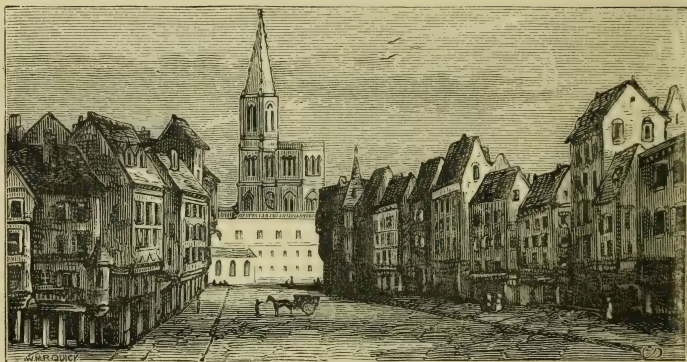
SWINEMUNDE, *sve-ne-moon'-de*, a maritime town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, situated at the mouth of the Swine, one of the channels by which the Stettin-Haff communicates with the Baltic, 36 miles N.W. from Stettin. It is the outport of Stettin, where large vessels unload their cargoes for that place. The town contains a handsome church, a custom-house and baths, and has a large transit trade. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 4600.







STOCKHOLM.



STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.

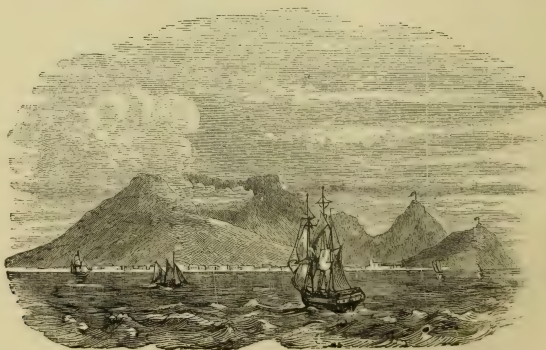


TABLE BAY.

## Swinford

SWINFORD, *swin'-ford*, a parish of England, in Leicestershire. *Pop.* 402.

SWINFORD-REGIS, *re'-jis*, a parish and town of England, partly in Staffordshire and partly in Worcestershire, 9 miles S. from Wolverhampton. It has a parish church, four district churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and large iron, glass, brick, and coal works. *Pop.* 34,257. Near it are the traces of a large Roman camp.

SWITZERLAND, *swit'-zer-land* (Ger. SCHWEITZ, *shvites*; Fr. LA SUISSE, *sweese*), a country of Central Europe, bounded on the W. and S.W. by France, S. by Piedmont and Lombardy, and N. and N.E. by Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria. *Political Divisions.* It is divided into twenty-two cantons, namely, Schwyz, from which the country takes its name, Uri, Unterwalden, Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, Glars, Zug, Appenzel, Schaffhausen, Fribourg, Soleure, Basle, Grisons, Vaud, Ticino, St. Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Neuchâtel, Valais, and Geneva. In the management of their internal affairs, these cantons are entirely independent of each other. *Ext.* 216 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 125 miles. *Area.* 15,716 square miles. *Desc.* It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but also throughout the chief part of its interior; the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, separated by mountains of more moderate height, being to the W., in the cantons of Basle, Zurich, and part of Bern. Even there, however, the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge extending in a long line from N.E. to S.W. Of the valleys the most remarkable is that of the Rhone, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains. *Mountains.* The Alps, varying in height from 5000 to 8000 feet, and having many peaks, 10,000, 12,000, and even 15,777 feet above the level of the sea. After Mont Blanc, which attains the last-named elevation, but which belongs, strictly speaking, to Savoy, comes Monte Rosa, 15,174 feet. Mount St. Gothard, the Great St. Bernard, and the Simplon, are not equal in height to several mountains of the interior, such as Mount Cervin, the Jungfrau, the Monch, the Finsteraar-horn, the Eiger, the Shreckhorn, the Wetterhorn, and the Gallenstock. The Alps branch out into a number of lateral chains, which extend throughout the country in all directions, and exhibit at their base, on their slopes, and towards their summit, every variety of temperature and product; rich corn-fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of these mountains. The middle consists of pastures less productive, but containing a great variety of plants; while the summits are often composed of rocks, craggy, inaccessible, devoid of vegetation, and covered with enormous masses of ice and snow. (*See ALPS.*) *Glaciers.* The glaciers occupy the plains or hollows which separate the peaks of the highest mountains, and which may be described as lakes of frozen snow, that have accumulated through a succession of centuries to a vast height, or rather depth. From time to time enormous masses of ice, called avalanches, are detached from the glaciers, and roll down the mountain side with a frightful noise, overthrowing trees and houses and everything that stands in their path. The formation of glaciers takes place near the line of perpetual congelation, which is

## Switzerland

about 8000 or 9000 feet above the sea; although in a winter of unusual rigour, their ramifications extend to some distance below this limit. In the long Alpine range no less than 400 are reckoned, which extend from 16 to 18 miles in length, and are 1 or 2 in breadth. Their depth cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, but it is supposed to vary from 100 to 600 feet. The total extent of their surface has been calculated at 1000 square miles. (*See GLACIERS.*) *Rivers.* Numerous, but rapid, and therefore for the most part unnavigable. The principal are the Rhone, the Ticino, the Aar, the Rhine, with its tributaries, the Thur, the Limmat, the Reuss, and the Aar. *Lakes.* Numerous and beautiful. The principal are those of Geneva, or Leman, Constance, Neuchâtel, Bienne, Zurich, Wallenstadt, Waldstadter, or Lucerne, Thun, Sarnen, Morat, and Brienz. The water of many of these assumes a beautiful blue colour in consequence of its great depth and clearness, whilst the scenery by which they are surrounded is distinguished for its picturesque beauty. *Climate.* Extremely variable. *Zoology.* The summits of the Alps are frequented by the chamois, the wild goat, white and red foxes, and a kind of hare which, in summer, resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. The bear, the wolf, and the marmot, are also found. The eagle and the vulture are numbered among the birds, and all the lakes abound with fish. *Pro.* Agriculture is followed principally in the valleys, where wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are produced. The fruits most commonly grown are grapes, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, and cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears: and in the southern valleys, the almond and fig; the latter, however, in small quantities. Cheese, butter, tallow, and hides, form the chief exports from the pastoral districts. Cattle are kept and fed in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, as well as sheep and swine; goats are also kept, and thrive in the more elevated districts. *Minerals.* There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead in different parts; and quarries of rock salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found in the mountains. The principal salt-springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. There are also many mineral springs in different parts of the country. *Manf.* Linen, lace, thread, woollen and cotton fabrics; clocks and watches have long been the staple manufacture of Geneva and Neuchâtel; while leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff, are made in various places. *Education.* Generally based on a good system, and thoroughly carried out, except in the S.E. cantons. Of the educational institutions, the principal are the celebrated university of Geneva and the university of Basle. There are academies or colleges at Zurich, Bern, and Lausanne, and schools of high reputation in various towns. *Race.* The majority are Teutons, but there are many who belong to the Celtic and Latin races. The German language, in various kinds of patois, is spoken by upwards of a million and a half; French is spoken on the Jura, and on the tableland W. of the lakes of Bienne and Morat; and in the vicinity of the Alps, Italian is spoken. *Army.* 144,010. *Rel.* Protestant and Roman Catholic, the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics throughout Switzerland being



## Switzerland

in the ratio of 3 to 2. Two of the early reformers laboured in Switzerland,—Zuinglius in Zurich, and Calvin at Geneva. *Gov.* A federal republic. Switzerland, though a republic, has never, like Rome or Athens, formed one great community: it is, and has all along been, a confederacy of petty states, differing greatly from each other in their respective constitutions. In some cantons the form of government is democratic; but in the majority it is oligarchic. The general concerns of the republic and its relations with other countries are managed by a general assembly or diet, composed of deputies from each of the cantons. This consists of two divisions, called respectively the senate and the national council. The national council elects seven members to form a federal council, which corresponds to the ministry in England and other countries. The members of this council hold office for 3 years. *Pop.* 2,510,494. *Lat.* between 45° 50' and 47° 50' N. *Lon.* between 5° 55' and 10° 30' E.—The W. part of Switzerland was called Helvetia by the Romans, and the E., Rhetia. The confederation was first founded in 1307, by the three cantons Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it had increased to eight, and in 1513 it was composed of 13. Other states were subsequently received into alliance, but they had no vote in the diet of the confederation. In 1798 the French Directory, which had already seized Lombardy on the one side and the Rhenish provinces on the other, determined to add Switzerland to the territories that had been recently acquired by the French republic. Accordingly, they invaded it with a force which it was impossible even for the mountaineers to resist, and succeeded in overthrowing the Helvetic confederation. After the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens in 1802, which provided for the evacuation of Switzerland by the French, the Helvetic republic was formed by Napoleon I., which consisted of 19 cantons under a chief magistrate appointed by France, to which country Geneva, Neuchâtel, the Valais and some of the western districts were annexed. In 1814 the independence of the Swiss was secured by the allies, and the old limits of the country were restored; the republic comprising 22 cantons, those which had lately formed part of France being admitted into the confederation. After much intestine strife between opposite parties in the state, the present constitution was promulgated in 1848.

**SWITZERLAND**, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 216 square miles. *Pop.* 12,698.

**SWORDS**, *sords*, a long irregularly-built town of Ireland, 8 miles N.E. from Dublin. Its principal buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, barracks, and an endowed school. There is a round tower in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 2637.—The first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled here, in 1641, before the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

**SYDENHAM**, *sid-en-ham*, a parish of Oxfordshire, about 3 miles S. from Thame. *Pop.* 400.—Also a chapelry of Kent, 8 miles S. from London Bridge. In 1854 the Crystal Palace was formally opened here by Queen Victoria. It has a station on the Croydon branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

**SYDNEY**, *sid-ne*, a city of Australia, the capital of New South Wales, situated about 7 miles from the entrance to Port Jackson, on the shores of a small cove, to which it gives name. It stands principally on two hilly necks

## Syra

of land, with a piece of level ground intervening. These headlands inclose Sydney Cove, which is one of the finest natural basins of water that can be imagined. The appearance of the town is somewhat rude and irregular, but it contains many broad and handsome streets, formed of well-built houses of brick or stone. The houses in the business part of the city are for the most part small, but there are many large and commodious edifices in the suburbs, belonging to private individuals, and several handsome shops in George Street and Pitt Street. It covers a large space of ground in proportion to its population. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by a tunnelled aqueduct of upwards of 2 miles long. It is also defended by several forts. The public buildings are the government-house, St. James's cathedral, a Roman Catholic cathedral, five other churches, one of which belongs to the Roman Catholics, several chapels for nonconformists, Sydney College, in Hyde Park, the Australian College, a public library, barracks, post-office, court-house, custom-house, theatre, observatory, and colonial offices. It has, besides these, a market-house, several superior schools and academies, a colonial hospital, lunatic asylum, museum, and a great many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Coarse woollen fabrics, leather, tallow, soap, candles, and other articles for home consumption. *Exp.* Chiefly wool, gold, oil, whalebone, and timber. *Imp.* British manufactured goods of all kinds, corn, teas, and West India colonial produce. The harbour of Port Jackson is, perhaps, exceeded by none in the world. It is navigable for vessels of any burden for about 7 miles above the town, or 15 miles from the entrance, and possesses good anchorage for shipping throughout the whole distance. It is also perfectly sheltered from every wind that blows. *Pop.* About 94,000. *Lat.* 33° 51' S. *Lon.* 151° 14' E.—This place has risen into importance within the present century.

**SYDNEY**, the chief town of the British colony of Cape Breton, North America, in a bay on the N.E. coast of the island. *Pop.* 14,871. *Lat.* 46° 10' N. *Lon.* 60° 15' W.

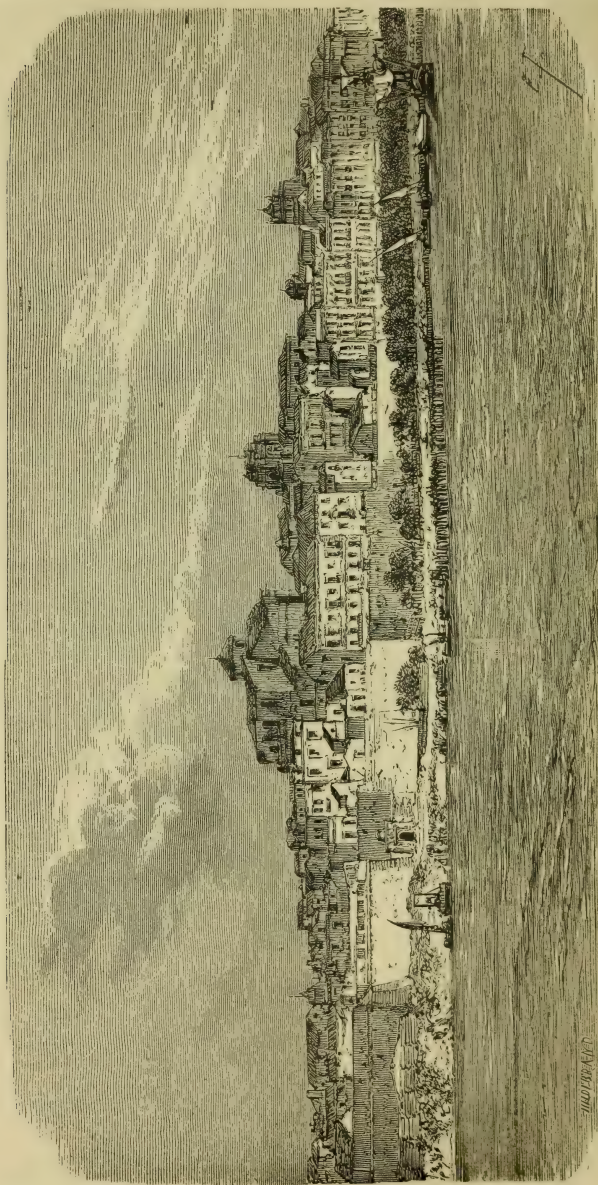
**SYMI**, *sy-me*, an island belonging to Turkey, near the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, about 8 miles N. from Rhodes. *Ext.* About 4 miles long and 4 broad. *Desc.* The soil is barren and unproductive, but every part of the island is cultivated and turned to some account. The greater part of the inhabitants reside in the town, which is built near the top of a high rocky mountain, and bears the same name as the island. *Exp.* Sponge. *Pop.* 7000. *Lat.* 36° 35' N. *Lon.* 27° 54' E.—The GULF of the same name is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor.

**SYMPHORIEN**, *St., sim-for-e-ä*, a village of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 3 miles E. from Mons. *Pop.* 1500.—Also the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 4300.

**SINGHEM**, *sing-em*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 10 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Pop.* 2500.

**SYRA**, *sy-ra*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, about 13 miles S. from Andros. *Area.* About 55 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. *Pro.* Corn, silk, wine, figs, and cotton. *Pop.* 27,000. The capital, of the same name, is situated on the E. coast, and has a population of 14,000. Consuls





SYRACUSE.



## Syracuse

of most of the European states reside in the town, which is one of the principal stations of the Mediterranean steamers plying to and from Constantinople. *Lat.* 37° 22' N. *Lon.* 24° 57' E.

SYRACUSE, *si'-ra-kuse* (Ital. SIRACUSA, *se-ra-koo'-sa*), a city of Sicily, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the E. coast, 30 miles S.E. from Catania. It was founded by a colony of Corinthians, about 736 years before the Christian era, and possessed, in ancient times, a larger population than any of the Grecian cities of Sicily. The shape of ancient Syracuse was triangular, one side being formed by the sea, the other by a line of rock, the third by a strong wall. It consisted of five parts,—namely Ortygia, situated between the two harbours; Acradina, a more extensive quarter, extending along the sea-side from north to south; Tyche, an inland and equally large division, situated to the N. of Acradina; Epipola, to the W. of Tyche; and finally, Neapolis, which formed the S.W. extremity of the city. The whole was surrounded and defended by a high and strong wall. At present, the only inhabited part is the south-east corner, containing Ortygia and part of Acradina. The island of Ortygia is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. That part of the town which stands on the island is strongly fortified and entered by drawbridges thrown across the channel that has just been mentioned. The streets are regular, but narrow; the houses tolerably built. The cathedral, or principal church, is an ancient temple of Minerva. The ancient amphitheatre also remains in a tolerable state of preservation, of an oval form, above 300 feet in length and 200 in width. In 1810 a beautiful statue of Venus was dug out from among the ruins of the ancient town, and there are many other remains of antiquity in different parts of the site on which it stood, such as baths, walls, gates, and a building known as the palace of sixty beds, said to have been constructed by Agathocles. The harbour is safe and spacious. It is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a very large fleet. Though it is at present entirely neglected, it might easily be rendered a great naval and commercial station. The exports are limited to wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and some wheat. It contains a citadel, Royal Academy, museum of antiquities, a public library, and numerous churches. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 37° 3' N. *Lon.* 15° 15' E. This city was taken by the Romans in 212 B.C., and by the Saracens in 878. It was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, 1693, and 1757. It is the birthplace of Theocritus and Moschus, the poets, and of Archimedes, the philosopher.

SYRACUSE, a town of the United States, New York, 36 miles S.E. from Oswego. It is a large, prosperous, and well-built town, containing many handsome public edifices. It has very productive salt-springs. *Pop.* 30,000.

SYRIA, *si'-e-a*, a large division of Turkey in Asia, including Palestine, and lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the W., while on the N. Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor; and on the E. is a vast and trackless desert, stretching towards the N. from Arabia, which bounds it on the S. *Area*, with Palestine, 65,000 square miles. *Desc.* The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria is the great mountain-chain which traverses it from S. to N., and is known,

## Syria

from its highest pinnacle in that part of the range which lies near Tripoli and Beyrout or Beirut, under the name of Lebanon, or Libanus. From Lebanon the chain stretches farther to the north in many different sections, distinguished by different names, until it runs into Mount Taurus on the frontier of Asia Minor. While Lebanon faces the Mediterranean, a parallel chain, called Anti-Libanus, looks eastward upon the Syrian desert. Thus Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys, many of which are extremely fertile. Of these, the plains of Haouran, or Hauran, in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., and Sharon in the S., may be noticed for their richness. *Rivers.* The Jordan, Aasy, or Orontes, the Litany and other smaller rivers. *Lakes.* The principal are those of the Dead Sea, the Lake of Gennesareth, and Lake Huleh, or the waters of Mermon, all in the valley of Jordan. There are, besides these, some smaller lakes near Damascus. *Climate.* Varied. Along the coast the heat is great, even where the mountain tops are covered with snow. In the N. and E. the climate is colder; but, at Aleppo, frosts are rarely severe. In summer, the samiel, a wind like the simoon of the desert, sometimes sweeps over the country, when shocks of earthquakes are frequently felt. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum; cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. Its fruits are held in especial esteem, particularly the oranges of Tripoli, the figs of Beirut, and the pistachio nuts of Aleppo. As the sloping sides of Lebanon are ascended, all the varieties of the climate of Europe are successively experienced. The vine is brought by care to great perfection; and silk and wines, which rival those of Italy and France, are produced in abundance. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated successfully, and to a great extent. The other products are sugar, madder, indigo, scammony, and a variety of gums. Flocks of sheep form a principal part of the wealth of the inhabitants. Sponge is obtained on the Mediterranean coast; but the fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The commerce of Syria is greatly impeded by the want of good roads. As the high road, however, from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca passes through it, it is traversed by caravans, which carry the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, to be exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. A few Frank merchants reside at Scanderoon, Tripoli, Saïde, and other ports on the Mediterranean, and carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. *Inhabitants.* Few countries present a greater variety of population. Its open plains, separated from Arabia, Persia, and Asia Minor by no defined boundary, are covered here and there by the wandering population of these respective countries. Turks and Greeks form, as elsewhere, the basis of population in the cities. The only tribes which can be considered to belong especially to Syria are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and the Maronites. The Druses live in a species of rude independence, and are the only people in this part of Asia who have any semblance of a free government. The Maronites are another people of Lebanon, inhabiting the mountain district which rises behind Tripoli. They are

## Syrmia

more orderly and peaceable than the Druses, and are Christians, having joined the Romish communion. The Mahometans are the most numerous in the secondary towns and the rural districts. *Pop.* 2,750,000, for the most part Mahometans. *Lat.* between  $31^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $34^{\circ} 30'$  and  $40^{\circ}$  E.—In the earliest periods of the Jewish history, Syria was formed into a powerful kingdom, having Damascus for its capital. Its most remarkable district, however, was Phœnicia, a narrow tract of country on the sea coast, in which commerce flourished to a degree unexampled in ancient times. After the conquests and death of Alexander the Great, Syria was erected by his lieutenant, Seleucus, into a separate kingdom; but it was made a Roman province by Pompey, 63 B.C., after de-throning Antiochus Asiaticus, who had summoned the Romans to his aid against Tigranes, king of Armenia. It subsequently fell under the sway of the Saracens, and afterwards became one of the richest appendages of the Turkish empire. It has since been governed by Turkish viceroys, in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as other Turkish provinces. About the middle of the last century, Daher, a powerful Arabian sheik, exercised almost absolute power in Syria, and the Turks were obliged to leave him in undisputed possession of the territory. His successor, however, was attacked by order of the Sultan, and put to death. The pachalic of Acre was subsequently held by the celebrated Djeddar Pacha, who soon became almost as independent; but the savage energy of his administration was not accompanied by the improving and protecting system of his able predecessor. He joined with the British in resisting the invasions of Napoleon I., and defended Acre against him with such obstinacy that Napoleon was compelled to raise the siege. After the death of Djeddar, the power reverted once more to the Porte. In 1861, in the district of the Lebanon, the old feuds between the Maronites and Druses broke out, and the result was a terrible slaughter of the Christians by the Mahometans. The French government ultimately sent a large body of troops to Syria to effect the pacification of the country, and the Druses were severely punished for the outrages which they had committed against the Maronites. It is divided into the pachalics of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli.

**SYRMIA**, *sir'-me-a*, a county of Austria, lying to the S. of the Drave, between the provinces of Boas and Peterwardein. *Pop.* 110,000.

**SYZRAŃ**, *siz-ran'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Simbirsk, 80 miles S. from Simbirsk. It has numerous churches and schools. *Pop.* 8000.

**SZALONTA**, *za-lon'-ta*, a market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bihar, 22 miles S.W. from Gross-Wardein. *Pop.* 7500.

**SZAMOBOR**, *zam'-o-bor*, a town of Austria, in Croatia, 23 miles N.E. from Carlstadt. *Pop.* 2700.

**SZARVAS**, *zar'-vas*, a town of Hungary, on the Koros, 47 miles N.E. from Szegedin. It has a Lutheran school, and several other seminaries. *Pop.* 17,000.

**SZATHMAR-NEMETHI**, *zat'-mare-nem'-e-te*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Szamos, 62 miles N.E. from Debreczin. It has a cathedral, several schools and churches, and a trade in wine, honey, wax, brandy, corn, and timber. *Pop.* 11,000.

## Tabasco

**SZEGEDIN**, *zeg'-den*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, situated at the confluence of the great rivers Theiss and Maros, 90 miles S.E. from Pesth. It is defended by a fortress, and is one of the most busy commercial towns of Hungary. It is connected with New Szegedin, on the E. bank of the Theiss, by a bridge of boats. It has a large market-place, several churches, convents, and schools, a town-house, hospitals, and a theatre. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, tobacco, and soap. *Pop.* 52,000.

**SZEKELY-KERESZTUR**, *ze'-ke-le ke-res'-tur*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Great Kukul, 81 miles N.E. from Hermanstadt. *Pop.* 5000.

**SZEKSZARD**, *zek'-zard*, a well-built town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Sarviz, 81 miles S.W. from Buda. *Pop.* 8200.

**SZENTA**, *zen'-ta*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Theiss, 28 miles S. from Szegedin. *Pop.* 14,000.—Prince Eugene gained a victory over the Turks before this place in 1696.

**SZENTES**, *zen'-tees*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, near the Theiss, 29 miles N.E. from Szegedin. *Pop.* 23,000.

**SZIVACZ**, *ziv'-acs*, two villages of Austria, in Hungary, 15 miles S.E. from Zombor. *United pop.* 7000.

**SZOLNOK**, *zol'-nok*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Theiss, 57 miles S.E. from Pesth. *Pop.* 11,000.

**SZTANICSICS**, *stan'-i-chich*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the county of Bacs, 48 miles S.W. from Zombor. *Pop.* 5000.

**SZURUL**, *zoo'-rool*, the highest summit of the Lower Carpathians, between Wallachia and Transylvania, near the Rothenthurm pass. *Height.* 7125 feet above the level of the sea.

## T

**TAAS**, or **TAEZ**, *tas*, a fortified town of Arabia, 60 miles N.E. from Mocha. It contains some handsome mosques. *Pop.* Not known.

**TAASINGE**, *tas'-ing*, an island of Denmark, to the S. of Funen, separated from it by a very narrow channel. *Area.* 27 square miles. *Pop.* 4500.

**TAB**, *tab*, a river of Persia, which separates the provinces Fars and Khuzistan, and, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Persian Gulf 110 miles N.W. from Bushire.

**TABARIA**, **TUBARIYEH**, or **TIBERIAS**, *ta-ba-re'-a*, a town of Palestine, 32 miles S.E. from Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is now in ruins.

**TABARIA**, **LAKE OF**. (See **TIBERIAS**.)

**TABASCO**, *ta-bas'-ko*, a department of Mexico, having on its N. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Lake of Terminos and Yucatan, and on the S. and W. the departments Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz. *Area.* 10,500 square miles, *Desc.* For the most part level, especially on the coast, where it is low, marshy, and unhealthy. *Pro.* Maize, sugar-cane, timber, and dye-woods. *Pop.* 65,000.—A **RIVER** of the same name, which, after a course of 250 miles, enters the



## Tabernas

Gulf of Mexico in *lat.* 18° 35' N., *lon.* 92° 37' W.

**TABERNAS**, *ta-bair'-na*, a town of Spain, in the province of Almería, 14 miles N.E. from Almería. *Pop.* 5000.

**TABER-BAY**, *tai'-bel*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S.W. shore of Cape Colony, S. Africa. Cape Town is situated on the S. coast of this bay, with Table Mountain immediately behind it. *Lat.* 33° 53' S. *Lon.* 18° 24' E.

**TABLE ISLAND**, the name of various small islands in the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Seas.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN**, a mountain of S. Africa, immediately S. of Cape Town and Table Bay. Its summit is frequently enveloped in a cloud, which has received the name of the "table-cloth." *Height.* 3582 feet.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN**, one of the Alleghany Mountains, in South Carolina, U.S., 18 miles from Morganton. *Height.* About 4250 feet.

**TABOR MOUNT**, *tai'-bor*, a mountain of Palestine, 6 miles S.E. from Nazareth. It is supposed to have been the scene of the transfiguration of our Saviour. *Height.* 1000 feet.

**TABRIZ**, or **TABREEZ**, *ta-breeze'*, a city of Persia, the capital of the province of Azerbaijan, 194 miles N.W. from Resbet. It stands in a plain surrounded by hills, and is about 4 miles in circumference. It has several fine gardens and orchards in its immediate vicinity, and contains a castle or citadel, some mosques, a good bazaar, and numerous caravanserais. It has an extensive trade with Persia, India, Russia, and Constantinople, from which it obtains large quantities of British and European manufactured goods. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* 38° 6' N. *Lon.* 46° 16' E.—This city is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

**TACAZZE**, *ta-kat'-sai*, a great river of Abyssinia, which rises near *lat.* 12° N., *lon.* 39° 30' E., and afterwards enters the Nile about 45 miles W. from Atbara, in *lat.* 17° 45' N., *lon.* 34° E. It is sometimes called the Atbara in the last part of its course.

**TACLAGUR**, *tak'-la-gur'*, a town of Central Asia, in Tibet, on the N. slope of the Himalaya Mountains, about 200 miles N.E. from Almora. It has a large fair in October and November. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 30° 24' N. *Lon.* 81° 5' E.

**TACNA**, *tak'-na*, a town of Peru, 100 miles S.E. from Arequipa. It is situated on a river of the same name, about 15 miles from its entrance into the Pacific. The surrounding district is fertile. *Pop.* 8000.

**TACORA**, *ta-ko'-ra*, a mountain of S. America, in Peru, one of the peaks of the Andes, 40 miles E. from Tacna. *Height.* 17,000 feet. *Lat.* 18° S. *Lon.* 69° 30' W.—Also a village of the same name at its base, 13,690 feet above the level of the sea.

**TACUNGA**, *ta-koon'-ga*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, 50 miles S. from Quito. *Pop.* 10,000, the greater part being Spaniards and mestizoes.

**TADCASTER**, *tad'-kas-ter*, an ancient market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Wharf, which is crossed here by a bridge, 9 miles S.W. from York. It has a parish church, several chapels for non-conformists, and the remains of an old castle. It also contains an almshouse for twelve poor widows, and a grammar-school. In the vicinity are stone-quarries. *Pop.* 3126.—It has a station on the York and Harrogate Railway.

## Tain

**TADMOR**, *tad'-mor*, a ruined city of Syria. (See PALMYRA.)

**TAF**, or **TAAFF**, *täf*, a river of S. Wales, Glamorganshire, which rises among the hills in Brecknockshire. It passes by the ancient city of Llandaff, and afterwards by Cardiff, towards the estuary of the Severn, which it enters after a course of 40 miles.

**TAFFEECHAN**, *täf'-fe'-kan*, a parish of S. Wales, in Brecknockshire, 10 miles S. from Brecknock.

**TAFFELNEH**, *täf'-fel-nai*, a fortified town of Morocco, situated on the sea coast, 30 miles S. from Mogador. *Pop.* 3000.—The CAPE of the same name is 3 miles N.W. from the town.

**TAFILET**, *täf'-i-let*, one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, lying to the S. of Mount Atlas. It consists of a vast plain, presenting an unvaried surface, like the sea out of sight of land. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. *Pop.* Not known, perhaps about 600,000.—The TOWN of the same name is said to be a collection of villages, in *lat.* 31° 45' N., *lon.* 4° 5' W., but its existence is questioned by some geographers.

**TAGANROG**, *tag'-an-rog'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, near the N.W. extremity of the Sea of Azov, 172 miles N.E. from Kertch. It has a harbour and fortress, several churches, an exchange, an admiralty court, a naval hospital, and a lazaretto. Its port was formed by Peter the Great, and the emperor Alexander I. died here in 1825. *Pop.* 18,000.—The DISTRICT of Taganrog has a population of 77,000.—The town was bombarded by a fleet of French and British gunboats in 1855.

**TAGAL**, or **TEGAL**, *ta-gal'*, a Dutch residency or province on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian archipelago. It is extremely fertile, and produces excellent coffee, indigo, maize, rice, and sugar. *Pop.* 240,000.—The TOWN of the same name, the capital of the district, is 174 miles S.E. from Batavia. *Pop.* 7500.

**TAGLIAMENTO**, *tal'-ya-men'-to*, a river of Italy, in the province of Venice, which rises in the Alps, and, after a course of 100 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea near its N. extremity. In the time of the French empire of Napoleon I. it gave name to a department.

**TAGLIACCOZZO**, *tal'-ya-kot-so*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra II., situated on the Ismele, 21 miles S.W. from Aquila. *Pop.* 4000.—In 1268 Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin at this place, and ended the rule of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy.

**TAGUS**, *tail'-gus* (Sp. *TAJO*, *tu'-ho*; Port. *TEJO*, *tail'-zho*), the largest river of Spain, which rises from a spring in the Sierra de Albaracin, between Aragon and Old Castile, in *lat.* 40° 38' N., *lon.* 1° 35' W. Pursuing its course in a W. direction, a little inclined to the S., it passes Aranjuez and the cities of Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, Abrantes, and Lisbon, and flows into the Atlantic 2 miles below Lisbon. *Total length.* 540 miles.

**TAHITI**, *ta-he'-te*. (See OTAHEITE.)

**TAI**, *tai*, or *ti*, the name of several cities of China, principally in the N. provinces.

**TAIEF**, or **TAIF**, *taif*, a town of Hejaz, in Arabia, 58 miles S.E. from Mecca. *Pop.* Not known.

**TAIN**, *tain*, a parish and irregularly-built town of Scotland, the county-town of Ross-shire, situated on the Firth of Dornoch 23



## Tain

miles N.E. from Inverness. The town is old, but since the commencement of the present century it has been considerably improved, and many handsome and substantial houses have been erected. It contains a fine old parish church, a free church, a church for united presbyterians, a commodious reading-room, an old tower, formerly used as a prison, a gaol, a town-house, an academy, a mechanics' institute, and a ruined church and chapel dedicated to St. Duthac. It has a retail trade, mills of various kinds, and an iron-foundry. *Pop.* Of parish, 3294; of town, 2319.

**TAIN**, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Rhône, opposite Tournon, and 11 miles N. from Valence. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced, which takes its name from the hill called Hermitage, which stands on the N. of the town. *Pop.* 2782.—It has a station on the railway from Avignon to Lyons.

**TAI-PING**, *ti'-ping*, two cities of the first magnitude, and capitals of departments in the provinces of Nganhoei and Quang-si.

**TAI-PINGS**, or **TAE-PINGS**, the name taken to themselves by the enormous mass of Chinese in rebellion against the Imperial government, from their chief, Tae-ping-wang. The rebellion of which this personage is the head, originated in 1850, in the vast province of Quang-si, situated in the S. part of the empire. In this mountainous district, inhabited by a poor but sober and intrepid population, this extraordinary movement readily found followers, for here the power of the present dynasty of Mantchoo Tartars has never been able to uproot the veneration in which the old native Chinese, or Ming dynasty, has been held. The rebels seek to restore the Ming emperors, from whom their chief pretends to be descended. They forbid the use of tobacco, wine, and opium; and they are bitter opponents of the idolatrous religion of the empire. Their own religious belief is perhaps the most extraordinary fact of the whole movement; it appears in some measure to be founded upon the Bible, but so overloaded and disguised by an admixture of Chinese ideas, that it can no more be said to be identical with Christianity than Mahometanism or Mormonism. Indeed, Tae-ping, the founder of the faith, and the spiritual and temporal head of the rebels, may be characterized as a mixture of Mahomet and Joe Smith; for he appears to possess the fierce energy and the love of fire and sword of the one, combined with the half-crazed brain and the religious enthusiasm of the other.

**TAI-TONG**, *ti-tong'*, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Shan-si, 155 miles N.W. from Peking.

**TAI-WAN**, *ta-e-wan'*, the chief town of the island of Formosa, or Sai-wan, in the China Sea. It is surrounded with walls, and contains several straight and handsome streets composed of good shops and other buildings. The harbour is spacious, but shallow. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 23° 8' N. *Lon.* 120° 22' E.

**TAI-YUEN**, *ti-u'-en*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Shan-si, 240 miles S.W. from Peking.

**TALAYERA DE LA REYNA**, *tä-lä-ve'-ra*, or *ta-la-rai'-ra dai la rail'-e-na*, an ancient city of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Tagus, which is crossed here by a bridge of 35 arches, 63 miles S.W. from Madrid. It is surrounded

## Tamar

by a fertile plain of vast extent, intersected by the Tagus and the Alberche, which enters the former at Talavera. A great part of the old ramparts are still in preservation; but they are utterly useless for purposes of defence. It contains several well-built churches, with numerous convents and hospitals, a town-house, prison, theatre, and two public walks; but nothing can be meaner than the general appearance of the place. The dwelling-houses are seldom more than one story in height, while the streets are badly paved, and are crossed by a number of narrow lanes. It has several schools and seminaries. *Manf.* Silk, soap, hats, and earthenware. *Pop.* 9285.—This is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Roman remains. It is chiefly noted for a battle fought in July, 1809, between the French army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte and marshals Jourdain and Victor, and the allied forces of England and Spain, under the duke of Wellington. The French, who were more than double the Anglo-Spanish army in number, were defeated.

**TALBOT**, *tal'-bot*, a county in Maryland, U.S. *Area.* 336 square miles. *Pop.* 14,090.—Another in Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 451 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

**TALCA**, *tal'-ka*, a considerable town of Chili, situated on the river Maule, 130 miles N. from Concepcion. *Lat.* 35° 13' S. *Lon.* 72° W. It is the capital of a province of the same name.

**TALIAFERRO**, *tal'-e-fer-o*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area.* 163 square miles. *Pop.* 5300.

**TALISH**, *ta'-lish*, a province of Russia, in the S.E. part of Transcaucasia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is well watered and produces silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, wine, and tobacco. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 38° 30' and 39° 30' N. *Lon.* between 48° and 49° E. Its chief town is Lenkoran, on the Caspian Sea.

**TALLAPOOSA**, or **OAKUSKEE**, *täl'-la-poo'-sa*, a river of the United States, which rises in Georgia, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Coosa, with which it forms the Alabama. —Also a county in Alabama, U.S. *Area.* 900 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**TALLYA**, *tal'-ya*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 9 miles N.W. from Tokay. It has two churches, and a large trade in wine. *Pop.* 6000.

**TALLYABO**, or **TALIABO**, *tal'-ya'-bo*, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Indian Archipelago, separated on the E. by a narrow strait from the island of Mangala. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with a breadth of 20. *Lat.* 1° 45' S. *Lon.* 125° E.

**TAMAN**, *ta'-man*, an island in the S. of Russia in Europe, belonging to the province of the Cossacks of the Black Sea. It is formed by two branches of the river Kuban, the Sea of Azof, and the Black Sea. The chief town, of the same name, situated on the W. side of the island, on the Gulf or Lake of Taman, has a large import trade, and exports salt, wax, honey, and furs. *Pop.* Not known, but small. The island has numerous volcanoes, which emit mud instead of lava. The Gulf is to the E. of the Strait of Yenikale.

**TAMAR**, *ta'-mar*, a river of England, which rises in Devonshire; it forms the chief part of the boundary-line between Devon and Cornwall. It is joined by the Tavy, and, in conjunction with that river, it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, before Devonport, falling into the sea at Mount Edgecumbe.

**TAMAR**, a large river of Tasmania, or Van

## Tamaulipas

Diemen's Land, entering Bass Strait 4 miles below Georgetown.

**TAMAULIPAS**, *ta'-mou-le'-pas*, a maritime department of Mexico, bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the N. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, which separates it from Texas, and on the W. and S. by Nuevo Leon and San Luis de Potosi. *Area*. Estimated at 23,220 square miles. *Desc.* The department is, for the most part, composed of vast plains, covered with innumerable herds of cattle and horses. *Pop.* About 120,000. *Lat.* between 22° 15' and 26° 30' N. *Lon.* between 97° 10' and 99° 20' W.

**TAMBACH**, *tam'-bak*, a town of Germany, in Saxe Coburg, 12 miles S.W. from Gotha. *Manf.* Paper and iron goods. *Pop.* 1500.

**TAMBO**, *tam'-bo*, a town of Peru, in the province of Moquegua, on the S. shore of the river Camarones, 88 miles S.E. from Tacna. In the vicinity is a mountain, on which is a fortress, which belonged to the Incas, built of large wrought stones, fitted together so skilfully as to render the junction between the blocks scarcely perceptible. *Pop.* Not known.

**TAMBOV**, *tam'-bov*, a government in the central part of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Nijnei Novgorod and Vladimir; on the S. by Voronej; on the E. by Penza and Saratov; and on the W. by Orel, Riazan, and Lula. *Area*. 25,500 square miles. *Desc.* It is for the most part level, but here and there the surface is undulating. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mokscha, and its tributary the Zna. *Pro.* Fine timber cut in the immense forests that overspread a great part of the government, with rye, oats, and buckwheat. Large herds of cattle are fattened for the St. Petersburg and Moscow markets, and the breed of horses reared in the district is highly esteemed. *Manf.* Woollen goods, and tallow, and there are several distilleries and mills of different kinds in various parts of the province. *Pop.* 1,910,000. *Lat.* between 51° 20' and 55° N. *Lon.* between 38° 30' and 43° 30' E.

**TAMBOV**, the capital of the above government, situated on the Zna, 265 miles S.E. from Moscow. The houses are, for the most part, built of wood. It has a monastery, gymnasium, military school, and hospital. *Manf.* Woollen goods, canvas, linen, vitriol, and alum. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000.

**TAMBERE**, *tam'-brai*, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which rises in the Asturian mountains, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Noya.

**TAME**, or **THAME**, *taim*, a river of England, which, after a course of 40 miles through Oxfordshire and Bucks, runs into the Thames below Dorchester.—Also a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.—Also in Yorkshire, which forms a part of the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire, and, after a course of 18 miles, joins the Mersey at Stockport.

**TAMIAGUA**, *tam-e-a'-gwa*, a lake of Mexico, which is connected with the sea by two outlets, one at the N. near Tampico, which forms the mouth of the river Tampico, and another at the S., below the town of Tamiagua. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with a breadth of 20 at its widest part.

**TAMLIGHT**, *tam'-laught*, the name of three parishes in Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, none of them with a population above 8400.

**TAMPA, BAY OF**, *tam'-pa*, the N.W. arm of the bay or inlet of Espiritu Santo, the largest in the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* Of the whole bay 35

## Tangier

miles long, with an average width of 15 miles. It is on the W. coast of the peninsula of Florida. There is a town of the same name at the extremity of the inlet, at the mouth of the Hillsboro' river.

**TAMPICO**, *tam-pe'-ko*, a river of Mexico, running, after a course of 200 miles, into the Gulf of Mexico.—Also a LAKE, or shallow lagoon, communicating on the E. with the Lake of Tamiagua.

**TAMPICO**, a seaport-town of Mexico, in the province of Tamaulipas, situated on the S. shore of the lake of the same name, 110 miles S.E. from Victoria, or New Santander. It is a well-built town with wide streets, and contains two churches, a prison, a custom-house, two hospitals, and well-supplied markets. *Pop.* 7000.

**TAMWORTH**, *tam'-werth*, a well-built market-town and borough of England, in Staffordshire, situated at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 22 miles S.E. from Stafford. It has a handsome parish church, formerly a collegiate church, a very spacious building, which contains some fine monuments. There are also several chapels for nonconformists, an almshouse, founded and endowed by Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, near London Bridge; a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth; other free schools, including one founded by the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom a fine bronze statue was erected in the market-place in 1852; a town-hall, assembly and reading rooms, a market-house, and a public library called the Permanent Library. Tamworth castle is still in existence, and from the elevation of its site has an air of considerable grandeur. *Manf.* Paper, leather, tape, elastic webs, bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes. The town also contains some breweries, and works for calico-printing. *Pop.* 10,190.—It has a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway, which is carried over the Anker, near Tamworth by a viaduct of eighteen arches.

**TANA-ELF**, *ta'-na-elf*, the most N. river of Europe, which, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 70° 30' N., and lon. 25° E.

**TANARO**, *ta-na'-ro*, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, which rises near the Col de Tende, in the Maritime Alps, and, after a course of 140 miles, falls into the Po at Asti, 20 miles W. from Alessandria.

**TANEY**, *tai'-ne*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*. 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.

**TANFIELD**, *tän'-feeld*, two hamlets of England, one in Durham and the other in Yorkshire. The first has a population of 4953, chiefly employed in the collieries in the neighbourhood.

**TANGERMUNDE**, *tan-ger-moon'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 59 miles W. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 4200.

**TANGIER**, *tän'-jeer*, a fortified seaport of Africa, in Morocco, situated on the Strait of Gibraltar, about 7 miles E. from Cape Spartel. It is an ancient town, known by the name of Tingis to the Romans, who took it from the Carthaginians under Sertorius. In the 15th century the Moors and the Portuguese had many a contest for the possession of the town, which at last remained in the hands of the latter. The inhabitants now subsist chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier



## Tangier Islands

is encumbered by the ruins of the old mole and the fortifications of the town, which were blown up in 1683 by order of Charles II., and is not very safe during winter, in westerly winds. *Pop.* About 7500. *Lat.* 35° 48' N. *Lon.* 5° 50' W.—In 1662 this place was ceded to England, as a portion of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. It was bombarded by the French in 1844.

**TANGIER ISLANDS**, several islands of the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland, U.S., and opposite the entrance of the river Potomac.

**TANIS**, or **SAN**, *taï'-nis*, a ruined city of Egypt, situated on an arm of the Nile which enters Lake Menzaleh 12 miles from Menzaleh. It has the remains of a large temple, and other remarkable monuments. The plain of San, or "Field of Zaan," where Moses is said to have performed his miracles, is now a desert waste.

**TANJORE**, *tan-jor'*, a maritime district of the S. of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, having on its E. and S.E. the Bay of Bengal, and on its other sides the districts of Madura and Trichinopoly. *Area.* 3900 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly fertile, especially in the delta of the Cauvery. *Pro.* Maize, millet, seeds yielding oil, tobacco, indigo, fruits, and vegetables. An elaborate system of irrigation is carried on in this part of the Carnatic by means of canals and water-courses filled from the Cauvery and its branches. *Pop.* 1,700,000, mostly Brahmins. *Lat.* between 9° 52' and 11° 23' N. *Lon.* between 78° 55' and 79° 55' E.

**TANJORE**, a celebrated town and fortress of India, the capital of the above district, 181 miles S.W. from Madras. Including the suburbs, it is nearly 6 miles in circumference. There are two forts, one of which contains the rajah's palace, in which is a group sculptured by Flaxman, while one of the handsomest temples in the south of India, and a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindoo learning, are situated within the walls of the other. The great pagoda of Tanjore is beautifully adorned with sculpture and has a pyramidal tower 200 feet in height. The town also contains a British residency, and a church for English residents. *Manf.* Cotton cloth. *Pop.* Estimated at 80,000. *Lat.* 10° 47' N. *Lon.* 79° 11' E.

**TANN**, *tan*, a town of Bavaria. (*See* THAUN.)

**TANNA**, *tan'-na*, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of the New Hebrides. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. *Ext.* About 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. *Lat.* 19° 32' S. *Lon.* 169° 44' E.

**TANNAH**, *tan'-na*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Bombay, situated on the island of Salsette. The fort, which is very strong, commands the passage between the island and the mainland. The town is straggling, but not large, although it contains several Portuguese churches.

**TANNAH**, *tan'-na*, a collectorate of the Bombay presidency, India, including the island of Salsette, and taking its name from the above town. *Area.* 5477 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile: producing rice, wheat, sugar-cane, and ginger. It is traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway, which extends from the city of Bombay to Nasick on the N.E., and Poonah on the S.E. *Pop.* 816,000. *Lat.* between 17° 56' and 20° 20' N. *Lon.* between 72° 42' and 73° 48' E. This district is also called Northern Concan.

**TAORMINA**, *ta'-or-me'-na*, a seaport of the island of Sicily, in the province of Messina, on the E.

## Tarantaise

coast, 30 miles S.W. from Messina. It is noted for its numerous churches and convents, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. *Pop.* 2978.—It is built on the site of the ancient Tauromenium, and has many remains of antiquity; amongst which may be noticed a theatre, capable of containing 40,000 spectators, and an aqueduct and reservoir, which supplied the ancient city with water.

**TAOS**, *ta'-ose*, a town of New Mexico, U.S., situated on a tributary of the Rio Bravo del Norte, 55 miles N.E. from Santa Fe. *Pop.* Not known.

**TAPANOOPLY**, *ta'-pa-noo'-le*, a district of the island of Sumatra, lying along the coast of the Bay of Tapanooly, which is one of the finest harbours in the world. *Lat.* 1° 40' N. *Lon.* 98° 50' E. The island of Mensular lies across the S. part of the bay.

**TAPAYOS**, **TAPAJOS**, or **SAN MANOEL**, *ta-pa'-gose*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which is formed by numerous head streams and branches rising in the mountains in the interior of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the S. and enter the Amazon. Its course is more than 600 miles in length, lying between the Xingu and the Madera, and it falls into the Amazon in *lat.* 2° 24' S., *lon.* 55° W.

**TAPPAHANOC**, *táp-pa-hán'-nok*, a river and post-town of the United States, in Virginia. The latter is 43 miles from the mouth of the former in Chesapeake Bay. It has a good harbour and a custom-house.

**TAPTEE**, or **TAPTY**, *tap-te'*, a river of India, which rises near Baitool, in the centre of the peninsula, and enters the Gulf of Cambay, near Surat. In 1837 an inundation of this river washed away 69 villages, by which 2204 houses were destroyed, and 112 lives lost. The property was valued at £22,000.

**TAR**, or **PAMLICO**, *tar*, a river of N. Carolina, U.S., which, after a course of 160 miles, runs into Pamlico Sound in *lat.* 35° 22' N., *lon.* 76° 35' W.

**TARA**, *ta'-ra*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, Leinster, 8 miles N.E. from Trim. *Pop.* 384. The kings of the petty Irish kingdoms, and the chief nobles in each state were accustomed to assemble on the hill of Tara once in three years to choose one of their body as monarch of the whole island, who should also assume the command of the army in time of war. There is a stone on the top of the hill on which it is supposed that the Irish kings were crowned. "The harp" which hung in its ancient castle forms a subject for one of Moore's "Irish Melodies."

**TARA**, *ta'-ra*, a town in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, situated on the Irtysh, 135 miles N.E. from Omsk. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars, who carry on a trade with Independent Turkistan and the Chinese. *Manf.* Leather, hats, and vitriol. *Pop.* 4500.

**TARAKAI**, *tar-ra-kai'*, a name given by the Japanese to the island of Saghalien, lying to the N. of Jesso or Yesso. The gulf of Tartary, which divides this island from the mainland, is sometimes called the bay of Tarakai.

**TARANCON**, *ta'-ran-kone*, an ill-built town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Toledo, 45 miles S.E. from Madrid. *Pop.* 5000.

**TARANTAISE**, *ta'-ran-taise*, the old name of a province of Savoy, between Faucigny, Savoy proper, Maurienne, and Aosta. *Area.* 780 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.



## Taranto

TARANTO, *ta'-ran-to*, or *ta-ran'-to*, an ancient town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, built on a small peninsula projecting into the Gulf of Taranto, 41 miles S.W. from Brindisi. The harbour is protected by a castle, and the town is surrounded by defensive works. It contains a cathedral, several churches, convents, some hospitals, and three monasteries, one of which is devoted to the reception of orphans and foundlings, and a seminary for Roman Catholic priests. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, fancy goods, and gloves made of the fibres of the *Pinna Marina*, and velvets. It has also a trade in olive-oil, fruits, and shell-fish. *Pop.* 27,484. This is the Tarentum of antiquity, reputed to have been founded 700 B.C. by colonists from Sparta. It was long a commercial town of great celebrity, but after its reduction by the Romans in 209 B.C., it never recovered its importance.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, lying between the S.E. and S.W. extremities of Italy. *Ext.* About 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 60. It receives numerous rivers.

TARAPACA, *tar'-a-pa-ca*, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Moquegua, situated in a fine plain, 150 miles S.E. from Tacna. *Pop.* Not known. It is the capital of a province of the same name, rich in mines of copper and silver.

TARARE, *tar'-are*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 21 miles N.W. from Lyons. *Manf.* Plain and figured muslins, merinoes, and earthenware. *Pop.* 14,596.

TARASCON, *ta'-ras-kaw'ng'*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, situated on the Rhone, 10 miles S.W. from Avignon. It has a church, town-hall, court-house, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silk, and stockings. It also possesses an export trade in wine, brandy, and olive-oil. *Pop.* 13,489.

TARAZONA, *ta-ra-tho'-na*, the name of two towns in Spain.—1. In Aragon, situated on the Queiles, 48 miles N.W. from Saragossa. *Manf.* Leather, and coarse woollen caps. *Pop.* 6000.—2. In the province of Albacete, 20 miles N. from the town of Albacete. *Manf.* Printed cottons and handkerchiefs. *Pop.* 6500.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), *tar'-bert*, two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the isthmus that connects the Mull of Cantire with Argyleshire. The width of the isthmus is rather more than a mile. There are two villages on the isthmus which are also called East and West Tarbert.

TARBES, *tarb*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees, situated on the Adour, 23 miles S.E. from Pau. The wall by which it was formerly surrounded has been removed, and the old castle of Tarbes has been converted into a prison. Its chief public edifices are the cathedral, the churches, the residence of the bishop, the theatre, and the hospital. *Manf.* Leather and paper. It also has an active trade in horses, cattle, wine, and iron. *Pop.* 14,768.

TARBET (EAST and WEST), *Lochs, tar'-bet*, two inlets of the sea, on opposite sides of the islands of Harris and Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. *Ext.* Nearly 6 miles long, and at their widest part about 5 miles. The neck of land which divides them is about a mile in width.

TARBOLTON, *tar'-bole-ton*, a burgh of barony and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 7 miles

## Tarnopol

N.E. from Ayr. It has three churches, and a subscription library. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* Of parish, 2669.

TARIFA, *ta-re'-fa*, a petty town of Spain, on the north side of the Strait of Gibraltar, and 17 miles S.W. from Gibraltar. It is defended by an old castle, built by the Moors. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in the tunny and anchovy fisheries. *Pop.* 8000. This place forms an important military post, and was successfully defended by the British against an attack of the French in 1811.

TARIFA, *ta-re'-ha*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Bolivia, S. America, 173 miles S.E. from Chuquisaca. *Pop.* 2000.—The PROVINCE has an area of 12,000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 21° and 22° S. *Lon.* between 62° and 67° W.

TARKI, or TARKU, *tar'-ke*, a town of Russia in Asia, in Transcaucasia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 67 miles N.W. from Derbend. It is inclosed by hills, and has a citadel. *Pop.* 8000.

TARMA, *tar'-ma*, a town of Peru, S. America, 100 miles N.E. from Lima. It has mineral springs, for which it is visited by invalids from all parts of Peru. *Pop.* About 8000.

TARN, *tarn*, a river of France, which rises in Mont Lozère, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Garonne 3 miles from Moissac.

TARN, a department of France, formerly a part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Aveyron, S. by Aude, E. by Hérault, and W. by Upper Garonne and Tarn-and-Garonne. *Area.* 2218 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S.E., being traversed by branches of the Cevennes; in the other parts the surface exhibits a succession of undulating hills, interspersed with beautiful plains. It is divided into four arrondissements, which take their names from their chief towns, Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur. Albi is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Agout, Aveyron, Tescou, and Tarn. *Pro.* All the usual grain and root crops, with various fruits. Cattle and sheep are reared and fed to a great extent, and coal is obtained in some parts of the department. *Manf.* The principal are woollen and cotton goods of different kinds. *Pop.* 353,633.

TARN-AND-GARONNE, a department in the S. of France, formerly a part of the old province Guienne, and bounded on the N. by the department Lot, on the S. by Upper Garonne, on the E. by Tarn and Aveyron, and on the W. by Gers and Lot-and-Garonne. *Area.* 1437 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains; but generally exhibiting an undulating surface. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Montauban, Moissac, and Castel-Sarrazin. Montauban is the capital of the department. *Rivers.* The Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, grapes, chestnuts, and several fruits that thrive under a southern climate, as almonds and figs. Horses and mules are reared in great numbers, and large herds of cattle and swine are kept. *Manf.* Unimportant; woollen, silk, and cotton goods, paper, hardware, leather, and sugar are made in the principal towns of the department to a limited extent. *Pop.* 232,551.

TARNOPOL, *tar'-no-pol*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the river Sered, 73 miles S.E. from Lemberg. It contains several

## Taro

churches, a castle, a gymnasium, and some other schools. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 12,000.

TARO, *ta'-ro*, a river of Italy, which, after a course of 55 miles, falls into the Po 6 miles from Casal-Maggiore.

TARRAGONA, *tar'-ra-go'-na*, a seaport city of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 53 miles S.W. from Barcelona. It stands on a hill, and is surrounded by walls, portions of which were built by the Romans. It has a large and elegant Gothic cathedral, episcopal palace, several churches, a town-house, custom-house, two markets, a gaol, lazaretto, museum, hospital, orphan-asylum, barracks, and a theatre. *Manf.* Soap, spirits, coarse cloth, hats, and barrels, with an export trade in Barcelona nuts, wine, brandy, and almonds. *Pop.* 18,023. The town was taken by Marshal Suchet in 1811. It was the Tarraco of the Romans, and contains many Roman remains.

TARRASA, *tar-ra'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N.W. from Barcelona. *Pop.* 5000.

TARREGA, *tar-rai'-ga*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 28 miles E. from Lerida. *Pop.* 4000.

TARRYTOWN, *tär'-re-toun*, a village of the United States, New York, situated on the Hudson, 26 miles N. from New York. *Pop.* 1000. Major André, who was unjustly shot by Washington as a spy in the war between England and her revolted American colonies in 1780, was captured near this town. The remains of this unfortunate gentleman, who may be said to have been murdered, were brought to England, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

TARSUS, or TARSOUS, *tar'-sus*, a city of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Adana, situated on the river Cydnus, 10 miles S.W. from Adana. Its antiquity is great, as it is said both by Arrian and Strabo to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was much favoured by Augustus, as well as Adrian, and rose to such celebrity as to rival Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria in wealth and grandeur, as well as in the cultivation of literature and science. Hardly a single inscription, or monument of beauty or art, can now be discovered. The city is situated in a fertile plain, on the Cydnus. The houses are surrounded by gardens and orchards; they seldom exceed one story in height, while they have flat roofs, and are mostly built of hewn stone, obtained from the ruins of the ancient edifices. There is a castle, said to have been built by Bajazet, and the town also contains some public baths, a number of mosques, and several caravanserais. The port is about 7 miles S. from the town. The land in the vicinity of the town produces corn and cotton, and it has an export trade in these commodities, with wool, goats' hair, wax, skins, hides, and hair sacks. Its imports comprise rice, coffee, sugar, and hardware. *Pop.* Estimated at 8000. It is the birth-place of St. Paul, of the philosopher Athenodorus, and Antipater the Stoic.

TARTARY, or TATARY, *tar'-ta-re*, the name vaguely given to an extensive region of Asia, which occupies nearly the whole of the central part of that continent, lying between Russia in Asia on the N., and the great empires of Persia, Hindostan, and China on the south. This extensive portion of Asia is divided into Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary. In-

## Tasmania

dependent Tartary, or Turkistan, is separated from Chinese Tartary by the southern range of the Thian Shan mountains, and an elevated ridge of land called the high land of Pamir, which forms a connecting link between this chain and the Hindoo Koosh mountains. On the south it is bounded by Afghanistan and Persia; on the west it extends as far as the Caspian; while, on the north, it has the Russian provinces, comprising the Steppes of the Kirghiz, the district of Siberian Kirghiz, and Semipolatsinsk, the greater part of which is considered by some geographers to lie within the limits of Tartary proper. Since the time of Timour the Tartar, or Tamerlane, the population and political state of this country have undergone an entire change. Chinese Tartary includes the whole territory contained between Hindostan and Russia in Asia, extending from the Sea of Japan to the E. boundary of Independent Tartary. Under the appellation of Tartars are comprehended many various tribes, having different local names and characters, but who generally agree in following a pastoral life, and living in tents in the open fields, without towns or villages. They delight in horsemanship, and possess a breed of the finest horses in the world; while they subsist principally on horse flesh, and drink mares' milk. This race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians, a people who were marked by the same warlike, rude, and pastoral features which now distinguish the tenants of the same regions, and who were formidable to all the civilized nations of antiquity. It was by them that the Roman power in Italy and in Constantinople was overthrown. In the 12th century Tartary became the seat of the most formidable and extensive empire that perhaps has ever been established. Genghis, or Zinghis Khan, originally an obscure Mongol chief, having succeeded in uniting under his standard all the neighbouring tribes, successively conquered China, Persia, and the whole of Central Asia, from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean. His successors added Russia to these vast dominions, and overran Poland, with part of Germany. Timour, also a Tartar chief, subsequently conquered the whole of Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, and established in India a dynasty which continued to reign and to form the most splendid court of Asia, till the close of the 18th century. China has always been subject to Tartar dynasties. For a long time, however, the power of this great race has been much on the decline, and Russia has not only subjugated the Tartars that established themselves in Europe, but has also annexed a considerable portion of the territories of the Tartars in Asia to her vast dominions. (See TURKISTAN CHINESE, TURKISTAN INDEPENDENT, MANCHOORIA, MONGOLIA, SIBERIA.)

TARTARY, CRIM. (See CRIMEA.)

TASHKEND, *tash-kent'*, a town of Independent Turkistan, situated on a tributary of the Jaxartes, or Sir Daria river, 130 miles N.W. from Kokan. It has a castle, the residence of the khan, some mosques, and many public buildings. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000.

TASMANIA, or VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, *tas-mai'-ni-a*, *van de-mens länd*, an island and British colony in the Southern Ocean, separated from Australia by Bass Strait, which is about 150 miles across. *Ext.* About 180 miles in length from



## Tasmania

N. to S., and about 200 miles in width from Eddystone Point on the E. coast to West Point. *Area*. 22,650 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified, but for the most part mountainous. Many fine tracts of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the soil of the interior is almost invariably found to be productive when brought under cultivation. The highest mountains are Mount Humboldt, Cradle Mountain, and Ben Lomond, which respectively attain an elevation of 5520, 5069, and 5010 feet above the level of the sea. There are many other peaks scattered over the island, rising to heights varying between 3000 and 4000 feet. There are many lakes in the interior, and there is, perhaps, no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours; the best are Port Davy, Macquarie Harbour, Port Dalrymple, Oyster Bay, and Hobart Town Harbour in the estuary of the Derwent. In the S.E. the coasts are indented with many bays, such as Storm, Frederick Henry, and Norfolk bays. It has also the Tasman and Forrester peninsulas, and Hobart Town, the capital of the colony, with the Bruney and Maria Islands, lying off this part of the coast. *Rivers*. Of these, the Derwent, Huon, Gordon, Arthur, Pieman, South Esk, Macquarie, and Tamar are the principal. There are also the Mersey, Forth, Emm, King, and several smaller streams. *Zoology*. There is almost a perfect resemblance between the animals and vegetables found here and in Australia. In the animals, in particular, there is scarcely any variation. The dingo, or native dog of Australia, indeed is unknown in Tasmania, but there is an animal of the feline tribe in its stead, which commits dreadful havoc among the flocks. Kangaroos are abundant. Both islands possess the same kinds of birds with one exception, for the wattle-bird, which is about the size of a snipe, and considered a very great delicacy, is peculiar to Tasmania. Whales frequent the coasts. *Climate*. Healthy, and suitable in every respect for Europeans. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes arrive at great perfection. The wheat is also of a superior description, and the fruits comprise the apple, currant, gooseberry, and, indeed, all such as are suitable to a temperate climate. Horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, are all reared to a great extent. Timber is plentiful. *Minerals*. Coal, with iron, copper, and several other metallic ores; but few, if any, mines are worked. Sandstone, limestone, and basalt are amongst the principal geological formations. *Exp.* Chiefly wool. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent at Hobart Town and on the banks of the Huon, and a number of vessels are engaged in the whale-fisheries. The colony has been erected into an episcopal see, and there are numerous places of worship in the different towns and villages for different denominations of Christians. In connexion with these there are also numerous schools. The administration is vested in a governor, an executive council, and a legislative council; one-third of the members of each council are appointed by the crown, and the remainder are elected by the inhabitants. *Pop.* 90,380; many of whom are liberated convicts. *Lat.* between 40° 40' and 43° 39' S. *Lon.* between 141° 38' and 148° 24' E.—This island was first discovered by Tasman, in 1633. In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneaux, and by Captain Cook in 1777; since which period many different navigators have explored the

## Taunton

coasts of the island. Among others, Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, a French admiral, visited the S. coast of the island in 1792, and afterwards revisited it in 1793. This part of the coast was afterwards explored by Lieutenants Bass and Flinders, who made a more ample survey of it than had ever been attempted by any preceding navigator. Since this period, several colonies have been sent from the original establishment made by the British at Port Jackson, to this island. In 1804 Hobart Town was founded about 12 miles up the Derwent; and another settlement, namely, Launceston, was founded about 32 miles from the mouth of the river Tamar, or Port Dalrymple, and 100 miles N. in a straight line from Hobart Town. The two settlements were long in a very bad state of defence, having but two companies of troops for the garrison and protection of both colonies. They were consequently infested for many years by banditti composed of runaway convicts, known as bushrangers, who endangered the person and property of every one who evinced any signs of hostility towards them. The island was originally called Van Diemen's Land, but at the request of the colonists, the name was changed to that of Tasmania. It is, however, as often called by its old name as its new.

TATA. (See DOTIS.)

TATARY. (See TARTARY.)

TATTA, *tat'-ta*, an ancient and celebrated city of Scinde, near the banks of the Indus, 54 miles S.W. from Hyderabad. Its principal edifice is a mosque erected by Shah-Jehan. The town has a picturesque appearance from a distance, but the houses are, for the most part, mean and poor, and the climate unhealthy. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* Estimated at 8000.—This place is supposed to be the Patala of the historians of Alexander the Great.

TATTERSHALL, *tät'-ter-shal*, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, 17 miles S.E. from Lincoln. It has a church, in the form of a cross, a beautiful and spacious edifice; some chapels for nonconformists, an almshouse for poor widows, and the remains of an old tower built in the reign of Henry VIII. *Pop.* 1000.—A station on the Great North Lincoln Railway.

TAUBATE, *tau-ba'-tai*, a modern town of Brazil, in the province of San Paulo, 87 miles N.E. from San Paulo. *Pop.* of district, 10,000.

TAUNTON, *tawn'-ton*, a market-town and borough of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Tone, 40 miles S.W. from Bath. It consists of four principal streets, with various smaller ones branching off from them. The chief public buildings are the churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. James, Trinity church, several chapels for nonconformists, the market-house, town-hall, the free grammar-school, founded in 1522, the West of England dissenters' proprietary school, and two other schools conducted on similar principles, one of which is in connexion with the Church of England, the assembly-rooms, the Taunton and Somerset Institution, which contains news-rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, Wesleyan College, hospital, eye and ear infirmary, some almshouses, and several other charities. St. Mary's church is a very elegant and spacious building, in the Gothic style of architecture. The castle has been converted into assize courts. The market-house stands in an open space called the Parade, and the upper part of the building forms the guildhall and assembly-rooms. *Manf.* Silk



## Taunton

goods and lace. The town was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufactures, which have entirely disappeared. Large quantities of malt liquor are sent to Bristol for exportation, and Welsh coal is imported. *Pop.* 14,667.—Taunton is a place of great antiquity, and numerous Roman coins have been found in its neighbourhood. The West-Saxon kings frequently resided at Taunton, especially Ina, who built a castle here in 700. It was also the seat of the "bloody assize" of Judge Jeffreys after the battle of Sedgemoor. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

TAUNTON, a river of the United States, which falls into Narraganset Bay at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode Island.

TAUNTON, a post-township of Massachusetts, U.S., on the river Taunton, 32 miles S. from Boston. *Manf.* Hardware goods. *Pop.* 15,376.—It is connected by railway with Boston and New Bedford.

TAURIDA, or KRIM, *taw'-re-da*, a government on the south of Russia in Europe, comprising the peninsula of the Crimea, a considerable tract to the N. of the peninsula, bounded on the N.W. and N. by the governments of Kherson and Ekaterinoslav, from the former of which it is separated by the Dnieper, the island of Taman, and the land of the Tschernomorski, or Black Sea Cossacks, lying to the E. of the Sea of Azov. *Area.* About 25,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains, plains, and salt lakes. On the mainland it is nearly a desert steppe, entirely destitute of trees. Vast herds of sheep are reared on the pasture-lands and plains by the Tartar inhabitants of the department, who live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. *Pop.* About 600,000. *Lat.* between 44° 25' and 47° 40' N. *Lon.* between 31° 30' and 40° 30' E. (*See* CRIMEA.)

TAURUS, *taw'-rus*, a mountain-chain of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia.

TAUSS, *tauss*, a walled town of Austria, in Bohemia, 29 miles S.W. from Pilsen. *Manf.* Chiefly tapes and ribbons. *Pop.* 6500.

TAUSTE, *tous'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Saragossa, situated on the Arva, 30 miles N.W. from Saragossa. *Manf.* Woollen goods, liquorice, nitre, and soap. *Pop.* 4000.

TAVAI POENAMMOO, *ta-vai' po-en-nam'-moo*, the native name of New Munster or Middle Island, New Zealand.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, *ta-vee'-ra*, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, situated at the mouth of the river Segua, 137 miles S.E. from Lisbon. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, and contains two churches, a hospital, several convents, and a palace for the governor of the province. *Pop.* 9000, chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast.

TAVISTOCK, *tav'-is-tok*, a well-built market town and borough of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Tavy, 12 miles N. from Plymouth. The church is a spacious building formerly attached to the abbey, which was, at one time, a very magnificent building. Various fragments of it are still in existence, though they are for the most part incorporated with other buildings. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a guildhall, market-house, dispensary, almshouses, a grammar-school, a public library in the old gatehouse of the abbey, a union workhouse, and a

## Tchatir-Dagh

literary and scientific institution. *Manf.* Chiefly cast-iron goods. *Pop.* 8857.—Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator, was a native of this place.

TAVOY, *ta-voi'*, a town of British Burmah, in the province of Tenasserim, situated on a river of the same name, 175 miles S.E. from Martaban. It has barracks for European troops. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000.

TAVOY, a district of British Burmah, in the province of Tenasserim, with a mountainous surface intersected by fine valleys. *Area.* 5000 square miles. It produces cotton, indigo, fruits and tobacco, and is rich in tin and iron. *Pop.* 38,000. *Lat.* between 12° 44' and 14° 50' N. *Lon.* between 98° and 99° E.

TAW, *taw*, a river of Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, and, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Torridge, at its entrance into Bideford Bay.

TAWEE, *taw-e'*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, lying off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and forming one of the islands of the Sooloo Archipelago. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 15. *Lat.* 5° 15' N. *Lon.* 120° E.

TAY, *tai*, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, which rises on the borders of Argyshire, and passes through Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. After being increased by various tributary streams, it passes by Perth. A little below this town it turns to the E., and after receiving the waters of the Earn, and passing through the Carse of Gowrie, it attains a width of nearly 3 miles. The breadth of the river, however, diminishes to 2 miles at Dundee, about 8 miles below which it enters the German Ocean. The entire length of its course is about 100 miles.

TAY, LOCH, one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, situated in Bredalbane, Perthshire. *Ext.* 15 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth. The waters of this lake occasionally rise above their usual level in an extraordinary manner without any apparent cause.

TAYLOR, *tai'-ler*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Kentucky. *Area.* 208 square miles. *Pop.* 7500.—2. In Virginia. *Area.* 214 square miles. *Pop.* 5500.

TAZEWELL, *taiz'-wel*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area.* 1000 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area.* 704 square miles. *Pop.* 12,100.

TCHABKAN, or DIABKAN, *tchab-kan'*, a river of the Chinese empire, in the N.W. part of Chinese Tartary. After a course estimated at 500 miles, it enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, in *lat.* 48° N., *lon.* 90° E.

TCHAD, LAKE, *tehäd*, a lake of Central Africa, surrounded by the kingdoms of Kanem, Bornou, and Baghirni. *Ext.* About 185 miles long, with a breadth of 140, including the extensive marshes on the N. side of the lake. Its height above the level of the sea is estimated at 850 feet, and its depth from 8 to 15 feet. *Lat.* between 12° 30' and 14° 45' N. *Lon.* between 13° and 15° 30' E. (*See* AFRICA.)

TCHADDA, *tchäd'-a*, a river of Central Africa, a tributary of the Niger or Quorra.

TCHANG-TE-FOO, *tchang-te-foo*, a city of China, in the province of Pe-chi-li, 335 miles S.W. from Peking.

TCHANG, *tchäng*, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and cities in China.

TCHATIR-DAGH, *tchä'-teer-da*, a mountain in the S. of Russia in Europe. (*See* CRIMEA.)

## Tchausi

**TCHAUZI**, or **CZAUZY**, *tchow-si*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Mohilev, 25 miles S.E. from Mohilev. It has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a convent. *Pop.* 5000.

**TCHÉBOKSARI**, *tche-bok'-sa-re*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, situated on the Volga, 75 miles N.W. from Kasan. *Pop.* 5000.

**TCHERIKOV**, *tche're-kof*, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Soj, in the government of Mohilev, 50 miles S.E. from Mohilev. *Pop.* 3500. In 1703 Charles XII. was defeated here by the Russians.

**TCHERKASK**, **OLD**, *tcher-kask'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the country of the Don Cossacks, situated on the Don, about 5 miles S. from New Tcherkask. *Pop.* 15,000.

**TCHERKASK**, **NEW**, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the government called the country of the Don Cossacks, 59 miles N.E. from Taganrog. *Pop.* 17,000.

**TCHERKESSIA**. (See **CIRCASSIA**.)

**TCHERNIGOV**, *tcher'-ne-gof*, a fertile government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Mohilev and Smolensk, S. by Poltava, E. by Kursk and Orel, and W. by Minsk and Kiev. *Area.* 21,150 square miles. *Pop.* 1,471,866. *Lat.* between 50° 20' and 53° 10' N. *Lon.* between 30° 20' and 34° 40' E. It produces rye, barley, oats, flax, and hemp. Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers on the rich pasture lands of the government.

**TCHIN**, and **TCHING**, *tchin*, the prefixes to numerous cities in China.

**TEANO**, *tai-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Lavoro, 13 miles N.W. from Capua. *Pop.* 12,000.

**TEARN**, or **TERN**, *tearn*, a river of Staffordshire and Shropshire, which falls into the Severn near Wroxeter.

**TEATH**, or **TEITH**, *teeth*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, formed by two headstreams, which unite, and, after a course of 15 miles, join the Forth at the bridge of Drip, above Stirling.

**TECHE**, *tesh*, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which enters Lake Chetimaches, near its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 180 miles.

**TEDLA**, **TEFSA**, or **TADLA**, *ted'-la*, a province of Morocco, Africa, lying immediately to the N.W. of Mount Atlas. It has a chief town of the same name, 90 miles S.W. from Mequinez.

**TESDI**, *ted'-se*, a town of Morocco, Africa, in the province of Sus, 25 miles N.E. from Tarudant. The surrounding district is highly productive. *Pop.* 14,000.

**TEEN-TSIN**. (See **TIEN-TSIN**.)

**TEEREE**, *te'-re*, a town of Beloochistan, in the province of Sarawan, 75 miles N.E. from Kelat, on the road to Shawl.

**TEES**, *tees*, a river which forms part of the boundary-line between the counties of York and Durham, and, after a course of 90 miles, enters the North Sea by an estuary 10 miles below Stockton-on-Tees.

**TEESTA**, *tees'-ta*, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Tibet, and, after a course of 313 miles, enters a branch of the Brahmapootra, 41 miles S.E. from Rungpore.

**TEFFE**, *tef'-fai*, a river of Brazil, S. America, joining the Amazon near Egas, after a course of 500 miles, in *lat.* 6° 30' N., *lon.* 64° 30' W.

**TEFLIS**, or **TIFLIS**, *tif'-lis* (Native, *tif'-lees'*), a

## Teflis

city of Russia in Asia, in Transcaucasia, the capital of the province of Georgia, situated 106 miles N.E. from Erivan, on the banks of the Kur. It was founded about 460, according to tradition. The streets are, without exception, narrow, and intolerably filthy in wet weather, and dusty in summer; but since it has passed under the dominion of Russia, it has been much improved. Many alterations have been made in the bazaar, or great market-place for merchants, which has been entirely covered over, with the exception of a few circular openings left between the rafters, for the admission of air and light. On either side of this place are lines of shops of every description, kept by fruiterers, grocers, barbers, cooks, mercers, saddlers, armourers, and men following other trades and callings, whose wares are spread and displayed to the best advantage. Not far from the bazaar is the public caravanserai, where travelling merchants take up their quarters. The residence of the governor-general is at a short distance from the body of the city, on the gentle slope of a hill rising from the river, and commanding a fine view of the Caucasian Mountains. This building, and the arsenal, hospital, churches, and villas in the neighbourhood, with the surrounding streets and squares, present an appearance very similar to that of a European city. The rest is purely Asiatic, but very different from the idea commonly received in Europe of that term—gay minarets, painted domes, and gilded trellis-work. This part of the town is nothing better than an irregular collection of low flat-roofed dwellings, built of dun brick, mingled with stones and mud; the doors and windows exceedingly small, and the latter covered with paper, glass being seldom used on account of its scarcity and dearness. Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, which are situated at one extremity of the bazaar. The old citadel stands on the summit of a lofty eminence to the S. of the town, and still presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, although in ruins. There are nearly 40 churches in the town, belonging to Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Armenians, many of which are remarkable for their architectural beauty. Of these, the largest, though not the most beautiful, is the cathedral of Holy Zion, the great Armenian church. The Kur is crossed at a point where its channel is considerably contracted by some rocks, which rise on either side of the stream, by a bridge of a single arch, which connects the town with a considerable suburb on the left bank of the river, called Avlabar. It is chiefly inhabited by Armenians. It contains the ruins of an ancient fort, a caravanserai, and extensive barracks; the remains of an ancient temple may also be seen on the summit of a hill distant about two miles from this part of the city. The Russians have established various schools in Teflis, the commerce of which has considerably extended since it fell into their hands. *Manf.* Carpets, shawls, and woollen, silk, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 37,930. *Lat.* 41° 41' N. *Lon.* 44° 50' E.—Since the conquest of Georgia by the Russians, it has been the residence of the governor and commander-in-chief of the district, who has always a great force stationed here under him. The Asiatic manners of the inhabitants have been greatly changed by their intercourse with their European conquerors.

**TEFLIS**, a government of Russia, one of the four into which Transcaucasia was divided in



## Tefsa

1846. It is bounded on the N. by the Caucasus, on the N.E. by Derbend, E. by Shamakhi, S. by Persia, N.W. by Kutais, and S.W. by Turkey in Asia. *Area*. 2061 square miles. It is composed of several circles, besides the territory called Ossetia, or the country on the S. slope of the Caucasus inhabited by the Ossetes. *Pop.* 647,125.

TEFSA, or TEFZA. (See TADLA.)

TEHAMA, *te-ha'-ma*, two maritime plains of Arabia, one of which extends along the W. coast from the Gulf of Akabah to El Haura, a distance of 360 miles: while the other stretches from Jiddah to Babel-Mandeb, with a width varying from 20 to 40 miles. The name signifies "lowland," and is frequently applied to all the flat districts on the coast of Arabia, from the head of the Red Sea to the head of the Persian Gulf, without distinction.

TEHERAN, *te-ran'*, or *te-rawn'*, the chief city of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, 210 miles N. from Ispahan, and 70 from the S. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is about 5 miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall flanked by innumerable towers, and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of importance except the royal palace, which is called the Ark, and is strongly fortified. The Persian monarchs make it their principal residence. The town contains a great number of well-furnished shops and bazaars. *Manf.* Carpets and iron goods. *Pop.* About 10,000, but this number is increased to 60,000 during the residence of the court. *Lat.* 35° 40' N. *Lon.* 50° 52' E.

TEHUACAN, *tai-wa-kan'*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Puebla, about 60 miles S.E. from Puebla. It was a city much venerated by the Aztecs. It contains some churches and convents, and possesses a considerable trade in the productions of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, *tai-wan'-tai-pek'*, a seaport-town of Mexico, in the province of Oaxaca, 145 miles S.E. from Oaxaca. *Pop.* About 15,000.—The GULF is a broad inlet of the Pacific Ocean, which enters the S. coast of Mexico.—The ISTHMUS of the same name is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean, and is 130 miles across.

TEIFY, or TIVY, *tiv'-e*, a river of N. Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into Cardigan Bay.

TEIGN, *tain'*, a river of Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, *tain'-mouth*, a seaport-town of England, in Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. from Exeter. It is a place of great antiquity, and has been for some time one of the principal watering places on the S.W. coast of England. The greater part of the town is in the parish of East Teignmouth, and the remainder in West Teignmouth. The town contains large public-rooms, a subscription library, and several chapels for nonconformists. The "Den" a large open space between the public rooms and the sea affords an agreeable promenade. There is a lighthouse at one end of it near the mouth of the Teign, and a building in which a lifeboat is kept. The sea wall or embankment also forms a pleasant public walk. It was partially destroyed by a violent storm in 1859, but it has since been rebuilt by the South Devon Railway Company,

## Templemore

to whom it belongs. The parish church of East Teignmouth is a venerable structure close to the sea shore; the parish church of West Teignmouth was a very ancient stone fabric, built in the form of a cross; it was taken down in 1815, and a plain octagonal edifice without any pretensions whatever to architectural beauty erected in its stead. The chief trade consists in the exportation of pipe-clay and potters' clay to Staffordshire and Liverpool. A great number of vessels are also sent hence to the Newfoundland fishery, and ship-building is carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 6022.

TEILLEUL, *tai'-yul*, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, 24 miles S.E. from Avranches. *Pop.* 2800.

TEJUCO, *tai-zhoo'-ko*. (See CUTIABA.)

TELLICHERY, *tel'-li-cher'-e*, a fortified seaport-town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 95 miles S.W. from Seringapatam. It is a place of considerable consequence, but it has much declined since the commencement of the present century, although it is still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants, and is the principal mart for sandalwood and cardamums. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000. *Lat.* 11° 44' N. *Lon.* 75° 36' E.—In 1782 Hyder Ali laid siege to it without success.

TEME, or TEEM, *teem*, a river of South Wales, which rises near Newton, Montgomeryshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, joins the Severn 3 miles from Worcester.

TEMES, *tem-esh'*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and, after a course of 180 miles, joins the Danube 6 miles from Belgrade.

TEMESVAR, *tem-esh-var'*, a crownland of the Austrian empire, comprising the old Banat of Temesvar and the province of Baes. It is bounded by Transylvania and Wallachia on the E., and is almost entirely surrounded on the N.W. and S. by the Maros, Theis, and Danube. *Area*. 10,690 square miles. *Pop.* 375,400. The portion called the Banat was originally divided into the three palatinates of Torontal, Temesvar, and Krasovar, and the whole crownland of Temesvar formerly constituted the S. part of Hungary.

TEMESVAR, a fortified city of Austria, the capital of the crownland of the same name, and one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, 72 miles N.E. from Belgrade. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Temes and Bega. Of its public buildings, the chief are the Greek cathedral, the Gothic cathedral of St. George, the Roman Catholic church, and other churches, a town-hall, a county-hall, some monasteries, and military and civil hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. *Manf.* Silk, iron goods, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 21,381, comprising Germans, Hungarians, Wallachs, Greeks, and Jews.

TEMPIO, *tem'-pe-o*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 31 miles N.E. from Sassari. *Pop.* 10,360.

TEMPLEBURG, *tem'-pel-boorg*, a walled town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, 44 miles from Koslin. *Pop.* 3500.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, *tem-pel-mi'-kel*, the name of several parishes of Ireland, in Leinster, none of them with a population above 10,000.

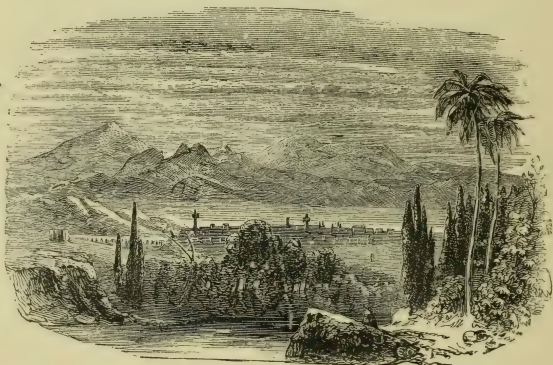
TEMPLEMORE, *tem'-pel-mor*, a neat modern town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 26 miles N.E. from Tipperary. It is near the Devil's Bit Mountains, and consists chiefly of



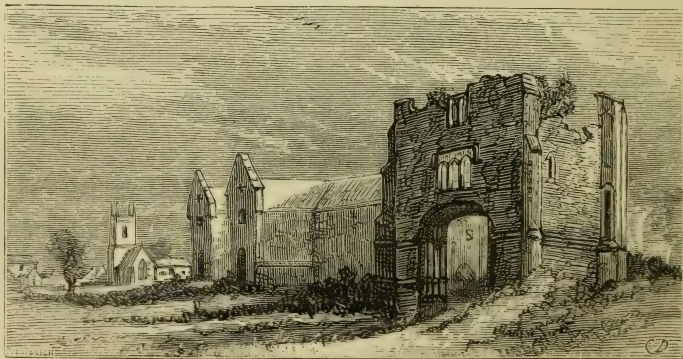




TENERIFFE.



THEBES.



THETFORD, FROM THE PRIORY GATE.

## Templepatrick

one long and well-built street. It contains a handsome parish church, chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, large barracks, a hospital, market-house, court-house, and gaol. *Pop.* 4137.

TEMPLEPATRICK, *tem-pel-pāt'-rik*, a parish and town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, about 5 miles E. from Antrim. *Pop.* of parish, 3555.

TEMPLEROBIN, *tem-pel-rob'-in*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It consists of Spike and Hawlbowl islands, and a part of Great Island, with a portion of Queenstown. *Pop.* 11,430.

TEMPLIN, *temp'-lin*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 42 miles N. from Berlin. *Pop.* 3380.

TENASSERIM, *ten-as'-se-rim*, a district of British Burmah, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory to the S. of Pegu, separated from Siam on the E. by a mountain-chain, and having on the W. the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* 500 miles long, with a breadth varying from 40 to 80 miles. *Area.* 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mostly mountainous. *Pop.* 190,000.—Also a RIVER of British Burmah, which falls, after a course of 230 miles, into the Indian Ocean.

TENBURY, *ten'-ber-re*, a market-town of England, in Worcestershire, situated on the Teme, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 17 miles N.W. from Worcester. The parish church was built in 1777, the original building having been carried away by a flood a few years before. It has a trade in malt, hops, and cider. *Pop.* 1947.

TENBY, *ten'-be*, a market-town and borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated on the coast of Caermarthen Bay, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 8 miles E. from Pembroke. The town stands on a rocky promontory of considerable elevation, inclosed by the sea on every side except the north, where a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. It was once surrounded by a strong wall flanked with bastions, which is almost entire in some places even at the present time. The church is a spacious building, and has at the west end a large square tower, surmounted by a spire, rising altogether to the height of 152 feet. There were other ancient religious establishments in the town, but all traces of them have almost entirely disappeared. The remains of the castle are still considerable, though for the most part in a very dilapidated state. Besides these, there are several chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, and splendid bathing establishments, library, literary and scientific institute, baths, and some charitable institutions. Tenby was formerly a place of great trade, which has declined considerably of late years; but it still exports butter, corn, coal, and oysters. *Pop.* 2982.

TENCE, *tānce*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Lignon, 19 miles N.E. from La Puy. *Pop.* 5537.

TENDRE, MONT, *tandr*, one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux. *Height.* 5338 feet above the level of the sea.

TENEDOS, *ten'-e-dos*, a rocky island of the Grecian Archipelago, close to the coast of Asia Minor, and at a small distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles. *Ext.* 5 miles long, with a breadth of 2. *Desc.* Rocky, and apparently barren, yet the grapes grown on the island

## Tennessee

yield the finest wine in the archipelago. *Pop.* 600. *Lat.* 39° 53' N. *Lon.* 26° E.

TENERIFFE, *ten'-e-rif* (Sp. TENERIFE, *tainai-re'-fa*), the largest island of the Canary group, lying off the W. coast of Africa. *Ext.* 74 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles. *Area.* 877 square miles. *Gen. Desc.* It is chiefly remarkable for its lofty volcanic peak, which rises almost in the centre of the island. The ground rises rapidly from the water's edge, and the entire island may be said to consist of the sloping sides of the mountain-ridge, which traverses it throughout its length from N.E. to S.W. The climate of Teneriffe is peculiarly delightful and healthy. By the rapid and steep ascent of the ground of which it is composed it presents, within a very short distance, every variation of temperature, from the colder climates of Europe to those of the equinoctial regions. The port of Santa Cruz, the chief commercial town of the island, is, however, intensely hot. The declivities and rising hills are covered with vines, and cultivated like a garden. Perpetual spring prevails in many parts of the hilly districts, and in the summer evenings the breeze from the sea comes loaded with delicious coolness. In the lower parts of the island, the date, the plantain, the sugarcane, the olive, the fruit-trees of Europe, the vine, and corn, are cultivated. Above this fertile tract rises what is called the region of the laurels, forming an extensive border that extends all around Teneriffe. Above this is a vast forest of fir and pine, characteristic of the colder regions of the earth; and at a still higher elevation there is a vast plain, like a sea of sand, covered with the dust of pumice-stone, which continually fills the air. This is surmounted by the lofty Peak of Teyde or Tenerife, which has a crater inclosed by a wall so steep, that it could not be entered, were there not a breach in it on one side. A magnificent view is obtained from the peak, which attains an elevation of 11,950 feet above the level of the sea. The transparent atmosphere enables the spectator to distinguish even the houses, the sails of the vessels, and the trunks of the trees at a very great distance. Beyond is discovered a vast expanse of ocean, studded with the whole archipelago of the Fortunate Islands. The mountain may be considered as an extinct volcano, having remained tranquil during many ages. The commercial importance of Teneriffe depends chiefly on its wine, which is inferior in quality to that of Madeira, but commands a ready sale, being sent into the market at a cheaper rate; orchilla-weed, rosewood, and a few other trifling articles are also exported. Santa Cruz affords beef and fish in abundance, and excellent water. A considerable trade is also carried on between this island and the Spanish West Indies. *Pop.* 85,011. *Lat.* of peak, 28° 16' N. *Lon.* 16° 39' W.

TENG-TEHOU, *teng-tehoo'*, a city of China, in the province of Shan-tung, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, 190 miles S.E. from the mouth of the Pei-ho river.

TENNESSEE, *ten'-nes-see'*, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by Kentucky and Virginia, on the E. by North Carolina, on the S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and on the W. by Arkansas and Missouri. *Area.* Estimated at 44,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the centre, being intersected by the Cumberland Mountains, which divide it



Tennessee

into E. and W. Tennessee. In the W. the surface is undulating in some parts and level in others, but in the E. the scenery is far more picturesque in character. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, Obian, and Hatchie. *Zoology.* The animals are similar to those found in other parts of the United States. The bison, the elk, and the deer, have become scarce, except on the mountains. Bears, panthers, wild cats, and wolves are still seen in the forests, but seldom visit those parts which have been brought under cultivation; the beaver, otter, and muskrat are found on the upper branches of the Cumberland. *Climate.* Generally healthy. In East Tennessee the heat of summer is tempered by the mountain air, and the winter resembles the spring in more northern parts of North America. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton. Fruit-trees are grown with great success; the fruit of the wild plum, crab-apple, and wild strawberry are of a delicious flavour; the wild grape-vine yields tolerable grapes. The timber of the state comprises oak of different species, black and white walnut, beech, red cedar, black and honey locust, ash, elm, mulberry, dogwood, sassafras, maple, sugar-tree, papaw, cherry, and hornbeam. *Minerals.* Copperas, alum, nitre, iron, and lead, are among the minerals. Some gold and silver have been found; coal is supposed to be plentiful; saltpetre is abundant. There are also mineral springs in different parts of the State, and many valuable salt springs. *Manf.* Unimportant. The exports comprise cattle, salted meats, gunpowder, and coarse linens, which are chiefly sent down the rivers to seaports on the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 1,109,801.—This country, which originally formed a part of N. Carolina, was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, by whom the first colonists, consisting of above sixty families, were slaughtered almost to a man, in the year 1754. The settlements were not renewed till 1774. In 1790 the country was separated from Carolina, and formed into a territory of the United States, and, in 1796, it was received into the Union as a state.

TENNESSEE, a navigable river of the United States, in Tennessee, formed by the Clinch, Holston, and other streams which rise in the mountains of Virginia and Carolina. After a course of 1100 miles, joining the Ohio near Paduca, by a mouth 600 yards across.

TENTERDEN, *ten-ter-den*, a market-town of England, in Kent, situated near the river Rother, 22 miles S.W. from Canterbury. The church is a large and handsome fabric, and has a steeple conspicuous as a landmark. *Pop.* 3856.

TEPEACA, *tep-e-a'-ka*, a town of Mexico, 20 miles S.E. from La Puebla. The principal square is large; and in the middle of it is a fort, which served as a retreat and place of defence for Cortes and his army, when he retired from Mexico. On one side of the square is the convent of San Francisco, a large, magnificent, and beautiful structure, built entirely on arches, at the expense of Cortes and his captains. On the other side of the square is the parish church. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 18° 50' N. *Lon.* 97° 45' W.

TEPELIN, *tep-e-le'-ne*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, situated on the Voyussa, 30 miles S.E. from Avlona. It is now nearly in

Terneuse

ruins, and contains a palace which belonged to Ali Pasha, of Yanina, who was born here about 1749.

TEPIC, *tai-pek'*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, or Xalisco, situated on a height, 135 miles N.W. from Guadalajara. *Pop.* 10,000.

TEPLITZ, TÖPLITZ, or TEPLICE, *tep'-litz*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 45 miles N.W. from Prague. *Pop.* 1300.

TEPLITZ, the name of several small towns and villages of Austria.

TERAMO, *tai-ra'-mo*, a town of Italy, the chief town of the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra I., 28 miles N.E. from Aquila. It has a cathedral and several churches and convents. *Pop.* 19,045.

TERCEIRA, *ter-sai'-era*, an island near the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Azores, and the seat of government. *Area.* Estimated at 222 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but highly fertile. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, fruits, and wine. *Pop.* 45,000. *Lat.* 38° 38' N. *Lon.* 27° 10' W. The chief town of the island is Angra.

TERCERO, *ter-sai'-ro*, a river of South America, in Cordova, a province of the Argentine confederation. After a course of about 400 miles, it enters the Parana at the influx of the Salado.

TEREK, *te'-rek*, a considerable river of Russia in Asia, in the government of Caucasus. It rises amid mountains capped with snow, and, after a course of 350 miles, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian Sea in *lat.* 43° 40' N., *lon.* 47° 30' E.

TERESPOL, *ter-es-pol*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the kingdom of Poland, in the province of Lublin, situated on the Bug, 60 miles S.E. from Siedlec. *Pop.* 1600.

TERGA, *ter-ga*, a town of Morocco, on the Mediterranean, 76 miles N.E. from Fez. *Pop.* 3000.

TER-GOUW. (See GOUDA.)

TERLIZZI, *tair-lit'-se*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, 19 miles W. from Bari. It has a cathedral and several convents. *Pop.* 18,214.

TERMINI, *tair'-me-ne*, a seaport-town of the island of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, situated at the mouth of the river Termini, 23 miles S.E. from Palermo. The chief public buildings are the churches and convents, many of which are remarkable for their architecture, a Monte di Pietà, two hospitals, an asylum for females, a cathedral, a college, and a castle. *Pop.* 14,000, chiefly engaged in the tunny, anchovy, and sardine fisheries. *Lat.* 37° 58' N. *Lon.* 13° 45' E.

TERMONDE, *tair'-monde*, a town of Belgium. (See DENDERMONDE.)

TERNATE, *tair-nat'*, the northernmost of a chain of islands on the W. coast of Gilolo, and formerly the seat of sovereigns over all the adjacent Molucca islands.—Tido, Batchian, Motir, Makiyan, and others. It is of small extent, but high, and it contains a lofty peak, which sometimes discharges flames. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 0° 50' N. *Lon.* 127° 21' E.—It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1797, but it was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in August, 1810, and once more restored to the Dutch, with their other possessions in India and the East, by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

TERNEUSE, *tair'-nu(r)se*, a fortified town of

## Terni

Holland, in the province of Zealand, 13 miles S.E. from Flushing. *Pop.* 1100.

**TERNI**, *tair'-ne*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, between two branches of the river Nera, 13 miles S.W. from Spoleto. It has a cathedral and several churches, but no other public building of consequence. The falls of Terni, sometimes called the cascade of Velino, about 4 miles from the town, are considered among the finest in the world. *Pop.* 14,663.

**TERNOVA**, or **TIKNOVA**, *ter-no'-va*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, 35 miles S. from Sistova. It stands on an eminence, and is enclosed by a wall and trench. *Pop.* 12,500.

**TERODANT**, or **TARUDANT**, *ter'-o-dant*, a city of Morocco, capital of the province of Sus, 120 miles S.W. from Morocco. The inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing and in the manufacture of leather and copper wares. *Pop.* 21,000.

**TERRACINA**, *ter-ra-che'-na*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, 58 miles S.E. from Rome. It was in ancient times a town of note, and Pope Pius VI., who frequently resided in it, for the purpose of superintending the draining of the marshes, built a handsome palace there. The cathedral is a dark and gloomy pile, and most of the buildings of the town have a decayed appearance. *Pop.* 5000.—This place was taken by the French in 1798.

**TERRA OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO**, *del fwai'-go*, "the land of fire," the most S. region of S. America, chiefly consisting of three large islands, separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan. Several smaller islands are included in the district to which this term is applied. The inhabitants are amongst the lowest in the scale of human beings, and subsist, for the most part, by fishing and hunting. *Lat.* 52° 30' to 56° S. *Lon.* 65° to 71° W. Some of the islands to the S. of the chief island of the group, and, indeed, the W. part of Tierra del Fuego itself, is claimed by Chili.

**TERRA DI LAVORO**, now **CASERTA**, *di la-vo'-ro*, a Neapolitan province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Abruzzo Ultra, on the N.W. by the Papal States, on the S.W. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Principato Citra, and on the E. by Principato Ultra and Sannio or Molise. *Area.* 2294 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being covered in the E. with branches of the Apennines; but fertile in other parts of the province. Its plains are the richest in the Italian peninsula. *Pro.* Wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and wines. *Pop.* 653,464. *Lat.* between 40° 48' and 41° 48' N. *Lon.* between 13° and 15° E.

**TERRA FIRMA**, *fir'-ma*, a name given to an extensive tract of country in Central America, which comprehends the three provinces of Darien, Veragua, and Panama, or Terra Firma proper. It now forms part of the department Cauca, belonging to New Granada.

**TERRA NUOVA**, *noo-o'-va*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 25 miles S.E. from Florence. *Pop.* 2000.—2. Another town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Citra, 16 miles S.E. from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 2500.

**TERUEL**, *tai'-roo-el*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the Guadalaviar, 89 miles S.W. from Saragossa. It is surrounded with walls, and possesses a cathedral and the remains of a Roman aqueduct. *Pop.* 6800.

**TESCHEN**, *tesh'-en*, a town of Austria, in

## Texas

Silesia, situated on the Olsa, 52 miles N.E. from Olmutz. It is inclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, several churches, and a ducal castle. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, leather, fire-arms, and liqueurs. *Pop.* 6400. A treaty was concluded between Russia and Austria at this place, in 1779.

**TESSIN.** (*See TICINO.*)

**TELBURY**, *tel'-ber-re*, a well-built market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, situated on the Avon, 17 miles S.E. from Gloucester. It has a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, an almshouse, and a market-house. *Manf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 3274.

**TETUAN**, *tet-oo-an'*, a seaport-town of Morocco, the capital of a province of the same name, situated near the Mediterranean, immediately within the Strait of Gibraltar, 22 miles S.W. from Ceuta. The environs are carefully planted with vineyards and gardens; the grapes are possessed of an exquisite flavour, while the oranges are reckoned, by some, to be superior to any in the world. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Moors and Jews. The English fleets that enter the Mediterranean often anchor in the Bay of Tetuan to take in water and provisions. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 35° 35' N. *Lon.* 5° 20' W. After the war with Morocco in 1860, the Spanish government occupied Tetuan, and held it until the Moors had paid the sum agreed on as an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

**TEVIOT**, or **TIVIOR**, *tev'-i-ot*, a river of Scotland, which flows through the centre of Roxburghshire, and, after being joined by various tributary streams, enters the Tweed at Kelso. —**TEVIOTDALE** is a name applied to the greater part of Roxburghshire.

**Tewkesbury**, *tukes'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of England, in Gloucestershire, situated in a delightful and fertile vale on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, 9 miles N.E. from Gloucester. The town contains three principal streets, with several lanes and alleys. Of the public buildings, the principal is the Abbey church, which is almost the only part remaining of the monastery for which Tewkesbury was once famous. It is of early Norman architecture, combined with specimens of other styles, and contains many interesting monuments. It also contains another church and several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a market-house, gaol, penitentiary, a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, a free grammar-school, a public library and news-room, a theatre, and several charitable institutions. *Manf.* Tewkesbury was once famous for its woollen goods. At present silk goods and hosiery in cotton and lambswool form the staple manufactures; malting is also carried on to some extent, and nails are made. *Pop.* 5876.—This town was formerly famous for mustard, to which Shakespeare alludes in his Second Part of "Henry IV." Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians near this place, in 1471.

**TEXAS**, *tex'-as*, one of the United States of America, and formerly a part of Mexico, having on the N. the Indian territory, on the S.E. the Gulf of Mexico, on the E. Arkansas and Louisiana, New Mexico on the W., and Mexico, from which it is divided by the Rio Grande del Norte, on the S.W. *Area.* 237,231 square miles. *Desc.* Low along the coast, and rising gradually from the Gulf of Mexico. A great part of the country consists of prairie lands. *Pro.* Sugar,



## Texas

cotton, and the fruits of warm countries in the lowlands; and in the higher grounds wheat and the grains and fruits of temperate regions. Forests abound along the prairies. *Minerals.* Lead, copper, coal, and salt. Gold and silver are also said to exist; but no mines of these minerals have yet been worked. *Exp.* Hides, horns, tallow, wax, and cotton. *Imp.* Manufactured goods. *Pop.* 604,215, inclusive of Indians. *Lat.* between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. *Lon.* between  $93^{\circ}$  and  $107^{\circ}$  W.—This state was taken from Mexico and annexed to the United States in 1845. It seceded from the Union in March, 1861.

**TEXAS**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**TEXEL**, *tex'-el*, an island belonging to Holland, situated at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from the mainland of North Holland by the narrow channel called the Mars-diep. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with a breadth of 5 at its greatest width. *Desc.* Low, and consisting for the most part of pasture lands. It is secured from inroads of the sea by strong dykes; and, besides the town of Burg, contains six villages. *Pop.* 5000, mostly engaged in fishing.—The English fleet, under Monk, defeated the Dutch, under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action, off the Texel, in 1653. The Dutch fleet were again defeated off the Texel in 1673 and 1797. In August 1799, the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying within the channel surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort in the November following.

**TEXDE, PEAK OF.** (See **TENERIFFE**.)

**TEZA**, *tai'-za*, a town of Morocco, on the S. borders of the Riff provinces, 75 miles E. from Fez. It is now much decayed, but still possesses a fine mosque and well-supplied markets. *Pop.* 11,000.

**TEZCUCO**, *tes'-koo'-ko*, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, situated rather more than 2 miles E. from the city of Mexico. *Ext.* About 10 miles long, with a breadth of 6.—The town of the same name is on the E. side of the lake, 13 miles E. from Mexico. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 9000. There are two pyramids in the vicinity of the town that were built by the Aztecs.

**THAME**, *taim*, a market-town and parish of England, in Oxfordshire, situated on the Thame or Tame, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge, 12 miles E. from Oxford. The church is a large and handsome structure in the form of a cross, and comprises a nave, two aisles, a north and south transept, and a chancel. The town, which consists of one long and wide street with a few smaller ones diverging from it, contains a grammar-school in connexion with New College, Oxford, some chapels for nonconformists, and a market-house. *Manf.* Lace. *Pop.* 3254.

**THAME**, a river. (See **TAME**.)

**THAMES**, *temz*, one of the most noted rivers of Great Britain, whether we consider the length of its course, its body of water, and still more the vast commerce of which it is the centre. It rises, under the name of the Isis, about 2 miles S. of Cirencester, and near Lechlade, 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for barges. After receiving the Windrush and the Evenlode, it reaches Oxford, and flows round the city towards the N.E. Here it is joined by the

## Thaxted

Cherwell, after which it proceeds to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course in a S.E. direction, by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it flows by the towns and villages of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames-Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Here, on its north bank, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence it rolls on past Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the North Sea. It receives, in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway, and drains a basin with an area estimated at 6160 square miles. *Total Course.* 250 miles. It is navigable to Deptford for ships of any burden, and to London Bridge for vessels of 200 tons.

**THAMES**, a river of New Zealand, in New Ulster, which rises in some hills to the N.W. of Lake Roto-rua, and falls into the Firth of Thames, an inlet of Hauraki Bay, after a course of 80 miles.

**THAMES**, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which flows in a S. direction into Long-Island Sound.—Also a river of Upper Canada, which falls into Lake St. Clair after a course of 145 miles.

**THAMES-DITTON**, *temz-dit'-ton*, a parish of Surrey, 2 miles from Kingston-on-Thames. *Pop.* 2253.

**THANET, ISLE OF**, *than'-et*, the N.E. extremity of the county of Kent, separated from the mainland by the river Stour on the S. and by a branch of it called the Nethergong on the W. *Ext.* About 10 miles from E. to W. and 5 from N. to S. *Desc.* The coast of this island is formed by a perpendicular cliff of chalk; the soil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and bracing. The country is open, the surface level, and the prospect extensive; comprising in the interior, an expanse of rich and highly cultivated fields, and, towards the coast, a delightful view of the ocean, varied with the shipping that are continually passing and repassing. *Pop.* 31,862.—This was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. Near the North Foreland there are two large tumuli, said to have been erected as memorials of a battle fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in 853.

**THANN**, *tan*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 22 miles S.W. from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton, handkerchiefs, twist, hosiery, starch, and salt. *Pop.* 8854.

**THASOS**, or **THASO**, *tha'-sos*, an island in the Archipelago, Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel about 4 miles in width, and 40 miles N.W. from Samothraki. *Area.* About 85 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well wooded. *Pro.* Corn, fruits, oil, and wine. *Minerals.* Marble. *Pop.* 6000.

**THAXTED**, *thax'-ted*, a market-town of England, in the county of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer, 17 miles N.W. from Chelmsford,



## Thebes

Its parish church is a very large and beautiful structure, in the Gothic style. The interior comprises a nave, transept, chancel, and side aisles. There are also several chapels for non-conformists, a free grammar-school, some almshouses, and other charities. *Manf.* Straw plait. *Pop.* 2302.

**THEBES**, *thebs*, a great city of Egypt, which was formerly the capital of that country. It is now in ruins, and its remains extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile. It is in Upper Egypt, about 335 miles S.E. from Cairo. Among its temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river. A monolith obelisk which stood in front of the former, 80 feet in height, has been conveyed to Paris, and erected in the Place de la Concorde. Several villages are scattered over the site of this ancient city, which lost its previous importance soon after its revolt against Ptolemy Lathyrus, and its subsequent capture by the Greeks B.C. 82, after a siege of 3 years.

**THEMSCHÉ**, *temsh*, a market-town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, 9 miles from Dendermonde. *Manf.* Linens, lace, and printed calicoes. *Pop.* 6200.

**THEODOSIA**. (See CAFFA.)

**THERESIENSTADT**, or **MARIEN THERESIENSTADT**, *tai-rai'-si-en-stat*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the palatinate of Baes, 25 miles S.W. from Szegedin. It is an assemblage of villages, or rather one vast overgrown village, and contains large barracks for troops, several churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a town-house. *Manf.* Leather and woollen and cotton goods. The town has a large trade in cattle. *Pop.* 53,499.

**THERESIENSTADT**, a fortified town of Austria, in Bohemia, situated at the confluence of the Elbe and the Eger, 31 miles N.W. from Prague. Its fortress was built in 1780, by Joseph II. *Pop.* 1323.

**THERMIA**, *ther'-mi-a*, an island of Greece, in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades, and situated about 40 miles N.W. from the island of Paros. *Area.* 43 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile; producing wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk. It derives its name from the hot springs which are on its E. side. *Pop.* 6000.

**THERMOPYLÆ**, *ther-mop'-i-le*, a mountain-pass in the N.E. of Greece, at the base of Mount Ceta, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, who died here in defence of their country against the Persians under Xerxes, 489 B.C. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea and an impassable marsh. It is about 26 miles N.E. from Zeituni.

**THESSALONICA**. (See SALONIKI.)

**THESSALY**, *thes'-sa-ly*, one of the S. provinces of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the E. by the Ægean Sea and the Gulf of Saloniki, W. and N.W. by Albania, from which it is separated by the Pindus range, N. by Macedonia, and S. by Greece. *Area.* Estimated at 5500 square miles. *Desc.* It is one of the finest provinces of this part of Europe, containing fertile plains, watered by streams descending from the mountains in the west, and flowing into the Ægean Sea. These plains, equally renowned in ancient times for their luxuriant crops and verdant pastures, are still as productive as they were in days of yore, yielding maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Rivers.* The most remark-

## Thionville

able is the Salymphria, or ancient Peneus. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 39° and 40° 15' N. *Lon.* between 21° 20' and 23° 25' E.—On the N. frontier of this province is the Mount Olympus of antiquity, and one of its plains, Pharsalia, is memorable for being the scene of the decisive action between Cæsar and Pompey, 48 B.C.

**THETFORD**, *thet'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Norfolk, situated on the Little Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet, 27 miles S.W. from Norwich. Part of the town on the S. bank of the river is in Suffolk. It has three churches, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and St. Mary. St. Peter's, commonly called the Black church, from its being built chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower. It possesses the remains of a Cluniac priory, founded about the end of the 11th century, and of other religious establishments. At one time it is said to have contained as many as 20 churches. At the E. extremity of the town are some considerable remains of fortifications, and it has a guildhall, a grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities. The Ouse is navigable up to the town. *Pop.* 4203.—This place is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Sitomagus, and was for a short time the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In the 7th century it was the seat of the bishopric of East Anglia, which was removed to Norwich in 1091, and subsequently of one of the suffragan bishoprics established at the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

**THIAKI**. (See ITHACA.)

**THIAN-SHAN**, *te'-an-shan*, the "Celestial Mountains," a lofty mountain-range of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between lat. 40° and 43° N., lon. 73° to 88° E.

**TIBET**. (See TIBET.)

**THIEL**, or **TIEL**, *teel*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, situated on the river Waal, 22 miles S.W. from Arnheim. *Pop.* 5200.

**THIELE**, or **ZIHL**, *teel(r)*, a river of Switzerland, which flows from the Lake of Neufchatel into the Lake of Bienne, forming a connecting link between them, and from the latter into the Aar, which it joins about 5 miles E. from Bienne. It is called the Orbe in the upper part of its course before it enters the Lake of Neufchatel.

**THIELT**, *teelt*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 17 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, cotton fabrics, starch, tobacco, beer, cordage, bricks, lace, soap, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 11,355.

**THIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles N.E. from Clermont. The buildings in the outskirts of the town have a pleasing appearance, being painted in fresco in the Italian style; but the interior presents nothing but dark, crowded, and winding streets, formed for the most part of gloomy and ill-built houses. It contains two churches, the remains of a castle, and a communal college. *Manf.* Cutlery, paper, and candles. *Pop.* 15,901.

**THIONVILLE**, *tee'-awn(g)-veel*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Moselle, situated on the Moselle, which is crossed here by a fine wooden bridge, 15 miles N. from Metz. *Manf.* Gloves, hosiery, and liqueurs. *Pop.*

## Thirsk

7818.—This place was a residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and was repeatedly besieged during the various wars between Austria and France.

**THIRSK**, *thursk*, a market-town and borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a brook called Codbeck, which is crossed here by two small but substantial stone bridges, 22 miles N.W. from York. In the centre of the new part of the town, on the right bank of the stream, is the market-place. The moat and traces of the outer walls of an ancient castle are still to be seen, but no vestige of the building remains. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and some schools. *Manf.* Coarse linens and sack-ing. *Pop.* 4815.—It has a station on the York and Newcastle Railway.

**THISTLETON**, *this'-el-ton*, a parish and village of England, in Rutlandshire, 7 miles N.E. from Oakham. *Pop.* 142.

**THIVA**, or **STIBES**, *tee'-va*, a town of Greece, standing on the site of the ancient Thebes, in the province of Livadia, 32 miles N.W. from Athens. It contains four churches, and is the centre of a fertile and productive agricultural district. *Pop.* 5000.

**THOMAR**, *to'-mar*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 73 miles N.E. from Lisbon. It contains two churches, and a fine range of buildings, formerly the conventual residence of a military order. *Manf.* Cotton, thread, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 3800.

**THOMAS**, *tom'-as*, a county of the United States, in S. Georgia. *Area.* 1348 square miles. *Pop.* 10,500.

**THOMAS, ST.**, an island belonging to Portugal, in the Gulf of Guinea, lying off the W. coast of Africa, just N. of the equator, and 160 miles N.W. from Cape Lopez. *Area.* 145 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, but unhealthy in the lowlands. In the middle of the island is the peak of Santa Anna, which rises to a height of 7020 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, and coco-nuts. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 0° 5' to 0° 50' N. *Lon.* 6° 40' E.

**THOMAS, ST.**, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, about 40 miles E. from Porto Rico. *Area.* 44 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and for the most part unproductive. *Pro.* Potatoes, millet, manioc, maize, fruit, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. The chief town, Charlotte Amelia, situated on the S. coast, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 18° 20' N. *Lon.* 64° 55' W.—In March, 1801, it was taken by the British, but given up at the peace of Amiens; it was again taken in the course of the subsequent war, and restored to Denmark at the peace of Paris in 1814. The town is the chief station of the packets between Southampton and the West Indies.

**THOMAS, ST.**, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none with a population above 1600.

**THOMASTOWN**, *tom'-as-town*, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny, situated on the Nore, which is crossed here by a beautiful bridge, 10 miles S.E. from Kilkenny. It was formerly inclosed by walls. *Pop.* 1932.

**THOMASTOWN**, a post-township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, situated on

## Thrasimene

the river St. George, 36 miles from Augusta. *Pop.* 3218.

**THOMPSON**, *tomp'-sun*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**THONE**, or **THONES**, *tone*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, situated on the Pier, 9 miles S.E. from Annecy. *Pop.* 3000.

**TRONON**, *ton'-on*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Savoy, 19 miles N.E. from Geneva. *Pop.* 5080.—Near it is the farmhouse, formerly the château of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy, afterwards Pope Felix V., retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy and the papacy.

**THORDA**, or **THORENBURG**, *tor'-da*, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 miles S.E. from Klausenburg, near the Aranyos. It has an extensive trade in salt, obtained from the rich mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8000.—Not far from this place are the ruins of a Roman fortress, where the 7th legion were once stationed, who have left various memorials of their presence, in the form of inscriptions.

**THORN**, *torn*, a strongly-fortified town of Prussia, in the government of Marienwerder, situated on the Vistula, 92 miles S. from Dantzic. It is a place of great strength, and has a gymnasium and several churches and convents. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, hats, leather, gloves, starch. The town also possesses an export trade in wool, hides, bark, corn, and wood. *Pop.* 10,000.—It is the birthplace of Copernicus.

**THORNE**, *thorn*, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about a quarter of a mile from the river Don, near the borders of Lincolnshire, 24 miles S.E. from York. The town is tolerably well built, and contains an old parish church, with several chapels and schools. The quay is about a mile from the town, in the suburb called Hangman Hill, on the banks of the river, where there is a large dockyard, in which ships of considerable burden are built. *Pop.* 3381.

**THORNHAM**, *thorn'-ham*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

**THORNHILL**, *thorn'-hill*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the E. bank of the Nith, and 14 miles N.W. from Dumfries. *Manf.* Stockings and leather. *Pop.* 1450.

**THORNHILL**, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 miles N.W. from Stirling.

**THORNTON**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 8300, the largest being 4 miles W. from Bradford, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

**THORPE**, the name of numerous parishes, townships, and hamlets in England, none of them with a population above 3000. The greater part are distinguished by various affixes.

**THOUSAND ISLANDS.** (See LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.)

**THRAPSTON**, *thrap'-ston*, a market-town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the Nen, which is crossed here by a handsome bridge of several arches, 19 miles N.E. from Northampton. It has a church, two chapels for nonconformists, and some schools and charities. *Pop.* 1257.

**THRASIMENE**, or **THRASYMENE**, *thras'-e-me'-nee*, the ancient name of a lake in the central part of Italy, now called the Lake of Perugia. Under the French empire of Napoleon I., it



## Three Rivers

gave its name to a department of which Spoleto was the capital.

**THREE RIVERS**, a town of British North America, Lower Canada, situated between Montreal and Quebec, 120 miles S.W. from the latter, on the river St. Maurice, at its entrance into the St. Lawrence. The shops and warehouses are numerous, and contain all kinds of British manufactured goods. The principal public buildings are the Ursuline convent, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and other churches, the court-house, mechanics' institute, several schools, gaol, and barracks. Most of the private dwelling-houses are built of wood. It has an active trade in lumber, potash, and British manufactured goods; and it formerly exported large quantities of furs. *Pop.* 5000, chiefly of French descent.—**THE DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS** has an area of 15,810 square miles, and a population of 92,425.

**THUIN**, *too'-ñ*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, situated on the Sambre, 10 miles S.W. from Charleroi. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and charcoal. *Pop.* 3989.

**THUN**, *toon*, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, traversed by the Aar, and connected by that river with Lake Brienz. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with a breadth of 2 miles.—**THE TOWN**, situated at its N.W. extremity, has a church, a castle, an orphan asylum, some schools, a library, and a town-hall. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 5000. There is a military college here belonging to the Swiss government.

**THURGAU**, or **THURGOVIA**, *toor'-gou*, a canton of Switzerland. *Area.* 270 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile. *Rivers.* The Thur, Sitter, and Murg. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and silk goods. *Pop.* 90,080.

**THURINGIA**, *thoo-rin'-je-a*, (in Germ. *too'-ring-en*), the former name of an extensive tract of country in the central part of Germany, in Saxony, between the Harz Mountains and the Thuringerwald. It is divided among Prussia and the Saxon duchies of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, and Schwarzburg.

**THURINGERWALD**, or **THURINGIA**, **FOREST OF**, a mountain range of central Germany, extending for 50 miles through several Saxon duchies, along the E. bank of the Werra. It is clothed with pine woods.

**THURLES**, *therlz*, a large straggling town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and 21 miles N.E. from the town of Tipperary. It is divided into two parts by the river Suir, and has a good market-house, a parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel and college, some convents, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, and dispensary. *Pop.* 6677.

**THURLMERE**, *thurl'-meer*, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Derwent.

**THURSO**, *thur'-so*, a parish and town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, situated at the head of Thurso Bay, 19 miles N.W. from Wick. The promontory of Holburnhead, the N.W. boundary of this beautiful and romantic bay, about 3 miles from the town, forms the safe and commodious roadstead or harbour called Scrabster Roads, bordering on the Pentland Firth. The old town is irregularly built, and contains no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old substantial Gothic building, in good repair; but the new town on the west bank of the river, in a pleasant elevated situation, is laid out on a regular plan. Besides the parish

## Tibet

church there is a Free church, and some chapels for different denominations of Presbyterians. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, rope, leather, straw plait, and netting. *Pop.* Of town, 3426.

**THURZOFALVA**, *thoortz-o-fál'-vó*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, with some mineral baths, situated on the borders of Moravia. *Pop.* 6800.

**TIBER**, *tí'-ber*, (in Italian, **TEVERE**, *tail'-vai-rá*), a celebrated river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and, after a course of 185 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, about 15 miles below Rome.

**TIBERIAS**, a large lake in the northern part of Palestine, celebrated in Scripture history under the appellation of the Sea of Galilee, or the Sea of Tiberias. (See **TABARIA**.)

**TIBET**, or **THIBET**, *tib'-bet*, or *tib'-bet'*, a country of Asia, and part of Chinese Tartary, extending from Cashmere and the source of the Indus on the W., to the borders of China Proper on the E., and from Hindostan on the S., to the desert of Gobi on the N. *Ext.* Its length from E. to W. is about 1400 miles: the breadth from N. to S. is about 600 miles, but it cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy as its N. limits are very imperfectly defined. *Area.* Estimated at 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* The distinguishing feature of this extensive country is its general elevation, being part of that tract in which not only the great rivers of India and China have their source, but those, also, of Siberia and Tartary. Tibet strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least-favoured countries under heaven. It consists in some parts of low rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, and extensive arid plains, both of the most dreary aspect, promising as little as they produce; and it is in general extremely bare of trees and the larger and more important vegetable products. The valleys in the south are fertile and produce a variety of fruits, and some of the plains and slopes of the mountains are covered with different kinds of grass which afford excellent pasture for cattle. *Climate.* The temperature and the seasons possess a remarkable uniformity. The same division takes place here as in the more southern region of Bengal: during the spring, a variable atmosphere,—heat, thunderstorms, and, occasionally, refreshing showers; from June to September, heavy and continued rains; from October to March, a clear and uniform sky. For three months of this season a degree of cold is felt, far greater, perhaps, than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the southern boundary of Tibet, near the elevated range of the Himalaya mountains which divides it from Assam, Bootan, and Nepal. The summits of these are covered all the year round with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the extreme dryness of the winds. *Zoology.* Tibet, though barren of vegetable produce, teems with animal life. The traveller is astonished at the variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey in all parts of the country, and the immense numbers of the flocks, droves, and herds of cattle which form the chief possessions of the people. Among the most remarkable animals are the horned cattle, which are extremely useful to the inhabitants. The bull is known by the name of the yak of Tartary, or bushy-tailed bull of Tibet. His height is about



## Tichvin

the same as that of an English bull, which he resembles in the general shape of the body, head, and legs; and there is no essential difference, except that he is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. These cattle afford abundance of rich milk, from which excellent butter is made. The musk-deer also abounds in the coldest parts of the mountains; and the goat, which yields the hair used in the manufacture of the finest shawls, is also an inhabitant of these regions. This is the most beautiful of the different species of goats. The colours are various, black, white, of a faint bluish tinge, and of a light fawn colour. The hair, which is used for making shawls, is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the coat beneath. Wild horses are found in the plains, and there is also a fine race of dogs. Among the most valuable and useful animals of Tibet are the sheep. The flocks of these are numerous, and upon them the inhabitants place their chief reliance for present support, as well as for winter food. *Pro.* The usual crops are wheat, pease, and barley; but in many parts these grains seldom come to maturity. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, cinnabar, and lead. In many cases, however, the mines of these metals cannot be worked, for want of fuel to smelt the ores. The dung of animals is the only substitute for firewood, and with that alone it is impossible to obtain a degree of heat sufficiently intense for such purposes. Thus situated the most valuable discovery for the inhabitants of Tibet would be that of a coal-mine. In some parts of China bordering on Tibet, coal is found and used as fuel. Tineal is found in Tibet in inexhaustible quantities. It is brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the ground, and afterwards refined into borax in this country. Rock-salt is also found in great abundance. *Manf.* Wooden bowls, woollen cloths, sacking, and other woven fabrics, velvets, and carved stone and coral. *Eexp.* To China, gold-dust, precious stones, musk, and woollen cloths; the imports are gold and silver brocades, silks, teas, tobacco, quicksilver, porcelain, furs, and some silver bullion. To Bengal, the exports are gold-dust, musk, cloves, and other spices, tincal; the imports thence are broadcloth, trinkets, pearls, coral, amber, kincobs, Maulda cloths, Rungpoor leather, tobacco, and indigo. The roads and bridges are much inferior to those of China, and greatly impede the progress of commerce. *Rel.* Buddhism, of which it is the chief seat, and the country abounds with Buddhist temples. It is said there are about 80,000 lamas, or priests, supported at the expense of government. *Race.* Mongolian. *Pop.* 6,000,000. *Lon.* from 78° to 104° E., and extending N. from the Himalaya Mountains to an undefined distance. —Tibet enjoys but the shadow of independence, being ruled by the emperors of China, who obtained complete ascendancy over it in 1720, by interfering in the intestine commotions by which the country was then agitated.

**TICHVIN**, *tish'-vin*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Novgorod, situated on the Tichvinka, 116 miles N.E. from Novgorod. *Pop.* 5600.—A CANAL of the same name connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea, from its uniting the Tichvinka and Sias with the Mologa and Volga.

**TICINO**, *te-che'-no*, a river of Italy and Swit-

## Tigris

zerland, which rises in Mount St. Gothard, and, after a course of 125 miles, falls into the Lago Maggiore.

**TICINO**, or **TESSIN**, a district in the south of Switzerland, situated between the cantons of Uri, Valais, and the Grisons, and the N. frontier of Lombardy and Piedmont. *Area.* 1035 square miles. *Desc.* It was formerly called the Italian bailiwicks, and is a tract of mountainous territory, acquired long since by the Swiss, but inhabited by Italians. The different bailiwicks of which it was composed were governed by temporary deputies from certain of the Swiss cantons, until 1815, when they were formed into an independent canton, divided into eight districts. *Rivers.* The Ticino. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk. Timber is abundant, and cattle, cheese, sheep, and wine are exported. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly coarse woollen goods and straw plait. *Pop.* 116,343; but the inhabitants emigrate annually in large numbers to other parts of Europe to obtain employment.

**TICONDEROGA**, *tik-on'-de-ro'-ga*, a fort of the United States, built by the French in 1756, in Essex county, New York, 86 miles N. from Albany, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain. It is famous in the history of the American wars, and is now in ruins. There is a village of the same name about 2 miles W. from the remains of the fort. *Pop.* 2700.

**TIDESWELL**, *tides'-well*, a market-town of England, in Derbyshire, 29 miles N.W. from Derby. Its church is a large and handsome structure, and it also contains a Roman Catholic chapel, some chapels for nonconformists, some almshouses, and a free school. *Pop.* 3500.

**TIDOR**, or **TIDORE**, *tee'-dor*, one of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, in the Indian Archipelago, lying to the W. of Gilolo, and about 4 miles S. from Ternate, from which it is separated by a safe channel. It has a circumference of about 21 miles, and is densely wooded and populous. *Lat.* 0° 40' N. *Lon.* 127° 30' E.

**TIEN**, *teen*, a prefix to many towns in the S. of China.

**TIEN-TSIN**, *teen-tsin'*, a city of China, in the province of Pe-chi-li, situated 70 miles S.E. from Peking, of which it is the port, at the confluence of the Imperial Canal and the Peiho river. It is a great entrepôt for salt. A treaty of amity and commerce was signed at Tien-tsin between the French and English on the one hand, and the Chinese on the other, in 1858. The violation of this treaty, which was favourable to British interests in China, by the Chinese, was the cause of the subsequent Chinese war.

**TIBET**, *te-yai'-te*, a river of Paraguay, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Parana.

**TIERRA DEL FUEGO**. (See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.)

**TIPLIS**. (See **TEPLIS**.)

**TIGRE**, *tee'-grai*, an extensive province of Abyssinia, from which the provinces in the N.E. part of that country have received the collective title of the kingdom of Tigré. *Desc.* Mountainous. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. *Lat.* between 11° and 16° 30' N. *Lon.* between 37° 30' and 41° E.

**TIGRE**, or **PIGUENA**, a river of Ecuador, S. America. After a course of 350 miles, it joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the point where it is entered by the Ucayale.

**TIGRIS**, *ti'-gris*, a river of Asia, flowing through the S.E. part of Turkey in Asia, and rising in the mountains of Armenia, about 50

## Tilburg

miles N. from Diarbekir, and about 15 miles E. from the Euphrates at Telek. At Korna, or Kurnah, it joins the Euphrates, and the united streams from the Shat-el-Arab, and falls into the Persian Gulf. This river rises twice in the year, first in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains of Armenia; and afterwards in November, through the accession to its waters arising from the periodical rains that fall about this time of year in Kurdistan and Mesopotamia. Its total course is estimated at 1150 miles.

**TILBURG, *til'-boorg***, a town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, with a large castle, 13 miles S.E. from Breda. *Manf.* Woollen goods; the town also contains numerous breweries.

**TILBURY, EAST, *til'-ber-e***, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex, 19 miles S.W. from Chelmsford. *Pop.* 403.

**TILBURY, WEST**, a parish adjoining the above. *Pop.* 385.—It appears to have been an episcopal seat of Cedda, bishop of the East Saxons. It is now a small village. Some traces still remain of the camp formed here by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, and on the bank of the Thames, in this parish, opposite Gravesend, is Tilbury Fort, originally built as a kind of blockhouse by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II. The emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames at this place in pursuit of the Britons.

**TILL, *til***, a river of England, in Northumberland, which rises in the Cheviot Hills, and after a course of 30 miles falls into the Tweed 4 miles from Coldstream.

**TILlicouLTRY, *til-le-kool'-tre***, a parish and village of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, 4 miles N.E. from Alloa. *Manf.* Shawls and tartans. *Pop.* Of parish, 4700.

**TILSIT, *til'-sit***, a town of Prussia, in the government of Gumbinnen, situated at the confluence of the Tilse and the Niemen, or Memel, 58 miles N.E. from Königsberg. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 16,000.—Its chief title to historical notice arises from the treaty of peace concluded here on July 7, 1807, between France on the one hand and Russia and Prussia on the other.

**TIMBUCTOO, or TIMBUKTU, *tim-book'-too***, a city of Central Africa, situated near the left bank of the Niger, 110 miles N.E. from Sibo, which has been for several centuries the chief emporium of the trade of the interior of that continent. According to the accounts of Leo Africanus, the city was built in the early part of the 13th century, and that it was soon selected as a place of abode by many artisans and merchants who were engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton cloth. There were in it many persons of great opulence, especially its foreign merchants; two of whom were reckoned of such importance on account of their great wealth that the king had given them his daughters in marriage. The king possessed an ample treasure, and held a very splendid, well-regulated court. The houses of the ordinary inhabitants appear to have been built in a somewhat humble style, and were in the form of bells; the walls being composed of stakes or hurdles, and the roofs of interwoven reeds. Stone, however, was used in the construction of the principal mosque and of the royal palace, the latter of which was designed by an architect from Granada. Its importance is now derived from its being the

## Tinnevely

entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and N. Africa. Caravans from Morocco and other Barbary states come to this town to exchange European manufactures, tobacco, pepper, firearms, and coral, for gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, palm-oil, salt, and slaves. It is now governed by a native chieftain or sheikh. *Pop.* About 20,000. *Lat.* 17° 40' N. *Lon.* 3° 2' W.

**TIMOR, *ti'-mor***, the most S. and largest of the Eiser Sunda Islands, in the Indian archipelago, separated from Australia by the Timor or Arafura Sea. *Area.* Estimated at 8800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, whilst the shores on the south-east side are represented to be exceedingly low, and overrun with mangroves. *Pro.* Chiefly sandalwood, wax, maize, mangoes, sago, cattle, and horses. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, and rocksalt. Sandalwood, bêche-de-mer, beeswax, honey, and slaves are exported; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betel-nut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, are received in return. *Pop.* About 1,800,000. *Lat.* 9° S. *Lon.* 125° E.

**TIMOR LAUT, *lau***, an island of the Indian archipelago, one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, 260 miles E. from Timor. *Eat.* 110 miles long. *Pro.* Similar to those of Timor. *Lat.* between 7° and 8° 30' S. *Lon.* between 131° and 131° 40' E.

**TINCHEBRAI, *teench'-brai***, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 34 miles N.W. from Alençon. *Manf.* Paper, hardware, and woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 4365. Here Robert of Normandy was finally defeated by his brother, Henry I. of England, in 1106.

**TINDALE-WARD, *tin'-del-ward***, the largest of the nine wards of the county of Northumberland, having an area of 514,660 acres and a population of 44,233. Northumberlandshire was originally divided into six wards, but the wards of Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, and Norhamshire were taken from Durham and annexed to Northumberland by the Act of 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 61.

**TING-HAE, *ting'-hai***, the chief town of the island of Chusan, which lies off the E. coast of China, and belongs to the province of Che Kiang, 35 miles N.E. from Ningpo. *Pop.* Not known. It was taken by the British in 1840.

**TINIAN, *te-ne-an'***, one of the Ladrone or Marian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 14° 59' N. *Lon.* 145° 27' E.

**TINNEVELLY, *tin-ne-vel'-ly***, a maritime district of the Carnatic, in the S. of India, in the presidency of Madras. *Area.* 5700 square miles. *Desc.* It occupies the S.E. part of the S. extremity of the peninsula, and is separated from Ceylon by the Gulf of Manaar. Generally speaking, it may be called an open and level country, although it contains some woods and several hills. The climate on the seacoast is dry and hot; but an extensive system of irrigation is carried on throughout the district by canals and water-courses in connexion with the numerous streams which traverse it. *Pro.* Rice and cotton in the lowlands, and grain of different kinds on the hills. *Manf.* Muslin, silks, cotton, and iron goods. *Pop.* 1,300,000. *Lat.* between 8° 9' and 9° 56' N. *Lon.* between 77° 15' and 78° 28' E.

**TINNEVELLY**, the capital of the above district, situated near the river Puchaur, 85 miles S.W. from Madura. It is surrounded by extensive rice-fields, and, on the W., by rocky ground.



## Tinos

It is unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 8° 45' N. *Lon.* 77° 44' E.

TINOS, or TINO, *te-nos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 10 miles N.E. from Syra. *Area.* 87 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered and fertile; producing silk, barley, fruits, honey, and wine. *Pop.* 16,000.

TIOGA, *te-o'-ga*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1056 square miles. *Pop.* 31,044.—Another in New York. *Area.* 456 square miles. *Pop.* 28,748.

TIOGA, a river of the United States, which runs through Pennsylvania and New York, and after a course of 90 miles, enters the Susquehanna 10 miles from Toanda.

TIPERAH, or TIPPERAH, *tip'-er-a*, called by the Mahometans, "Roshenabad," a district of British India, in the Bengal presidency, having Mymensing on the N., Bulloah on the S., Independent Tiperah on the E., and Dacca on the W. *Area.* 4850 square miles. *Desc.* It is situated on the E. side of the river Megna, and produces cotton, rice, betel-nut, and salt. Elephants of a superior breed are said to roam in the forests. *Manf.* Coarse cotton goods. *Pop.* 1,407,000.

TIPERAH, INDEPENDENT, a tract of country lying to the E. of British Tiperah, between that district and Burmah. *Area.* Estimated at 8000 square miles. *Pop.* Not known.

TIPPAH, *tip'-pa*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 1037 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.

TIPPERARY, *tip-pe-rail-re*, a county of Ireland, in Munster, extending in a very irregular form between King's and Queen's counties on the N., the latter county and that of Kilkenny on the E., the counties of Waterford and Cork on the S., and those of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, on the W. The river Shannon divides it from the two counties last named, and the river Suir separates it from Waterford for about 15 miles on the S. *Area.* 1659 square miles. *Desc.* The lands of Tipperary have been always ranked amongst the most productive in Ireland. It has, however, always been a great grazing county. It also contains extensive tracts of bog land, and situated between the town of Kille-naule and the county of Kilkenny is the coal district. To the S. of this, and in the S.E. angle of the county, is Slieve-na-man mountain. On the borders of the county of Waterford, to the S. of the town of Clogheen, are the Knockmele-down mountains. Nearly parallel to these, and a few miles N. from them, are the lofty Galtees, between which and the town of Tipperary lies another short range, called Slieve-na-muck; but the greatest range of hills crosses the county from S.W. to N.E., running from the county of Limerick to Queen's county, and completely separating the two Ormonds from the rest of the county. This range is known in Tipperary as the Doon mountains. The high hills adjoining Limerick are called, from the highest of them, the Keeper mountains. *Rivers.* The Suir, and its tributary streams. The western division has the Shannon for its boundary, and is well watered by numerous streams. *Pro.* Butter, and other produce of the dairy, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, green crops, and cattle. *Minerals.* Lead and copper; and some parts of it afford fine millstones. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 249,106. This county is intersected by the

## Tishemingo

Great South and Western Railway, with its branches.

TIPPERARY, a market-town of Ireland, the capital of the above county, 98 miles S.W. from Dublin. It is beautifully situated in a fertile tract, and is a well-built and thriving town. It contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a chapel for Presbyterians, a foundation school, market-house, court-house, gaol, hospital, and dispensary. *Pop.* 5864. It has a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, and is connected by railway with Dublin.

TIPTON, *tip'-ton*, a parish of Staffordshire, 8 miles N.W. from Birmingham. It contains two churches, several chapels for nonconformists, and some schools. *Pop.* 28,870, engaged in coal and iron mines, forges, mills, and red-lead factories.

TIPTON, a county of the United States, in Tennessee. *Area.* 682 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

TIRANO, *te-ra'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Valteline, or Valley of the Adda, in Lombardy, situated on the Adda, 15 miles E. from Sondria. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and produces quantities of corn, wine, and olives. *Pop.* 5500.

TIRASPOL, *te-ras'-pol*, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Dniester, 53 miles N.W. from Odessa. *Pop.* 5200. About half a mile from this town is a fort which commands the passage of the river.

TIREE, *tir'-ee*, one of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland, belonging to the county of Argyle, about 20 miles N.W. from Iona. *Ext.* 13 miles long, with a mean breadth of 3 miles. *Desc.* It contains excellent pasture lands, and produces oats, barley, and potatoes. *Pop.* 3000, engaged for the most part in fishing and rearing cattle.

TIREHBOLI, *tir'-e-bol-i*, a maritime town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Trebizond, 25 miles W. from Trebizond. It contains several mosques and a Greek church. *Pop.* Not known.

TIRHOOT, *ter-hoot*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, having Nepal on the N., Patna on the S., Bhagulpore on the E., and Sarun on the W. It lies on the N. bank of the Ganges river. *Area.* Estimated at 7400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and richly wooded; producing rice, maize, wheat, millet, oats, barley, sugar-cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, and fruits. *Manf.* Cotton cloths, combs, rope, sacking, woollen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* About 2,400,000. *Lat.* between 25° 30' and 26° 50' N. *Lon.* between 85° and 87° E.

TIRLEMONT, *teerl'-mawn(g)*, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, situated on the Geete, 30 miles N.W. from Liege. It contains several handsome churches, a town-house, hospital, and barracks. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 12,178.—It has been frequently besieged, but the fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIRNOVA. (See TERNOVA).

TISBURY, *tis'-ber-e*, a village and parish of England, in Wiltshire, 13 miles W. from Salisbury. The church is a spacious building of great antiquity. *Pop.* 2122. It has a station on the London and South Western Railway.

TISHEMINGO, *tish'-e-min'-go*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 1149 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.



## Titchfield

**TITCHFIELD**, *titch'-field*, a market town of England, in Hampshire, situated on the river Aire, 8 miles S.E. from Southampton. It contains a handsome parish church, a chapel for Independents, and a school. *Manf.* Parchment and bricks. *Pop.* 4043.

**TITICACA**, *tit'-ka'-ka*, the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of S. America, forming part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. It is situated in the plains that lie between the two Cordilleras or E. and W. ranges of the Andes, in the E. part of the Peruvian province of Los Charcas Puno, and the W. part of the Bolivian province of La Paz. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

**TITTERI**, *tit'-ter'-e'*, a marshy lake of Algeria, formed by the river Shellif, N. Africa, 80 miles S.W. from Algiers. It gave name to a province which is now comprised in Algiers.

**TITTLIS**, *tit'-lis*, one of the Swiss Alps, 18 miles E. from the Wetterhorn. *Height.* 10,612 feet.

**TIUMEN**, or **TOUMEN**, *te'-oo'-men*, a town of Siberia, or Russia in Asia, in the government of Tobolsk, 120 miles S.W. from Tobolsk. It has regular streets, and contains numerous churches, a mosque, a bazaar, and some schools. *Manf.* Russian leather, of which there are upwards of a hundred factories, woollen fabrics, and soap. It is a depôt for the trade between Russia and China. *Pop.* 14,337.

**TIVERTON**, *tiv'-er-ton*, a market-town and borough of England, in Devonshire, situated at the confluence of the Exe and Loman, of which the former is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 14 miles N. from Exeter. The town is well built, and contains several handsome streets and good shops and houses. The principal public buildings are the parish church and Blundell's free grammar-school. The church is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Peter; it was partially rebuilt and re-seated in 1825. The south side is ornamented with much curious and well-executed sculpture, and the porch affords a beautiful specimen of English architecture, although of modern date. The town also contains a chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, some charity schools and almshouses, a guildhall, a large market-place, a hospital, assembly rooms, reading-room, theatre, and gaol. *Manf.* Bobbin-net. *Pop.* 10,447. —The bridge over the Exe connects Tiverton with its suburb of West Ex on the W. side of the river.

**TIVERTON**, a post-township of the United States, in Rhode Island, 12 miles N.E. from Newport. *Pop.* 5000, mostly employed in the fisheries on the coast.

**TRIVOLI**, *tiv'-o-le*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, 18 miles N.E. from Rome. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence covered with olives and fruit-trees; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone, the ancient Anio, which glides gently through the town until it reaches the brink of a rock, over which it falls to the depth of nearly 80 feet. On the summit of the steep bank stand the ruins of a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, built in the Augustan age. Near it are the remains of another ancient temple, and a villa built by the emperor Adrian. The town contains a cathedral and several churches. *Pop.* 6750.

**TIVY**, or **TOWY**, *tiv'-y*, a river of Wales, in

## Tobolsk

the county of Caermarthen, which falls into Caermarthen Bay, after forming a large estuary.

**TLASCALA**, *tlas-cal'-a*, the name of a district of Mexico, which is now comprised in the province of Puebla.

**TLASCALA**, the capital of the above district, situated on a small river, 10 miles N. from Puebla. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it is said to have contained 300,000 inhabitants; it is now much reduced. *Pop.* 4090.

**TLEMCEN**, or **TLEMCEN**, a town of Algeria, in the province of Oran, 67 miles S.W. from Oran. It was once an important place; but, in consequence of a revolt of the inhabitants against his authority, Hassan, then dey of Algiers, laid it in ruins. *Manf.* Carpets and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 20,000. In its vicinity are some ancient remains. —It was occupied by the French in 1836 and 1842.

**TMUTARAKAN**, *mut'-a-ra-kan'*, a name sometimes given to the town of Taman. (*See* TAMAN.)

**TOBAGO**, *to-bai'-go*, one of the British islands in the West Indies, belonging to the Windward group, about 22 miles N. from Point Galere, the N.E. extremity of the island of Trinidad. *Ext.* About 32 miles long, and 9 at its greatest width. *Area.* 97 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with many different kinds of soil; but in general the mould is rich and black, and fit for producing in the greatest abundance whatever fruits, grain, and vegetables are raised in other parts of the West Indies. The island is well watered, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to afford commodious harbours for all kinds of shipping. The climate is extremely unhealthy for Europeans. *Zoology.* Peccaries, resembling swine, armadilloes, guanans, rabbits, and badgers. Horses, cows, asses, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. There are many varieties of the feathered tribe. *Pro.* Tobago possesses almost every kind of plant that grows in the Antilles, besides the greater part of those which are peculiar to Guiana. It abounds in figs, pineapples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papaws, musk-melons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, and pumpions. *Exp.* Sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and arrowroot. *Pop.* 15,410. *Lat.* 11° 15' N. *Lon.* 60° 40' W. —This island was first colonized by the Dutch, who were expelled by the Spaniards. It was then settled by the English, to whom it was ceded by the peace of 1763. In 1781 it was taken by the French, and, in 1793, was retaken by the British, by whom it was retained at the peace of Amiens, and in whose possession it still remains.

**TOWERMORY**, *to-ber-mor'-e*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, in Argyshire, built by the British Society for the Encouragement of Fisheries, as a fishing-station and seaport. It has two churches, a custom-house, and a capacious and well-sheltered harbour. *Pop.* 1600. —It has steam communication with Glasgow, Inverness, Skye, and Lewis.

**TOBOL**, *to-bol'*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the S. part of the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk.

**TOBOLSK**, *to-boi'sk'*, the most W. government of Siberia, or Russia in Asia, extending from the Arctic Ocean on the N. to the Kirghiz territory on the S. On the N.W. the Ural Moun-

Tobolsk

tains separate this government from the governments of Archangel and Vologda, in Russia in Europe, while on the S.W. it is bounded by Perm and Orenburg, and on the E. and S.E. by Yeniseisk, Tomsk, and Semipoliatinsk. *Area.* Estimated at 500,000 square miles. *Desc.* This government includes the vast tracts watered by the Obi, the Irtysh, the Ishim, the Isset, and the Tobol; and within its bounds is contained the greater part of the cultivated districts of Russia in Asia. From the banks of the Frozen Ocean as far as *lat.* 58° N., the soil is barren and the surface is almost devoid of vegetation, while the S. parts of the province consist of steppes covered with saline lakes and marshes. The steppes of Barabinka and Isset, the former of which lies between the rivers Irtysh and Obi in the E. part of the government, while the latter is near the Ural Mountains in the S.W., are, on the contrary, covered with the most luxuriant pasturage, and would be far more productive than they are at present if they were inhabited by a settled and industrious population, instead of wandering tribes. *Pro.* Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, while large herds of cattle are reared on the pasture lands. *Minerals.* The Ural Mountains, through a great part of their line, produce iron and copper in great abundance; and in other parts there is an inexhaustible supply of various minerals, including no inconsiderable quantity of gold, platinum, and silver. The extensive forests and wastes of this region afford, also, ample opportunities for the acquisition of furs and skins of various kinds, some of which are of great value. *Manf.* Soap, leather, and woollen goods; but Tobolsk labours under the want of a system of inland navigation, by which its surplus produce could be exported. *Pop.* 1,021,266.

**TOBOLSK**, a large city, the capital of the government of the same name, and of the whole of Western Siberia, situated on the Irtysh. It is composed of two parts, which are distinguished as the higher town and the lower town. The former is built on an elevated ridge, running parallel to the Irtysh, at a little distance from it; while the latter fills the level space between the higher town and the river. The higher town contains the residence of the governor, the courts of justice, public offices, and the Gostinnoi Door or bazaar, replete with all kinds of foreign merchandize. These, with numerous churches, a cathedral with five cupolas, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia, form the chief public edifices of the city. The buildings are white and the cupolas gilded, and as they stand on elevated ground, they present a pleasing and picturesque appearance from a distance. The lower town may be considered as a sort of suburb, and is built almost entirely of wood. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and surrounded by a ditch and palisades, while the higher town is defended by a wall. The residents are in a great measure descended from exiles sent here by the Russian government. The largest colony ever transported to Tobolsk consisted of the Swedish officers who were taken prisoners at the battle of Pultawa or Pultawa. Tobolsk is the chief commercial town of Siberia, and the principal depôt of a large transit trade carried on between Russia in Europe and China. The merchants from Europe arrive in spring, with all kinds of commodities destined for that distant market; and at the end of summer the boats appear

Toledo

returning with their cargoes to be transported to Moscow and St. Petersburg. *Pop.* About 20,000. *Lat.* 58° 12' N. *Lon.* 65° 15' E.—Tobolsk was founded in 1587.

**TOCANTINS**, *to-kan-teens'*, a river formed by many head streams, rising near Goyaz, in the interior of Brazil, which, after a course of upwards of 1000 miles, enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 0° 30' S. *lon.* 48° 30' W. The estuary of the Tocantins is called the river Para.

**TOCAT**, or **TOKAT**, *to-kat'*, a commercial city of Turkey in Asia, in the interior of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Sivas, 26 miles N.W. from Sivas. It is built somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Yesil-Irmak, the ancient Iris. *Manf.* Copper goods and woollen, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics. Tocat is the centre of a very extensive inland trade to and from all parts of Asia Minor. *Pop.* About 35,000, of whom the greater number are Turkish. *Lat.* 40° 18' N. *Lon.* 36° 35' E.

**TOCE**, **TOCCIA**, or **TOSA**, *to'-che*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, near the Simplon, and after a course of 50 miles enters the Lago Maggiore on its W. side.

**TOCUYO**, *to-ki'-o*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, 43 miles N.E. from Truxillo. It contains a college and other educational establishments, and is the centre of an agricultural district of great fertility. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics and leather. *Pop.* 10,000. There is another town of the same name, at the mouth of the Tocuyo river, 93 miles N.E. from Barquisimeto.

**TOCUYO**, a river of South America, which rises in the S.W. of the province of Barquisimeto, and, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste.

**TOD**, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. *Area.* 362 square miles. *Pop.* 11,200.

**TODDINGTON**, *tod'-ing-ton*, a small town of England, in Bedfordshire, formerly a market-town, 12 miles S.W. from Bedford. It has a parish church and some chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Straw-plait. *Pop.* 2433.

**TODMORDEN**, *tod-mor'-den*, a market-town of England, in Lancashire, 16 miles N.E. from Bolton. It contains two churches, one of which is in a ruinous condition, several chapels for nonconformists, some schools, a court-house, and assembly rooms. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 9146. It has a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

**TODOS SANTOS.** (See ALL SAINTS BAY.)

**TOKAY**, *to-kai'*, a town of Austria, in the N.E. of Hungary, situated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theiss, 42 miles N.W. from Debreezin. It contains some churches and monasteries, and has a considerable trade in salt and wine. The surrounding districts have attained great celebrity for the wine called Tokay, which is one of the finest and most expensive kinds of wine in Europe. *Pop.* 5712.

**TOLEDO**, *to-le'-do*, a province in central Spain, in New Castile, situated chiefly to the S. of the Tagus. *Area.* 8775 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and watered by the Alberche, the Algodar, the Tagus, and the Guadiana. It contains excellent pastures on which numerous flocks of sheep are fed, which afford wool of the best quality. *Pro.* Grapes, silk, honey, wax, and fruits. *Pop.* About 350,000.

**TOLEDO**, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, and the chief town of the



## Tolentino

above province, 41 miles S.W. from Madrid. It is situated on the sides and top of a steep hill washed by the Tagus, which is crossed here by two bridges, one of which, the bridge of Alcantara, was built by the Moors. The city, which is surrounded by walls, is irregularly built; the streets are steep and narrow, while the houses are low and built for the most part in the Eastern style, with an open court in the centre. It contains several squares, but only one of these is remarkable for its size. There are several pleasant promenades and public walks in the vicinity of the town, without the walls. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them are remarkable for their architectural beauty. The Alcazar, or fortified palace, is a large structure at the top of the hill on which the town stands, built with solidity, and decorated with statues; it is now in a state of decay. The cathedral is of great antiquity, and is one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in Spain. The original building was founded in 587, and served as a mosque for the Moors: the present edifice was commenced about 1258. Besides these, there are a large number of churches, hospitals, monasteries, and convents. The hospital of St. Cruz, used as a foundling hospital, is an elegant building of the 14th century, remarkable as a specimen of Florid Gothic architecture, while that of St. John, built by Cardinal Tavera is equally beautiful, and in a better situation. Of Roman monuments there are only the remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and a road. The walls, though ruinous, are of less ancient date, having been erected by the Moors or the kings of Castile. The university still exists, and the city also contains four colleges, a town-hall, and a mint. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, and silks; the Toledo swords, so noted throughout Europe in the middle ages, are still made in a large building on the banks of the Tagus, erected by Charles III. They are remarkable for their elasticity, and fetch a very high price. *Pop.* 13,431. Toledo is a place of great antiquity, and was the capital of Spain and the seat of government under the Goths, and a city of considerable importance under the Moors and the kings of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.

**TOLENTINO**, *to-len-te'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Macerata, 12 miles from Macerata. *Pop.* 10,861. It was here, in February, 1797, that the Pope ceded the Romagna to the French republic by treaty, and in May, 1815, Murat retired to this place with his troops before the Austrians. The town possesses a fine old cathedral.

**TOLLAND**, *tol'-land*, a county of the United States, in Connecticut. *Area.* 337 square miles. *Pop.* 21,000.

**TOLMEZZO**, *tol-met'-so*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, 27 miles N.W. from Udine. It stands on the Tagliamento, 1000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 2500.

**TOLNA**, or **TOLNAU**, *tol'-na*, a market-town of Austria, in the S.W. of Hungary, situated on the Danube, 35 miles N.E. from Funfkirchen. *Manf.* Tobacco and potash. *Pop.* 6000.

**TOLOAR**, or **TULOUR**, *to'-lore*, the largest of the Salibabo Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, about midway between Gilolo and Mindanao. It has a circuit of about 80 miles. *Desc.* Diver-

## Tongataboo Island

sified and well cultivated. *Pop.* Not known, but considerable. *Lat.* 4° 28' N. *Lon.* 126° 55' E.

**TOLOSA**, *to-lo'-sa*, a town of Spain, the capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, situated at the confluence of the rivers Orio and Araxes, 14 miles S.W. from St. Sebastian. It stands in a narrow defile, and is enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates. It contains some handsome churches, a town-hall, and several mansions belonging to old Spanish families. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, hats, iron implements and machinery, and leather goods. *Pop.* 5206.

**TOLU**, *to'-loo*, a seaport of New Granada, South America, in the province of Carthagena, 65 miles S. from Carthagena. It has a good harbour in the Gulf of Morroquillo; the balsam of Tolu is obtained in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 9° 32' N. *Lon.* 75° 30' W.

**TOMASZOW**, *tom-as'-zo*, a town of Russia, in the kingdom of Poland, in the province of Warsaw, 60 miles S.W. from Warsaw. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5000.

**TOMBIGBEE**, or **TOMBECKBEE**, *tom-big'-be*, a river of the United States, which rises in Mississippi. After a course of 300 miles, it joins the Alabama 45 miles above the head of Mobile Bay.

**TOMPKINS**, *tom'-kins*, a county of the United States, in New York, formed in 1817, from portions of the counties of Seneca and Cayuga. *Area.* 580 square miles. *Pop.* 31,409.

**TOMSK**, *tomsk*, a considerable city of Russia in Asia, the capital of an extensive government, situated on the Tom, 25 miles above its junction with the Ob or Obi. It was originally a mere wooden fort. The most considerable part of the town is built at the foot of a mountain, in the most irregular manner. The houses are for the most part well-built. The town contains a cathedral, several churches, mosques, and convents, a bazaar, a military school, several government offices and courts of law, the treasury, with the magazines of furs collected as tribute. It is the centre of a large trade in brandy, or rather whisky; and habits of drunkenness are general. Besides Russians, the place contains a great number of Tartar, Bucharian, and Kal-muck merchants. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 56° 30' N. *Lon.* 85° E.—The DISTRICT is watered by the Obi and the Ishim, and has a population of 694,651. *Lat.* between 49° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 75° and 90° E.

**TONBRIDGE**. (See **TUNBRIDGE**.)

**TONDERN**, *ton'-dern*, a town of the duchy of Schleswig, 40 miles N.W. from Schleswig. *Manf.* Woollen goods, lace, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6500.

**TOBE**, *tone*, a river of England, which rises in Somersetshire, and, after a course of 30 miles, joins the Parret between Bridgewater and Langport.

**TONG**, *tung*, a prefix to the names of several cities in China.

**TONGA ISLANDS**, *tong'-a*, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands. (See **FRIENDLY ISLANDS**.)

**TONGATABOO ISLAND**, *tong'-ga-ta-bo'*, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Tasman, who called it Amsterdam. It is the residence of the sovereign of the Tonga Islands. *Ext.* It is about 60 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Fruitful, and well wooded. *Zoology.* The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats and some dogs. The last named animals were



## Tongern

originally introduced on this island by Captain Cook. Fowls, of a large and handsome breed, are domesticated here; and various kinds of birds of great beauty frequent the plantations and thickets. The only noxious animals of the reptile or insect tribe are sea-snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. *Pro.* The principal are plantains, of which there are a large number of different sorts or varieties; bread-fruit, plums, sugar-cane, bananas, fine timber, and shaddock. The sea abounds with fish, though the variety is less than might be expected. The inhabitants usually go unarmed, but they possess weapons of a very formidable nature. The manners of the lower classes are licentious in the extreme. *Pop.* 8000. *Lat.* 21° 4' S. *Lon.* 175° 28' W. This island was discovered, in 1643, by Abel Jans Tapsman; and was visited in 1773 by Cook, in 1777 by La Perouse, in 1787 by Captain Edwards, in 1791 by D'Entrecasteaux and Huon, by the French sloops *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance* in 1793, and by the missionary ship *Duff* in 1797.

TONGERN, or TONGRES, *tong'-hern*, *tongr*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg, situated on the Jaar, 11 miles S.W. from Maestricht. *Manf.* Hats, candles, beer, bricks, tiles, and chicory. *Pop.* 6300.

TONNEINS, *ton'-nain(g)s*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot-and-Garonne, situated on the Garonne, 20 miles N.W. from Agen. *Manf.* Leather, cordage, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7947. It has a station on the railway from Bordeaux to Cete.

TONNERRE, *ton'-nair'*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, situated on the Armançon, 18 miles E. from Auxerre. *Manf.* Leather, paper-hangings, agricultural implements, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4789.

TONQUIN, *ton'-ken*, the most N. province of Anam, in S.E. Asia, bounded N. by China, W. by the Laos country, S. by Cochina China, and E. by the Gulf of Tonquin. *Area.* About 27,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile near the sea, and well watered. *Pro.* Rice, sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, silk, saffron, gums, and varnishes. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, and iron. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 19° and 23' N. *Lon.* between 102° 35' and 108° 30' E. The GULF is an inlet of the China Sea, about 250 miles in length, with a breadth of 130 miles.

TOOBOUAI, or TUBUAI ISLANDS, *to'-boo-ai*, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of the Society Islands. The cluster takes its name from the principal island of the groups in *lat.* 23° 25' S., *lon.* 149° 25' W. This island was discovered by Cook in 1777, and was resorted to by the mutineers of the *Bounty* in 1789.

TOPHANA, or TOPHANE, *to'-fa-na*, "an arsenal," a suburb of Constantinople.

TOPLITZ. (See TEPLITZ.)

TOPSHAM, *top'-sam*, a market-town and seaport of England, in Devonshire, situated on the estuary of the Exe, at the confluence of the Clist and Exe, 4 miles S.E. from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long and irregularly built street. The church stands near the centre of the town, on a high cliff, which gives it a commanding prospect. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists. The quay is spacious and commodious. *Manf.* Ropes, and chain-cables; ship-building is also carried on. *Pop.* 3503. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in the coasting trade.

## Tornea Lappmark

TOPSHAM, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont. *Pop.* 1700.—Another in Lincoln county, in the state of Maine. *Pop.* 2200.

TORBAY, *tor-bay'*, a fine and commodious bay of the English Channel, on the E. coast of Devonshire, formed by two capes, called Berry Point or Head, and Hope's Nose. It forms the general rendezvous of the Channel fleet, and has the town of Torquay on its N. coast, Paignton on the W., and Brixham on the S. The last named town is the place where William III. landed when he arrived in England, on November 5th, 1688.

TORCELLO, *tor-chel'-lo*, a town of Italy, in the province of Venice, situated in the marshy district called the Lagunes, 7 miles N.E. from Venice. It has an old Byzantine church. The climate is extremely unhealthy. *Pop.* Not known.

TORDA, or THORDA, *tor'-da*, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 miles S.E. from Klausenburg. It contains three churches, a town-house and a military school. *Pop.* 7000.

TORDESILLAS, *tor-de-sill'-as*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, situated on the Douro, which is crossed here by a very fine bridge, 18 miles S.W. from Valladolid. *Pop.* 4000.

TORGAV, *tor-gow'*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 56 miles S. from Potsdam. It is strongly fortified, and contains four churches, a town-hall, an orphan asylum, and a hospital. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 8961. It has been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts, the most remarkable of which was the victory obtained here on November 11, 1760, over the Austrians, by Frederick II. of Prussia.

TORMES, *tor'-mes*, a river of Spain, which rises among the mountains in the province of Salamanca, and, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Douro on the borders of Portugal. Its banks were the scene of many conflicts between the French and Spaniards during the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814.

TOR-MOHAM, *tor'-mo-ham*, a parish and village of England, in Devonshire, 17 miles S. from Exeter. *Pop.* 11,500. The town of Torquay is in this parish.

TORNEA, *tor'-ne-a*, a small but remarkable town of Russia, in Finland, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. It stands partly on an island and partly on the right bank of the river Tornea. It is laid out with regularity, having been built by order of government in 1620. It is a depôt for the exports and imports of the surrounding country, which is wild and very thinly-peopled. The exports consist of timber, fish, reindeer, hides, furs, and tar; the imports, of salt, snuff, tobacco, groceries, and spirits. *Pop.* 700. *Lat.* 65° 51' N. *Lon.* 24° 6' E. An arc of the meridian was measured here by Maupertuis, a French mathematician, in 1736, to ascertain the figure of the earth.

TORNEA, a river of the N. of Europe, which separates the Swedish and Russian dominions. After a course of 230 miles, it enters the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornea. It receives the rivers Muonio and Luinio. It issues from a lake of Sweden, near the borders of Norway, called Tornea Frask.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, *lap'-mark*, the most northern of the provinces of Swedish Lapland,

## Toro

lying between the river Tornea, Lulea Lappmark, and Norwegian Lapland.

TORO, *tor-o*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Samnio or Molise, 6 miles N.E. from Campobasso. *Pop.* 1400.

TORO, a small island in the Mediterranean, lying off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

TORO, a river of Mongolia, in the E. of Asia, which joins the Nonni on the frontier of Manchuria, after a course of 250 miles.

TORO, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, situated on the Douro, which is crossed here by a bridge of 22 arches, 20 miles E. from Zamora. It is regularly built, with wide but dirty streets, and contains several churches and convents, a town-hall, and a bull-ring. *Manf.* Coarse linen and woollen goods, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* 8430. Ferdinand the Catholic defeated Alonzo V. of Portugal near this place in 1476, and gained the kingdom of Castile for himself and his wife Isabella.

TOROK-BETSE, or TURKISH BETSCHE, *tor-ok-bets*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Theiss, 28 miles N.E. from Peterwardein. *Pop.* 5000.—Also the name of other two towns of Hungary, with small populations.

TORONTO, *tor-on-to*, the capital of Upper Canada, situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 33 miles N.W. from the mouth of Niagara river, and 215 miles S.W. from Ottawa. It is regularly laid out, and contains St. George's cathedral, a Roman Catholic cathedral, several churches and chapels for different denominations of Christians, a university, some colleges and other educational establishments, a government house, a hall of assembly for the legislature and council, a court-house, town-hall, assembly rooms, Osgood Hall, appropriated for the sitting of the law courts, a gaol, barracks, hospital, government offices, mechanics' institute, Canadian institute, Athenæum, lunatic asylum, eye infirmary, and other charitable institutions. The harbour is defended by a battery and other defensive works. It has a large export trade in grain and flour, which is chiefly sent to Buffalo and Montreal. *Pop.* 44,821. This was the seat of the government of Canada West till the Union of the Upper and Lower provinces in 1841. Its name was changed from York to Toronto in 1834 by Sir John Colborne.

TOROPETZ, *tor-o-petz'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Pskov, situated on the Toropa, 155 miles S.E. from Pskov. It has a cathedral, and several churches, monasteries, and schools. *Manf.* Chiefly leather. It has an export trade in hemp, flax, and grain. *Pop.* 8000.

TORPHICHEN, *tor-pich'en*, a parish and village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 3 miles S.W. from Linlithgow. The parish has an area of 16 square miles, but the surface is for the most part hilly. *Pop.* 1843. It contains the ruins of a preceptory which belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

TORQUAY, *tor-ke'*, a seaport-town and watering place of England, in Devonshire, 19 miles S. from Exeter. It contains two churches, two chapels of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a club-house, assembly-rooms, racquet court, town-hall, dispensary, baths, public gardens, and several agreeable promenades. The scenery of the surrounding neighbourhood is beautiful and picturesque. The harbour is

## Torres Strait

protected by a pier. The mild climate of this part of Devonshire during the winter months renders Torquay a desirable residence for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. At the commencement of the present century this beautiful town, replete with everything and every kind of building that can render a watering place agreeable to visitors, was nothing more than a collection of fishermen's huts. *Pop.* 16,419. This place has regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and has a station on the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway.

TORQUEMADA, *tor-que-ma'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Palencia, 20 miles E. from Palencia. *Manf.* Brandy and wine-skins. *Pop.* 2700. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420.

TORREALLA DE CALATRAVA, *tor-al'-a de kal-atra-va*, a town of Spain, in the province of Ciudad-Real, 10 miles N.E. from Ciudad-Real. *Manf.* Blonde and thread lace. *Pop.* 3200.

TORRE DI LUSERNA, *tor-re de loo-ser-na*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. from Pinerolo. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3400. This is the principal seat of the Waldensian Protestants.

TORRE, the prefix to the name of many towns in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, none of them with a population above 3500.

TORRE DEL GRECO, *tor-rai del grai'-ko*, a town of Italy, situated at the foot of Vesuvius, 9 miles S.E. from Naples. This place was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, and still presents, in its scattered houses, half-buried churches, and streets almost choked up with lava, a striking picture of the ravages caused by the great eruptions of the volcano. It has a collegiate church, some convents, and an hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits. *Pop.* 9294.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, *noon-ché-a'-ta*, a town of Italy, near the foot of Vesuvius, 14 miles S.E. from Naples. It is fortified, and has some large barracks. *Manf.* Fire-arms, gunpowder, and macaroni. *Pop.* 15,481, many of whom are engaged in the fisheries on the coast.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, *las sa-le'-nas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 23 miles from Orihuela. *Pop.* Not known.

TORRE DON GIMENO, *je-mai'-no*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen, situated on the Solado, 12 miles S.W. from Jaen. *Manf.* Linen and soap; the town also possesses a trade in oil, wine, and salt. *Pop.* 6000.

TORRE VELHA, *vel'-a*, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 3 miles S.W. from Lisbon.

TORRENS, Lake, *tor'-ens*, a salt lake or marsh of South Australia, bending in a semicircular form round an arid and mountainous tract of land. It has been traced for 400 miles, and is found to abound with quicksands. *Lat.* between 23° and 32° S. *Lon.* between 136° 30' and 140° 30' E.

TORRENTE, *tor-ent'-e*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 8 miles S.W. from Valencia. *Manf.* Chiefly lace. *Pop.* 5000. There are some quarries of magnificent marble in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

TORRES NOVAS, *no'-vas*, a walled town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 21 miles N.E. from Santarem. It is defended by a castle. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 4300.

TORRES STRAIT, *strate*, an arm of the S. Pacific



## Torres Vedras

Ocean, between the island of Papua and Cape York and the N. extremity of Australia. It is about 80 miles in width, and contains several islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales, Mulgrave, and Banks Islands. It was discovered by Torres in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770.

**TORRES VEDRAS**, *ve'-dras*, a very old town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 23 miles N.W. from Lisbon. *Pop.* 2300.—It is celebrated for the lines of defence established on the heights of Torres Vedras by the duke of Wellington in 1810, to defend Lisbon and repel the approach of the French.

**TORRICELLA**, *tor'-re-chel'-la*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Citra, 24 miles from Chieti. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 3765.

**TORRINGTON**, *tor'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, in Devonshire and Lincolnshire, none of them with a population above 1200.

**TORRINGTON, GREAT**, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, situated on an eminence which rises from the E. bank of the river Torridge, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of four arches, 10 miles S.W. from Barnstaple. On the S. side of the town are some slight vestiges of an ancient castle, the origin of which is unknown. It has a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, some almshouses, and a charity school. *Manf.* Gloves and leather. *Pop.* 3298.—General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Torrington, was born in the neighbourhood of this town.

**TORSHOK**, or **TORJOK**, *tor'-shok'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tver, situated on the Tverza, which divides it into two parts, 35 miles N.W. from Tver. It has a cathedral and several churches, two convents, a government school, and orphan asylum. *Manf.* Coloured Russian leather shoes and gloves, and articles in leather embroidered with silk and gold thread. *Pop.* 14,215. This place has a holy spring which is much visited by pilgrims.

**TORSVAR**, or **TORZBURG**, *tors'-var*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, with a castle, 15 miles S.W. from Kronstadt. *Pop.* 7000.

**TORTOKAU**. (See **TURTUKAL**.)

**TORTOLA**, *tor-to'-la*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, about 60 miles E. from Porto Rico. *Ext.* 12 miles long, with a mean breadth of 2 miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and unhealthy to Europeans. The chief town of the island is Road Town, or Kingstown, on the S. coast. *Pop.* 8600. *Lat.* 18° 24' N. *Lon.* 64° 32' W. This island came into the possession of the British in 1666.

**TORTONA**, *tor-to'-na*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Scrivia, 12 miles E. from Alessandria. *Manf.* Chiefly silk fabrics. The town also possesses a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cheese. It contains a cathedral and a royal college. *Pop.* 13,132.

**TORTOSA**, *tor-to'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on the Ebro, 42 miles S.W. from Tarragona. It is surrounded with walls and strong defensive works, and entered by seven gates. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, and college. *Manf.* Paper, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 18,023. It was taken by the French under Suchet in 1811.

**TORTOSA**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in

## Toulon-sur-Mer

Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, formerly called Orthosia. It is supposed to have been built in the 5th or 6th century, and is situated at the mouth of the Nahr Arka, 13 miles N.E. from Tripoli. It was at one time a place of great strength, as the remains of the ancient walls will prove.

**TORTSBERG**. (See **TORSVAR**.)

**TORTUGA**, *tor-too'-ga*, two islands in the West Indies, one in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, about 55 miles W. from the island of Margarita, and the other off the N. coast of Hayti. The former is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; the latter 22 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. *Pop.* Not known. There is a group of islands called the Tortugas 120 miles S.W. from Cape Sable, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Florida, U.S.

**TOSCANA**. (See **TUSCANY**.)

**TOTANA**, *to-ta'-na*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 23 miles S.W. from Murcia. *Manf.* Linen, wax candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 8600.

**TOTNES**, *tol'-nes*, a borough and market-town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Dart, 21 miles S.W. from Exeter. It has a handsome church, having a well-proportioned tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles; several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, guildhall, literary institute and library, exchange, market-house, gaol, and the ruins of a fine old castle. *Pop.* 3409. It has a station on the South Devon Railway.

**TOTTENHAM**, *tot'-ten-am*, a parish of England, in Middlesex, 6 miles N.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is traversed by the Eastern Counties Railway. *Pop.* 13,240.

**TOTTINGTON, LOWER**, *tot'-ing-ton*, a chapelry of Lancashire, 3 miles N.W. from Bury. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 11,764.

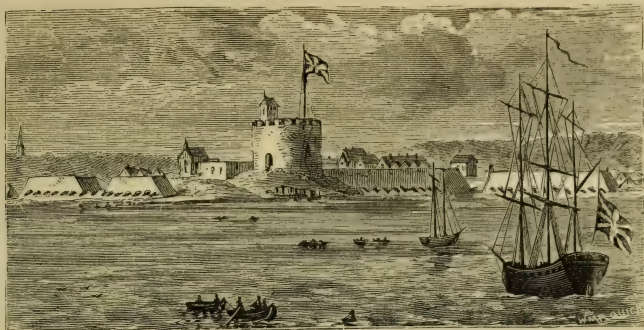
**TOUL**, *tool*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, situated on the Moselle, 13 miles W. from Nancy. It has a Gothic cathedral, cavalry and infantry barracks, a town-hall, hospitals, and an arsenal. *Manf.* Embroidery, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 7687.

**TOULON-SUR-MER**, *too'-lawng-soor-mair*, a seaport in the S.E. of France, in the department of the Var, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 39 miles S.W. from Draguignan. It stands at the foot of a ridge of lofty, and in general, barren mountains, which shelter it on the N.; and is surrounded with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, and defended by a fine citadel and a number of forts and batteries distributed over the neighbouring eminences. The French consider it impregnable. The central part of the town is old and ill-built, but the newer portions which surround it are in a better style, and contain the public structures erected by Louis XIV., several straight streets, and a square, or rather oblong, called the Place d'Armes, in which stands the office of the maritime prefect. There is no river in the vicinity; but several streams which descend from the neighbouring mountains supply a number of fountains constructed in different parts of the town. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, the church called L'Eglise Majeuse, formerly the cathedral of Notre Dame, the churches of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Louis, a college, a school of naval artillery, the military and naval hospitals, a founding hospital, a public library, museum, botanic garden, observatory, theatre,

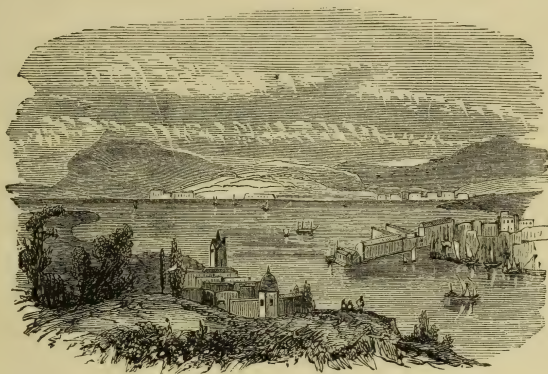








TILBURY FORT.



TOULON.



TRIESTE.









TOULOUSE.



## Toulouse

baths, and lazaretto. Toulon has long been one of the chief stations of the French navy, being on the Mediterranean what Brest is on the Atlantic. It has two ports, commonly called the Darse Vielle or old harbour, and the Darse Neuve or new harbour. Both are large and commodious basins; the former is surrounded with quays and warehouses, and is appropriated for the reception of merchant vessels. The new port or naval harbour is one of the finest in Europe, and is said to be capable of containing 200 sail of the line. The roadstead is spacious, and communicates with both harbours by a narrow passage. The passage by which the two ports communicate with each other is also narrow. The arsenal, situated on the N. and W. sides of the new port, is a very large edifice, well filled with arms, naval stores, and every requisite for the equipment of vessels. It also contains extensive docks for shipbuilding, storehouses for timber, and buildings in which canvas, cordage, ship-anchors, and everything requisite for the service of the navy are manufactured. The dry dock, for repairing ships of war, is spacious and commodious; and the Bagne, or convict prison, built on the mole which separates the old and new harbours, is generally occupied by 4000 or 5000 culprits. *Manf.* Soap, glass, coarse woollen goods, leather, vermicelli, hats and caps. The tunny fishery is extensive, and the town has a large trade in wine, oil, silk, and fruit. *Pop.* 84,987. *Lat.* 43° 7' N. *Lon.* 5° 56' E. Toulon was originally a Roman colony, and was occupied by the British in 1793. It was afterwards taken by the Republicans, and the military career of Napoleon I. may be said to have commenced at the siege of Toulon.

TOULOUSE, *too'-loose'*, a city of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, situated on the right bank of the Garonne, 130 miles S.E. from Bordeaux. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked with towers, but some parts of the walls have lately been removed. Of the streets, a few are tolerably broad, but by far the greater part of them are narrow, winding and irregular. The squares are very small, so that the chief embellishments of the place consist in the public promenades, the river, the quays, and a fine bridge over the Garonne. It contains a number of public edifices, including a cathedral and several churches, among which those of St. Saturnin, St. Taur, and the church of the Jacobins are the most remarkable for their architecture and external and internal decorations. The old church of the Augustins is now used as a museum. The town-hall is large, and its façade forms one side of the square called the Place Royale. In one of its halls are the busts of all the eminent natives of Toulouse since the days of the Romans. The other buildings are the residence of the archbishop, the hospital, the mint, the exchange, the theatre, the Hotel Dieu or general hospital, the court-house, the veterinary school, and the ruins of the castle of Narbonne on an island in the Garonne. In Roman antiquities Toulouse presents only the remains of an amphitheatre and some traces of an aqueduct. It contains a museum, public library, botanical garden, and an observatory. *Manf.* Silks, woollen fabrics, leather, linen, earthenware, cordage, paper-hangings, tobacco, candles, beer, and brandy. The town also possesses some copper-works and a cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 113,229. *Lat.* 43° 36' N. *Lon.* 1° 27' E.—It is noted for an obstinate

## Tours

battle, fought April 10, 1814, between the British under the Duke of Wellington and the French under Soult.

TOUMEN. (See TIUMEN.)

TOUR, *toor*, the name of several parishes and market-towns in France, none of them with a population above 2600. Many are distinguished by different affixes.

TOURAINE, *too'-rain'*, an old province of France, watered by the Cher, the Loire, and the Vienne, and now forming the department Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, *toor'-ko'-ä*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the North, 8 miles N.E. from Lille. It has several churches and other public buildings, among which are a town-hall and a college. *Manf.* Cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plush, and muslins. *Pop.* 33,498.—It has a station on the railway to Lille.

TOURLAVILLE, *toor'-la-veel*, a commune and village of France, in the department Manche. There are some excellent slate and stone quarries near the village. *Manf.* Glass. *Pop.* Of commune, 5824.

TOURNAY, *toor'-nai*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 28 miles N.W. from Mons. It is traversed by the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. The old part, situated on the left bank of the river, is ill built and gloomy in appearance, while the new part, on the contrary, on the opposite side, is laid out with regularity, and contains several handsome streets and a fine quay running along the river side, which forms an agreeable promenade, being planted with trees. The public buildings are the cathedral, with five towers surmounted with spires, the church of St. Martin, the town-hall, belfry, a hospital for aged priests, an academy of the fine arts, an episcopal seminary, exchange, a public library, and museum. *Manf.* Carpets, stockings, caps, with woollen and cotton stuffs of every description. *Pop.* 31,172.—This town was formerly a place of great strength, and had one of the finest citadels in Europe, which was demolished by the French in the middle of the 18th century.

TOURNON, *toor'-nawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, near the Rhone, 24 miles N.E. from Privas. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics; the town also possesses a brisk trade in Hermitage and Rhone wines. *Pop.* 5252.—Also, a market-town of France, in the department of the Lot-and-Garonne, 24 miles N.E. from Agen. *Pop.* 4569.

TOURNUS, *toor'-noos*, a town of France, in the department of the Saone-and-Loire, situated on the Saone, 18 miles N. from Mâcon. *Manf.* Hats, woollen and cotton goods, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 5598. It has a station on the railway from Paris to Lyons.

TOURS, *toors*, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Indre-and-Loir, situated on a narrow strip of land between the Loire and the Cher, about 126 miles S.W. from Paris. The city is of an oblong form, and lies parallel to the course of the Loire, which is crossed here by a fine stone bridge of 15 arches. In some parts the houses are mean in appearance and the streets are narrow and irregular, but in other parts and in the suburbs the streets are straight and broad, and present a handsome appearance. The best part of the town is the Rue Neuve, or Rue Royale, a street of great

## Tourves

elegance, the houses of which it is formed being built of stone, and on a uniform plan, which, is rare in a continental town. The smaller streets, to the right and left of the Rue Neuve, are narrow and gloomy. The cathedral of St. Gratien, a magnificent Gothic structure, commenced in 1150 and finished in 1550, is the principal building in the town. There was another cathedral, that of St. Martin-de-Tours, but the only remains of it are the Tour de l'Horloge or clock tower, and another called the tower of Charlemagne. It also contains several churches, an episcopal palace, hôtel-de-ville or town-hall, exchange, prefecture, and numerous schools and learned societies. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs, woollen fabrics, hosiery, and leather. *Pop.* 41,061. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens by Charles Martel, in 732; and, in subsequent ages, its castle, built on a rock, and now converted into cavalry barracks, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family in times of commotion. It is connected by railway with Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes.

**TOURVES, toorv'**, a market-town of France, in the department of the Var, 18 miles N. from Toulon. *Pop.* 2530.

**TOWCESTER, tous-ter**, a handsome market-town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the Tow, 8 miles S.W. from Northampton. It consists chiefly of one long and very broad street, and contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, and a grammar-school. *Manuf.* Lace and boots and shoes. *Pop.* 2715.

**TOWER HAMLETS, tou'-er hāmlets**, a borough of England, in Middlesex, in the E. part of London, comprising the parishes of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, Bromley, Bow, St. George's-in-the-East, Wapping, Whitechapel, and several others. It contains the London and St. Katherine docks, the Tower of London, the Mint, Trinity-house, London Hospital, and numerous charitable institutions. *Pop.* 647,845. The termini of the Eastern and North Eastern Counties Railways are within the limits of this borough.

**TOWTON, tou'-ton**, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles S. from Tadcaster. *Pop.* 101. —A great battle was fought here in 1461, between the partisans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Yorkists were victorious.

**TOYNTON, toin'-ton**, the name of four parishes of England, in Lincolnshire, none of them with a population above 550.

**TRAFALGAR, tra-fāl'-gar or tra-fal'-gar'**, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, noted for a great naval victory, gained October 21, 1805, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, by Lord Nelson, who fell in the action. *Lat.* 36° 10' N. *Lon.* 6° 1' W.

**TRAINA, tri'-na**, a town of the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, situated on the Traina, 33 miles N.W. from Catania. It has the oldest monastery on the island. *Pop.* 7500.

**TRAJANOPOLI, or ORIKHOVA, tra'-ja-nō'-po-le**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, situated on the Maritza, 35 miles S. from Adrianople. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. *Pop.* Not known.

**TRAJETTO, trajet'-to**, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Lavoro, 10 miles N.E. from Gaeta. It has several churches and a con-

## Transcaucasia

vent. *Pop.* 6000. It stands on the site of the ancient Minturnæ.

**TRALEE, tra-le'**, a town of Ireland, and the chief town of the county of Kerry, situated on the river Lea, which discharges itself into the Bay of Tralee, 59 miles N.W. from Cork. It has a parish church, two Roman Catholic chapels, several chapels for nonconformists, a nunnery, court-house, fever-hospital, lunatic asylum, union workhouse, club-house, barracks, custom-house, and market-house. The county assizes are held here, and it is the head of a poor-law union district. It has a large trade in corn and provisions. *Pop.* 10,404.—This town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. There is a castle near it which formerly belonged to the Desmond family.

**TRAMORE, tra-mor'**, a neat, regular, well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, situated on a broad, open, and dangerous bay in St. George's Channel, 7 miles S. from Waterford, with which it is connected by railway. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer months, and contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, a dispensary, and a neat assembly-room for the amusement of its numerous visitors. *Pop.* 1847.

**TRAMUTOLA, tra-moo-to'-la**, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 25 miles S.W. from Potenza. *Pop.* 4000.

**TRANENT, tra-nent'**, a parish and town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 7 miles W. from Haddington. It is a straggling town, built on no regular plan, near the Firth of Forth. It has three churches for episcopalians and Free and United Presbyterians. *Pop.* 4347.

**TRANI, tra'-ne**, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic, 26 miles N.W. from Bari. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a building adorned with marble pillars, a magnificent tower, and a variety of paintings. It also contains several churches and monasteries, an orphan asylum, an ecclesiastical seminary, a castle, and a theatre. The principal square is handsome, and the castle has a claim to the notice of the traveller. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court. The harbour is lined with fine quays built of granite. *Manf.* Coarse cotton goods. It has a trade in fruit and wine, grown in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 14,000.

**TRANMERE, trān'-meer**, a township of Cheshire, about a mile from Birkenhead, and forming a suburb of that borough. *Pop.* 6519.

**TRANQUEBAR, tran-que-bar'**, a fortified seaport-town of India, in the Carnatic, situated at one of the mouths of the Cauvery, 146 miles S. from Madras. It was originally a settlement of the Danes, who built a fort here, and soon induced the natives to settle round it and enter into commerce with them, through their correct conduct and kindness to those with whom they were brought into contact. The fort is kept in very neat order. It has a governor's residence and a lighthouse. *Pop.* 25,000.—In 1845 this town, with 25 square miles of territory, came into possession of Great Britain by purchase.

**TRANSCAUCASIA, trans'-kaw-kai'-se-a**, a country of Russia in Asia, lying to the S. of the Caucasus, bounded on the E. and W. by the Caspian and Black Seas, and on the S. by Turkey in Asia and Persia. *Area.* Estimated at 67,000 square miles. It is divided into four governments, Kutais, Tiflis, Derbend, and Shamakia,



## Transpadane Republic

under the control of military governors. The greater part of the population is at enmity with the Russians, and the country groans under a most oppressive system of administration. *Pop.* 2,592,894. *Lat.* between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  E.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, *trâns-pa-dain*, a state of Italy, constituted by Napoleon I. in 1796. It originally formed part of Lombardy and Venice; but, in 1797, was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSAAL REPUBLIC, *trans-vaal*, a district of S. Africa, situated between the rivers Vale and Limpopo, established by the Dutch boors in 1848. *Area.* About 75,000 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000. *Lat.* between  $21^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  S. *Lon.* between  $25^{\circ}$   $30'$  and  $32^{\circ}$  E.

TRANSYLVANIA, *trans-sil-va'i-ni-a*, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded on the N. and W. by Hungary, and on the E. and S. by Moldavia and Wallachia. *Area.* 23,340 square miles. *Desc.* The Carpathian Mountains surround it on the E., S., and partly on the N.; and as lateral chains branching off from the main range, traverse the country in every direction. The greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with a few extensive plains interspersed here and there. *Rivers.* The principal are the Maros, the Szamos, and the Aluta; the Aranyos, the Strehl, the Gorgeny, the Bis-tritz, and the Great and Little Kukul, are of inferior size. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded; and from this circumstance the province derives its name, which signifies a forest region. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, buck-wheat, rye, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The inhabitants of the agricultural districts are chiefly employed in rearing and feeding cattle, and buffaloes are used for draught purposes and field labour. Great numbers of swine are fed in the woods, and game is abundant. *Minerals.* Marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum are found in the mountains. Rock-salt is obtained in many spots. There are, also, mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold in the mountains, where precious stones, such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, and opals are frequently found. Mineral springs are abundant. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, felt, leather, and linen goods. The exports are timber, salt, metals, and a few manufactured goods. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. The roads are almost impassable. *Rel.* The followers of the Greek church, comprising the Wallachians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, are by far the most numerous; and next in point of number come the Roman Catholics, schismatic Greeks, Lutherans, and Jews. Education has, as yet, made little progress in the country. An academy has been established at Klausenburg, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. *Pop.* 1,926,727. *Lat.* between  $45^{\circ}$   $30'$  and  $47^{\circ}$   $40'$  N. *Lon.* between  $22^{\circ}$   $15'$  and  $26^{\circ}$  E. This country was annexed to the Austrian empire by Leopold I. in 1699.

TRAPANI, *tra-pa-ne*, the ancient Drepanum, a fortified town of Sicily, the capital of the province of Trapani, situated on a tongue of land projecting into the sea, 45 miles S.W. from Palermo. It is of importance, both in a military point of view, and as a commercial and seaport

## Travnik

town, and it is, in general, better built than most of the Sicilian towns. Its streets are regular, and many of its numerous churches, convents, and other public buildings, exhibit considerable architectural beauty. The harbour is good. It is one of the chief commercial towns in Sicily, and exports salt, soda, coral, and alabaster. *Pop.* 30,592. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the tunny and anchovy fisheries on the coast.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, *tras-os-mone'-tais*, a province of Portugal, having Spain on its N. and E., the province of Entre Douro e Minho on its W., and Beira on its S. *Area.* 4020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, maize, olives, mulberries, grapes, from which port wine is made, and other fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Manf.* Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 340,186. It is divided into the districts of Braganza and Villa Real.

TRAU, *trou*, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, situated on the coast of the Adriatic, with a harbour 10 miles N.W. from Spalatro. It stands on an islet, having on one side the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the other the island of Bua. It is surrounded with walls; the houses are old, and the streets are narrow. It has a cathedral, three churches, some monasteries, and a hospital. The town has a trade in corn, fruit, oil, and wine, and the neighbourhood is celebrated for its marble. *Pop.* 3800.

TRAUN, *trown*, a river of Upper Austria, which rises in Styria, and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Danube about 4 miles below Lintz.

TRAVANCORE, *trav-an-kor'*, a state situated at the S. extremity of the peninsula of India, tributary to the British, and bounded on its S. and W. sides by the Indian Ocean, and on its other sides by the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely. *Area.* 4722 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E., but elsewhere diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Only two-thirds of it, however, are capable of cultivation, the remainder being covered with forests of valuable teak and jungle. *Pro.* Grain, sago, sugar, salt, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic drugs. Its forests are also a valuable source of revenue. *Pop.* 1,012,000. *Lat.* between  $8^{\circ}$   $4'$  and  $10^{\circ}$   $21'$  N. *Lon.* between  $76^{\circ}$   $14'$  and  $77^{\circ}$   $38'$  E.

TRAVANCORE, the ancient capital of the above state, small in size, and now much decayed. *Lat.*  $8^{\circ}$   $25'$  N. *Lon.*  $77^{\circ}$   $22'$  E.

TRAVE, *trav*, a river of Denmark, which enters the Gulf of Lubeck, after a course of 50 miles through Holstein and the territory of Lubeck.

TRAVEMUNDE, *tra'-ve(r)-moon'-de(r)*, a fortified town of Germany, situated at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, of which it is the port, 9 miles N.E. from Lubeck. It is strongly fortified, and frequented by visitors in the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing. *Pop.* 1500.

TRAVNIK, *trav'-neek*, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Bosnia, situated on the Laschva, 43 miles N.W. from Bosna Serai. It contains the residence of the pacha of the province, several mosques and bazaars, and some extensive barracks. *Manf.* Sword-blades. *Pop.* 8500.



## Trebbia

**TREBBIA**, *trai'-be-a*, a river of Italy, which rises on the N. side of the Apennines, about 10 miles from Genoa, and, after a course of 55 miles, joins the Po 3 miles above Piacenza. The plain near Piacenza is noted as the scene of Hannibal's second victory over the Romans, and also as the spot where Suwarrow gained a victory over the French in 1799.

**TREBIGNÉ**, or **TREBINGE**, *tre-bing'-e(n)*, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the Herzegovina, 63 miles S.E. from Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. *Pop.* 10,000.

**TREBIZOND**, *treb'-i-zond'*, a fortified city of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, 109 miles N.W. from Erzeroum. It is very ancient, and was known in early ages under the name of Trapezus. The houses are mean in their outward appearance, and comfortless within. It contains several large mosques, khans, baths, and some Greek and Armenian churches. The Bezestein is a huge square structure, with two small windows on each face, probably erected by the Genoese as a powder-magazine. The principal exports are silk and cotton stuffs, copper utensils, fruit, and wine. The imports are sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths, from Constantinople, with corn, salt, and iron, from the Crimea and Mingrelia. *Pop.* About 45,000. *Lat.* 41° 1' N. *Lon.* 39° 46' E. It was at this city that Xenophon, in his memorable retreat with the 10,000 Greeks, reached the sea.—The **PACHALIC** of Trebizond is a mountainous subdivision of Turkish Armenia. It extends along the S.E. coast of the Black Sea. *Lat.* between 39° 45' and 41° 42' N. *Lon.* between 3° and 42° E.

**TREDEGAR**, *tredd'-e-gar*, a market-town of England, in Monmouthshire, situated on the Sirhowy, 22 miles S.W. from Monmouth, famous for its iron-works and coal-mines. *Pop.* 9383.—The district in which it stands is traversed by the Ebbw Vale Railway.

**TREIGNAC**, *train'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze, situated on the Vézère, 18 miles N. from Tulle. *Manf.* Hats and stockings. *Pop.* 3120.

**TREJA**, *trai'-ya*, a town of Italy, in the province of Macerata, 8 miles N.W. from Macerata. *Pop.* 8000.

**TRELTOU**, *trell'-tou*, two towns of Prussia, in Pomerania, neither with a population above 5400.

**TRENT**, *trent*, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which rises from three springs to the W. of Leek, and flows past Trentham, to which it gives name, and thence to Burton in Derbyshire, where it first becomes navigable. It winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadow land, bordered by villas, villages, and well-cultivated farms. After a course of about 180 miles, it joins the Ouse, and enters the estuary of the Humber. It is connected by canals with all the rivers in the midland counties of England.

**TRENT**, or **TREINT**, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, situated on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy, 66 miles S.W. from Innsbruck. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, and is inclosed by high walls. Its chief public buildings are the palace of the archbishop, and the cathedral, a Gothic structure not remarkable for its size or beauty. It also contains several churches, some of which are built of red marble, some convents, a court

## Treviglio

house, town house, a hospital, an asylum for foundlings, a theatre, a gaol, and several schools and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Silk, leather, glass, and tobacco. *Pop.* 13,000. The principal event in the history of this town is the great council of Trent, an assemblage of Roman Catholic prelates from all parts of Europe, which commenced in 1545 and was brought to a close in 1563.

**TRENTON**, *tren'-ton*, a city of the United States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, situated on the Delaware, 27 miles N.E. from Philadelphia. It contains a state house, a gaol, governor's house, court house, lunatic asylum, an academy, public library, various schools, and churches for different denominations of Christians. *Manf.* Cotton goods, leather, paper, cordage, and earthenware. *Pop.* 20,228. It is connected by railroad with Philadelphia.—The battle of Trenton was gained by Washington and his troops over the united forces of the British and Hessians, in December, 1776.

**TRESCOW**, or **TRESCO**, *tres'-ko*, one of the Scilly Islands, situated to the N.W. of St. Mary's Island. It is tolerably fertile, and has an area of about 800 acres. *Pop.* 420.

**TRUEN**, *tri'-en*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 15 miles S.W. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Cotton goods and tin ware. *Pop.* 4443.

**TREUENBRIETZEN**, *tri'-en-breet'-zen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 21 miles S.W. from Potsdam. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 5000.

**TREVES**, or **TRIER**, *trair*, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, situated on the Moselle, 60 miles S.W. from Coblenz. It is the capital of a government of the same name. The streets are tolerably wide. The chief buildings are the elector's palace, now turned into barracks, and the church of Notre Dame, or the Liebfrauenkirche, built about the year 1240, and affording a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena, in which the famous holy coat of Treves is kept, is remarkable only for its altars, its marble gallery, and the enormous size of the stones with which it is built. The environs of the town abound with gardens, and present several beautiful views which bear a strong resemblance to the scenery of Switzerland. It possesses the remains of Roman baths, and beyond its walls are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. The bridge over the Moselle was also built by the Romans. Its other public buildings are the gymnasium, formerly the university of Treves, museum, ecclesiastical seminary, a public library, hospitals, and a theatre. The Roman gate, called the "Black Gate," is a fine specimen of ancient architecture, and the market-place is spacious and adorned with a curious fountain. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hats, tobacco, paper hangings, soap, beer, and brandy. Boats are also built here for the navigation of the Moselle, and the Moselle wine is exported. *Pop.* 20,000. This was anciently a Roman town of great importance, and few towns are richer in Roman antiquities; coins, medals, and inscriptions are frequently dug up.

**TREVETHIN**, *tre'-ve-thin*, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire, 7 miles W. from Usk. It has extensive coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 18,146.

**TREVIGLIO**, *trai'-veel'-yo*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 20 miles N.E. from Milan, with

## Treviso

which it is connected by railway. It has a trade in raw silk, collected in the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 11,051.

**TREVISIO**, *tre-ve'-so*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, situated on the Sile, 17 miles N.W. from Venice. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and is tolerably well built. The streets, though irregularly laid out, are wide, and well paved, and most of the houses have colonnades or piazzas in front. It has a large public square, a cathedral, several churches, monasteries, and convents, an episcopal palace, a hospital, a public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, and cutlery. *Pop.* 18,600. This place, under Napoleon I., was the capital of the department of the Tagliamento.

**TREVOUX**, *trai-voo'*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, situated on the Saone, 28 miles S.W. from Bourg. It has a mint, a hospital, and a palace, formerly the house of assembly of the parliament of the principality of Dombes. *Manf.* Jewellery and goldleaf. *Pop.* 2245.

**TRICALA**, or **TRIKHALA**, *tre'-ka-la*, anciently Tricea, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 23 miles W. from Larissa. It contains some mosques and Greek churches, a synagogue for Jews, and some extensive bazaars. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* About 12,000, principally Turks.—**TRICALA** is also the name of a province of Thessaly, and the **TRICALA** river is a small tributary of the Salmyria.

**TRICHINOPOLY**, *trich'-in-op'-o-le*, a city and fortress in the S. of India, the capital of a district of the same name, situated on the S. bank of the Cauvery, opposite the island of Seringham, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples, 190 miles S.W. from Madras. It is situated at the foot and on the slope of an eminence, about 355 feet high, crowned by a fort which incloses the native town, and which was formerly deemed impregnable by the inhabitants. It has a palace, a mosque, a church for European residents, and some Hindoo temples, a powder magazine, and an arsenal containing many thousand stands of arms. *Manf.* Cotton cloth, saddlery and horse trappings, and jewellery. *Pop.* About 30,000, including the garrison. *Lat.* 10° 48' N. *Lon.* 78° 45' E. From the year 1751 to 1755, Trichinopoly was several times besieged by the French and their allies, but was saved by the assistance of the British under Lawrence and other gallant officers.

**TRIEL**, *tree'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, situated on the Seine, 17 miles N.W. from Paris. *Pop.* 2153. It has a station on the Havre Railway.

**TRIENT.** (See **TRENT**.)

**TRIER.** (See **TREVES**.)

**TRIESCH**, *treeesh*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 40 miles N.W. from Brunn. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3200.

**TRIESTE**, *tre-est'*, or *tre-es'-tai*, a large seaport of Austria, the capital of a circle of the same name in the Maritime District, situated on the Gulf of Trieste at the head of the Adriatic Sea, 72 miles N.E. from Venice. It consists of two parts; the old town standing on a hill, with a castle on the top, and the new town or Theresienstadt on level ground at the foot of the hill, intersected by the Maria Theresa canal, and built with neatness and regularity. Trieste has good streets, and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are remarkable for size

## Trim

or architectural beauty, except the cathedral, the exchange, the church of St. Peter which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and the theatre: the cathedral is an ancient, the theatre a modern building. Among the chief public buildings and institutions are several churches for Lutherans, Greeks, and Roman Catholics, a residence for the governor, a general hospital, a military hospital, an imperial academy, a school of navigation, a gymnasium, a public library, and two lazarettos, one on the N. and the other on the S. of the harbour, where vessels are stationed to perform quarantine. It has also several squares, some of which are adorned with handsome public fountains and statues of the emperors Charles VI. and Leopold I.; a custom-house, post-office, barracks, and a casino with a terrace ornamented with statues. It is the principal seaport-town of the Austrian empire, it is also a free port, and the great outlet for the trade of the Austrian empire by the Adriatic. *Exp.* These comprise the produce of the mines of Idria, and even of Hungary: linen, tobacco, woollen goods from different parts of the empire; printed cotton stuffs, wax, wine, and hemp. *Imp.* These consist of cotton, wool, hides, raisins, silks, rice, oil from the Levant; wheat chiefly from Odessa; sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce from the West Indies and Brazil. The trade of the Adriatic is chiefly carried on in barks of 20, 30, or 40 tons; these and much larger vessels can easily enter the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and is lined with quays on either side for vessels to take in and discharge their cargoes. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a consul here, and shipbuilding is carried on with activity. *Manf.* Sugar-refining and the manufacture of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. At some distance from the town are some extensive salt-works. *Pop.* About 60,000, exclusive of the military. *Lat.* 45° 38' N. *Lon.* 13° 46' E. Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergeste; and possesses some remains of a Roman aqueduct by which the town was supplied with water from a distance of six miles. In 1797, and in 1805, it was taken by the French.—The **CIRCLE** of Trieste forms a part of the Maritime district of Austria, on the crownland called the Austrian Littorale or Kustenland. It comprises the district in the vicinity of the city of Trieste. The Kustenland was formerly styled the government of Trieste, and includes the peninsula of Istria, the islands Veglio, Cherso, Lossini, and others in the Adriatic, with the valley of the Isonzo. The area of the circle of Trieste is about 35 square miles, and its population about 120,000.—The **GULF** forms the head of the Adriatic, and, at its entrance, has a length and breadth of 20 miles. It contains the islands of Grado, and receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers.

**TRIGG**, *trig*, a county of the United States, in the S. of Kentucky. *Area.* 356 square miles. *Pop.* 10,200.

**TRIGNO**, *treen'-yo*, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, about 10 miles from Campobasso, and, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea 5 miles S. from Il Vasto.

**TRIKERI**, *tre-ke-re'*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, situated at the extremity of a peninsula at the entrance of the Gulf of Volo. *Pop.* 5000.

**TRIKHALA.** (See **TRICALA**.)

**TRIM**, *trim*, the chief town of the county of



Trimble

Meath, Ireland, situated on the Boyne, 27 miles N.W. from Dublin. It was formerly surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle. The town also contained many religious foundations, and it still exhibits the ruins of different friaries and the remains of St. Mary's abbey. It possesses a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, some schools, a county court-house, a gaol, union workhouse, fever hospital, barracks for infantry and constabulary, and a column surmounted with a statue of the duke of Wellington. *Manf.* Leather. The town has a small trade in beer and flour. *Pop.* 2058. —In 1649 Cromwell took this place; and about three miles from it is the demesne of Castle Dangan, where the late duke of Wellington was born. According to some, however, he was born at sea.

TRIMBLE, *trim'-bel*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Kentucky. *Area.* 127 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

TRINCOMALEE, *trin-co-ma-le'*, a town and fortress of Ceylon, on the N.E. side of the island. The fort on the E. side of the town is strong, and commands the principal bay, lying on the coast outside the entrance to the harbour. It has also a citadel, called Fort Ostenburgh, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea on the E. side of the entrance to the harbour, which, from its convenient situation, is of great consequence to a maritime power, and was pronounced by Lord Nelson "the finest harbour in the world." The town contains barracks for European troops, but the station is unhealthy. The principal buildings are the bazaar, and a small pagoda. *Pop.* About 5000, exclusive of the garrison. *Lat.* 8° 33' N. *Lon.* 81° 14' E. The first to form a settlement in this place were the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, in whose possession it remained till 1782, when it was captured by the British; but a very inadequate garrison having been left to defend it, it was taken with great ease by the French under Admiral Suffrein, who restored it to the Dutch. In 1795 it was taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks, and since that time it has remained in their possession.

TRING, *tring*, a well-built market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, 25 miles W. from Hertford. It has a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a mechanics' institute, a market-house, and various schools. *Manf.* Silk, canvas, and straw plait. *Pop.* 4841.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

TRINGANU, *trin'-ga-noo*, a town situated on the Gulf of Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula, 225 miles N.E. from Malacca. It is the residence of a rajah, and the capital of a state of the same name. *Pop.* About 35,000.

TRINIDAD, *trin'-i-dād*, the most S. of the British W. India islands, opposite the N. coast of Venezuela, S. America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. At its N.W. and S.W. extremities it approaches to within 10 or 12 miles of the American coast. *Area.* Estimated at about 2000 square miles. *Desc.* Of an irregular quadrangular form, having two peninsulas stretching to the W. from its N. and S. corners. It is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the islands included in the Windward group, and is covered in some parts with forests of valuable timber. On its N. side is a continuous ridge of mountains, in which a great number of clear and beautiful rivulets

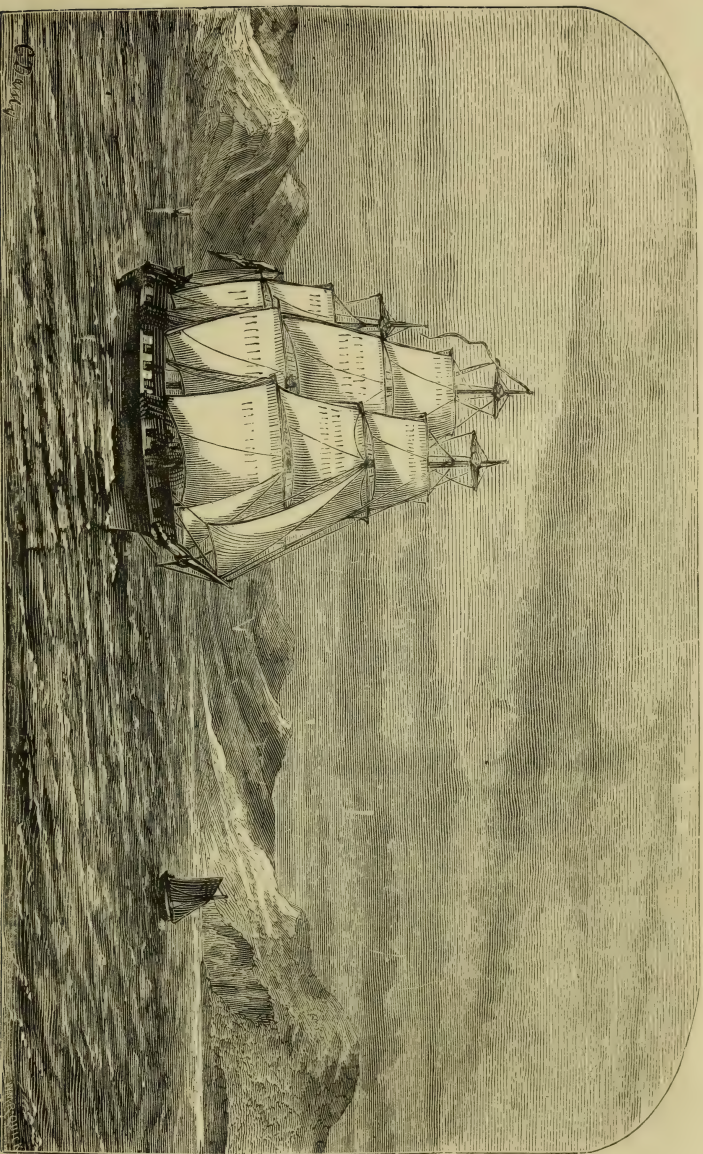
Trinidad

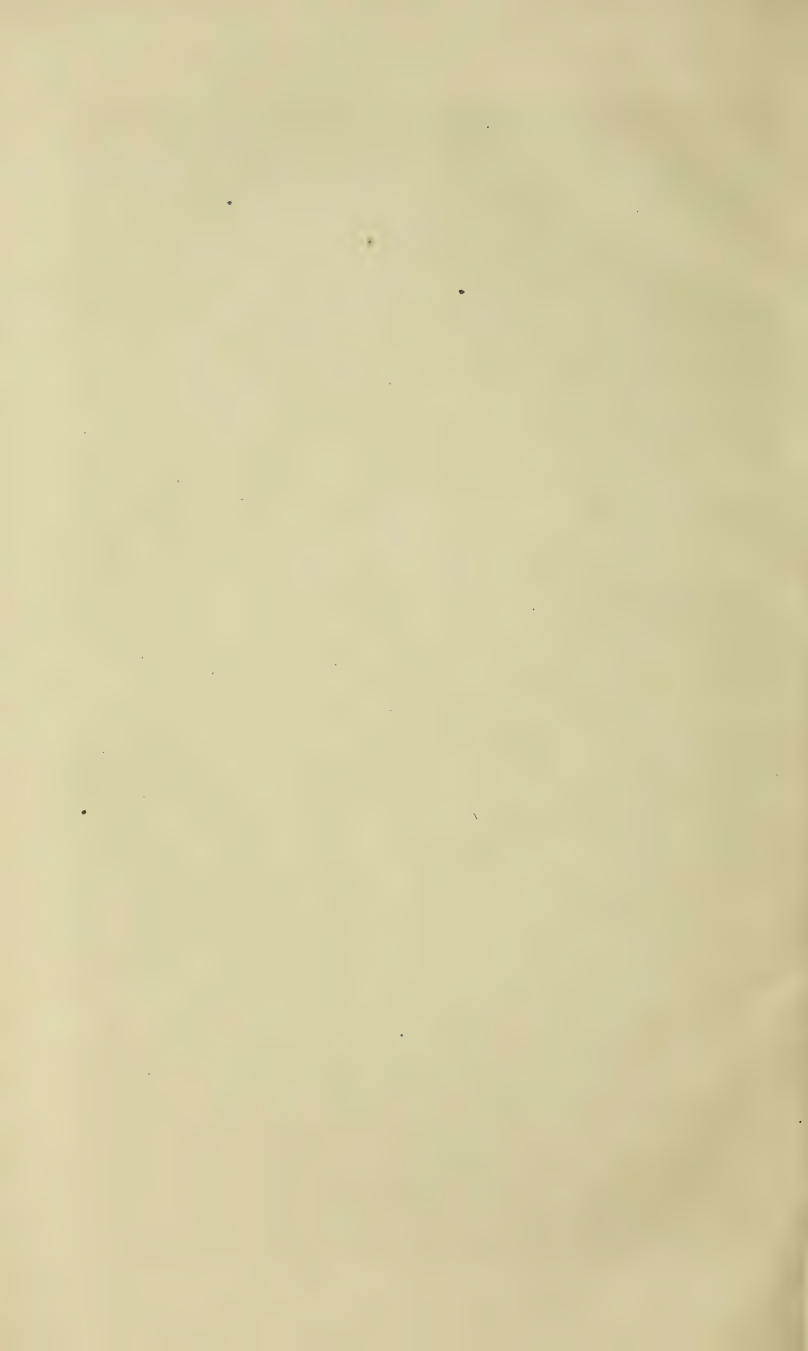
have their source. Another ridge which traverses the centre of the island from N.E. to S.W. receives the name of the Monserrat Hills. The rivers or streams from these are distinguished by a yellow clayish colour. A third ridge, known as the South Hills, runs along the S. shore of the island, in a direction parallel with the coast. The soil is extremely fertile. The coast line is not deeply indented with inlets of the sea, and, whilst the W. coast has numerous bays, the N. and E. are destitute of harbours. *Climate.* During spring, the thermometer is usually at 80° Fahrenheit in the daytime, and during the night it falls to 60°, and sometimes even to 50° in tolerably elevated spots. There are several active mud volcanoes on the island, which occasionally emit flames. *Rivers.* Unimportant. *Zoology.* A few herds of cattle, horses, and mules are fed on the extensive savannahs and pasture lands of the island, and these might be reared with advantage for exportation. The woods abound with wild animals and game of different sorts; amongst which are some small deer, the lops, an animal resembling a hare, opossums, armadillos, monkeys, porcupines, and bears, sloths, the peccary, a species of wild hog of exquisite flavour, and a variety of others of the same description. Among the feathered tribes are the wild turkey, the partridge, and the parrot, with which the markets are well supplied. Various sorts of shell-fish are found on the coasts, including the finest lobsters and crabs, as well as shrimps and prawns. *Pro.* Cacao is the principal crop; but sugar, cotton, and coffee are also produced. Asphaltum is taken from a lake called Lake Brea, or Pitch Lake, situated on a peninsula N.E. from Guape Bay terminating in Point Brea. Tobacco and indigo are also raised, with spices and all the fruits and vegetables common to tropical countries, and even several kinds that are grown in Europe. *Esp.* Sugar, cacao, molasses, coffee, cotton, and hides. *Pop.* 84,438. *Lat.* between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. *Lon.* between 61° and 62° 5' W.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, but it was not occupied by the Spaniards till 1588, shortly after which, almost all the Indians resident on it were destroyed. The importance of this colony, however, was not appreciated till 1783, when an edict was issued inviting all traders and navigators of the nations which were at peace with Spain, to frequent the island, placing but a few restrictions on its commerce, which could easily be eluded. In consequence of this policy, new colonists soon arrived from different parts of Europe, and there arose, in the short space of four years from its foundation, a town, regularly built, which became one of the most important commercial towns of the New World, justly meriting the name of Port of Spain, from the mother country. In 1797 the island capitulated without resistance to a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Since this period, it has remained in the hands of the British.

TRINIDAD, a city on the S. side of the island of Cuba, situated on a small river of the same name, 178 miles S.E. from Havana. It has a small harbour and a trade in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. *Pop.* 14,436. *Lat.* 21° 42' N. *Lon.* 80° 6' W.

TRINIDAD, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Brazil. It lies about 650 miles E. from Brazil, in *lat.* 20° 30' S., and *lon.* 29° 18' W.







## Trinidad

TRINIDADE, *trin-i-da-dai*, a market-town of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, 28 miles N.E. from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* 4200.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, *trin-i-te*, a seaport-town of the island of Martinique, with a good harbour. It is on the N.E. coast, about 17 miles N. from Port Royal, and has an export trade in rum and sugar. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 14° 53' N. *Lon.* 61° 8' W.

TRINO, *tre'-no*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Po, 30 miles N.E. from Turin. The only buildings worthy of notice are its churches. It also contains a convent, a hospital, a college, and a court-house. *Pop.* 9462. The town has a trade in cattle.

TRIPOLI, *trip'-o-le*, a state on the N. coast of Africa, the most E. of the Barbary states, and nominally subject to the Ottoman empire. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Barca; on the S. by Fezzan and the Libyan desert; and on the W. by Tunis, and part of the Beled-el-Jereed, or country of dates. *Area.* The whole of the dominions of the ruler of Tripoli, including Barca and Fezzan which are subject to him, is estimated at 200,000 square miles; but Tripoli proper is not more than 100,000 square miles in superficial extent. *Desc.* The coast line of Tripoli is about 1000 miles in length, extending from the S. extremity of the Gulf of Cabes, to the Gulf of Milhr. This includes the coast of Barca. The most fertile part of the province is a strip of land lying along the coast-line and extending a few miles inland. Beyond this limit, however, the productive qualities of the soil entirely disappear, and the interior is occupied either by deserts of sand, or with the hilly districts traversed by the Gharian Mountains, and the Sudah or Black Mountains. Tripoli includes the country colonized by the Greeks, and known in ancient history under the name of Cyrene. *Rivers.* None, properly so called; the water-courses being dry during the summer months, and traversed by rapid torrents in the winter. *Climate.* Salubrious in general; but the hot wind called the sirocco, which often blows for three days together in autumn, is frequently attended with disagreeable and painful results to the inhabitants. *Pro.* The tract along the coast, especially the part called the Mesheea, lying chiefly to the E. of Tripoli, produces every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates in the utmost luxuriance. Corn is grown in great abundance, with cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, castor-oil, and madder. The date-tree forms the staple of all the interior and sandy tracts. In the same districts are found the lotus and the carob, or locust bean, both of which are indigenous. Almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, and melons, are abundant and of exquisite flavour; whilst the vegetables are very fine, and similar to those of Europe. Wine of superior quality might be produced: rock-salt forms one of the principal exports. *Manf.* Carpets and cloaks, with other articles of clothing. Besides these, morocco leather, earthenware, potash, and sackage are made. *Rel.* Mahometanism. *Gov.* Since 1832 exercised by a pacha, a vassal of the Porte. *Pop.* Estimated at 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 33° 30' N. *Lon.* between 10° 30' and 25° E.—This country formed the eastern part of the Carthaginian dominions, and became a Roman province soon after the destruction of Carthage, 146 B.C. About the middle of the 7th century it was subjected to the power of the

## Tripoli

Saracens, and afterwards shared the vicissitudes experienced by their dynasties on the Barbary coast. It was governed by the Turks till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state. It preserved its independence till 1832, when it again fell under the dominion of the Sublime Porte. It is now considered to be the most civilized of the Barbary states.

TRIPOLI, a fortified city of N. Africa, the capital of the pachalic of Tripoli, built in a low situation, on a neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea. It is surrounded by walls on the land side, and protected by batteries towards the sea. The town is about 3 miles in circumference, the streets are irregular, steep, and narrow, and the houses inhabited by the poorer classes are ill-built and mean in appearance. The caravanserais, mosques, houses of the foreign consuls, and of the higher ranks of the natives, are for the most part built of stone, and regularly whitewashed twice a year. The roofs are flat, and serve at once as an agreeable promenade and for catching rain-water, which is collected in tanks constructed for the purpose in the inner court or quadrangle round which the house is built. Bazaars and market-places of considerable size occupy a great part of the city, and are kept in excellent order. There is one very elegant mosque, and six others of smaller size. There are also two or three churches for Christians, and some synagogues for the Jews, who carry on the chief part of the trade of the town. The public baths and the caravanserais are both spacious and convenient. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb Roman triumphal arch, built of fine marble, and ornamented with several bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and other designs. It was erected in 164, in honour of Marcus Aurelius and his son-in-law Lucius Varus, who were joint emperors of Rome at that time. In point of tranquillity and cleanliness, Tripoli might be a model even for European towns. The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks running in an E. direction from the N. extremity of the town. *Inhabitants.* These are chiefly Moors; but their general character is not entitled to praise. Revenge, avarice, treachery, and deceit are described as predominant vices. They do not even possess the Mussulman virtue of sobriety; winehouses licensed by government being numerous, and intoxication a vice of common occurrence. *Trade.* Chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The vessels employed in it are for the most part Maltese and Turkish ships, with only a few belonging to Tripoli. *Exp.* Wool of excellent quality, senna and several other drugs, madder roots, barilla, hides, dressed goat and sheep skins, salt, natron, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, ivory, gum, dried fruits and dates, lotus-berries, the carob or locust bean, saffron, bullocks, sheep, and poultry. *Imp.* Cloths of every quality and colour, sugar, tea, coffee, spices of all sorts, woollen and Manchester goods, damasks, silks of various colours and descriptions, gold and silver tissues, lace and thread, cochineal, indigo, iron, hardware of all kinds, wines, spirits, capillaire, gunpowder, cannons, muskets, pistols, sword-blades, naval stores of every description, planks and beams for building ships and houses; common looking glasses, toys, cotton yarn, and Tunisian caps. Tripoli is also the centre of a considerable portion of the trade which is carried on with the interior of Africa. Caravans, generally twice a year, bring



## Tripoli

all the commodities of Central Africa to be exchanged for coarse European cloths, a few silks, barracans, or cloaks of the country, Tunisian caps, powder, muskets, pistols, scimitars, hardware, glass beads, toys, and Venetian looking-glasses. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,500. *Lat.* 32° 54' N. *Lon.* 13° 18' E.

**TRIPOLI**, **TARABULUS**, or **TARABLOUS**, a seaport of Syria, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Abu Aly or Kadisha, 41 miles N.E. from Beyrout. It stands a few miles from the foot of Mount Lebanon, on a plain which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on the N. side of which is the place of anchorage, or port of Tripoli, called El Mina, about 3 miles N.W. from the town itself. The only fortification consists of the citadel, an old Saracen building, in a wretched state. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which forms the staple of Tripoli, this material being largely exported both in a raw and manufactured state. Soap is also made for exportation; to which may be added a few sponges, collected on the shore between Tripoli and Beyrout; some cotton, tobacco, galls, and cochineal. The climate is extremely unhealthy. *Lat.* 34° 26' N. *Lon.* 35° 44' E. *Pop.* About 20,000. Tripoli was taken by the Crusaders in the beginning of the 12th century, and is at present the see of a Greek bishop, and the residence of several European consuls. The chief buildings are the mosques, which were formerly Christian churches.

**TRIPOLIZZA**, or **TREPOLITZA**, *tre-po-lit'-sa*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, on an elevated table-land in Arcadia, 22 miles S.W. from Argos. It is irregularly built, and the houses are for the most part composed of large unburnt bricks. The best buildings are the former residence of the pacha, the khan, or place of accommodation for travellers, and the bazaar or market-place. There are also two or three small churches, and a residence for the Greek bishop of Mukhli. *Pop.* 15,000. In 1821 this place was taken by the Greek insurgents, and, in 1823, it was razed to the ground by the troops of Ibrahim Pacha. Since then it has been rebuilt.

**TRISTAN D'ACUNHA**, *tris-tan' da-koon-ya'*, the largest of three islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 1500 miles from any land either to the W. or N. It has a circuit of 15 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, a peak in the centre of the island attaining an elevation of upwards of 8000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 85. These islands are claimed by Great Britain. *Lat.* 37° 6' S. *Lon.* 12° 2' W.

**TRISTE**, *tris'-te*, an island on the coast of Mexico, in the lagoon or gulf of Terminos. *Ext.* 18 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 18° 35' N. *Lon.* 91° 30' W.—Also the name of a gulf on the coast of Venezuela, S. America.

**TRIVENTO**, *tre-ven'-to*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Sannio or Molise, 15 miles N.W. from Campobasso. It contains a cathedral, four churches, and a residence for the bishop. *Pop.* 4707.

**TROAD**, *tro'-äd*, the plain around ancient Troy, at the entrance to the Dardanelles in the N.W. part of Asia Minor.

**TROITSK**, *troitsk*, a fortified town of Russia, in the Asiatic part of the government of Oren-

## Trowbridge

burg, 315 miles N.E. from Orenburg. It has an excellent bazaar. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 54° 15' N. *Lon.* 61° 30' E.—Another in the government of Penza, 80 miles N.W. from Penza. *Pop.* 3500.

**TROITZKOI-MONASTIERE**, *troits'-ko mon'-as-teer'*, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 20 miles N. from Moscow. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, a monastery said to have been founded by St. Sergius, an imperial palace, and numerous churches. *Pop.* 7000.

**TROJA**, *tro'-ya*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, 15 miles S.W. from Foggia. It contains a handsome cathedral, and several parish churches and monasteries. *Pop.* 5000.

**TROJACCIA ISLANDS**, *tro-ya'-see-a*, some islands of the Mediterranean Sea, lying off Cape Troja, on the coast of Tuscany. *Pop.* Not known.

**TROND, ST.**, *trawn (g)*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg, 20 miles W. from Maestricht. It has an abbey founded in the 7th century, and manufactures of tobacco, lace, and soap. *Pop.* 9400.

**TRONDHJEM.** (See DRONTHEIM.)

**TROPEA**, *tro'-pai-a*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra II., 44 miles N.E. from Reggio. *Manf.* Linen goods, damasks, and blankets. It also possesses excellent anchovy and tunny fisheries. *Pop.* 5332.

**TROPES**, or **TROPEZ**, *ST.*, *tro'-pai*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of the Var, situated on the Gulf of Grimaud, 37 miles N.E. from Toulon. *Pop.* 3600, mostly engaged on the coast fisheries.

**TROPPAU**, *trop'-pou*, a fortified town of Austria, in Silesia, situated at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, 36 miles N.E. from Olmutz. It contains an ancient palace or castle, several churches and convents, a town-house, a theatre, military school, orphan asylum, gymnasium, library, and a museum. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, soap, arms, and liqueurs. *Pop.* 10,097. The diplomatic congress afterwards removed to Laybach, was held in this town from the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1820.

**TROSACHS**, *tros'-saks*, certain rugged and picturesque mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, frequently visited by tourists, because Sir Walter Scott made them the scene of many of the adventures described in his poem, entitled "The Lady of the Lake." They lie between Lochs Katrine and Achray.

**TROUP**, *troop*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Georgia. *Area.* 416 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

**TROWBRIDGE**, *trou'-brij*, a market-town of England, in Wiltshire, on a rocky hill, situated near the river Were, which runs into the Avon near Bradford, and which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 8 miles S.E. from Bath. It is irregularly built, and the houses, though the greater part of them are of stone, are old and present a poor appearance. The parish church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with chapels attached. There are also several chapels for non-conformists, an almshouse, a mechanics' institute, and some schools. *Manf.* Superfine broad-cloths and kerseymeres. *Pop.* 10,487. It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

## Troy

**TROY**, *troi*, a city of the United States, and capital of the county of Rensselaer, New York, situated on the Hudson, which is crossed here by a bridge, 6 miles N.E. from Albany. It is regularly laid out, and is a well-built and flourishing town. It contains a marble court-house, a gaol, two market-houses, a poor-house, a lyceum with a library and museum, and numerous churches for different denominations of Christians. It has also various literary and scientific associations, and several educational establishments, the most important of which is the Rensselaer institute, a college for engineers. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, machinery, cutlery, ropes, leather, and carriages. There are also various kinds of mills, distilleries, and breweries in the town and its immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* 39,232, and with West Troy, 40,000. West Troy stands on the opposite side of the Hudson, and has an extensive arsenal and armoury belonging to the United States government, and a railway connecting it with the Erie Canal. In point of wealth and trade, it ranks as the third town in the state of New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. Three weekly newspapers are published here.

**TROX**, a post township of the United States, and capital of the Miami county, Ohio.—Also the name of various other townships, generally with small populations.

**TROYES**, *traw*, a town and city of France, in the department of the Aube, situated on the Seine, 88 miles S.E. from Paris. Its chief edifices are its churches: the most remarkable of which are the cathedral of St. Peter and the churches of St. Etienne, St. Urbain, and St. John, in which the wedding of Henry V. of England and Catherine of France took place. The old castle of Troyes was for some time the principal residence of the counts of Champagne. The public walks extend along the ramparts and the ditches below, which are planted with trees. It has also a town-hall, a theatre, a Hotel Dieu or hospital, an episcopal palace, a gaol, several educational and charitable institutions, a public library, and a society of arts and sciences. *Manf.* Hosiery, cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, leather, soap, starch, gloves, hats, combs, pasteboard, and yarn. *Pop.* 34,613. This place was the capital of the old province of Champagne, and, in 1420, a treaty was concluded in it, conferring the crown of France on Henry V. of England. In 1814 it was the scene of some sanguinary conflicts between the Russians and the French. A great deal of printing is executed in the town, which has always been famous for the practice of this art.

**TRUBTCHESK**, *troob-tchevsk*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Orel, situated on the Desna, 95 miles S.W. from Orel. It has some large salt magazines, and a trade in flax and corn. *Pop.* 4000.

**TRUMBULL**, *trum'-bull*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area.* 890 square miles. *Pop.* 33,000.

**TRURO**, *troo'-ro*, a market-town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kenwin and Allen, which flow on either side of the town, and unite at the bottom, entering an inlet of Falmouth harbour, 8 miles N. from Falmouth, and 40 miles S.W. from Launceston. The estuary is navigable for vessels of upwards of 200 tons

## Tsusima

The town is well built, and many of the houses and public buildings are faced with granite. Being nearly surrounded with water, the town is connected with the suburbs by short stone bridges. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome fabric, consisting of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one on the north side. The spire is of a more modern date than the main building, and is remarkably plain. Besides the church, there are several chapels for nonconformists. The town-hall is a handsome and substantial building of stone. The coinage-hall, where the process of coining the tin obtained in this part of Cornwall is carried on from time to time, is a heavy, ancient building. The parliaments of the lord-warden of the Stannaries, and the courts of his vice-warden, for the adjudication of all matters connected with the tin trade, are held in the town-hall. It has a theatre, and various charitable institutions; a county infirmary, the Truro Institution, the Royal Cornwall Institution, with a valuable museum in connexion with it: the Cornwall Horticultural Society, which also possesses a library and museum, a grammar-school, a hospital, a mining college, a Dorcas society, and other charities. *Exp.* Tin, copper, paper, and coarse earthenware. *Imp.* Coal, timber, and such materials as are necessary for mining operations. *Pop.* 11,337.—This is the birthplace of Sir Humphry Davy, Samuel Foote the actor, and the African travellers John and Richard Lander.

**TRURO**, a town of Nova Scotia, in Colchester county, 52 miles N.E. from Halifax, with which it is connected by railway. *Pop.* 2000.—Also a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. *Pop.* 2051.

**TRUXILLO**, *troo'-heel'-yo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 23 miles S.E. from Caceres. *Manf.* Earthenware and chocolate. *Pop.* 5212.—This was the Tarris Julia of the Romans, and the birthplace of Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror of Peru.

**TRUXILLO**, a city of South America, in Peru, standing near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 265 miles N.W. from Lima. It has a handsome cathedral, town-hall, several churches, a college, and a hospital, and was founded by Pizarro. *Pop.* 6000. *Lat.* 8° 7' S. *Lon.* 79° 4' W.

**TRUXILLO**, a town of Central America, in the province of Honduras, 150 miles N.E. from Comayagua. *Pop.* 2500. *Lat.* 15° 51' N. *Lon.* 86° 8' W.

**TRUXILLO**, a town of Venezuela, the capital of a department of the same name, 245 miles S.W. from Caracas. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4000.

**TSCHERKISK.** (See TCHERKASK.)

**TSCHERNOWITZ.** (See CZERNOVITZ.)

**TSIAMPA**, or **CHAMPA**, *cham'-pa*, a state of S.E. Asia, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, forming the most S. province of Anam. *Pop.* Not known.

**TSUNG-MING**, *sung-ming*, an island lying off the coast of China, in the Yellow Sea, at the entrance of the Yang-tse-kiang river. *Ext.* About 36 miles long and 10 broad. *Lat.* 31° 45' N. *Lon.* 121° 40' E.

**TSUSIMA**, *soo-se-ma*, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, about 70 miles N.W. from Kinsin, and divided from the island of Fatchin by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with a breadth of 10. *Desc.* Mountainous and rugged. *Pop.* About 30,000. *Lat.* 34° 30' N. *Lon.* 128° 20' E.



## Tua

**TUA**, *tyoo'-a*, a river of Spain and Portugal, which rises in Spain on the borders of Galicia, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Douro in the Portuguese province of Tras-os-Montes.

**TUAM**, *tu'-am*, a large and well-built town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, situated on a tributary of the Clare, 19 miles N.E. from Galway. It is an episcopal town, and contains two episcopal palaces, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant cathedral, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, a convent, a monastery, a market-house, bridewell, schools, barracks, and union workhouse. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and canvas. *Pop.* 9306.

**TUBINGEN**, *too'-bing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the Neckar, 19 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. It has a celebrated university, in which Melancthon was a professor. An excellent library is attached to the university; and the town contains an old castle, some Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a town-house, museum, hospital, lyceum or high school, and an anatomical theatre. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and gunpowder. *Pop.* 7500.

**TUCUMAN**, *too'-koo-man'*, a state of the Argentine Confederation, bounded on the N. by Salta, on the S. by Santiago, on the W. by Catamarca, and on the E. by the desert of El Gran Chaco, a vast plain inhabited by Indians. It is described as being, especially in its central parts, one of the richest provinces of the Confederation. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, dyewoods, wax, and cocoa. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, and lead. *Pop.* Estimated at 88,500.

**TUCUMAN**, or **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN**, the capital of the above state, stands in a pleasant plain, 95 miles N.W. from Santiago. It contains a cathedral, a Franciscan monastery, the convent of La Merced, and a college which was built by the Jesuits. It has a trade in mules and oxen. *Pop.* Estimated at 11,000. *Lat.* 26° 53' S. *Lon.* 65° 1' W. It was here that the independence of the province of the Argentine Confederation was first declared, in 1810, and, in 1816, the first congress of the republic was held here.

**TUDELA**, *too'-dai'-la*, a city of Spain, in Navarra, the capital of a district of the same name, situated at the confluence of the Queiles and the Ebro, 55 miles S. from Pamplona, with which it is connected by railway. A fine bridge over the Ebro, beautiful walks in the immediate vicinity, and an advantageous situation, give it a picturesque appearance; but the interior of the city is dark and gloomy, as the streets are narrow and the houses lofty. Its chief public buildings are the cathedral, some churches and convents, a theatre, bull ring, hospital, foundling hospital, and a market-place. *Manf.* Tiles, earthenware, soap, and coarse woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8923.—In 1808 the Spaniards were defeated here by the French.

**TUDELA**, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 8 miles S.E. from Valladolid. *Pop.* 2000.

**TULA**, *too'-la*, a government or province in the interior of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moscow, on the S. by Orel, on the E. by Riazan and Tambov, and on the W. by Kaluga. *Area.* 11,740 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Don, the Oka, and the Upa. *Pro.* Corn, turnips, tobacco, hemp, beans, and potatoes. About one-sixth of the surface is covered with woods, and great numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses

## Tunbridge

are reared and fed on the extensive pasture lands of the province. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. *Manf.* Leather; and there are sugar-refineries, breweries, and distilleries in many of the large towns. *Pop.* 1,172,249. *Lat.* between 53° and 55' N. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 40' E.

**TULA**, the capital of the above government, stands at the confluence of the Tultiza and the Upa, 106 miles S. from Moscow. It may be justly called the Birmingham or Sheffield of Russia. There are about 600 workshops in the town, for making fire-arms and cutlery for private use. A vast manufactory of fire-arms belonging to the Russian government, was originated by Peter the Great, and has risen into importance since 1817, chiefly through the efforts of an Englishman. It produces annually 120,000 muskets and sabres, besides other weapons of war. There are also several tanneries, breweries, and soap-works. The river Upa is crossed by several bridges, some of wood, some of stone, which connect one part of the town with the other. The chief public buildings are the churches, of which there are 28, the residence of the bishop, the courts of justice, the hospitals, the gymnasium, theatre, a gaol, and asylum for foundlings. There are also several educational institutions, the most important of which is the Alexandrium, a school for the sons of Russian noblemen. *Pop.* 57,705.

**TULA**, *too'-la*, a town of Mexico, 35 miles N.W. from Mexico, standing 6000 feet above the sea. It is the ancient capital of the Toltecs. *Pop.* Not known.

**TULARE**, *tu-lar'*, a county of the United States, in California. *Area.* 8600 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**TULLAMORE**, *tul-la-mor'*, a well-built town of Ireland, in King's County, and nearly divided into two equal portions by a river of the same name, 51 miles S.W. from Dublin. It contains a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, some chapels for nonconformists, a handsome Grecian court house, a county gaol, town hall, market-place, and barracks for infantry and constabulary. *Manf.* Leather, whisky, and beer. It also possesses a large trade in corn. It is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. *Pop.* 4797.

**TULLE**, *tu(r)l*, a town of France, the capital of the province of Corrèze, situated at the confluence of the Corrèze and the Solane, 45 miles S.E. from Limoges. It is badly built, having steep and irregular streets, formed for the most part of old houses, and no public buildings of any importance, except its cathedral, churches, court house, prison, theatre, and hospital. *Manf.* Chiefly fire-arms, made in a factory belonging to the French government. *Pop.* 12,410.

**TULMERO**, *tool-mai-ro'*, a town of S. America, in Venezuela, 50 miles W. from Caracas. It is well built, and has a handsome church and many neat private buildings. *Pop.* 8000.

**TULLN**, *tooin*, a town of Austria, situated on the S. bank of the Danube, 16 miles N.W. from Vienna. *Pop.* 1738.—It was at this town that Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna, in 1683.

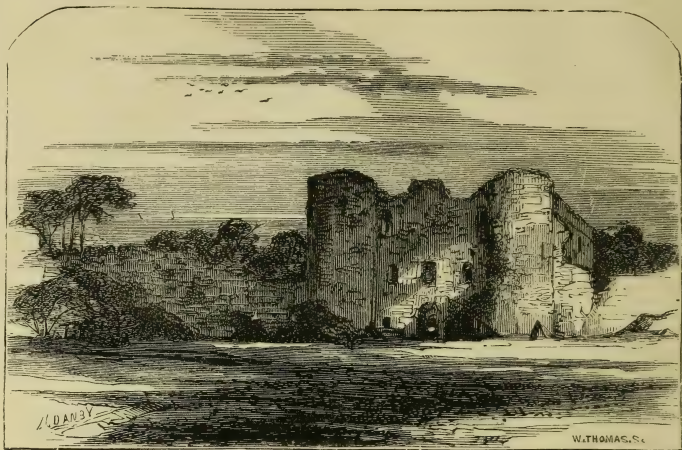
**TULOU.** (See **TOLOAR**.)

**TUMBEZ**, *toom'-bez*, or *toom'-beth*, a town of Peru, in the province of Piura, situated on the Rio Tumbes, 110 miles N.E. from Piura.—Here, in 1526, the Spaniards under Pizarro first disembarked to commence the conquest of Peru.

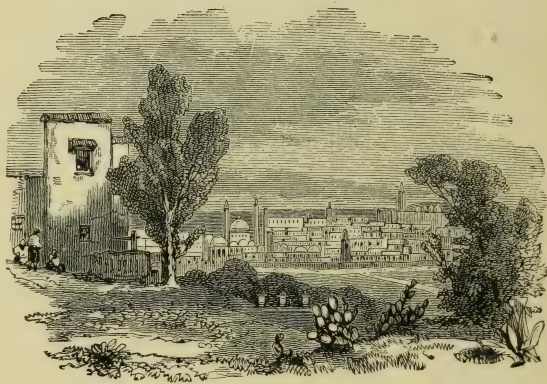
**TUNBRIDGE**, or **TONBRIDGE**, *tun'-brij*, a mar-



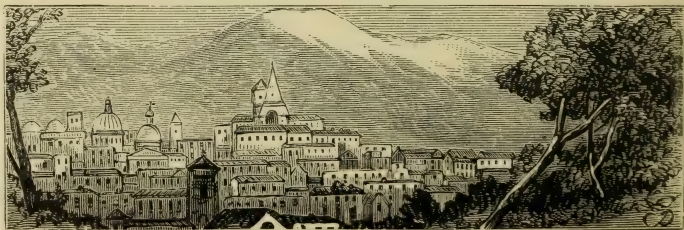




TUNBRIDGE CASTLE.



TUNIS.



TURIN.—FROM THE CAPUCHIN CONVENT.

## Tunbridge Wells

ket-town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Medway, which is crossed here by several bridges, 27 miles S.E. from London. It consists chiefly of one long and wide street, and contains a handsome parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a mechanics' institute, some almshouses, and a free grammar-school, with considerable privileges, belonging to the Skinners Company, London. Many charitable bequests have been made to the town by different persons, and it has been long noted for its manufactures of gunpowder, toys, and turned goods, called Tunbridge ware. *Pop.* 5919.—It has a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, a market-town of England, in Kent, 5 miles S. from the town of Tunbridge, immediately bordering on Sussex, deriving its origin and importance from the celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity. In the eighteenth century the wells were frequently visited by different branches of the royal family. The bath-house is a handsome edifice, and contains hot and cold baths, whilst the parades, usually called the Upper and Lower walks, run parallel to each other, and are much frequented. It contains two churches, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, a large proprietary school, town hall, literary and scientific institute, an infirmary, a dispensary, and several handsome public walks and agreeable promenades. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of a variety of toys in wood of different kinds, such as tea-chests, dressing-boxes of different kinds, children's toys, punch-lades, snuff-boxes, and other articles. *Pop.* 17,656.—It has a station on the Hastings branch of the South Eastern-Railway.

**TUNG**, *toong*, the name of several cities in China, and the prefix to the names of many others.

**TUNGARAGUA**, *toon-ga-ra'-gwa*, the name of the principal headstream of the river Amazon, in S. America, which issues from the lake of Lauricocha, in the table land of Pasco, Peru, in *lat.* 10° 30' S., *lon.* 76° W.

**TUNGUSES**, *toon-goo'-ses*, a wandering native race of Siberia, or Russia in Asia, who occupy nearly the whole S.E. portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the Sea of Okhotsk.

**TUNGUSKA**, *toon-goo'-ska*, the name of three large rivers of Russia in Asia, all tributaries of the Yenisei.

**TUNIS**, *tu'nis*, one of the Barbary States, forming a considerable territory or regency of the Ottoman empire, in Northern Africa, having Algeria on the W., an inlet of the Mediterranean on the W., and the Mediterranean on the N. and E. On the S. it is bounded by the Sahara and Tripoli. *Area*, 78,882 square miles. *Desc.* It consists chiefly of a broad peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a N.E. direction, and coming within about ninety miles of the coast of Sicily. The country is for the most part intersected with mountain ranges, which seldom attain an elevation of more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys are fertile, and the slopes of the hills are covered with olives and fine timber. The plain of Tunis and the whole of the N. part of the country is watered by the river Mejerdah; it is well cultivated, as well as the districts immediately contiguous to the sea coast. The plains between the

## Tunis

mountain chains in the central part of the country, which were once under cultivation, are now extensive pasture lands on which sheep and camels are reared and fed. The tracts to the S. called the Beled-el-Jereed, or the country of dates, though not presenting the same rich and verdant aspect as those on the seacoast, yield not only the date, but grain and fruit of different kinds in great abundance, and contain a number of large villages. Cotton and indigo have recently been introduced. The mountains near Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, and lead; and there is one of quicksilver near Port Farina; but these sources of national wealth are not turned to any account. The domestic animals comprise camels, horses, and buffaloes. *Manf.* Soap, silk, woollen and linen fabrics, with leather. *Pop.* 800,000. *Lat.* between 33° and 37° 20' N. *Lon.* between 8° and 11° E.—Tunis was anciently the principal province of the Carthaginian dominions. It then fell under the power of the Romans, and was subsequently conquered by the Vandals and Saracens in succession. From 1208 to 1574 it was an independent power, but in that year Selim II. occupied Tunis with a large army, and the country was annexed to the Turkish empire. It was governed for some time by viceroys of the Turkish sultan, called beys; but the people, or rather the soldiery, soon acquired the privilege of electing their own bey; and that officer may now be considered entirely independent of the Porte.

**TUNIS**, a fortified city of Africa, and the capital of the country of that name. It is situated at the head of a lagoon, 395 miles E. from Algiers, and is built on a plain, surrounded on all sides, except on the E., by considerable heights, and encircled by lakes and marshes. The town is surrounded with walls, but it is very irregularly built, and the streets are extremely dirty. The houses are for the most part mean in appearance, and seldom more than one story in height. The citadel is commanded by the neighbouring heights, and there is an eminence on the N. which commands both the town itself and El Bardo, the fortified palace of the bey, about a mile and a half N.W. from Tunis. The city contains a number of mosques, some extensive barracks, a theatre, a Moorish college, some churches for Greeks and Roman Catholics, a synagogue for Jews, and several large and handsome bazaars well stocked with carpets, arms, jewellery, wearing apparel, saddles, brides, European manufactured goods, and a variety of other useful and ornamental articles. The finest structure is the palace of the bey, in the Moorish or Saracenic style of architecture, and once the residence of Queen Caroline of England. The houses, according to the general custom in the east, have flat roofs, and cisterns for the purpose of collecting the rain-water that falls on them. The city, however, is well supplied with water from a neighbouring spring, which is conveyed into the town by a very fine aqueduct, built in the time of Charles V., when he took possession of this part of Africa and replaced Muley Hassan, one of the last of the Tunisian kings, who had been dethroned by Barbarossa, the piratical dey of Algiers, in his government as a tributary prince. This happened in 1535, before Tunis became a dependency of the Ottoman empire. The lake of Tunis, or El Baheira, the lagoon at the W. end of which Tunis is built, communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. Outside the narrow neck of land



## Tunis, Bay of

which separates the lagoon from the Bay of Tunis, is the harbour called the Goletta, which is defended by a strong fort and arsenal called the Castle of Goletta, and several detached batteries. A basin has been formed here, sufficiently spacious to receive all the vessels of war and merchant ships belonging to Tunis. About four miles north of the Goletta, is Cape Carthage, forming a high promontory stretching into the sea, on which the celebrated city of that name was built. *Exp.* Considerable quantities of grain, olive-oil, wool, fish, fruits, wax, soap, sponge, and red woollen caps of a close texture and very fine quality. Orchilla weed is collected in considerable quantities amid the ruins of Carthage. The caravans from Timbuctoo furnish the Tunisian merchants with gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. *Imp.* These consist of all kinds of European manufactured goods, colonial produce, and East India cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 36° 47' N. *Lon.* 10° 12' E.

**TUNIS, BAY OF**, a large bay of the Mediterranean, at the head of which is the harbour of Tunis. It lies between capes Bon and Farina, and is forty miles in breadth at its entrance.

**TUNJA**, *toon'-ha*, a town of New Granada, S. America, 65 miles N.E. from Santa Fé de Bogota. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods; it also possesses a trade in tobacco. *Pop.* 7000.

**TUNQUIN.** (*See* **TONQUIN.**)

**TUNSTALL**, *tun'-stal*, the name of various hamlets, townships, and parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

**TUNSTALL COURT**, a market town and chapelry of England, in Staffordshire, 4 miles N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. In the vicinity are numerous potteries, collieries, and chemical works. It contains a church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town hall, and a spacious market-place. *Pop.* 9600.

**TURA**, *too'-ra*, a river of Russia in Asia, which, after a course of about 300 miles, falls into the Tobol 70 miles from Tobolsk.

**TURBUT**, or **TOORBUT**, *toor'-but*, a city of Khorassan, in Persia, 80 miles S. from Meshed. *Pop.* 20,000.

**TURCKHEIM**, *tourk'-hime*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. from Colmar, where the French defeated the Imperialists in 1675.

**TURCOING.** (*See* **TOURCOING.**)

**TURIN**, *tu-rin'* (Ital. **TORINO**, *to-re'-no*), a city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, situated in a beautiful plain, on the Po, 79 miles W.S.W. from Milan. It is of an oblong form, and about 4 miles in circumference. Its fortifications were demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo, but it is still defended by some bastions connected with curtains on the N.E. and S.E. sides of the city towards the river, and by a citadel of great strength at the S.W. angle of the town. The whole city has an air of magnificence, and is approached on the N., S., and W. by magnificent avenues, and entirely surrounded by broad roads and boulevards planted with trees. The streets are for the most part wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other. Several of them have arcades or piazzas at the sides. The principal square, near the centre of the town, called the Piazza Castello, ranks, both for its size and beauty, among the most elegant of Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace, and in

## Turkey in Europe.

the centre is the castle or palace erected by the dukes of Savoy, now converted into a royal picture-gallery. On three of the sides of the square are arcades, as in the Palais Royal at Paris. The Piazza di S. Carlo, though smaller, is entitled to notice, its façades being uniform, and its two longer sides having arcades supported by pillars. There are various public walks in the vicinity, which are much frequented by the inhabitants. The public buildings are built of marble of every vein and colour. The cathedral of S. Giovanni Battista, near the palace, is an old Gothic edifice, remarkable for nothing but its marble cupola. The church of Corpus Domini is very richly ornamented. Other churches claim attention only from their size, their pillars, or the variety of marble employed in their construction. The royal palace and Palazzo Carignano are both buildings of interest. The university, founded in 1405, with buildings erected in the beginning of the 18th century, contains a court surrounded with arcades, covered with inscriptions and antique bas-reliefs. It has a library containing about 120,000 volumes of printed books and MSS. The opera house or principal theatre, is of great size. Among the other public buildings that are worthy of notice may be mentioned the Royal Academy of Sciences with a fine museum of Egyptian antiquities, the town-house, custom-house, palace of justice or courts of law, the record office, the theatre royal, the theatre of Angennes, and other theatres, the military college, the general hospital, and several charitable institutions for a variety of purposes. Besides these, there are a school for youths of rank, a lyceum, a seminary for the education of priests, and agricultural and veterinary schools. *Manf.* These comprise woollen and cotton goods, leather, and stoneware; as well as silk fabrics, damask, and velvet. Liqueurs, chocolate, works in marble, wood, and wax are also made, and in one of the suburbs are government manufactories of saltpetre and gunpowder, tobacco and snuff, with paper-mills on a large scale. *Pop.* 204,782.—The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town, which he sacked. It was successively occupied during the last war by the French and Austrians, and remained in possession of Napoleon I. till 1814. Under the French empire it was the capital of the department of the Po.

**TURKEY**, *tur'-ke*, an extensive empire, extending over the S.E. parts of Europe, with the exception of Greece and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa. It, nominally at least, comprises the W. part of Arabia and Egypt, Nubia, and the beylics of Tripoli and Tunis in Africa. Its administrative divisions are not well defined, and subject to frequent changes. The grand divisions by which it is known in geography are Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.

**TURKEY IN EUROPE** is bounded on the N. by Russia in Europe and Austria, E. by the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, S. by Greece and the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, and W. by the Adriatic. *Political Divisions.* The Turkish empire is divided by the Turks into thirty-six governments, called *Eyalets*, fifteen of which are in Europe, eighteen in Asia, and three in Africa. More comprehensively, however, the fifteen European *eyalets* may be considered as forming eight provinces; named Roumelia, Thessaly, Albania,

## Turkey in Europe

Herzegovina, Bosnia, including Turkish Croatia, Bulgaria, Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia; while the islands in the Archipelago belonging to Turkey are included in a ninth division, called Jizair or "the islands," of which Rhodes is the capital. The two last are called the Danubian principalities, and, with Servia, only nominally belong to Turkey. *Seas.* The Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Adriatic, and the Archipelago. The gulfs are those of Rouphan, Cassandra, Saloniki, Monte Santo, and Volo; the *Straits* those of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; and the Strait of Otranto which connects the Ionian and Adriatic seas. *Islands.* Candia, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, or Samothraki, and Thaso. *Area.* 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general. It is traversed from east to west by the Balkan chain, the eastern half of which is the ancient Hæmus. This great range is connected with the Carpathians by a chain which branches from it in a N.W. direction, and separates Servia from Bulgaria. On the south side it sends out two secondary ranges, one of which traverses Albania, while the other, longer in its course, extends even through Greece, and terminates in the extremity of the Morea. The principal mountains, besides the Balkan, are the Despoto Dag, or Rhodope, in the S.E., extending through Roumelia, Pindus in the S.W., the Dinaric Alps in the W., and the Carpathians in the N. Whatever may be the heights of the mountains of Turkey, none of them appear to have reached the limit of perpetual snow. *Rivers.* The Danube with its tributaries, the Drin, the Pruth, the Sereth, the Aluta, the Morava, and the Save. These are in the N., with some other smaller streams. On the S. side of the Hæmus range the principal rivers flowing into the Archipelago are the Maritza, the Hebrus, the Kara-su, the Struma, the Vardar, and the Salympria of the ancients. Of the rivers in the W., the principal are the Drin, the Narenta, Ergent or Breatino, the Voyutza, and the Kalama. *Lakes.* Few in number: the largest are those of Ochrida and Scutari, in Albania. *Climate.* Salubrious, and not very warm when the latitude of the country is taken into consideration. *Forests.* Extensive on the slopes of the mountains. *Zoology.* The wolf, the bear, the jackal, the wild boar, and the deer. *Pro.* The products of the maritime districts of Turkey in Europe are sufficiently well known, but we have no minute acquaintance with the botany of the interior. With regard to fruit, chestnuts, apples, and pears are found only in the northern provinces. The southern provinces produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every part of the empire; but the pomegranate only attains perfection in the warm and sunny districts of the extreme S. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, and tobacco are grown in all parts of the country. Silkworms are reared; and cattle and horses are fed on the pasture lands which are found in almost every part of the empire. The goat is kept in the hilly districts, and the ass and mule are commonly used as beasts of burden. *Minerals.* Unimportant, but the country contains mines of salt, lead, iron, and marble. *Manf.* Almost entirely for home consumption: comprising fire-arms, woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, and leather, with dyeing and printing works. *Rel.* Mahomedanism, of the sect of the Sunnites or Sunnites. The rule of faith is the

## Turkey in Europe

Koran, an incongruous mixture of sound and absurd doctrines, and of grave and trifling precepts. Fasts are frequent and rigorous: the injunctions in the principal one, called the Ramadan, being to taste neither food nor drink while the sun remains above the horizon. A great part of the Sultan's subjects, however, are followers of the Greek Church. *Education.* Deficient. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education: learning being confined almost exclusively to those who are professors of law and theology, which have a close connexion in Turkey, for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran, and the divine learned in the law. In philosophy and literature they have made little progress; and in the arts, whether useful or ornamental, they are equally backward. *Army.* About 350,000. This estimate is given for the whole of the Ottoman empire, of all branches of the service, including the reserve, but without reckoning the irregular troops, chiefly cavalry, and the contingents of the African dependencies. *Navy.* Considerable, but not well-manned. Before the Russian war, the Turkish navy comprised about 70 ships of all ranks, carrying 1700 guns and manned by 40,000 sailors and marines. Many of these, however, foundered in the Black Sea, and others were sunk at Sinope. Since the conclusion of the war, efforts have been made to bring the navy up to its former standard in respect to numbers, and many powerful vessels and war steamers have been added to the Ottoman fleet. *Rev.* The public revenue of Turkey is derived partly from a capitation tax on Christians and Jews, partly from duties on tobacco and other articles of consumption. The amount of the whole is about £14,000,000 sterling, and the objects to which it is applied are the army, the navy, the fortifications, public works, the civil service, and the maintenance of the household of the sultan. *Gov.* Despotie, the power of the sultan being only virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran and the decisions of the ulemas and the mufti, and also by certain usages. But neither these ordinances nor usages protect the property of individuals in the service of the state. To this the sultan is heir in the eye of the law, and may exercise his power over their lives and properties without any dread of general discontent. The grand vizier, or prime minister, is, in virtue of his office, commander of the forces. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of six pachas, of the first character for experience; but Selim III. changed its constitution, and it is now limited to four members, the grand vizier or president of the council, the minister for the home department, the minister of the executive power, and the foreign minister or reis effendi, whose office corresponds in part to that of the lord chancellor and in part to that of the secretary for foreign affairs in Great Britain. The pachas, or governors of provinces, are entrusted not only with civil and military authority, but, by a strange mixture of powers, act as farmers general of the revenue for their respective provinces. Each eyalet or province is divided into districts called sanjaks, and each sanjak into smaller subdivisions called livas. The sanjaks are governed by pachas of inferior rank, who are subservient to the pachas set over the eyalets, and invested, like them, with both civil and military functions. The livas are governed by beys. There is, in Turkey, hardly any hereditary nobility, and very little distinction of rank



## Turkey in Asia

but what arises from holding a public office. Yet the emirs and sheriffs who can trace their genealogy to Mahomet, like the descendants of the celebrated viziers, Ibrahim Khan, Oglou and Ahmed Kuprili or Köprili, enjoy certain privileges. The ulemas are a numerous and respectable body, whose functions consist in expounding the Koran, and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times. They thus combine the character of clergy and lawyers, and have at their head the grand mufti, whose decrees are considered by the public as the voice of inspiration, though necessarily accommodated to the will of the court. But every law promulgated by the sultan must be sanctioned by an act of approbation from the mufti. The imans or priests are a body altogether inferior to, and distinct from the ulemas, their duty being merely to perform public worship in the mosques. *Pop.* 37,430,000. This embraces the inhabitants of all parts of the Ottoman empire, but the population of Turkey in Europe amounts to 15,730,000. *Lat.* between  $39^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N. *Lon.* between  $15^{\circ} 40'$  and  $30^{\circ} 5'$  E. (See ADRIANOPOLE, BOSNIA, CONSTANTINOPOLE, and other articles relating to Turkey.)

**TURKEY IN ASIA** is bounded on the E. by Persia, on the W. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Russian province of Transcaucasia, and on the S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia. *Political Divisions.* These consist of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, or El Jezireh, Irak-Arabi, Syria, including Palestine, and the eyalets of Jidda and Medina in Arabia. The whole of the above district is divided into 18 eyalets, including those in Arabia which have just been mentioned. *Islands.* These comprise Mitylene, Nicaria, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Rhodes, Scarpanto, or Karpathos, Chios, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean, and several smaller ones in the Archipelago. *Area.* Estimated at about 575,000 square miles. *Desc.* Greatly diversified in surface, having a soil and climate presenting many varieties. The summits of Taurus are covered with snow, whilst their sides are clad with the vegetation of temperate regions, and the valleys at their base produce the fruits of tropical countries. In the S. there are arid plains of vast extent; but the districts on the banks of the rivers are rich and fertile. *Rivers.* The Euphrates, the Tigris, and their tributaries which fall into the Persian Gulf; the Yeshil-Irmak and Kizil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Mendere or ancient Mæander, and the Gediz or ancient Hermus, which enter the Archipelago; the Jordan, flowing into the Dead Sea, and the Litany and Asy, formerly the Leontes and Orontes, which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean. *Lakes.* The principal are Lake Van and the Dead Sea. *Pro.* Silk, which is extensively cultivated, oil, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall-nuts, cotton, wool, goats' hair, leeches, and sponges. The soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain, but agriculture is in a very backward state. *Mine-rals.* All the precious and useful metals are to be found in the mountains. *Manf.* Increasing in importance year by year; silk, fine cotton, sword-blades, fire-arms, and Turkey leather are made in different parts of the empire, and dyeing is practised. *Exp.* Silk, fruits, drugs, and Turkey leather. *Imp.* Coffee from Arabia, and manufactured goods from Europe; but internal

## Turnhout

communication is defective, since there are but few roads and canals. Goods are transported from place to place chiefly by means of caravans. *Lat.* between  $30^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ} 30'$  E. (See ASIA MINOR, ARMENIA, NATOLIA, BAGDAD, CARAMANIA, ERZEROUH, KURDISTAN, DAMASCUS, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE, SYRIA, and TREBIZOND.) The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans, in history, occurs about the year 765, when they, from some obscure retreat, obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria and Egypt, and eventually seizing on the territory that remained to the Greek emperors of the East. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. The Morea and the islands were afterwards overrun, with parts of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea. They next took the whole of the countries which now form Turkey in Asia, as well as a considerable portion of Arabia, Egypt, Nubia, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. In the 17th century their power declined. The Austrians expelled them from Hungary, and Russia stripped them of much of their territory. The Greeks formed an independent state, and emancipated themselves from the Turkish yoke in 1822; the French have taken Algiers; the Danubian principalities are under the influence of Russia, and many of the provinces of Asia Minor, Arabia, and Egypt, are now mere nominal dependencies of the empire. In 1853 Moldavia and Wallachia were invaded by the Russians, when the Porte declared war against the Czar. In this struggle the Sultan was assisted by the British, French, and Sardinians, and the result was the final defeat of the Russians. (See CRIMEA, SEBASTOPOL, &c.)

**TURKHEIM.** (See TURCKHEIM.)

**TURKHEIM**, *toork'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Wertach, 24 miles S.W. from Augsburg. It has a convent and a castle. *Manf.* Linen goods and tiles. *Pop.* 1494.—Also the name of two contiguous villages of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 3 miles E. from Stuttgart. *Pop.* 3000.

**TURKISTAN**, or **TARTARY**, *toor'-kis-tan'*, the name often given to an extensive region of Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Turcomans. *Lat.* between  $34^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $96^{\circ}$  E.

**TURKISTAN, CHINESE**, forms the W. portion of the Chinese empire, and includes Dzongaria, or Songaria. *Area.* Not known. The country is little known to Europeans. *Lat.* between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $70^{\circ} 30'$  and  $96^{\circ}$  E.

**TURKISTAN, INDEPENDENT**, a region of Central Asia, separated on the E. from Chinese Turkistan by the table-land of Pamir, and having on the N. Siberia, the Caspian Sea on the W., and Persia and Afghanistan on the S. *Area.* Estimated at 642,000 square miles. *Pop.* Supposed to be about 4,000,000. *Lat.* between  $34^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ} 20'$  N. *Lon.* between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $76^{\circ}$  E.

**TURNHAM GREEN**, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford, 8 miles W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is in the parish of Chiswick.

**TURNHOUT**, *toorn'-hout*, a well-built town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, 25 miles N.E. from Antwerp. It stands in a wide heath,



## Turriff

and contains many handsome public buildings, among which the old castle, now the court-house, the churches, the town-house, and the hospital, are the most conspicuous. *Manf.* Carpets, linen goods, lace, and paper. The town also possesses some oil, bleaching, dyeing, and brick works. *Pop.* 13,250.

**TURRIFF**, *tur'-rif*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated on a rivulet of the same name, about a mile above its confluence with the Doveron, and 9 miles S.S.E. from Banff. *Manf.* Linen yarn, thread, brown linen goods, woollen fabrics, and coarse stockings. *Pop.* 3693.—It has a station on the railway from Aberdeen to Banff.

**TURSHEEZ**, or **TOORSHISH**, *toor-sheez'*, a city of Khorassan, in Persia, situated on the borders of the Great Salt Desert, 75 miles from Mushed. It has a trade in indigo and other drugs, wool, cloth, and rice. The chief export is iron. *Pop.* Not known.

**TURTLE BAY**, *ter'-tel*, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, Benguela, Lower Guinea.—Also an island of the Feejee group, in the Pacific Ocean.—A GROUP OF ISLETS in the Banda Sea, Indian Archipelago. *Lat.* 5° 20' S. *Lon.* 127° 36' E.—A LAKE near the source of the Mississippi, N. America.—A RIVER forming a tributary of the Upper Mississippi.

**TURTON**, *ter'-ton*, a chapelry of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N. from Bolton. *Manf.* Cotton spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. *Pop.* 4513.

**TURTKAL**, or **TORTOKAN**, *tur-tu'-kay*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, 23 miles S.W. from Silistria. *Pop.* 3500.—It is opposite Oltenitz, where the Russians were defeated by the Turks in a series of battles which extended over three days, in November, 1853.

**TURYASSU**, *too-ve-as'-soo*, a river of Brazil, which forms the boundary-line between the provinces of Para and Maranhao. After a course of 350 miles, it falls into the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu.

**TUSAPAN**, or **TUXPAN**, *too-sa-pan'*, a ruined city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 140 miles N.W. from Vera Cruz. *Pop.* Not known. It has a pyramid with a base 30 feet square.

**TUSCALOOSA**, *tus-ka-loo'-sa*, a city of the United States, N. America, the former capital of the state of Alabama, 95 miles N.W. from Montgomery, the present chief city. About a mile from it is the university of Alabama. It contains some churches, a handsome state-house, court-house, gaol, and some educational institutions. *Pop.* 4000.—Also a COUNTY of the state of Alabama, with an area of 1507 square miles and a population of 23,000, of whom a third are slaves.

**TUSCANY**, *tus'-ca-ne* (in Italian, **TOSCANA**, *tos-ka'-na*), a state hitherto known as a grand-duchy of Italy, in the central part of the peninsula, bounded on the N. by Modena and the Æmilian provinces, on the E. by Urbino, Pesaro, and other provinces included in the Marches which formed part of the Papal States prior to 1860, on the S.E. by the Papal States, and on the W. and S.W. by the Mediterranean. *Divisions.* It is divided into eight provinces, namely—Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Arezzo, Grosseto, Lucca, Livorno or Leghorn, and the island of Elba. *Area.* 8495 square miles. *Desc.* Pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain. The Apennines, entering the country at its N. extre-

## Tuscany

mity, traverse it in a S.E. direction. Besides the principal chain of this range, there are several smaller ranges extending from it in different directions, and declining in height as they approach the sea. The highest summit is Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its rise, and which has an elevation of 5557 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Magra, the Arno, the Ombrone, the Serchio, the Albegna, the Fiora, and the Chiana. The canal of Chiana unites this river with the Arno, and connects the Arno with the Tiber. There are various other streams of lesser size and volume. The Tiber takes its rise in the E. part of Tuscany. *Lakes.* None of any extent; but there are numerous pools and marshes. *Climate.* The country is protected from extreme heat by the Apennines on the north and east, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Some parts of the low country are, however, liable to excessive heat. The sky is serene, the winter is severe only in the high-lying tracts, and the country is healthy, except in the Maremma, a marshy district, lying along the S. coast, and occupying nearly a sixth part of the superficial area of the state. The malaria from the marshes in this part of Tuscany renders it dangerous to pass the night in the open air in the summer and autumn, but considerable improvements have been effected by the introduction of a judicious system of drainage. *Pro.* The valley of the Arno is called the garden of Italy; but agriculture is at present in a backward state. Wheat, maize, beans, pease, are the principal crops. A variety of vegetables are produced, as well as clover and other grasses. The chief fruits are grapes, olives, oranges, lemons, and figs. Rice is raised in marshy districts, particularly on level tracts adjoining the sea. The wine of Tuscany may be said to be good, generally speaking; the annual produce of olive or Florence oil is considerable. Raw silk is exported in considerable quantities. The slopes of the mountains afford excellent pasture for cattle. The common breed of horses is far from good, but the mules, asses, goats, and swine reared and fed in the country are of a superior kind. The horned cattle are, as in Lombardy, kept up by regular importations from Switzerland. Sheep are numerous in the mountainous districts, but their wool is in general coarse, although they afford sweet and tender mutton. *Minerals.* Abundant. The island of Elba contains iron-mines; and on particular spots of the mainland there are mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver; in the Apennines marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt are found, while borax is obtained in great quantities from the borax lagoons of Volterra. *Manf.* Silk goods, which are excellent; coarse woollen fabrics, paper, glass, crystal, porcelain, and articles in marble, alabaster, brass, iron, and coral. The manufacture of straw hats and bonnets is still followed, but has greatly declined. *Exp.* Olive-oil, straw hats, borax, rags, hides, wool, hemp, potash, corn, tallow, marble, paper, and timber. *Imp.* British, French, German, and Swiss manufactured goods, with colonial produce, corn and salt-fish. *Education.* Widely diffused; and the Italian of Tuscany is considered to be the purest Italian spoken. Florence, Pisa, and Sienna are the seats of its universities. *Pop.* 1,820,000. *Lat.* between 42° 22' and 44° 13' N. *Lon.* between 10° 10' and 12° 22' E.—Tuscany is familiar to the

## Tuscarawas

readers of ancient history under the names of Etruria and Tyrrhenia. It was overrun by the barbarians in the 5th century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards ruled by the family of the Medicis, and on their extinction, by a younger branch of the family of Austria. It was declared by Napoleon I. an integral part of the French empire; but, on his downfall in 1814, it was restored to the archduke Ferdinand. On the 20th of August, 1860, the National Assembly at Florence unanimously voted its annexation to, and it now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel I., amid the acclamations of "*Viva il Rè!*"

**TUSCARAWAS**, *tus-ca-raw'-as*, a county of the United States, in the State of Ohio. *Area*. 705 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

**TUSKAR ROCKS**, *tus'-kar*, four rocks off the S.E. coast of Ireland, Wexford, with a lighthouse 101 feet high. *Lat.* 52° 11' N. *Lon.* 6° 12' W.

**TUSTERN**, *toos'-tern*, an island off the W. coast of Norway, about 6 miles E. from Christiansund. *Ext.* 10 miles long, with a breadth of 3. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 63° 10' N. *Lon.* 8° E.

**TUTANA.** (*See* TOTANA.)

**TUTBURY**, *tut'-ber-re*, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the Dove, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 19 miles N.E. from Stafford. It is noted for its ancient castle, one of the most famous in England, but now in ruins. The unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined for some time in it. It was a residence of the kings of Mercia in the time of the Heptarchy, and afterwards of the earls and dukes of Lancaster. The parish church, a large massive building, was formerly a portion of the old priory church. The town contains an excellent free school, and some chapels for non-conformists. *Manf.* Glass, nails, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 1982.

**TUTTLINGEN**, *toot'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the Danube, 57 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and silk fabrics, stockings, and cutlery. *Pop.* 5200.

**TUX**, *twe*, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on an eminence at the foot of which flows the Minho, 28 miles S. from Pontevedra. It is surrounded by walls, and has a town-house, barracks, theatre, two churches, and a cathedral. *Manf.* Table linen, leather, and wine. *Pop.* 4300.

**TUX**, a river of Venezuela, which falls into the Caribbean Sea about 70 miles E. from Caracas. *Total course*, 90 miles.

**TUZ**, **TUZ-GHIEUL**, or **TOWZ-TSHOLLI**, *tooz'-ge-ul*, a large salt lake of Asia Minor, in the N. of the pachalic of Karamania. *Ext.* 26 miles long and about 6 broad. It is 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and in summer its bed is almost dry.

**TVER**, *twair*, one of the central governments of Russia in Europe, lying between the governments of Moscow on the S.E. and Novgorod on the N.W., and having Jaroslav and Vladimir on the E., and Smolensk and Pskov on the S.W. and W. *Area*. 25,885 square miles. *Desc.* It has a more elevated surface than most parts of Russia, but its soil is, for the most part, poor in quality. The Volga, the Tverza, the Mologa, and other rivers rise in different parts of this government. The Volga issues from Lake Seligher, a large body of water in the W. of the district. *Pro.* Large quantities of hemp, flax,

## Twickenham

and beans. Rye, barley, and oats are grown, and a little wheat. The forests are extensive, and afford fine timber. Cattle, sheep, and horses are but few in number, but fish and wild animals yielding fur are plentiful. *Manf.* Bricks, glass, woollen cloths, spirits, and leather. *Pop.* 491,427. *Lat.* between 56° and 59° N. *Lon.* between 32° and 38° 20' E.

**TVER**, a city of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government and an archbishop's see, situated at the confluence of the Tverza, the Volga, and the Tmaka, 95 miles N.W. from Moscow. These rivers divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges; the one over the Volga being of boats, that it may be removed during the winter. Tver was destroyed by fire in 1763, and subsequently rebuilt on a prescribed model, in consequence of which it is the most regular city in the empire, after St. Petersburg and Moscow. The houses are of brick, covered with white stucco, and have an elegant appearance. The town contains several handsome squares. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, an old building in the Gothic style; several churches, the palace, the courts of justice, the government offices, the hospital, barracks, theatre, ecclesiastical seminary, and various schools. The town also contains a very large bazaar. *Manf.* Various; comprising linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. Standing as it does, however, on the high road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, it has a large transit trade between these cities, and is an entrepôt for goods destined for the capital. *Pop.* 25,260.

**TWEED**, *tweed*, a large river of Scotland and England, which rises in Peeblesshire, and drains almost the whole of the E. portion of the Scottish lowlands. Its course lies for the most part in a N.E. direction. It receives a number of small streams, and, after a course of 95 miles, enters the North Sea at Berwick. Its salmon-fisheries are valuable.

**TWEEDDALE**, *twee'-dale*, the popular name of Peeblesshire.

**TWEEDMOUTH**, *tweed'-mouth*, a parish and village of Northumberland, situated on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, and connected with it by a bridge. *Manf.* Cast-iron goods. *Pop.* 2884.—It has a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

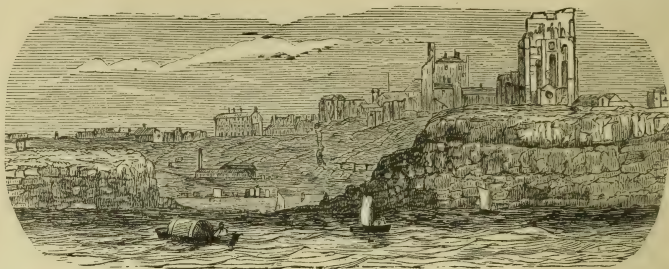
**TWEEDSMUIR**, *tweeds'-muir*, an extensive parish of Peeblesshire, Scotland, in which large numbers of Cheviot sheep are fed. *Pop.* 196.

**TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS**, *per-gun'-nas*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, situated on the E. side of the Hooghly river. Calcutta is in the N. of this district. *Area*. 1200 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is flat and level, and it is traversed by numerous streams and watercourses. In the E. it is covered with jungle, which is tenanted by tigers, hyenas, hogs, and deer. *Pop.* 701,182, exclusive of the inhabitants of Calcutta. *Lat.* between 21° 55' and 22° 43' N. *Lon.* between 88° 6' and 88° 43' E.

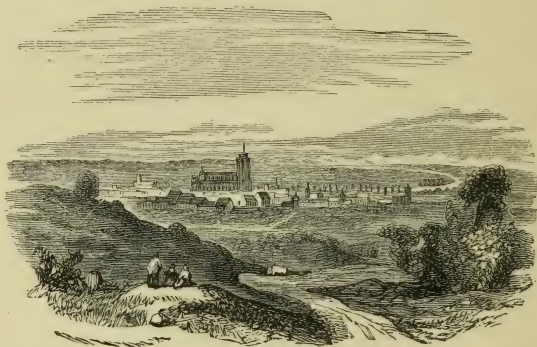
**TWICKENHAM**, *twik'-en-ham*, a village of England, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, 12 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, the principal of which is that which formerly belonged to the celebrated Pope. The church is a fine Doric building, and contains monuments to the memory of Pope and his parents. *Pop.* 8077. Twickenham Ait, an island in the Thames,



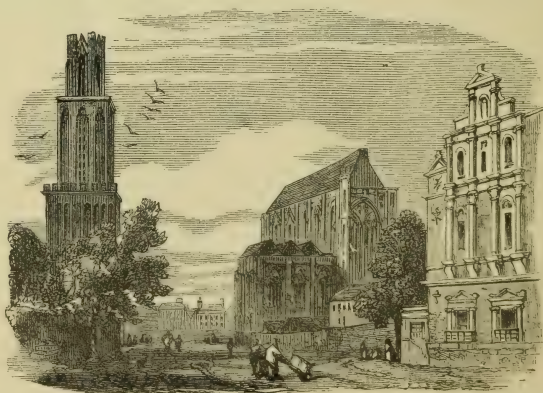




TYNEMOUTH.



ULM.



UTRECHT.

Twiggs

on which is Eel Pie House, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from London.

**TWIGGS**, *twigs*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area*, 390 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**TWOFOLD BAY**, *too'-fold*, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in the county of Auckland, 25 miles N. from Cape Howe. *Lat.* 37° 6' S. *Lon.* 149° 58' E. Boyd-town, on its S. shore, is regularly visited by steamers and whaling vessels.

**TWO-LICK CREEK**, *too'-lik*, a river of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

**TWO SICILIES**, KINGDOM OF THE. (See NAPLES-SICILY.)

**TWYFORD**, *twi'-ford*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1400.

**TYCOCKTOW ISLAND**, *ti-kok-tou'*, an island in the Canton river, China. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with a breadth of 6. It is situated at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, a few miles below Canton. The British took the forts on this island in 1841.

**TYKOCZIN**, *te'-ko-chin*, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Narew, 17 miles N.W. from Bialystock. It has an ancient castle. *Pop.* 2000. A battle was fought between the Russians and Poles here in 1831.

**TYLER**, *ti'-ler*, a county of the United States, in the N.W. part of Virginia, formed, in 1814, from a part of Ohio county. *Area*, 370 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.

**TYNAN**, *ti'-nân*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 miles S.W. from Armagh. *Pop.* Of parish, 7500.

**TYNE**, *tine*, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, and, after a course of nearly 30 miles in a N.E. direction, falls into the sea 2 miles N. of Dunbar.

**TYNE**, the chief river of Northumberland. It is formed by two branches called the North and South Tyne, which unite near Nether Warden, above Hexham, and form a large river that passes by Newcastle, below which town it is navigable for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. It is of great commercial importance, and drains an area of 1100 square miles. After a course of 80 miles, it falls into the North Sea through a broad estuary.

**TYNEMOUTH**, *tin'-muth*, a town of England, in Northumberland, situated at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile W. from North Shields, with which it is united. It is chiefly noted for the remains of its ancient castle and priory, situated on a high rock, and inaccessible from the sea. There is but little left of this ancient bulwark, except a strong gateway, which serves for artillery barracks and military magazines. The priory was within the castle, which stood on an area of 6 acres, now surrounded with a bastioned wall, and the ruins of the priory church still present many elegant specimens of Norman architecture. The beautiful little chapel at the E. end of the priory church was restored in 1852. Tynemouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in the winter season, but is much frequented by visitors during the summer for the sake of sea-bathing. Good lodgings may be procured, and commodious baths have been erected; and there are delightful walks in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* Of township of Tynemouth, 14,650; parliamentary borough, 33,991.

**TYPINSAN**, or **TAI-PIN-SAN**, *ti-pin-san'*, the

Tyrol

most E. and largest of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 10 miles. *Lat.* 24° 42' N. *Lon.* 125° 29' E.

**TYRE**, *SUR*, or *SOUR*, *tire*, (Hebrew *tsoor*, Arabic *soor*), a seaport of Syria, 22 miles S.W. from Saida or Sidon, which now derives its only importance from occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. *Lat.* 33° 17' N. *Lon.* 35° 12' E.

**TYRIA**, or **TIREH**, *tir'-i-a*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Anatolia, situated near the Little Mendere river, the ancient Cayster, 21 miles S.E. from Smyrna. It is the ancient Syrinthio, and stands on the N. slope of Mount Tmolus. It contains numerous mosques. *Pop.* Not known.

**TYRI-FIORD**, *ter'-e-fe-ord*, a lake of Norway, 16 miles W. from Christiania. *Ext.* 16 miles long, with a breadth of 7. On the S. its surplus waters are carried off by the river Drammen; whilst, on the N., it receives the Beina Elf and the Snarum Elf.

**TYRNAU**, *tyeer'-nou*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the river Tyna, in a fertile, but rather unhealthy district, 25 miles N.E. from Presburg. It contains a military school, a seminary for priests, a gymnasium, a lunatic asylum and hospital, and several churches. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics; the town also possesses a considerable general trade. *Pop.* 6000.

**TYROL** and **VORARLBERG**, *tir'-rol* (Germ. *te-rol'*), a crownland of the Austrian empire bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Salzburg and Carinthia, on the S.E. by the crownland of Venice, and on the W. by Lombardy and Switzerland. It is very irregular in form, and its boundary-line is marked by frequent projections and indentations. *Political Divisions.* These consist of four districts or circles, named Innspruck, Brixen, Trent, and Bregenz. *Area.* About 11,140 square miles. *Desc.* Of all the countries of Europe, the Tyrol is the most mountainous. The Rhetian Alps, with their ramifications, intersect the country in every direction, and cover almost the whole of its surface, level spots being only found on the banks of the rivers, and seldom extending more than half a mile on either side of the channel. The culminating summits are the Gross Glockner, in the E., which attains a height of 12,435 feet, and the Ortler Spitz in the W., which rises to 12,855 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The principal are the Inn, and the Adige, with their tributaries. The Vorarlberg, in the N.W., is watered by the Ill, a headstream of the Rhine, and the Bregenz, which falls into Lake Constance. *Lakes.* The lake of Constance forms the N.W. boundary, and the N. part of the Lago di Garda is in the Tyrol. Besides these there are several small lakes in the hollows of the mountains. *Climate.* This, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold, not only in winter, but also in spring; in summer the valleys are hot, particularly when open to the south. *Zoology.* The chamois, the Alpine goat, the marmot, wolf, bear, and wild boar. *Pro.* Its agricultural produce is scanty, and corn is imported in exchange for the wine and silk produced in the southern valleys. Some maize, wheat, and pulse are grown in the lower valleys, and buckwheat, rye, and oats on the mountain-sides. Flax, hemp, and tobacco are also raised. Wine and silk are the chief products of the S.

## Tyrone

provinces, and hundreds of canary-birds are bred and reared annually in the valley of the Inn. Most of the caged singing-birds of Europe are supplied from the Tyrol. *Minerals.* Abundant; but the only mines that have as yet been worked with advantage are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. Mineral springs abound, no less than sixty having been discovered in different parts of the country. *Manf.* Silks in the S.; iron goods, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, wooden articles, glass, and paper. *Exp.* Cattle, cheese, silk, iron goods, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, corn, and various kinds of manufactured goods. *Rel.* The greater part of the people are Roman Catholics, under ten bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. *Gov.* A national diet, comprising nobility, clergy, and the deputies of towns and rural districts. These all assemble in one chamber. *Pop.* 876,263. *Lat.* between 45° 40' and 47° 45' N. *Lon.* between 9° 35' and 13° E.—This country passed to the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, Tyrol was conveyed to Bavaria, but the people rose in defence of their rights, and under Andrew Hofer, a Tyrolese innkeeper, drove out the Bavarians, and defeated the French in several actions. In 1815, it was restored to Austria. Its inhabitants are noted for their attachment to the royal family of Austria.

**TYRONE**, *tir-one'*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the N.E. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, S.E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S.W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. *Area.* 1260 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and mountainous in the N. and S., and hilly and bare of wood in other parts, but many portions of the soil are rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or pasture. *Rivers.* The principal are the Blackwater, the Foyle, which is also called the Mourne and the Camowen in different parts of its course, the Derg, the Fairy-water, the Drumragh, the Owenkillew, and the Burdonnel; besides numerous streamlets forming the headstreams of these rivers. *Lakes.* Lough Neagh, which forms part of the E. boundary. *Pro.* Potatoes and oats, with some barley, flax, and clover: great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed on the pasturelands. *Minerals.* Coal, which is raised in considerable quantities. *Manf.* Linen and coarse woollen goods, whisky, beer, and earthenware. *Pop.* 238,500.—This country is intersected by the Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway; whilst the Tyrone Canal lies wholly within its E. district.

**TYRONE**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**TYREEL**, *tir'-rel*, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. *Area.* 730 square miles. *Pop.* 6090.

**TYRELL'S-PASS**, *tir'-rels pass*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, Leinster, 10 miles S. from Mullingar. *Pop.* 460. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, during Tyrone's rebellion, this place was the scene of some severe contests between the English and Irish.

**TYSMENICA**, *tyes-me'-ne-ka*, a small town of Austria, in Galicia, 57 miles S.W. from Tarnopol. It has several churches, and a trade in cattle, wax, and leather. *Pop.* 3000.

**TZANA.** (See DEMBIA.)

**TZARITZIN**, or **ZARICYN**, *tsar-rit'-seen'*, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Saratov, situated on the Volga, 200 miles

## Udine

S.W. from Saratov. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 5000.

**TZARITZINO**, *tsar-rit'-se'-no*, a village of Russia in Europe, in the government of Moscow, 8 miles from Moscow, with a palace built in the Arabian style by Catherine II.

**TZARSKOE-SELO**, *zars'-ko-zé'-lo*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of St. Petersburg, 10 miles S. from St. Petersburg. It contains an imperial palace which forms the favourite summer residence of the Emperors of Russia. *Pop.* 800.

**TZYPA**, *tsé'-pa*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Trans Baikal, which enters the Vitim after a course of 150 miles.

## U

[For places not found under this letter, refer to Oo, Ou, or W.]

**UANAPU**, or **ANAPU**, *a'-na-poo'*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which, after a course of 400 miles in a N. direction, joins the Para S. of the island of Marajo, near Oeiras.

**UBAY**, or **SAN MIGUEL**, *oo'-bai*, a large and copious river of Bolivia, which issues from a lake of the same name, and, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Guapore near its falls.—The **LAKE** lies about 100 miles E. from Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

**UBEDA**, *oo-bai'-da*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen, 25 miles N.E. from Jaen. It has a cathedral and several churches, and is surrounded with the remains of ancient walls. *Manf.* Woollen goods and earthenware. *Pop.* 14,000.

**UBERLINGEN**, *oo-ber-ling'-en*, a town of Germany, in Baden, situated on an arm of Lake Constance, 8 miles N. from Constance.

**UBES**, ST. (See SETUBAL.)

**UBRIQUE**, *oo'-bre-kai*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, 43 miles N.E. from Cadiz. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5500.

**UCAYALE**, *oo-ki'-a-lai*, a large and navigable river of South America, in Peru, which, after a course of 400 or 500 miles, enters the Amazon on the S. side, in lat. 4° 25' S., lon. 74° 35' W.

**UCLES**, *oo'-klaus*, a fortified town of Spain, in the province of Cuenca, situated 40 miles S.W. from the town of that name. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by a famous monastery which belonged to the military order of Santiago or St. James of Spain. It was taken by the French in 1809. *Pop.* 1800.

**UDDEVALLA**, *ood-val'-la*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gottenburg, situated at the head of a deep inlet of the Cattegat, 38 miles N. from Gottenburg. It has a convenient harbour. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics; the town also possesses a sugar refinery, and some dye works, and has an export trade in iron and wood. *Pop.* 4000.

**UDINE**, *oo-de'-nai*, a town of Italy, in the Austrian crownland of Venice, situated on the canal of La Roja, 64 miles N.E. from Venice. It has a cathedral and several churches and convents, and also contains a town-hall, bishop's palace, barracks, court-house, gymnasium, lyceum, mu-



## Udinsk

seum, public library, and theatre. The cathedral is decorated with fine paintings and some well-executed sculpture. Silk is produced in the neighbourhood, and forms the chief branch of the trade of the town. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silk fabrics, earthenware, paper, and utensils of copper. In the mountains of the province of Udine there are quarries of fine marble, and minerals of various kinds. *Pop.* 26,700.—The province of Udine, or Friuli, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about 430,000.

UDINSK, GREAT and SMALL, *oo-dinsk'*, the name of two towns of Russia in Asia. The former is situated on the Uda, in the government of Irkoutska, 270 miles N.W. from Irkoutsk. *Pop.* 2500. The latter is situated on the Ouda, in the province of Transbaik, 150 miles S.E. from Irkoutsk. *Pop.* 4000.

UDVARELY, *oot-far'-ha-le*, a town of Austria, the chief town of a district in Transylvania, situated on the Great Hukel, 90 miles S.E. from Klausenberg. It has large tan yards and an extensive trade in honey and tobacco. *Pop.* 3000.

UEBERLINGEN. (See UEBERLINGEN.)

UELZEN, *ool'-sen*, a town of Prussia, situated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles S.E. from Luneburg, with a station on the railway between Hanover and Harburg. *Manf.* Tobacco, tiles, beer, spirits, and chicory. *Pop.* 3081.

UFA. (See OUEFA.)

UFFINGTON, *uf'-fing-ton*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 7000.

UGENTO, *oo-jain'-to*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, 14 miles S.E. from Gallipoli. It contains a cathedral, and an ecclesiastical seminary. *Pop.* 1500.

UGIE, *u-ge'*, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which rises near the village of Aberdour, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the North Sea at Peterhead.

UGLIANO, *oog-ya'-no*, an island of Austria, belonging to Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara. *Ext.* 14 miles long, with a mean breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* Not known.

UGLITCH, *oog'-litch*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Jaroslav, situated on the Volga, 60 miles W. from Jaroslav. *Manf.* Leather, soap, and paper. *Pop.* 8000.

UI, *oo'-e*, a river of W. Siberia, flowing between the Asiatic portions of the governments of Perm and Orenburg. It rises in the Oural or Ural mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Tobol at Ust-Uiskaia.

UIG, *wig*, a district which comprises the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and, with other three small islands, forms a parish of Ross-shire. *Area.* 270 square miles. *Pop.* 3500.

UIST, NORTH, *wist*, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying between the district of Harris in Lewis Island on the N., and Benbecula on the S., from which it is separated by a narrow strait, which is dry at low water. *Ext.* 18 miles long from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 13 miles from N. to S. *Desc.* It is of a very irregular shape, and contains several freshwater lakes. The general aspect of the island is cheerless and gloomy. The crops cultivated are bere, oats, potatoes, and some rye. *Pop.* 3034.

UIST, SOUTH, also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying between the isles of Benbecula on the N., and Eriskay on the S. *Ext.* 20 miles long from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles. *Desc.* Moun-

## Ullswater

tainous and barren, with its coast deeply indented with bays, and several lakes in its interior.—The inhabitants are generally poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing. *Pop.* 3406.

UITENHAGE, *oi'-ten-hag*, one of the E. districts of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area*, with the little district of Port Elizabeth on the S.W. side of Algoa Bay, estimated at 8965 square miles. *Desc.* Well watered by the Gamtoos and Sunday rivers. In some parts it is fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, and oats; in others, barren and unproductive, being traversed by lofty mountains, often covered with snow. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. There are some valuable salt pits near the coast. *Lat.* between 32° 45' and 34° 10' S. *Lon.* between 23° 40' and 26° 35' E.—Its chief town, of the same name, is 18 miles N.W. from Port Elizabeth, and has an active trade with that place and Graham's Town. *Pop.* About 3000.

UITGEEST, *oi'-gaist*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Holland, about 12 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. *Pop.* 1300.

UIHUIZEN, *oi'-hoi-zen*, a town of Holland, in the province of Groningen, 14 miles N.E. from Groningen. *Pop.* 3500.

UJHELI, or SATORALLA, *oo-ya'-le*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on a tributary of the Bodrog river, 21 miles N.E. from Tokay. It is celebrated for its wine. *Pop.* 6600.

UKRAINE, *ook'-rain*, "a frontier," an extensive country in the S.W. of Russia in Europe, formerly a portion of the great kingdom of Poland, and now forming the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Kharkov. In fertility it is not surpassed by any country in Europe. Wheat, oats, barley, and other products are raised with comparatively little labour, and a considerable portion of the district is covered with the most luxuriant pastures. Fruits are also abundant, and the kermes, or Polish cochineal, forms one of the chief products of the Ukraine, which is also famous for its excellent breeds of cattle and horses. Kiev was the chief town of the district. The river Dnieper intersects the country with a winding course, and affords a channel for the conveyance of the productions of the soil to the Black Sea and Odessa, which serves as a depôt for the corn raised in this part of Russia.

ULEABORG, *o'-le-a-borg*, a seaport-town of Russia, in Finland, situated on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles S.E. from Tornea. It has an export trade in tar, pitch, salt fish, and salt butter. *Pop.* 7018.—The castle of Uleaborg, built in 1590, is situated on an island near the town.

ULEA-TRASK, *o'-le-a-trask'*, a lake of Russia, in Finland, 50 miles S.E. from Uleaborg, of very irregular shape. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Ulea.

ULLDECONA, *ool'-dai-ko'-na*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Tarragona, 16 miles S.W. from Tortosa. *Pop.* 5000.

ULLESTHORPE, *uls'-thorp*, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, 3 miles N.W. from Lutterworth. *Pop.* 600.—It has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

ULLSWATER, or ULLSWATER, *uls-waw'-ter*, the largest of the English lakes, after Windermere, situated on the borders of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 miles S.W.

## Ulm

from Penrith. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile. It abounds with char and other fish. Persons sailing on this lake find much amusement in discharging guns at certain stations, and listening to the echoes of the report which reverberates from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. Its S.W. extremity is overlooked by the mountain Helvellyn.

ULM, *oolm*, a frontier-town of Germany, in Wurttemberg, situated on the Danube, at its confluence with the Elau, which flows through the town, 45 miles S.E. from Stuttgart. It is an ancient place, consisting for the most part of narrow and irregular streets, and of houses in the old German style. It contains a large Gothic cathedral, about 485 feet in length and 200 in breadth, with a steeple nearly 340 feet high; several other churches, town-house, a fine old arsenal, theatre, barracks, custom-house, gymnasium, a building for the public offices called the German House, a museum, a public library, an old palace, and several hospitals and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Playing cards, leather, tobacco-pipe bowls, linen, woollen and silk goods, earthenware, and vinegar. Boats are also built here to ply on the Danube, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge that connects Ulm with New Ulm on the opposite side of the river. *Pop.* 22,736.—In 1805, the errors of Mack the Austrian general in command of the garrison, and the combinations of Napoleon I., led to the surrender of the town and the Austrian troops in possession of it to the number of 28,000 without a shot being fired; and it has frequently been the scene of great military events.

ULSTER, *uls'-ter*, a river of Germany, which, after a course of 30 miles, runs into the Werra near Vach, in the principality of Eisenach, a part of the territory of Saxe-Weimar.

ULSTER, a county of the United States, in the S.E. part of New York. *Area.* 1096 square miles. *Pop.* 60,000.

ULSTER, the most N. province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S.W. by that of Connaught. *Area.* 8556 square miles. *Desc.* The coasts of this province are indented by numerous bays and large inlets of the sea. On the W. is Donegal Bay, on the N. Loughs Swilly and Foyle, and on the E. Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay. The southern parts are rich, fertile, and well cultivated, but the northern districts are hilly and mountainous. Both on the N. and E. are some remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway, near the Fair Head of Antrim. Some of the mountains in the W. attain an elevation of nearly 2800 feet. This province is more free from bogs than any other part of Ireland. *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann, the Foyle, and the Erne, with some smaller tributaries of the Shannon. *Lakes.* Neagh, Strangford, and Erne, which are the largest; but there are several others of less size and importance. The Ulster Canal, 24 miles in length, connects Loughs Neagh and Erne. *Pro.* Chiefly corn and pasture for cattle; large herds and flocks of sheep and horned cattle, and many horses, being reared in this part of Ireland. *Manf.* This province is the principal seat of the Irish linen manufacture. The annual value of the linen produced is estimated at £5,000,000. *Pop.* 1,914,236. Ulster contains the counties of Done-

## Unieh

gal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh. Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down. It is traversed by the Ulster Railway between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena.

ULVA, *ul'-va*, an island of the Hebrides, separated by a narrow strait from the W. coast of Mull. *Ext.* Nearly 5 miles in length, with a breadth of 2 miles.

ULVERSTONE, *ul'-ver-stone*, an ancient market-town of England, in Lancashire, situated about a mile from an inlet of Morecambe Bay, and 16 miles N.W. from Lancaster. The parish church is a plain neat structure; it was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century. It also has a new district church, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, a small theatre, an assembly-room, a public subscription library, and an Athenæum. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods, chiefly checks, and paper. It has also a trade in iron-ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. *Pop.* 11,464.

UMBAGOG, *um'-ba-gog*, a lake of the United States, in New Hampshire and Maine, about 12 miles long and 3 or 4 in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters into the Androscoggin river through an outlet on the W.

UMEÄ, *oo'-me-o*, a seaport-town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea, 110 miles N.E. from Hernösand. It has a good harbour, and a trade in wood and fish. *Pop.* 1400. *Lat.* 63° 50' N. *Lon.* 20° 18' E.

UMRITSIR. (See AMRITSIR.)

UMROHÄH, *oom-ro-ha'*, a town of British India, in the district of Moradabad, in the N.W. Provinces, 79 miles N.E. from Delhi. *Pop.* 73,000. *Lat.* 28° 54' N. *Lon.* 78° 33' E.

UMSTADT, *oom'-stat*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. from Darmstadt. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and tiles. *Pop.* 2740.

UNDERCLIFFE, *un'-der-kliif*, a maritime district of England, in the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton to Bonchurch, a distance of 5 miles. Its average width is three-quarters of a mile, and it has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs which bound it on the land side.

UNGARN, *oon'-garn*, the Hungarian name of Hungary. (See HUNGARY.)

UNGHVAR, *oong'-var*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, the capital of a county of the same name, 82 miles N.E. from Debreczin. It contains a fine cathedral, with churches and high schools for members of the Greek church and Roman Catholics. It has a trade in salt and wine, and fine cattle; corn and timber, with silk, are produced in the province. *Pop.* 5000.

UNIE, *oo'-ne*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, 17 miles S.E. from the extremity of the promontory of Istria. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with a breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* Not known.

UNIEH, *oo'-ne-ai*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Trebizond, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, 25 miles S.E. from Samson. It is the ancient Gnoe. It stands at the head of a bay, with a range of finely-wooded mountains behind. The inhabitants are wealthy, consisting for the most part of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. *Eap.* Cotton stuffs from Tokat and Diarbekir, fruits, and wine. *Imp.* Corn and oil from the Crimea; coffee, sugar, and European manufactured goods from Constantinople. *Pop.* Not known.



## OF GEOGRAPHY

### Union

UNION, *u'-ni-on*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In Arkansas. *Area*, 1230 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Georgia, *Area*, 630 square miles. *Pop.* 7500.—3. In Illinois. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—4. In Indiana. *Area*, 770 square miles. *Pop.* 7500.—5. In Kentucky. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—6. In N. Carolina. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—7. In Ohio. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—8. In S. Carolina. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also the name of numerous townships in the United States, with populations varying from 2000 to 6000.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *u-ni'-ted states*, a federal republic, comprehending an extensive portion of N. America. This government is bounded on the N. by Canada and the British possessions, the boundary line being formed along *lat.* 49° N. from the Gulf of Georgia, on the W. to the Lake of the Woods in *lon.* 95° W. It extends across the entire continent from the Atlantic on the E. to the Pacific on the W. *Ext.* from E. to W. 2600 miles, and from N. to S. 1600. *Area*, About 2,940,000 square miles. *Political Divisions*. In 1776, when the declaration of independence was made in this country, there were only 13 states, namely New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia. Many of these states have been subdivided and other parts of the continent have been added to the republic, so that at the present time there are 34 states, 1 district, and 8 territories. The following are their names:—*N. or Atlantic States*, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. *Middle States*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. *Southern States*, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. *Western States*, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, and California. *Territories*, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Nebraska, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, and the Indian Territory. *District*, Columbia, of which Washington is the capital. The territories have no share in the general government, as they send no members or representatives to congress; nor have they any voice in the election of the president. *Bays*. The principal are the Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Penobscot. *Coastline*. Inclusive of bays, sounds, and islands, it is estimated at about 33,000 miles. *Desc.* The territories of the United States are intersected almost throughout their whole length by the great chain of mountains called the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, which extend 900 miles in length, from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the confines of Georgia, and are about 200 miles in breadth. They run nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance from the coast varying from 50 to 130 miles, and have an average height of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, although in some parts they attain an elevation of about 4000 feet. On the W. side of the Alleghany chain the country is spread out into that vast valley which is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the W., and which is from 1200 to 1500 miles in breadth. The Mississippi, which runs gene-

### United States of America

rally in a direction from N. to S., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, is the common channel through which all the waters of this vast valley flow out into the ocean. The Rocky Mountains rise to an elevation of 9000 feet, and even attain the height of 13,570 feet in Fremont's Peak in Washington territory. The distance from the Mississippi being greater than that from the same river to the Alleghany range, the rivers which issue from the former mountains have to pursue a longer course before they reach the common recipient; and the rapidity of their descent being modified by this circumstance they are quite as navigable as those streams which issue from the lower range of the Alleghany Mountains and run thence to the Mississippi. For 250 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, the country is a perfect flat; but it afterwards rises gradually. In consequence of this favourable configuration of the ground, vessels may ascend by the course of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Alleghany rivers, an inclined plane of 2400 miles, to an elevation of 1200 or 1400 feet, without the aid of canals or locks. *Rivers*. Of these the principal which flow into the Atlantic are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha. The following are those which fall into the Gulf of Mexico, or join the Mississippi and its tributaries: the Appalachicola, Alabama, Tombigbee, Mississippi, Red River, Arkansas, White River, Ohio, Illinois, Moines, Tennessee, Cumberland, Wabash, Missouri, Osage, Grand, Kansas, Nebraska or Platte, Yellowstone, Bighorn, and Wachita. The following are those which run to the west of the Rocky Mountains: the Columbia, and its tributaries, among which are the Owyhee, the Okomgan, Flathead or Clarke's river, and the Snake or Lewis river. The watersheds of the United States have been estimated as follows. The Pacific watershed, 766,000 square miles; the Atlantic, lake, and gulf slope, E. and W. of the Mississippi, 955,000 square miles; Mississippi valley, drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, 1,218,000 square miles. There are no large lakes south of Michigan and Erie, and the other large lakes which form the boundary on the N.E. between the United States and Canada. *Soil*. With regard to soil, the territories of the United States may be classed under five grand divisions:—1. That of the New England states, beyond the Hudson, where the Alleghanies spread out into a broken hilly country, is in general rocky, and has but little depth; it is also barren in many places, and better adapted for pasture than for tillage. 2. The sandy soil of the sea-shore, commencing from Long Island, and extending to the Mississippi, with a breadth varying from 30 to 100 miles. This tract, from the Potomac southward, approaches to a horizontal plain, very little raised above the sea, and traversed through its whole breadth by the water of the ocean, which ebbs and flows in the estuaries at the mouths of the great rivers. The surface, which is impregnated with sea sand, is scarcely capable of cultivation, and produces nothing but pines, except on the banks of the rivers, and in marshy spots, where rice and cotton of a superior quality are raised. 3. The land from the upper margin of the sandy tract to the foot of the mountains, from 10 to 200 miles in breadth, the soil of which



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is generally formed of alluvial deposits washed from the mountains by the rains and rivers, and the decomposition of the primitive rocks beneath the surface. This tract is fertile, and generally well adapted for tillage. 4. The valleys between the ridges of the Alleghanies, the soil of which is various, but even richer than that of the tract last mentioned. 5. The extensive region W. of the Alleghanies, in which limestone is generally found below the surface, is well watered, inexhaustibly productive, and contains, perhaps, as large a proportion of first-rate soil as any country in the world. *Zoology.* Among the animals found within the territories of the United States, is the bear, of which there are three different species, the black, brown, and grizzly, all of which are carnivorous, of great strength, and very ferocious. The other animals are deer of various species; the antelope, the wolf, which is very fierce; the fox, the marten, the weasel, the badger, the ermine, and the polecat, with a species of panther, and the mountain cat and wild cat. The Virginian opossum, the beaver, the otter, squirrels of different species, the porcupine, the fox, racoons, and many large birds are also found in different parts of the country. Extensive herds of bisons wander over the prairies of the W., and serpents are found in the morasses adjoining the rivers. The domestic animals are the same as those of Europe, having been originally taken from that continent to America. *Climate.* This has the disadvantage of being liable to great extremes, both of heat and cold; and the latter is felt much farther south than in European countries under the same latitudes. In the N.E. states, such as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, U.S., the cold is intense during three or four months in each year. At Brunswick, in Maine, the greatest cold in January has been 30° below zero. In summer the heat is very intense for five or six weeks; and, in low confined situations, it is nearly equal to that of the Arabian coast, the thermometer rising to 100° in the shade. In the central states the cold in winter is extreme, the thermometer in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, often falling below zero in winter, and rising in summer to nearly 100°. The winter is, however, of shorter duration than it is in the northern provinces. In Virginia, the cold in winter brings down the thermometer to 6°, and in summer it rises to 96° and 98°. In Georgia, it ranges between 17° and 100°; and still farther S., even in Louisiana, the winter is occasionally severe. It has been generally thought that the climate to the W. of the Alleghany mountains is more temperate than that on the E. declivity; but from recent observations this seems doubtful. The quantity of rain which falls in the United States is greater than in Europe; but there are not so many rainy days. The mean annual fall at New York is 36 inches; at Charleston, S. Carolina, 47, and at Marietta, in Ohio, 34. *Pro.* In a country so extensive there must necessarily be a considerable diversity in agricultural produce. The north-eastern part of the United States forms a good grazing country, and beef, pork, butter, and cheese are among the principal articles produced for exportation. Maize, or Indian corn, an indigenous American plant, is cultivated from Maine to Louisiana, but succeeds best in the middle and western states. The maple grows in all the states, but thrives best in the middle and

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western. Wheat is also cultivated in all parts of the Union. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland, about the parallel of 39° or 40°, and continues through all the states in the S.E., and partially through the western states, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee. The average annual amount raised of this narcotic is estimated at 2,000,000 cwt. Cotton and rice are the great staples of all the southern states, from North Carolina to Tennessee, and form the leading exports of this part of the country. Of cotton the average annual amount is estimated at 750,000,000 lbs. The sugar-cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as the latitude of 33°. Oats, rye, and barley are raised in every part of the Northern, and in the upper districts of the Southern states. Hay, hops, potatoes, hemp, flax, silk, madder, and indigo are also cultivated to a great extent. The climate is exceedingly favourable for the production of fruits, which abound throughout the whole extent. In the Northern States apples, pears, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, and plums are produced in great abundance. In the Southern the fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water melons; the latter, in particular, grow to an enormous size and are superior perhaps to any in the world. The other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, limes, and citrons, which are abundantly produced in the Southern States. In the pine barrens, grapes grow to a great size, and possess an excellent flavour. The vine can be raised as far north as Pennsylvania, and grows spontaneously in every part of the Southern States. Hops also grow naturally in the middle and western states, and the mulberry-tree grows spontaneously. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, coal, lime, and salt exist in great abundance, as well as lead, which is chiefly procured from Missouri, where the supply appears to be inexhaustible. There are also rich lead-mines both in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California gold is found in great abundance, besides iron, copper, lead, and silver. Mercury is found in Kentucky, and the supply of coal is, perhaps, equal to that of any country in the world. The coal formation is believed to extend on the western side of the mountains, from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, a distance of 800 or 900 miles. Limestone, gypsum, and slate abound in many parts. Of nitre, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia furnish quantities more than sufficient for the consumption of both sections of the old republic. Salt is imported, or obtained from the sea, on the E. side of the mountains; on the W. side it is procured from salt-springs, which are so numerous, and so copious in their produce, all over the western states and Missouri, that it is believed a salt formation accompanies the great coal formation from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, extending westward, perhaps, to the Rocky Mountains. The mines of the United States, altogether, give employment to a vast number of persons. *Commerce.* The commerce of these vast territories, with the exception of occasional intervals of stagnation, arising chiefly from war has been regularly increasing since the first establishment of the colonies, and now forms an important part of the general commerce of the world. The annual exports before the war, amounted to about £50,000,000, and comprised the following articles:—cotton, wheat, flour and

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biscuit, tobacco, lumber, rice, pot and pearl ashes, Indian corn and meal, dried and pickled fish, beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, skins and furs, rye and meal, pork, bacon, horses and mules, naval stores, flax-seed, whale-oil, spermaceti oil and candles, butter and cheese. The imports are about the same in value, and chiefly consist of British and European manufactured goods. *Manuf.* Important; the mechanical trades are everywhere carried on; and many manufactures have been established on such a scale as fully to supply the home consumption. Clothing and furniture have long been made, both useful and ornamental: and in the manufacture of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, iron, and glass, the eastern states have long since taken a leading position. The shipping of the United States has increased with their commerce, and the internal communication by canals and railways greatly facilitates trade. 4000 miles of canals are in operation, and nearly 20,000 miles of railway. Telegraphic communication and cheap postage extend throughout all the more thickly-peopled states. *Rel.* None established. Every inhabitant is left to support that form of religion which is agreeable to himself, by his own voluntary contributions. Nor are there any exclusive tests to be taken as qualifications for political offices, every American citizen, of whatever religious profession, being capable of holding any office in the state to which he belongs. The great body of the people profess the Christian religion, and are divided into all the various sects and denominations to which the Christian religion has given rise. *Education.* Good and general. It is one great principle of the government to give every possible degree of encouragement to the diffusion of literature and science among its subjects. In all the vacant lands which have been surveyed and offered for sale, an express reservation is made by the state of a certain proportion of every township for the endowment of schools and colleges, where the rising generation may have ample opportunities of instruction. There are, accordingly, in all parts of the United States, universities for the instruction of youth, as well as schools and other inferior seminaries. Considerable libraries have also been accumulated for the great end of public instruction. *Army.* The regular army of the United States prior to 1861 was small, numbering about 12,000, with an ill-disciplined militia in each state amounting altogether to about 2,500,000. *Navy.* Considerable; as an effective power, it is, perhaps, second only to the navy of Great Britain. Navy-yards are established at Portsmouth, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, and Norfolk. *Rev.* The public revenue arises chiefly from duties on the importation of foreign merchandize, from the post-office, and from the sale of the public lands. There were, besides these sources, during war, other duties laid on all goods and wares manufactured within the United States. It amounts to about £12,000,000. *Gov.* The United States, while they have each separate and independent legislatures, for the administration of local concerns, are ruled, in all matters of imperial policy, by a Congress consisting of two houses of legislature,—the Senate and the House of Representatives, to which delegates are sent from all parts of the republic. The Senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by the local legislature for six

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years, one third of the body being elected every two years; while the House of Representatives is chosen by the people for two years. The number of the representatives is fluctuating, as one is returned for every 93,000 inhabitants. The right of voting is universal in some of the states; in others it is restricted to such as pay a certain amount of taxes, or rent a tenement of a certain value. Another great and essential distinction of the government of the United States is, that the first magistrate of the state is chosen every four years for this office by the free and unbiassed voice of the people, and he is commander-in-chief of both the army and the navy. He, with the advice and consent of the Senate, levies war, makes peace, appoints judges and other government officers. The high office of first magistrate in the republic is supposed to be given to him who is most worthy of it. *Pop.* About 32,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 45' and 49° N. *Lon.* between 67° and 125° W.—The colonization of North America originated either in the religious persecutions carried on in England against the Puritans and other sectaries, or in the visionary schemes of adventurers, who set out to the New World in quest of settlements. It was mainly the latter cause which peopled the colony of Virginia, and it was from the former that the colonies of New England drew their origin; and these, the one in the south and the other in the north, may be considered as the original and parent colonies. They struggled long with the hardships and difficulties incident to all new establishments on remote and barbarous shores, and at times were so much reduced by sickness and disease, and the attacks of Indians, that it was resolved to abandon the settlement of the country as impracticable. All these impediments, however, were gradually overcome, and the colonies at last began to flourish, and to increase both in wealth and population. From this time they continued to make rapid progress in improvement, and at the peace of 1763 they had risen to a state of great prosperity. It was about this period that they became involved in disputes with the mother country relative to the right of the home government to quarter troops in the colonies and levy monies for their maintenance by the imposition of taxes on the colonists. These disputes increased, until they produced a war, which was terminated by the peace of 1783, when Great Britain acknowledged her former colonies as an independent power, under the title of the United States. After an interval of considerable agitation, the American army was disbanded, and the articles of the American constitution agreed upon. Under this constitution the United States continued to flourish, until 1812, when they were again involved in the war which raged between Great Britain and France. At last they took up arms for the vindication of their rights as a neutral power. This war was terminated in 1814, after the general peace which had taken place among the European powers. At the peace of 1783 the area of the states which then composed the Union, amounted to about 820,700 square miles. This was more than doubled by the acquisition of Louisiana from France, and Florida from Spain, in 1803 and 1819. In 1845, Texas, with an area of 318,000 square miles, was admitted into the Union. The new state had formed a part of Mexico up to this time, and its reception involved the government in a war with Mexico,



Unity

which terminated in 1848, favourably to the Americans, the Mexicans being forced to give up 523,000 square miles of territory to the United States in addition to Texas; and this was followed in 1854 by the cession of additional Mexican territory, amounting to nearly 28,000 square miles. But while the government of the United States had been sedulously striving to extend the boundaries of the republic towards the S., it had been equally successful in acquiring territory towards the W. and N.W., for in 1846, Great Britain ceded the Oregon territory to the United States, with an area of 308,000 square miles, the boundary line between the two powers being fixed at *lat.* 49° N., and the free navigation of the river Columbia being reserved to Great Britain. At the close of the year 1860, certain of the Southern States of the Union, under the plea that 14 states had refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, seceded. A desperate struggle, lasting during three years, ensued, the Northern States triumphed, and the old federation, with some important modifications, such as the abolition of slavery, was re-established.

UNITY, *u'-ni-te*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

UNNA, *oon'-na*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Arnsberg, 18 miles N.W. from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs; the town also contains some breweries, distilleries, and extensive salt-works. *Pop.* 5300.

UNST, *unst*, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, separated on the W. side from Yell, by Blue Mull sound, which is about a mile in width. *Ext.* 10 miles in length, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Area.* 37 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale, with several small lakes; the arable land lies chiefly in narrow strips near the shore. *Pro.* Bere, black oats, and potatoes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the ling, cod, and tusk fisheries. *Minerals.* Gneiss, serpentine, talc, limestone, asbestos, and chromate of iron. The exports, besides fish and kelp, are butter, beef, tallow, and a considerable quantity of soft and warm woollen stockings; the imports are chiefly tea, sugar, and wines. *Pop.* About 3000.

UNTERWALDEN, *oon'-ter-val'-den*, a canton almost in the centre of Switzerland, having the Lake of Lucerne on the N., Bern on the S., Uri on the E., and Lucerne on the W. *Area.* 263 square miles. *Desc.* It is one of the smallest cantons in the republic, and consists of four valleys, covered with meadows and pasture-lands and surrounded by the Alps, which rise to heights varying from 3000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. As the inhabitants are wholly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle, the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, and tallow; and the imports of corn, wines, and various manufactures, as there is scarcely a weaver, hatter, or potter in the whole canton. *Pop.* 25,102, nearly all Roman Catholics.—This canton, with Uri and Schwyz, formed early in the 14th century the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which it holds the sixth place.

UPHAM, *up'-ham*, a parish of England, in Hampshire, about 2 miles N.W. from Bishop's Waltham. *Pop.* 589.—It is the birthplace of Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts."

UPHOLLAND, *up'-hol-land*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles W. from Wigan. It has a free grammar-school, and a church,

Uralsk

which was formerly part of an old priory. *Pop.* 3463.—It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

UPPINGHAM, *up'-ping-ham*, a neat and well-built market-town of England, in Rutlandshire, 6 miles S. from Oakham. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, and the town also contains a hospital and an excellent endowed grammar-school. There are also some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 2186.

UPSAL, or UPSALA, *oop-sa'-la*, a province of Sweden Proper, bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia on the N., the province of Stockholm on the E., Lake Mälär on the S., and Westerås on the W. *Area.* 1978 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and in general fertile. It is well watered, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle, but a considerable quantity of corn is also raised, sufficient for the wants of the population. *Pop.* 92,536.—In this province are the mines of Dannemora and several important smelting-works.

UPSAL, an ancient city of Sweden, 45 miles N.W. from Stockholm. It is situated on the small river Fyris, which divides it into two parts, and communicates with Lake Mälär. Most of the private houses are of wood, but the public buildings are of stone or brick. The cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, is a large and handsome Gothic structure. The university was founded in the 15th century. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, the library, and the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy in connexion with the university, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods, silk, and tobacco; the town also possesses a small general and export trade, and has steam communication with Stockholm by Lake Mälär. *Pop.* 8795.

UPTON, *up'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes and hamlets in England, none of them with a population above 5000. Many of them are distinguished by various affixes.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a neat and well-built market-town of England, in Worcestershire, situated on the Severn, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of six arches, 10 miles S. from Worcester. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a square tower, rebuilt in 1756, which formed part of the original building. It also possesses some chapels for nonconformists, a public building comprising a market-house, court-hall, and assembly rooms, and several schools. It has an export trade in cider. *Pop.* 2676.

UPWELL, *up'-wel*, a parish of England, situated partly in Norfolk and partly in Cambridgeshire. *Pop.* 4783.

URACH, *oo'-rak*, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, situated on a tributary of the Neckar, 22 miles S.E. from Stuttgart. It has a castle, a church, and a theological seminary. *Manf.* Paper and gunpowder; the town also contains some dyeing and bleaching works. *Pop.* 2058.

URAL MOUNTAINS. (See OURAL MOUNTAINS.)

URAL, or OURAL, *oo'-ral*, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Orenburg, near Mount Iremel, on the E. side of the Ural chain, and is considered with the Ural Mountains as forming the E. boundary of Europe. After a long course, estimated at about 1049 miles, it enters the Caspian Sea 200 miles N.E. from Astrakhan.

URALSK, *oo'-ralsk'*, a town of Russia in Europe,



## Urbanna

in the government of Orenburg, situated on the Ural, 156 miles S.W. from Orenburg. *Pop.* 10,822, mostly Cossacks. It possesses a valuable sturgeon fishery in the River Ural, and exports large quantities of caviar, isinglass, and salted fish.

URBANNA, *ur-bai-na*, a post township of Ohio, U.S., 40 miles W. from Columbus. It is a flourishing place, and contains several churches, a court-house, a gaol, and various schools. *Pop.* 3500.—Also the name of several other villages in Virginia, Maryland, and Illinois.

URBANIA, *oor-ba'-ne-a*, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.W. from Urbino. It has a church, a convent, and a handsome palace. *Manf.* Majolica ware. *Pop.* 4590.—Bramante was born in the neighbourhood of this town, about the middle of the 15th century.

URBINO, *oor-be'-no*, a town of Italy, the capital of a province of the same name, 19 miles S.W. from Pesaro. It has a ducal palace, a cathedral, several churches and convents, a college, and an ecclesiastical seminary. *Manf.* Pins and fire-arms. *Pop.* 15,444. This is the birthplace of Pope Clement XI., and Raffaele d'Urbino, the celebrated painter.—The province has an area of 1689 square miles and a population of 237,966.

URI, *oo'-re*, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwyz, on the S. by Ticino, on the W. by Unterwalden, Bern, and the Valais; on the E. by the country of the Grisons and Glarus. *Area.* 422 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and containing some of the principal heights of the Alps. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Rivers.* The Reuss and its tributaries. *Pop.* 14,626, Roman Catholics.—This canton, with Unterwalden and Schwyz, united in the 14th century to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the fourth rank.—The LAKE of Uri forms the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, and receives the river Reuss.

URIE, *u'-re*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, and falls into the Don at the burgh of Inverury.

URLOFFEN, *oor-loff'-fen*, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 36 miles S.W. from Karlsruhe. *Pop.* 2000. It has a station on the railway that traverses Baden from N. to S.

URQUHART, *ur'-kart*, three parishes of Scotland, in the counties of Elgin, Inverness, and Ross. None of them have a population above 3400.

URR, or ORR, *or*, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which rises in a lake of the same name, on the borders of Dumfriesshire, and enters the Solway Firth about 10 miles from Kirkcudbright.—The LAKE has a circuit of about 2 miles.

URUGUAY, or BANDA ORIENTAL, *u'-roo-gwai*, a republic of S. America, bounded on the N.E. by Brazil, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S.W. by the Rio de la Plata, on the E. by Lake Mirion, and on the W. by the province of Entre Rios belonging to the Argentine Confederation, from which it is separated by the river Uruguay. Its length from N.W. to S.E. is about 375 miles, and its extreme width from E. to W. about 300 miles. *Area.* Estimated at 72,679 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the coast, and mountainous in its central parts. It is full of ravines, with heights clothed with

## Ushant

forests, and abounding with wild animals. *Rivers.* The Uruguay and its tributaries, of which the principal is the Rio Negro. *Climate.* Humid, but temperate and healthy. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, beans, sugar cane, mandioc, and melons. The country is well adapted for growing the fruits of temperate climates, and cattle and horses are reared in great numbers. *Minerals.* Granite, limestone, gold, silver, copper, and china clay, but the mines are not worked. *Exp.* Hides, skins, horns, tallow, and dried and salted beef. *Pop.* About 300,000.—This country, which was once part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, formed itself into an independent republic in 1828, and has frequently been engaged in hostilities with the mother country. In 1853 a revolution took place; but order was subsequently restored by the intervention of a Brazilian army. Montevideo is the capital of the republic.

URUGUAY, a large and navigable river of Brazil, forming one of the principal tributaries of the Rio de la Plata. It rises in *lat.* 27° 30' S., and traverses Brazil in a W. direction, receiving various tributaries in its course. At Conception it changes its course towards the S., and finally enters the Rio de la Plata about 40 miles N. from Buenos Ayres, being joined at its influx into this river by the immense river Parana, which also serves to swell the waters of the La Plata. Its principal tributary is the Rio Negro from the E.

URUMEA, URUMIYEH, or OORMIAH, *oo-roo-me'-a*, a lake of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, 30 miles W. from Tabriz. It contains a number of small islands, and receives several rivers; but its waters are so salt that none but the lowest kinds of animal life can live in them. It is 85 miles in length and has a mean breadth of 25 miles.—Also a Town, near the S.W. side of the lake, the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. It is the see of an Armenian bishop. *Pop.* Estimated at 25,000.

URUMEH, *u-rum-e'-he*, a city of the Chinese empire, in Chinese Tartary, situated in a volcanic district immediately N. of the Thian-Shan mountains, 86 miles S.W. from Guchen. It is a large place, with several temples, and the seat of a considerable trade. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 43° 45' N. *Lon.* 88° 50' E.

URUP or OURUP, *oo'-rup*, one of the Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, lying between Iterup and Yeterop and Simusir. *Ext.* 50 miles long, with a breadth of 12. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing copper, sulphur, and quartz. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 45° 40' N. *Lon.* 150° E.

USEDOM, *oo'-se-dom*, an island of Prussia, belonging to the province of Pomerania, lying between the Baltic and the Stettiner See, and having the channel called the Swine on the E., and the Peene on the W. *Area.* 150 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, chiefly engaged in fishing and rearing cattle.—Also a town at the head of an inlet on its S. shore, 41 miles N.W. from Stettin. *Pop.* 1415.

USHANT, or OUESSANT, *ush'-ant*, or *oo-es'-sant*, an island lying off the W. coast of France, in the department of Finisterre, 25 miles N.W. from Brest. It is about 10 miles in circumference. In 1778, an indecisive action took place off Ushant, between the English, under Admiral Keppel, and the French, under Count d'Orville, and on June 1, 1794, the English fleet under Lord Howe defeated the French, taking

## Ushitzá

several ships of the line and some smaller vessels.

**USHITZA**, *oo-shit'-za*, an inland town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 80 miles S.W. from Belgrade. It has several mosques and a Greek church. *Pop.* 4000.

**USINGEN**, *oo'-sing-en*, a town of Germany, in Nassau, situated on the Usbach, 22 miles N.E. from Wiesbaden. *Manf.* Leather and hosiery. *Pop.* 1953.

**USK**, *usk*, a market-town of England, in Monmouthshire, situated on the Usk, 12 miles S.W. from Monmouth. It possesses the remains of an ancient castle, and contains a parish church, some chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a grammar-school, a town hall, and a gaol. It is, however, a place of no trade. *Pop.* 1000.

**USK**, a river of South Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, enters Bristol Channel 4 miles from Newport.

**USKUP**. (See **SCOPIA**.)

**USMAN**, *oos'-man*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Voronej, 11 miles S.E. from Voronej. *Pop.* 4000.

**USSEL**, *oos'-sel*, a town of France, in the department of Corrèze, 31 miles N.E. from Tulle. It contains some churches and a communal college. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, canvas and leather. *Pop.* 10,791.

**USSON**, *oos'-oawng*, the name of several parishes and towns in France, none of them with a population above 3800.

**USTICA**, *oos'-te-ka*, the ancient Euronimo, and Osteodes, an island in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 miles N.W. from Palermo. It is fertile, producing wine, olives, cotton, and wheat. Its chief town is Santa Maria, which has a small harbour defended by batteries.

**USTUG**, **VELIKI**, or **THE GREAT**, *oos'-te-oog*, a city of Russia in Europe, in the government of Vologda, situated at the confluence of the Suchona and Jug, which unite here and form the Dwina, 243 miles N.E. from Vologda. It contains two cathedrals, and a great number of churches and monasteries; but most of its houses are of wood. It is a depôt for the transit trade between the frozen regions of the north and the more temperate provinces in the south. Its chief trade is in corn and furs; together with fish, and the silks and tea of China. *Manf.* Tallow, soap, leather, tiles, linen and woollen goods, wooden utensils, and articles in gold, silver, and iron. *Pop.* 13,000.

**USUMASINTA**, *oo-soo-ma-sin'-ta*, a river of Mexico, which rises in Guatemala, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tabasco near its mouth, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico a little below Santiago del Tabasco.

**UTAH**, *u'-tah*, a territory of the United States, ceded to the United States government by Mexico in 1848. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the W. by California, on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the S. by New Mexico. *Ext.* About 750 miles in length from E. to W., and 350 in breadth from N. to S. *Area*, 109,600 square miles. *Desc.* Its distinguishing feature is the "Great Basin," consisting of a table land about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. In the N.E. part of this plain is the Great Salt Lake. *Rivers.* The Colorado audits tributaries, and the Humboldt river, The

## Utrecht

country is inhabited by the Mormons, whose chief settlement is the Great Salt Lake City, and a few Indian tribes, the chief of which is that of Utah.

**UTICA**, *u'-ti-ka*, a city of Oneida county, New York, situated on the Mohawk, 85 miles N.W. from Albany. It is regularly laid out, and well built, and contains several churches and schools, a lunatic asylum, a court-house, and some charitable institutions. *Manf.* Chiefly machinery and carriages. The town also possesses an extensive trade in flour. *Pop.* 22,529.—Also the name of many villages in the Western states.

**UTRECHT**, *u-treht'* (Dutch, *oo-treht'*) a province of Holland, bounded on the N. by the province of N. Holland and the Zuyder Zee, on the W. and S.W. by S. Holland, and on the E. and S.E. by Gelderland. *Area*, 531 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the W., and intersected by some low hills in the E. Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared and fed on the pasture lands, and hemp, flax, tobacco, corn, fruit, and vegetables are raised in great quantities. *Rivers.* The Leek or Rhine, which forms its boundary on the S. Its other rivers are the Eem and Vechte. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, bricks, tiles, butter, cheese, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 165,681.

**UTRECHT**, a city of Holland, and the capital of the preceding province, on the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts, 21 miles S.E. from Amsterdam. The situation of Utrecht is healthy, and nothing can surpass the beauty of the approaches to the town, particularly the one from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue, bordered with rows of trees. The city is surrounded with public walks, that have been formed on the site of the old ramparts, and exclusive of the suburbs, is about three miles in circuit. The houses are built chiefly of brick, and the streets are of a tolerable width, some of them being intersected by canals. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a considerable part of which is now in ruins; but the tower, 130 feet high, still remains entire. There are 14 churches for Calvinists, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Moravians, and Anglican Protestants. The Stad-huis, or town-house, is a handsome structure. The other objects worthy of notice are the charitable establishments, which include a hospital and some orphan asylums, the government-house, court-house, mint, and prison. The public walk called the Maliebaan, outside the walls, is upwards of a mile in length, and bordered with a triple row of trees. The university of Utrecht was founded in 1636, and has professors in the classical languages, mathematics, medicine, divinity, and law. It has a library, an anatomical theatre, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The town also possesses a hall of paintings, schools for the fine arts, and several valuable private libraries and other collections of works of art. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, pins, needles, and muskets. It also contains salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, with an extensive general trade. *Pop.* 55,541. In 1579 the act promulgating the union of the seven northern provinces of the Low Countries, and their independence of Spain, was signed at Utrecht, and in 1713 the treaty of peace, commonly called the treaty of Utrecht, between the allies and the French, was



## Utrera

completed here at the residence of the British minister.

**UTRERA**, *oo-traí'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Seville, 16 miles S.E. from Seville. It has two churches, some convents, two general hospitals, one for men and the other for women; a founding hospital, a town-hall, prison, bull-ring, and cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Soap, leather, and starch. The town contains a Moorish castle and some handsome fountains, and has some pleasant public walks in the vicinity. *Pop.* 12,712, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in tending cattle on the salt marshes of Seville.

**UTTOXETER**, *ut-tox'-e-ter*, or *oox'-e-ter*, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, situated near the river Dove, which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 12 miles N.E. from Stafford. It is well built, having a market-place in the centre, with several streets branching from it. The parish church has been rebuilt, but the tower and spire, which are together 180 feet in height, formed part of the original structure. The town also contains a grammar-school and several chapels for nonconformists. There are some iron works in its neighbourhood, and it has some hardware factories, with a trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 4847.—It communicates with Stafford by railway, and is connected with the Grand Trunk Canal by a short branch called the Caldon Canal.

**UXBRIDGE**, *ux'-bridj*, a township of England, in Middlesex, situated on the Colne, 15 miles W. from London. It consists of one broad street, nearly a mile in length. The church or chapel of ease is a good building, and near it is a very commodious market-house. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, and a literary and scientific institute. In the neighbourhood are many mills, which supply flour for the metropolis. *Pop.* 3236. It is connected with London by the Grand Junction Canal and the Great Western Railway.

**UXBRIDGE**, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S., 40 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2500.

**UYA**, two small pasture islands belonging to the Shetlands, Scotland, and lying off the mainland of Shetland. Their population is very small, and one of them is a principal rendezvous for vessels engaged in the deep-sea fishing.

**UZEL**, *oo'-zel*, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, or Coasts of the North, 16 miles S.W. from St. Briec. It has a large trade in linen fabrics and thread. *Pop.* 2200.

**UZES**, *oo'-zai*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 13 miles N.E. from Nîmes. It has a church, formerly a cathedral, an ancient castle, a communal college, and an old episcopal palace, which has been converted into a court-house. *Manf.* Silk stockings, coarse woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard. It also possesses a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 6282.

**UZNACH**, *ooz'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, not far from the E. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 23 miles S.W. from St. Gall. *Pop.* 1500.

**UZUN-KEPPI**, *oo'-zun-kep'-re*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rummili, or Roumelia, situated on the Erkene, a branch of the Maritza, 27 miles S.E. from Adrianople. It has a large fair in October. *Pop.* Not known.

## Valdivia

## V

[For names not in this letter see W and F.]

**VAAGEN** (East and West), *va'-gen*, two of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, lying to the S.W. of Hindoen, each about 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth, the former having about 1500 and the other 2500 inhabitants.

**VAAZ**, *vas*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, situated on the Loire, 24 miles S. from Le Mans. *Pop.* 1873.

**VADUTZ**, a town of Germany. (See LICHTENSTEIN.)

**VAGA**, *va'-ga*, a river of Russia, in the governments of Vologda and Archangel, which enters the Dwina after a course of 250 miles.

**VAIGATCH**, or **VAIGATZ**, *vai'-gatch*, an island of Russia in Europe, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch, and from Nova Zembla by Burrough Strait. *Ext.* 95 miles long and about 35 broad. *Lat.* 70° N. *Lon.* 60° E.

**VAISON**, *vai'-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, near the small river Ouvèze, 24 miles N.E. from Avignon. In its vicinity are some ancient Roman remains. *Pop.* 3404.

**VAJDA-HUNYAD**, or **EISENMARKT**, *vai'-da hoon'-yad*, a market-town of Austria, in Transylvania, 39 miles S.W. from Karlsburg. In its neighbourhood are the largest iron-mines in Transylvania. *Pop.* 2000.

**VAL**, *val*, the prefix to numerous villages and small towns in Spain.

**VALAIS**, *val'-ai*, a canton in the S. of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Vaud and Bern, on the W. by Savoy, and on the S. and S.E. by Piedmont. *Area*, 2016 square miles. *Desc.* It is intersected in all directions by branches of the Bernese and Pennine Alps which inclose the canton on the N. and S. The Rhone flows through it from N.E. to S.W., passing through one of the largest and broadest valleys in Switzerland. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* 90,792, chiefly Roman Catholics.—It holds the twentieth rank in the Swiss confederation. Under the empire of Napoleon I., it formed the department Simplon. The capital is the small town of Sion or Sitten, on the Rhone, 18 miles N.E. from Martigny. *Pop.* 3750.

**VALBENOITE**, *val-be-noit'*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Loire, about a mile from St. Etienne, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 6000.

**VAL DE PENAS**, *val dai pain'-yas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Ciudad Real, situated on the Jabalon, 33 miles S.E. from Ciudad Real. It is celebrated for its wines, and contains a town-house, several churches, and some handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Coarse earthen jars, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,768.

**VALDIVIA**, *val-di'-i-a*, one of the S. provinces of Chili, lying along the sea-coast, and having the province of Arauco on the N., Chiloe on the S., and the Argentine Confederation on the E. *Area*, About 12,324 square miles. *Pop.* 29,293. *Lat.* between 39° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 71° and 74° W.

**VALDIVIA**, the capital of the above province,



## Valduggia

a small and mean-looking town, situated on the river Valdivia or Calle, 210 miles S. from Concepcion. It was founded in the year 1551, by the conqueror Pedro de Valdivia, who gave it his name, and obtained immense sums of gold from the mines in its vicinity. In 1590 it was taken and plundered by the Araucanians, the native inhabitants of the country. It was again rebuilt and fortified by the Spaniards. It has since entirely lost its former importance, having twice suffered severely from fire, and having been nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1837. The harbour is situated in a beautiful bay, formed by the river, and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 39° 48' S. *Lon.* 73° 19' W.

**VALDUGGIA**, *val-dooj'-a*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles N.W. from Novarra. *Pop.* 3200.

**VALEGGIO**, *va-lej'-o*, a town of Italy in the Austrian crownland of Venice, 15 miles S.W. from Verona. *Pop.* 4200.

**VALENCIA-DO-MINHO**, *va-lain'-sa*, a small town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Minho, situated on the Minho, 62 miles N. from Oporto, immediately opposite Tuy in Spain. *Pop.* 1800.

**VALENÇAY**, *va-lain'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, situated on the Nahon, 24 miles N.W. from Châteauroux. *Pop.* About 3587. It was in the chateau or castle of this town that Napoleon I. retained Ferdinand VII. of Spain a prisoner from 1808 to 1814.

**VALENCE**, *va-lance'*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Drôme, situated on the Rhone, 56 miles S. from Lyon. It is old, ill-built, and irregular, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and dirty. The cathedral is an ancient building; but neither this nor the episcopal palace is distinguished for architectural beauty. The case is otherwise with the Gothic façade of an old building in the Rue Grande, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of that style in France. Besides these buildings, it has a theatre, a court-house, a prison, a school of artillery, communal college, and barracks. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and cutlery. The town also contains some dyeing establishments, cotton-printing works, and docks for building river-boats. *Pop.* 18,711. The Rhone is crossed here by a fine iron suspension bridge.—Also the name of two other towns of France, neither with a population above 3300.

**VALENCIA**, *va-len'-she-a* (Sp. *va-len-the'-a*), an old province in the E. of Spain, extending in an oblong form from N. to S., with the Mediterranean on the E., Catalonia and Aragon on the N. and N.W., and New Castile and Murcia on the W. It now forms the provinces of Alicante, Valencia, and Castellon. *Area.* 7680 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W., but fertile and well watered in the centre, with extensive rice-grounds in the neighbourhood of Lake Albufera. *Rivers.* The Xucar, the Segura, the Alcoy, and the Guadalaviar, are the principal. *Climate.* Generally mild. *Pro.* Grapes, olives, oranges, figs, maize, wheat, wine, silk, flax, hemp, and rice. Large herds of cattle are fed on the pasture lands, and many parts of the district are covered with forests of

## Valencia

valuable timber. *Minerals.* Salt, marble, and potter's clay. *Pop.* 1,246,585.

**VALENCIA**, a city in the E. of Spain, the capital of the province of Valencia, situated 3 miles from the sea, and 78 miles N.E. from Alicante, in an open plain, on the Guadalaviar, which is crossed here by five wide bridges. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with bastions and entered by eight gateways; but its citadel, built by Charles V., is small, and does not command the approaches to the town. The interior, far from meriting the flattering epithet of Valencia la Bella, consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes, many of which are only *cul-de-sacs*, having an outlet at one extremity only. Of the different public walks, the chief is that called La Glorieta, which extends along the banks of the river. It contains a cathedral and a large number of churches and convents, with several public buildings, less remarkable for their architectural beauty than for their antiquity and the elaborate manner in which they are decorated. The ancient palace, called El Real, is now the residence of the captain-general. The cathedral is a large but irregular Gothic building, with a detached bell-tower 162 feet high. The other remarkable structures are the bull-ring, the casino, the court-house or Casa Consistorial, the poor-house, the theatres. The college of Pio Quinto, the convent called the Carmen, now used as a picture gallery and museum, the archiepiscopal palace, the Lonja de Seda, or chamber of commerce, a magnificent Gothic structure built in 1482, the custom-house, the baths, and the prisons. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a supreme court of justice. The university was founded in 1209, and is on an extensive scale. It has seventy professors, and a library containing upwards of 15,000 volumes, a museum, and a botanic garden. It has several colleges and schools, and many charitable institutions, including an orphan asylum and a general hospital. *Manf.* Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, Valencia tiles for flooring, glass, artificial flowers, and paper. *Pop.* 145,512. *Lat.* 39° 28' N. *Lon.* 0° 24' W. In 1811 it was attacked by Suchet, and after a vigorous siege and bombardment, it surrendered in January, 1812.

**VALENCIA**, or **TACARAGUA**, LAKE of, a beautiful lake of Venezuela, South America, in the departments of Caracas and Valencia. *Ext.* 28 miles long, with an average breadth of 6 miles. It is oblong in form, and lies about 5 miles E. from a city of the same name, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

**VALENCIA**, a city of Venezuela, South America, the chief town of the province of Valencia, situated about 80 miles S.W. from Caracas. The houses are in general low and plain in appearance, seldom exceeding one storey in height; some of the streets, however, are broad and well built. The parish church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city. It has an active trade in provisions, cattle, and the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* 16,000. Valencia, with the towns of Victoria and Barquisimeto, suffered very much from the earthquake which overthrew Caracas, La Guayra, Merida, and several villages of Venezuela, in March, 1812.

## Valencia

VALENCIA, a county of the United States, in the S.E. of New Mexico. *Pop.* 15,000.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a small but strongly-fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Cáceres, situated on the river Aird, near the frontier of Portugal, 48 miles W. from Cáceres. The town is built on an eminence, and has a citadel, barracks, two churches, a town-hall, market-place, hospital, some schools, and an alameda or public walk. *Manf.* Coarse linen goods, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 5000.

VALENCIA DEL VENTOSO, *dail ven-to'-so*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the province of Badajoz, 50 miles S.E. from Badajoz. *Manf.* Linen goods and sackings. *Pop.* 3000.

VALENCIENNES, *va-lan'-se-en*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord, or North, situated on the Scheldt or Escaut, 23 miles S.E. from Lille. It is circular in form, but very irregularly built, its streets being for the most part narrow and crooked. The church of St. Gery, the town-hall, the military hospitals and barracks, the museum, the theatre, and the academy of arts and sciences, are the principal public buildings. It also contains a communal college, a custom-house, and an arsenal. *Manf.* Lace of great fineness and beauty, cambric, gauze, linen goods, beet-root sugar, toys, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 24,966. It was often taken and retaken during the French revolutionary war. It is the birth-place of Froissart, the historian.

VALENTIA, or KENMORE, *va-len'-she-a*, an island in the Atlantic, lying off the S.W. coast of Ireland, to the S. of the entrance to Dingle Bay, belonging to the county of Kerry. *Ext.* 7 miles long, with a mean breadth of 2 miles. *Lat.* 51° 55' N. *Lon.* 10° 20' W. The Atlantic Submarine Electric Telegraph, designed to communicate with America, was first laid between this place and Newfoundland in 1853.

VALENZA, *va-lain'-tza*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. from Alessandria, situated on an eminence near the Po. It contains several churches, a court-house, a college, and two hospitals. *Manf.* Soap, woollen cloth, and leather. *Pop.* 9612.

VALERY, *St., val'-e-re*, a seaport of France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Somme, near its mouth, 36 miles N.W. from Amiens. Its harbour is safe and commodious, and it contains a church, a school of navigation, salt-magazines, rope-walks, and docks for building small vessels. *Pop.* 3750. William the Conqueror sailed from St. Valery to invade England in 1066.

VALERY EN CAUX, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the shores of the English Channel, 34 miles N.W. from Rouen. *Manf.* Cotton and linen goods. The town also possesses a trade in timber, wine, and brandy. Coasting vessels are built here, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries. *Pop.* 4710.

VALETTA, or VALLETTA, *LA, va-let'-ta*, the capital of the island of Malta, standing on its N.E. coast, with a fine harbour divided into two parts by a peninsula, on which a great part of the town is built. It consists of four parts, which are distinguished by particular names. 1. Citta Nuova, or La Valetta, properly so called, built in 1566, on the peninsula or tongue of land already mentioned. It is surrounded on all sides by strong defensive works, and, besides

## Valetta

these, it is defended by the castle of St. Elmo at the extremity of the peninsula, and forts Ricasoli and Tigue at either side of the entrance to the harbour. 2. Citta Vittoriosa, situated on a small tongue of land between two inlets of the harbour on the S. side, with fort St. Angelo at its extremity. 3. Sanglea, also situated on a peninsula similarly formed, to the W. of Citta Vittoriosa, and separated from it by an arm of the harbour. 4. Burmola, a small place, situated to the S. of Sanglea, and surrounded by Cottonera, an open piece of ground semicircular in form, and encircled by a double chain of fortifications. The suburb of Floriana lies to the S.W. of Valetta proper, defended by strong outworks and the Floriana hornwork, while fort St. Manuel stands on an island in the lesser or N.W. harbour, on which the lazaretto is also built. The situation of La Valetta is one of the finest in the world: the appearance of the town from the sea is beautiful, and that of the interior is equal to it in every respect. The streets are regular, and well paved with lava; and the quays and other public places contain large, and, for the most part, elegant buildings. The principal are the palace, or residence of the grand master, now occupied by the governor of the island; the house in which the knights of the seven different nations composing the order of Malta had their respective halls of meeting, magnificently furnished, and possessing a fine armoury and gallery, containing portraits of many of the grand masters and knights of Malta; the town-house, the court-house, where the courts of justice are held; the arsenal, and a building situated in Citta Vittoriosa, formerly occupied by the Inquisition; the cathedral, the public museum and library of 60,000 volumes; an exchange, a theatre, barracks, and several churches, besides the English collegiate church of St. Paul, built by the late Queen Adelaide, the consort of King William IV., at a cost of 15,000*l.* The town also contains a university, and it is the residence of all the principal authorities of the island. Charitable institutions, both civil and military, connected as they were with the objects of the order of Malta, were long on a liberal footing at La Valetta. The hospital of St. John afforded accommodation for nearly 500 patients. But the funds for the support of this institution were seized by the French, and the building was afterwards given by the British government to the medical department of the civil staff. There are also hospitals for soldiers and sailors, and one set apart for the reception of women. The town is supplied with water by the aqueduct Vignacourt. La Valetta is, from its excellent harbour, of great importance as a naval station and a commercial town. The "Great Harbour," on the S.E. side of La Valetta, is one of the finest bays in the world. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct ports, all equally safe, and each capable of containing a considerable number of vessels. The entrance is hardly a quarter of a mile wide, and is commanded on either side by strong batteries, as it has been said above. The harbour on the other side of the town, called Marsa Musciet, would be highly prized in any other part of the world, but it is used here for fishing-vessels and ships performing quarantine. The fortifications of the town are of extraordinary strength. The trade is very considerable, as the town serves as an intermediate dépôt for the produce of the



## Valgorge

Ionian Isles and the Levant. There is, in La Sanglea, a royal dockyard, and several private firms have docks for shipbuilding. *Pop.* With suburbs, 53,000. *Lat.* 35° 53' N. *Lon.* 14° 31' E. It was occupied by the French in 1793, and taken by the British in 1801.

VALGORGE, *val-gorje*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, 27 miles S.W. from Privas. *Pop.* 1230.

VALGUARNERA, *val-gar-nai'-ra*, a town of the island of Sicily, 23 miles W. from Catania. *Pop.* 5500.

WALKI, or WALKI, *val'-ke*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Kharkov, situated on a tributary of the Donetz, 24 miles S.W. from Kharkov. It contains five churches, and has some distilleries. *Pop.* 9000.

VALLADOLID, *val'-la-do-lid'*, (Sp. *val'-ya-do-leed'*), an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in Leon, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the Pisuerga, 103 miles N.W. from Madrid. It was formerly a town of great importance, but now its ancient splendour is only faintly indicated by the decayed edifices and palaces with which it abounds. The streets are dirty, and many of the houses are in ruins. It has, however, two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. There are some beautiful public walks on the banks of the river Pisuerga and its tributary the Esqueva, which flows through the city. Amongst the public buildings are a town-house, court-house, a museum, formerly the college of Santa Cruz, a palace built by Philip III., barracks, a theatre, a public library, baths, a college for Roman Catholics from Ireland, a bull-ring, and several educational and charitable institutions, including asylums for orphans and lunatics. The cathedral, begun by Philip II., has never been finished. The church and monastery of San Benito is a handsome building, and the convent of St. Paul exhibits some exquisite specimens of carving in stone on its principal façade, and contains some fine paintings. The town is surrounded by a wall and is entered by four gates: the river is crossed here by one large bridge, and a number of small ones: there are sixteen churches, and several convents and hospitals. It has, also, a university, which is chiefly distinguished for jurisprudence, and well attended. It is the residence of a captain-general, and is an episcopal see subject to that of Toledo. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, perfumery, jewellery, hats, paper, earthenware, and leather. The town also possesses a trade in white wines, madder, and olives, raised in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 39,519. Columbus died here in 1506.

VALLADOLID, or MORELIA, an episcopal city of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situated in a fine valley, near the E. side of Lake Patzcuaro, 125 miles W. from Mexico. It contains a fine cathedral and a town-house, and several handsome houses belonging to wealthy Mexican families. *Pop.* 25,000. Iturbide, who was made emperor of Mexico in 1822, was born here.

VALLADOLID, a city of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan, 116 miles E. from Merida. Its principal edifices are a cathedral and a town-house. *Pop.* 5000. The suburbs of this place consist merely of mud huts peopled by Indians.

VALLATA, *val'-la'-ta*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles S.E. from Ariano. *Pop.* 3500.

VALLENDAR, *val'-len'-dar*, a town of Rhenish

## Valparaiso

Prussia, situated on the Rhine, in the government of Coblenz, 3 miles N. from Coblenz. *Manf.* Leather, and woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 3135.

VALLENGIN, *val-lain'-zha*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, situated in the Val de Ruz, 2 miles N.W. from Neuchâtel. *Pop.* Of town, 500; of district, 7000.

VALLERAUGUE, *val'-le'-rog*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated on the Hérault, 40 miles N.W. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Silk twist and hardware. *Pop.* 4000.

VALLET, *val'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 15 miles S.E. from Nantes. It has a trade in excellent wine manufactured in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 6476.

VALETTE, LA. (See VALETTA, LA.)

VALLIER, St., *val'-le'-ai*, the name of several parishes and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3100.

VALLIEVO, *val'-le'-vo*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 45 miles S.W. from Belgrade. *Pop.* 1600.

VALLON, *val'-la-ving*, the name of several parishes and towns of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

VALLORBE, *val'-lorb*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 13 miles N.W. from Lausanne. *Manf.* Clocks, watches, and cutlery. *Pop.* 1676.

VALLS, *vals*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Tarragona, standing in a plain watered by the Francolí, 9 miles N. from Tarragona. It has a church, a town-house, a hospital, and several schools. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, silk twist, bricks, tiles, earthenware, leather, and soap. There are, also, some brandy-distilleries, dye works, and oil and flour mills in the town. *Pop.* 12,655.—The French defeated the Spaniards here, in 1809; but they, in their turn, were defeated in 1811, by some Spanish troops under Sarsfield.

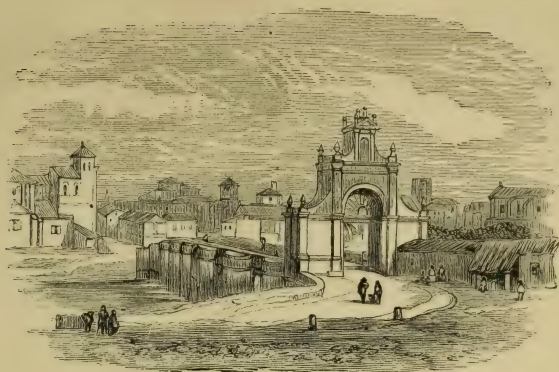
VALMY, *val'-me*, a village of France, in the department of the Marne, 5 miles from St. Menchould. *Pop.* 444.—In 1792 the Prussians were defeated here by the French under Dumouriez.

VALOGNES, *va'-lone*, a town of France, in the department Manche, situated in a valley on the small river Merderet, 11 miles S.E. from Cherbourg. It contains a hospital, a communal college, a public library, and some churches. *Manf.* Gloves, lace, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5812.

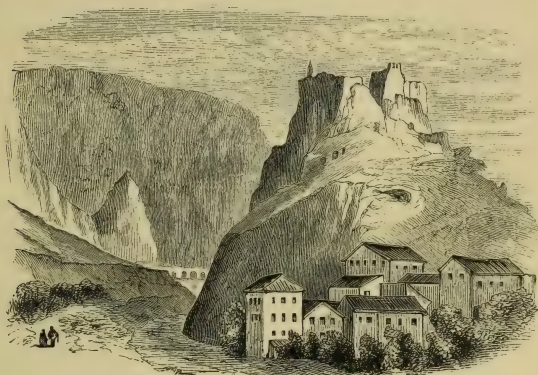
VALOUR. (See AVLONA.)

VALPARAISO, *val-pa'-ri'-so*, the principal seaport of Chili, S. America, situated on a bay in the South Pacific Ocean, 65 miles N.W. from Santiago. It was formerly a very small village; but, in process of time, the excellence of the harbour, which is defended by forts, drew many foreign vessels to it, and merchants began to settle there, and build houses and warehouses, since which it has gradually increased. The town stands on a steep declivity, and the houses are for the most part constructed of sun-dried bricks, and are surrounded with verandahs. It has a custom-house, and several churches and public buildings. The residences of the principal merchants are in the suburb Almendral, situated on the slope of the heights above the town. It monopolizes most of the foreign trade of Chili, and exports wheat, tallow, hides, copper, gold, indigo, wool, and drugs. Its

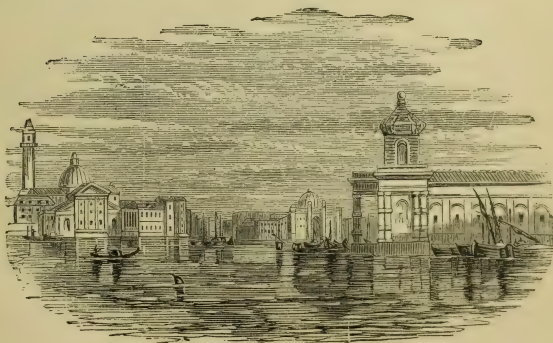




VALLADOLID.



VAUCLUSE, PETRARCH'S HOUSE.



VENICE.



## Valreas

imports consist of European manufactured goods. A great number of coasting vessels belong to the port. *Pop.* 75,000. *Lat.* 33° 1' S. *Lon.* 71° 41' W.

**VALREAS**, *val-rai'-a*, a town of France, in the department Vaucluse, 32 miles N.E. from Avignon. *Manf.* Leather and silk. The town also possesses a trade in wine, fruit, and madder, raised in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 4901.

**VALSTAGNA**, *val-stan'-ya*, a town of Italy, in the province of Venice, situated on the Brenta, 23 miles N.E. from Vicenza. *Manf.* Tyrolese hats; the town also possesses a trade in charcoal. *Pop.* 2200.

**VALTELINE**, *val-te-teen'*, a lordship of Italy, in the N. of Lombardy, which now forms the greater part of the delegation or district of Sondrio. Its chief towns are Sondrio, Chiavenna, Bormio, and Tirano. *Area.* 1250 square miles. It consists of a long and beautiful valley, traversed by the Adda.

**VALVERDE**, *val-vair'-dai*, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 5500.

**VAN**, *van*, a fortified city of Turkey in Asia, in Turkish Armenia, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, and situated on the E. coast of Lake Van, 140 miles S.E. from Erzeroum. It is surrounded with a good wall and a deep ditch, and is entered by four gates. It has a citadel which stands on a high and perpendicular rock to the N. of the town, and it contains some Armenian churches, mosques, baths, and caravanserais, besides some remains of ancient structures attributed to Semiramis. There are some curious inscriptions cut on the rocks on which the citadel is built. The streets are for the most part narrow and dirty, but the town contains several good houses. It is said that above 500 looms are constantly employed in manufacturing cotton goods for the Persian market. *Pop.* Various estimated from 15,000 to 50,000. —The **PACHALIC** consists of an elevated tableland encompassed by precipitous mountains, its centre being occupied by Lake Van. *Area.* 12,000 square miles. It produces corn, fruit, wine, flax, tobacco, timber, gall-nuts, cotton, honey, and manna. Its pastures are good, and large numbers of cattle are reared by the inhabitants of the agricultural districts. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° 30' N. *Lon.* between 42° 20' and 44° 30' E. The **LAKE** has an extreme length of 73 miles from N.E. to S.W., and a breadth of 35 miles from N. to S. *Area.* About 1750 square miles. It is a salt lake, and contains great quantities of fish. Its N.E. arm is called Lake Arjish.

**VAN BUREN**, *bu'-ren*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Michigan. *Area.* 633 square miles. *Pop.* 15,224. —2. In Iowa. *Area.* 450 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. —3. In Arkansas. *Pop.* 5300. —Also the name of several townships.

**VANCOUVER**, or **QUADRA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND**, *van-koo'-ver*, an island of British N. America, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Ext.* 290 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles. *Area.* About 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with numerous harbours on its W. coast, and Nootka Sound, lying between Nootka Island and the mainland of Vancouver Island. Coal has been discovered in different parts of the island. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 20,000, living for the most

## Varallo

part by fishing and hunting. *Lat.* between 49° 20' and 51° N. *Lon.* between 123° 15' and 128° 30' W. A lease of this island for ten years was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1849, and the Company subsequently caused the settlement of Victoria to be made at the S.E. extremity of the island. In 1859 the government refused to renew the lease, and the colony was placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the British crown.

**VANDERBURG**, *van'-der-berg*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 240 square miles. *Pop.* 20,552.

**VAN DIEMEN**, **CAPE**, the N.W. headland of Melville Island, N. Australia. *Lat.* 11° 8' S. *Lon.* 130° 15' E.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.** (See TASMANIA.)

**VANIKORO**, or **PITT ISLAND**, *va'-ne-ko'-ro*, one of the Santa Cruz Islands, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 11° 35' S., lon. 166° 46' E. La Perouse was wrecked on this island and lost, in 1788.

**VANNES**, *van*, a town of France, on the coast of Brittany, and the chief town of the department Morbihan, situated at the head of a bay studded with islets, about 60 miles S.W. of Rennes. Its houses are old-fashioned, and its streets are for the most part dark and narrow. The only public buildings of importance are the cathedral, an old tower, the only remains of a castle which stood in the centre of the town; the prefect's hotel, the barracks, the episcopal palace, and the churches. It contains several hospitals and other charitable institutions, a school of navigation, a college, and a public library. It has a pleasant promenade called the Cours de la Garonne, and another by the side of the harbour. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, cotton, lace, iron goods, paper, and leather. Shipbuilding is carried on, and it has a brisk coasting trade. *Pop.* 14,564. The town is surrounded with walls, and was entered by six gateways, two of which have been removed.

**VANSITTART BAY**, *van-sit'-tart*, a bay lying to the E. of Admiralty Gulf, in N.W. Australia. *Lat.* 14° S. *Lon.* 126° 18' E.

**VAR**, *var*, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Mediterranean 5 miles from Antibes.

**VAR**, a department of France, in the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and bounded by the department of the Maritime Alps on the E., by the Mediterranean on the S., by the department of the Lower Alps on the N., and by that of the Mouths of the Rhone on the W. *Area.* 2790 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; and, in general, rugged and uneven, the only extensive levels being along the coast. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Draguinan, Brignoles, Grasse, and Toulon. Draguinan is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Var, Verdon, and Argens, with a number of smaller streams. *Climate.* This varies according to elevation. *Pro.* Corn, lemons, oranges, olive-oil, dried fruits, cork, and silk, which form the principal exports. *Manf.* Soap, paper, leather, coarse woollen goods, earthenware, and articles in marble. *Pop.* 315,526.

**VARADES**, *va-rad'*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 23 miles N.E. from Nantes. *Pop.* 3365. It has a station on the railway to Tours.

**VARALLO**, *va-rall'-lo*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles N.W. from Novara. *Manf.* Iron



Varazze

and copper wares. *Pop.* 3228. Not far from it is a hill called the *Sacro Monte*, on which is an elegant church with 48 oratories.

VARAZZE, or VARAZZIO, *va-rat'-sai*, a market-town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, 16 miles S.W. from Genoa. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a great extent. *Pop.* 8263.

VARENNES, *va-ren'*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 3000.

VARESE, *va-rail'-sai*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles W. from Como. *Manf.* Principally silk. *Pop.* 8500.

VARESE, a market-town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, situated near the Apennines, and 22 miles N.W. from Spezzia. *Pop.* 2000.

VARINAS, *va-re'-nas*, a town of S. America, in Venezuela, the capital of a province of the same name, 55 miles S.E. from Truxillo. It has a church, a hospital, and an active trade in the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* About 7500.

VARNA, *var'-na*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, at the N. side of an inlet of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Varna, or Paravati, 50 miles S.E. from Shumla. It is surrounded by walls, and entered by six gates. It is also defended by an old castle, with massive towers and some detached batteries, and contains a few mosques and some Greek churches. Its harbour is large and commodious, and might be considerably extended if the channel which connects the Lake of Devna, lying to the W. of the town, with the Black Sea, were deepened to allow ships of considerable tonnage to enter the lake. It has a large trade in corn, eggs, and poultry. *Pop.* 25,000. The Turks defeated the Hungarians at this place in 1444; and, in 1828, the Russians took the town after a siege of three months. In 1854 the allied British and French armies, which had been encamped near the town for some months, sailed hence for the Crimea.

VARNITZA, *var-nit'-za*, a town of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia, 4 miles N. from Bender. *Pop.* Not known. Charles XII. of Sweden retreated to this town after the disastrous battle of Pultawa.

VARS, *var*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 8 miles N. from Angoulême. *Pop.* 1903.

VARSOVIE, *var-so'-ve*, the French name for Warsaw.

VARZY, *var'-ze*, a town in France, in the department of the Nièvre, 27 miles N.E. from Nevers. *Manf.* Linen goods, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 3500.

VASA, *va'-sa*, a seaport of Russia, in Finland, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 180 miles N.W. from Abo. *Pop.* 3000. It was founded by Charles XII. of Sweden.

VASARHELY, *var-sar-hel'-le*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Torna, 24 miles N.W. from Veszprim. *Pop.* 25,000, chiefly employed in cultivating the vine and raising tobacco.—Another, on Lake Hodos, 15 miles N.E. from Szegedin. *Pop.* 27,000, similarly engaged.

VASARHELY, MAROS VASARHELY, or NEUMARKT, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, situated on the Maros, 40 miles S.E. from Klausenburg. It has some churches, a museum of minerals, a public library, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and a Protestant college. *Pop.* 10,000.

Vaud

VASSY, *vas'-se*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, 29 miles N.W. from Chaumont. *Pop.* 2927.—It is celebrated in history for the massacre of the Protestants residing there in 1562, by order of the duke of Guise.

VASTO, or VASTO D'AMMONE, *vas'-to*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, situated on the coast of the Adriatic, 31 miles S.E. from Chieti. It is enclosed by walls, and contains a market-square, two churches, several convents, a palace, and some hospitals. *Manf.* Silks, woollen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* 12,367.

VATAN, *va'-ta*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, 20 miles N.E. from Chateauroux. *Pop.* 3047.

VATERSAY, or WATERSAY, *waw'-ter-sa*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying to the S. of Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. *Ext.* 3 miles long, with a breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* 70.

VATHI, *va'-te*, a seaport of Ithaca, or Theaki, one of the Ionian islands, occupying the site of the ancient capital of Ithaca, on the S. side of the bay of Dexia, an inlet of the gulf of Molo. *Pop.* 2500.

VATHI, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of Samos. *Pop.* 2400.

VAUCLUSE, *vo'-kloose*, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded on the S. by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the N. by that of the Drome, on the E. by that of the Lower Alps, and on the W. by that of the Gard. *Area.* 1370 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly and mountainous in the N.E., where it is traversed by branches of the Alps. It is divided into four arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Avignon, Carpentras, Apt, and Orange. Avignon is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Rhone and the Durance. *Pro.* Corn; but the soil is not generally fertile. The other products are wine, almonds, and other fruits; silk, madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. Sheep are fed on the pasture lands, and silkworms are kept in great numbers for the production of silk. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, woollen goods, confectionery, perfumery, glass, and printing types. *Pop.* 268,255.—The FONTAINE DE VAUCLUSE, mentioned in the writings of Petrarch, is a village and fountain 16 miles E. from Avignon. It derives its celebrity mostly from having been the residence of Petrarch.

VAUCOULEURS, *vo'-koo-lur*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, situated on the Meuse, 25 miles S.E. from Bar-le-Duc. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hosiery. *Pop.* 2720.—Claude de L'Isle, the geographer, was born here.

VAUD, *vo*, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by France, on the S. by the Lake of Geneva and the Valais, and on the N. and N.E. by the cantons of Neuchâtel, Bern, and Friburg. *Area.* 1185 square miles. *Desc.* It is, in general, less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, separated by small ranges of low hills, the slopes of which are well cultivated. In the N.W. it is covered with branches of the Jura, and on the S.E. with those of the Alps. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn, whilst the vine is grown on the hills. *Rivers.* The Upper Rhone, the Orbe, the Venoge, and the Broye. *Lakes.* Joux, and parts of Morat and Neuchâtel. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and fruit: the inhabitants, however, are

## Vaagirard

chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle, sheep, and swine. The horses bred in this canton are good, and the best vineyards in Switzerland are in this district. *Minerals.* Marble, coal, sulphur, with a few metals. Salt is obtained from the springs of Bex. *Manf.* Unimportant, chiefly watches, clocks, and cutlery. *Pop.* 213,157, nearly all Protestants. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss confederation.

**VAUGIRARD**, *vo-zhe'-rar*, a town of France, situated on the Seine, and now forming a S. suburb of Paris, being within its fortifications. *Pop.* 13,000.

**VAUVERT**, *vo'-vair*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 12 miles S.W. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Silk goods, hosiery, and brandy. *Pop.* 4753.

**VAUXHALL**, *voz'-haw'*, a suburb of London, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey, about 2 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral. It contains extensive manufactures of earthenware, stoneware, candles, patent shot, and several distilleries. The celebrated Vauxhall Gardens, which were done away with in 1860, were in this part of London. It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

**VAVAO**, *va'-va-o*, a coral island in the Pacific Ocean, forming one of the Friendly Islands. It is well wooded and fertile. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 18° 39' S. *Lon.* 174° W.

**VECHT**, *vekt*, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Utrecht, and falls into the Zuyder Zee at Muiden in the province of North Holland.

**VECHT**, a river of Holland and Prussian Westphalia, which falls into the Zuyder Zee at Genemuiden in the province of Overijssel, after a course of 90 miles.

**VEENDAM**, *vain'-dam*, a town of Holland, in the province of Groningen, 15 miles S.E. from Groningen. *Pop.* 5000.

**VEENENDAAL**, *vai'-nen-dal*, a village of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, 15 miles N.W. from Arnheim. *Pop.* 4000. It has a station on the Amsterdam and Arnheim Railway.

**VEER**, (in English CAMPFERE), *vair*, a town of Holland, in the province of Zeeland, on the N.E. side of the island of Walcheren, 8 miles N.E. from Flushing. It has a good arsenal and a town-house. *Pop.* 1100.

**VEERUMGAUM**, *ve'-room-gawn*, a town of British India, in the province of Ahmedabad, a district in the presidency of Bombay, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 40 miles N.W. from Ahmedabad. *Pop.* 17,000.

**VEGA**, *LA*, *vai-ga*, a town and bishopric of St. Domingo, in the N.E. part of the island of Hayti or Hispaniola, near the mouth of the river Yuna, which empties into the Bay of Samana, about 48 miles N.E. from St. Domingo. It stands near the site of a city of the same name, which was founded by Columbus, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

**VEGER**, or **BEJER DE LA FRONTERA**, *vain'-zhair*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, situated on the Laguna de la Janda, which empties itself into the sea by the river Barbate, 27 miles S.E. from Cadiz. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics and sacking. *Pop.* 8500.

**VEGLIA**, *vail'-ya*, an island in the Adriatic, at the N.W. corner of the Gulf of Quarnero, in the kingdom of Illyria, now belonging to Austria, and included in the crownland of Croatia. It has the island of Cherso on the S.W. *Ext.* 24 miles long, with a mean breadth of 8 miles. *Desc.*

## Vellore

Mountainous and sterile in the E. and N., but elsewhere it is generally fertile, with excellent pasture lands, and districts covered with fine timber. *Pro.* Wine, silks, fruits, timber, and cattle. *Minerals.* Marble and salt. *Pop.* 17,000.—Veglia, the capital town, stands on its S.W. side, and has a small harbour, defended by a castle. *Pop.* 1280.

**VELEZ BLANCO**, *vai'-laith*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Almeria, 62 miles N.E. from Almeria. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* 7600.

**VELEZ, PENON DE**, a town and fortress of Africa, belonging to Spain, situated near the coast of Morocco, on a small rocky island in the Mediterranean, 75 miles S.E. from Ceuta. *Pop.* Not known.

**VELEZ RUBIO**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Almeria, 59 miles N.E. from Almeria. It is surrounded with walls, and has a handsome church, a town-hall, a hospital, and a college. There are some chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. *Manf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

**VELEZ MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Malaga, situated on the river Velez, 16 miles N.E. from Malaga. It stands on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations, and contains some churches, a town-house, a custom-house, an asylum for foundlings, a hospital, and some schools. It has a large trade in fruit and oil. *Pop.* 12,523.

**VELIKI LUKI**, *vell'-e-ke loo'-ke*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Pskov, about 130 miles S.E. from Pskov. It contains several churches and schools. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4000.

**VELIKI-USTIUG.** (See USTIUG.)

**VELINO, MONTE**, *vai'-le'-no*, one of the principal summits of the Apennines, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ultra, 11 miles S. from Aquila, 8210 feet above the level of the sea.

**VELISH**, *vell'-ish*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Vitepsk, situated on the Dwina, 45 miles N.E. from Vitepsk. It contains several churches, a citadel, and a synagogue, and has an export trade in hemp, corn, and linseed to Riga. *Pop.* 7000.—This place, which was founded by the Russians in 1536, was taken by the Poles in 1580, but in 1772 it again reverted to Russia.

**VELLEIA**, *vell'-lai-a*, a buried city of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 18 miles from Piacenza, discovered in 1760. It is supposed to have been buried by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the beginning of the 4th century.

**VELLETRI**, *vell'-lai'-tre*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, 20 miles S.E. from Rome. The streets are narrow and dirty. There are, however, several detached buildings which are well worthy of notice; such as the Palazzo Ginetti, with its elegant façade, and the Palazzo Borgia. The museum and picture gallery which formerly adorned the Palazzo Borgia is now in Naples. It contains a cathedral, some churches, a spacious square adorned with fountains, and a statue of Pope Urban VII. *Pop.* 12,000.—Augustus is said to have been born here, 63 B.C. It is the capital of the legation of Velletri.

**VELLORE**, *vell'-lor'*, a town and fortress of British India, in the presidency of Madras, situated on the river Palar, 80 miles S.W. from Madras, with which it is connected by railway.



## Veluchi, Mount

It is very strongly fortified. After the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, Vellore was fixed on for the place of confinement or residence of the family of Tippoo Sultan. In July, 1806, a very serious mutiny took place among the garrison, composed principally of native troops. The climate is unhealthy. *Pop.* Unknown, but large. *Lat.* 12° 55' N. *Lon.* 79° 23' E.

VELUCHI, MOUNT, *vai-loo'-ke*, the chief summit of Mount Eta, in Greece, 7658 feet above the level of the sea.

VENACHER, or VENNACHAR, LOCH, *ven'-na-kar*, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 3 miles S.E. from Callander. It is an expansion of the Teith, and is about 4 miles in length and a mile in breadth.

VENAISSIN, *ven'-ais-sä*, an old province of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, between Provence and Dauphiny. It formed an appanage of the Papal States from 1274 to 1791, when it was incorporated with France. It now forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

VENANGO, *ve-nän'-go*, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, United States. *Area.* 692 square miles. *Pop.* 25,043.—Also the name of several small townships in the United States.

VENCE, *vänce*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, 8 miles N.W. from Nice. *Manf.* Leather. The town also possesses a trade in fruit and oil. *Pop.* 2719.

VENDEE, *van'-dai*, a maritime department in the W. of France, comprising a part of the old French province of Poitou, bounded on the N. by the departments of the Lower Loire and Maine-and-Loire, on the E. by that of the Two Sèvres, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the department of the Charente. *Area.* 2600 square miles. *Desc.* Its surface is almost entirely level, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is covered with wood, while another consists of a rich and open plain, and the third, lying along the coast, of marsh land of great fertility. *Rivers.* The principal are the Two Sèvres, the Vendée, and the Ausance, but the N.W. and W. parts of the department are drained by small canals and ditches. It is divided into three arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Napoleon-Ville, Fontenai, and Les Sables d'Olonne. Napoleon-Ville, formerly Napoleon-Vendée, is the capital of the whole department. *Pro.* More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption. The other products are flax, hemp, wool; and cattle are fattened for the Paris market. *Manf.* Coarse linen and woollen fabrics, paper, leather, and beetroot sugar; but generally on a small scale, and comparatively unimportant. *Minerals.* Coal, and a few metals. *Pop.* 395,695.—The Vendean chiefs vigorously resisted the armies of the French republic from 1793 to 1800, when Cadoudal submitted to Napoleon.—Also a RIVER which gives the name to the department, and which rises in the forest of Chantemarle, and after a course of 48 miles, joins the Sèvre-Niortaise a little above Marans.

VENDEN, or WENDEN, *ven'-den*, a town of Russia in Europe, in Livonia, situated on the Aa, 55 miles N.E. from Riga. *Pop.* 2000.—This place was once a residence of the knights of the Teutonic order.

VENDOME, *vän'-dome*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-and-Cher, situated on the Loir, 19 miles N.W. from Blois. It contains several churches, a hospital, the remains

## Venetia

of a magnificent castle, which once belonged to the dukes of Vendome; barracks, theatre, a corn market, formerly the church of St. Martin, a college, and public baths. *Manf.* Coarse cotton fabrics, woollen goods, leather, paper, hosiery, and gloves. *Pop.* 9356.

VENDOTENA, *ven-do-tai'-na*, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 37 miles W. from Naples. It has a circumference of about 8 miles, and was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners. It has a small fishing port and harbour on the S. side, with a population of 500.

VENETIA, or VENICE, THE GOVERNMENT OF, *ve-ne'-shi-a*, a province of the kingdom of Italy, and formerly one of the two great divisions of the old Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It is divided into eight provinces or delegations: Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Friuli or Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. *Area.* 9181 square miles. *Desc.* Generally fertile, and kept so by an extensive and efficient system of irrigation by means of canals and rivers. *Pro.* Corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax in abundance. The produce of the dairy is a great source of wealth to the inhabitants of the agricultural districts, whilst silk is produced in great quantities, and the vine is extensively cultivated. *Minerals.* Unimportant: but they comprise copper, iron, porcelain-earth, slate, limestone, marble, and rock-crystals. *Manf.* Silks, velvets, hats, porcelain, hardware, and glass. *Pop.* 2,446,056.—The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom formed a portion of the dominions of Charlemagne, and the house of Austria at an early date gained a footing in the country, and managed to extend its possessions and influence in such a manner that, towards the close of the 18th century, it held dominion over the whole of Lombardy. In 1797, however, at the peace of Campo Formio, Austria gave up Lombardy to Napoleon I., receiving in exchange a portion of the territory of the old Venetian republic, which Bonaparte had overthrown. The remaining part of Venice and Lombardy were then formed, with other parts of Italy, into the Cis-Alpine republic, and in 1805 the rest of Venice was taken from Austria, and incorporated with the whole of Northern and part of Central Italy, into the kingdom of Italy, as it was styled by Napoleon I. The congress of Vienna, however, in 1815, replaced the country nearly on its former footing, assigning to Austria even a larger portion than she formerly possessed, and giving the whole of Lombardy and Venice to the Austrian emperor, under the title of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1848, however, the people became dissatisfied with the Austrian government, and a general rising, aided by a Sardinian army, took place. The insurrection was, for a time, so successful, that hopes were entertained that the whole kingdom would be annexed to Sardinia. But the tide of fortune changed; and, after a series of defeats, the Sardinian army was driven across the Ticino, and Austria preserved her territory undiminished, but with no hold whatever upon the affections of the people. By the treaty of Villafranca, which deprived Austria of Lombardy, the crown-land of Venice was to form part of the Italian confederation proposed by Napoleon III., though remaining under the power of the emperor of Austria. But the new kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel I., was subsequently substituted for the proposed confederation by the will of the



## Venev

Italian people. Until the war between Austria and Prussia and Italy allied, which broke out in 1866, the government of Venetia was under the power of the Emperor of Austria; but the reverses sustained by the latter in Germany led to the withdrawal of her army from Italian soil, and the territory was handed over to Napoleon III., who immediately presented it to the new kingdom of Italy.

VENEV, or WENEV, *ve-nev'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula, on the Venevka, 32 miles N.E. from Tula. *Manf.* Silk goods, soap, and beer. *Pop.* 3500.

VENEZUELA, *ven'-ez-we'-la*, the most N. of the republics of S. America, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the W. by New Granada, on the E. by British Guiana, and on the S. by Brazil. *Area.* About 420,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and yielding all the products of the tropics in abundance. The climate of the different districts of the country is modified according to their situation in the mountains, on the coast, or in the plains. On the coast and in the plains a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with heavy falls of rain. In the valleys between the mountains the air is in general pure and mild, and, in some elevated parts, it is even cold. The plains which stretch to the Orinoco are tenanted solely by herds of cattle, tended by people of colour and mixed breeds, who are but little better in point of intellect than the beasts placed under their charge. *Pro.* Coffee, tobacco, cacao, cotton, dye-woods, and timber. The cattle reared and fed in the country are also a great source of wealth to the inhabitants. *Rivers.* The principal are the Meta, Apure, Ventuary, Caura, and Carony, tributaries of the Orinoco; the Tocuyo, Zulia, and Cuyuni. *Lakes.* The Lake of Valencia, a beautiful sheet of water in the N., and of great extent, is the principal; the other is Maracaybo, which is in reality an inlet of the Caribbean Sea. *Gov.* A house of representatives and a senate. The executive is exercised by a president and vice-president. *Pop.* About 1,565,000. *Lat.* between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  N. *Lon.* between  $60^{\circ}$  and  $73^{\circ}$  W.

VENICE, *ven'-is* (Ital. VENEZIA, *ve-nei'-ze-a*), a city in the N.E. of Italy, situated near the northern extremity of the Adriatic, 156 miles E. from Milan. It is built on an island, or rather collection of small islands, separated from the mainland by shallows, varying in depth from 3 to 6 feet, and connected with it by a vast bridge across the lagoon of 222 arches, and about 2 miles in length. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear to persons approaching the city by sea to float on the surface of the waves. This appearance is particularly striking at night, when the town is lighted. The length of the city is somewhat more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, its breadth a mile and a half, and its circuit 8 miles. It is divided into two parts by a great canal, which winds through the city in a serpentine form. This canal, called the Canal Grande, is above 100 feet in width, and is crossed at one part by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto, noticed by Shakspeare in "The Merchant of Venice." It has a span of upwards of 90 feet, and is remarkable alike for its height, its boldness of design, and its solidity, and is wholly constructed of marble. Almost every part of the town is intersected by smaller canals, navigated by gondolas, a kind of boat or barge with an

## Venice

awning or close cabin in the stern, universally used in Venice to obtain access from one part of the city to another. The aspect of Venice is stately, and even magnificent. In regard to the streets, it will hardly be credited that their breadth is, in general, only four, five, or six feet; in many places still less. The only exception is the street called the Merceria, in which are the best shops, and which is only 15 feet wide. There are several small squares in different parts of the city, but the only open place that is really entitled to the name, is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong of 600 feet in length, by nearly 300 in mean breadth, bordered by several handsome buildings. Of these, the principal are the cathedral of San Marco, or St. Mark the Evangelist, the patron saint of Venice; the palace formerly occupied by the doge; and the buildings fronted in the Grecian style, called the Procureria. This spacious and handsome square is bordered by arcades, containing elegant shops and coffee-rooms, which, when lighted at night, have a splendid appearance. It is the centre of gaiety and amusement, the resort of foreigners and of loungers of every description. The Piazzetta is a smaller opening, leading from the square of San Marco to the sea, and having, on the one side, the palace of the doge, on the other the mint. This spot presents, from the concourse of people, an animated and interesting scene. The other open spaces in the city are situated for the most part in front of some of the churches and at each end of the Rialto. From the extreme narrowness of the streets, the houses are in general gloomy, and comfortless in the interior, comfortable accommodation being utterly disregarded in the desire to construct a few lofty and spacious apartments for the reception of magnificent statues and other works of art. The houses are for the most part three or four stories in height. The churches are, with some exceptions, in the Lombardic or Byzantine style. The cathedral of St. Mark, at one end of the Piazza di San Marco, is superbly decorated with paintings and sculpture, and has a lofty campanile or bell tower detached from the main building. Its mosaics are surpassed only by those of St. Peter's at Rome. Its pavement is of jasper and porphyry, and it has 500 columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verde antique, and serpentine. The portico facing the piazza is surmounted with the bronze horses which crowned the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel at Paris from 1797 to 1815. These were originally cast at Corinth, and have successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris. They were restored to Venice in 1815 by order of the allied sovereigns. There are two granite pillars on the piazzetta, on one of which is the winged lion of St. Mark, the badge of the old republic, and on the other a statue of St. Theodore. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, near the custom-house, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure, open to the great canal, and built, outside and in, of marble, with a bold and well proportioned cupola. The church of the Redemptore is also an elegant building. The church of San Giorgio is remarkable for its façade of marble and its cupola; that of St. Giovanni and St. Paolo is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola. Of the palaces and other public structures, the most conspicuous is the palace of the doges. It is an ancient fabric, in the

Venice

Gothic style, vast in its extent, and venerable in its appearance. Of the other palaces or mansions of the great families, the most conspicuous are those of Foscari, Grimani, Pisani, Manfrini, Balbi, and Cornaro, all more remarkable for their size than for elegance or symmetry. The Palazzo Grimani has been converted into a post office. The arsenal of Venice is a magnificent building, standing on an island near the eastern end of the city. It is defended by a rampart, as well as by the surrounding water; and has before its gates two great pillars, with the two gigantic lions in granite, which stood formerly on the Piræus at Athens. The public library is kept in the assembly-hall of the great council of the Venetian republic in the ducal palace; and in the mint, which has been already mentioned, the celebrated ducat of Venice, said to be the most ancient gold coin in Europe, was first struck in 1284. Ducats however were coined in Sicily in the 12th century, some years prior to this date. Of theatres, Venice has six; but several of them are open only during the Carnival. The hospitals and prisons are not well regulated, the apartments being ill contrived, and, in general, devoid of a free circulation of air. The former palace of the Doge, built in the 14th century, is remarkable for its massive proportions and great architectural beauty. Its interior is adorned with many of the finest works of the great masters. It is connected with the former dungeons of the Inquisition by the Bridge of Sighs. Venice is the seat of an academy of the fine arts, a gymnasium, a lyceum, an atheneum for the encouragement and extension of literature and science, and a seminary for the education of Roman Catholic priests. It also contains a school of navigation, and an establishment for the education of females, called the Conservatorio. The public library is extensive, containing 70,000 printed volumes and MSS., and there are a number of private collections of curiosities and objects of art. The commercial greatness of Venice, dates like that of Bruges, Antwerp, and Pisa, from the middle ages. Since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, its importance has gradually diminished. Its mercantile transactions are at present chiefly confined to the Levant and other parts of the Mediterranean, and to the importation of hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; of East and West India goods, direct or through the medium of Malta; and finally, of salt fish, from Newfoundland or England, for the consumption of the Roman Catholics during fast-days and Lent. *Manf.* Considerable; consisting of woollen fabrics, serges, canvas and ropes, gold and silver stuffs, velvet, silk stockings, and lace. There are others, also, of less consequence; such as imitations of pearls and other precious stones, ornamental glass-works, jewellery, and wax-work. Printing is carried on at Venice to a greater extent than in any other town of Italy. *Pop.* 118,172; but in former times it is said to have been far more numerous. *Lat.* 45° 26' N. *Lon.* 12° 20' E.—Venice was founded in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The government was at first a democracy; but, towards the middle of the 13th century, about 1247, it became a settled aristocracy. The republic of Venice was overturned in 1797. Part of the Venetian territory remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the

Vera Cruz

battle of Austerlitz, it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy. In 1814, however, it returned under the power of Austria. This power retained the territory of Venetia until the year 1866, when, in consequence of its inability to hold the Italian possessions, they were presented to France, which power immediately made over Venetia to the new kingdom of Italy.

**VENICE, THE PROVINCE OF**, a province of the new kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N.E. by Friuli, N.W. by Treviso, W. by Padua and Rovigo, S. by the Æmilian provinces, and S.E. and E. by the Adriatic Sea. *Area.* 1056 square miles. *Desc.* This province occupies nearly the whole of the coast of the crownland, and is chiefly remarkable for its long series of lagoons, which stretch in a N.E. direction for nearly 35 miles, from the mouth of the Adige to that of the Sile. These lagoons contain several small islands, on some of which Venice itself stands, and are separated from the open sea by a line of narrow islands which are partly composed of the alluvium brought down by the rivers, and partly of the sand thrown up by the waves of the Adriatic. Being, however, separated by natural channels, and intersected in some parts by canals, access to the interior of the province, as well as to the capital, is obtained thereby. *Pro.* All kinds of grain, with rice, maize, hemp, silk, and wine. *Pop.* About 300,000.—The GULF OF VENICE is formed by the Adriatic on the N.E. coast of Italy, and lies between the mouths of the Po on the S., and the Piave on the N.

**VENLOO, ven-loo'**, a strong town of Holland, in the province of Limburg, standing on the Maas, 41 miles N.E. from Maestricht. It is conveniently situated for trade, having a commodious river port, and forming a dépôt for the merchandize and agricultural products from all the countries bordering on the Maas and the Rhine. *Manf.* Tiles, leather, beer, spirits, tinware, tobacco, and vinegar; the town also contains some lead and salt-works. *Pop.* 6916.

**VENLOON, or LOON, or ZAND, ven-loon'**, a town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. from Breda. *Pop.* 3500.

**VENOSA, ve-no'-sa**, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, situated on the river Ofanto, 24 miles N. from Potenza. It has a cathedral, several parish churches, the ruins of a castle and an amphitheatre, some religious establishments, a hospital, a large market-square, and some almshouses. *Pop.* 7038.—The poet Horace was born here in 65 B.C. It is the ancient Venusia.

**VENTNOR, vent'-nor**, a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, 9 miles S. from Ryde. It has become a fashionable watering-place, with a church, some chapels for non-conformists, several schools, terraces, and handsome villas. *Pop.* 3208.

**VENZONE, ven-dzo'-nai**, a town of Italy, in Venice, in the province of Udine or Friuli, situated on the Tagliamento, 18 miles N.W. from Udine. *Pop.* 3300.

**VERA, vai'-ra**, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Almería, 40 miles N.E. from Almería, about 3 miles from the coast of the Mediterranean. *Manf.* Nitre, soap, oil, and earthenware. The inhabitants are, however, chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 8500.

**VERA CRUZ, vai'-ra krooz**, a maritime province



# OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Vera Cruz

of Mexico, extending along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is bounded on the N.W. by the province of San Luis Potosi, on the S.W. by those of Oaxaca, La Puebla, and Mexico, and on the E. by Tabasco. *Area.* About 26,000 square miles. *Desc.* There are few regions in the new continent where there is a more striking display of the assemblage of the most opposite climates than in this province. The greater part of the province forms the declivity of the Cordilleras E. of the table-land of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. Within its limits it contains two lofty summits, one of which, the volcano of Orizaba, is, after Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain in this part of the world, attaining a height of 17,375 feet above the level of the sea. The other summit, the Cofre de Perote, is 13,415 feet in height, and, according to the measurement of Humboldt, about 1312 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. *Rivers.* The principal are the Tuxpan, the Tecolula, the Alvarado, and the Guasacualco. *Pro.* The myrtle, cocoa, tobacco of an excellent quality; cotton, celebrated for its fineness and whiteness; sugar, indigo, vanilla, and cattle. *Minerals.* Unimportant. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 265,000. *Lat.* between 17° 30' and 22° N. *Lon.* between 94° 30' and 99° W. The main route from the Atlantic to Mexico runs through this department.

VERA CRUZ, the chief seaport-town of Mexico, situated on the seacoast, 190 miles S.E. from Mexico. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is enclosed with walls. On the shore to the S.E. and N.W. are two redoubts, with some cannon to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a simple roadstead among shallows. Opposite the town, at the distance of 800 yards, is an islet, on which stands the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, strongly fortified, and having a lighthouse 79 feet above the level of the sea. The city presents a pleasing appearance, especially from the sea, and is regularly built. It is situated in an arid plain, on which the north winds, which blow with dreadful impetuosity from October till April, have formed hills of moving sand. These contribute very much, by the reflection of the sun's rays, and by the high temperature which they acquire during the summer months, to increase the suffocating heat of the atmosphere. All the edifices of the town are constructed of coral rag, a kind of limestone containing coral, obtained from the cliffs on the sea-shore; for no rock is to be procured in the environs of the city, although good freestone for building purposes is now brought from Campeachy. The houses have flat roofs, and are provided with very large tanks for holding rain-water. The chief public buildings are the churches, the government house, and the hospitals, but none of them are remarkable for architectural beauty. The principal disadvantage of Vera Cruz is its unhealthy situation and climate. It is considered to be the principal seat of the yellow fever, which prevails all over the E. coast of Mexico during the summer months, and to which thousands of Europeans landing during the hot season fall victims. It has an extensive trade. *Exp.* Cochineal, sugar, bullion, indigo, drugs, provisions, vanilla, logwood, and pimento. *Imp.* Paper, brandy, textile

## Vercelli

fabrics in silk, wool, and cotton, cacao, wines, and metals. *Pop.* About 7000. *Lat.* 19° 10' N. *Lon.* 96° W.—This place was bombarded and taken by the army of the United States in 1847, and occupied by the English, French, and Spanish forces in 1862.

VERAGUA, *ve-ra'-gwa*, a province of New Granada, Central America, included in the department of Cauca. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea; on the E. by the province of Panama; on the W. by Costa Rica; and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area.* Not known. *Desc.* Mountainous and rugged, covered with vast forests, and intersected with luxuriant and fertile valleys. It rains almost continually in this country, and by this constant moisture, the heat of the climate, which is very great, is mitigated. Thunder-storms, accompanied with frightful lightning, occur very frequently, and during these storms the torrents rush with such impetuous force into the vales from the surrounding mountains, that the country is almost impassable in some parts at certain seasons of the year. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* between 7° 15' and 9° 40' N. *Lon.* between 80° 20' and 82° 50' W.

VERAGUA, ST. JAGO DE, the capital of the above province, is a handsome town, 120 miles S.W. from Panama. Its inhabitants are partly Spaniards and partly mulattoes, who carry on an active trade in gold-dust, cotton, and dyes. *Pop.* 5000.

VERA PAZ, *paz*, a department of the republic of Guatemala, bounded on the N. and W. by the Mexican provinces of Chiapas and Yucatan, on the E. by Belize, and on the S. by other departments of Guatemala. *Ext.* About 150 miles in length, and about the same in extreme breadth. *Area.* Estimated at 11,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is rough and broken, full of deep ravines, and covered with thick and impenetrable woods. Its centre is mountainous and well watered. *Rivers.* The principal are the Rio Pasion, and the head streams of the Usamasint, Honda, and Belize, which rise in this part of Guatemala. Lake Peten is in the N. part of the province. *Climate.* Variable; half of this province is of a mild and equable temperature, while the climate of the other half is hot, the country abounding in mosquitoes and gnats of various kinds. The rains continue during six months in the year throughout the summer months. *Pro.* Sugar-cane, dye-woods, and timber for useful and ornamental purposes, cotton, balsam, and dragon's-blood. The want of roads, however, is detrimental to the extension of the commerce of the country. *Pop.* 65,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 89° 10' and 91° 20' W.

VERA PAZ, OF COBAN, the chief town of the above province, on the Rio Coban, a tributary of the Rio Polochie, which falls into the gulf or lake of Dulce, 80 miles N. from Guatemala. *Lat.* 15° 50' N. *Lon.* 90° 40' W.

VERBICARO, *vair'-be-ka'-ro*, a market-town of Naples, 28 miles from Paolo. *Pop.* 4000.

VERCELLI, *ver-chel'-le*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated a few miles below the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia, 40 miles N.E. from Turin. It is enclosed by boulevards, which have replaced the old fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded. It has a spacious market-place and several good public buildings and schools. The cathedral is one of the best in Piedmont, and has a valuable library



## Verde, Cape

containing several old MSS., among which is a copy of the laws of the Lombards. It also contains several other churches, adorned with fine paintings and sculpture, and a hospital, with a botanical garden and an anatomical museum. *Manf.* Silk and linen and cotton fabrics, hardware, and articles in various metals, earthenware, and cordage. *Pop.* 25,012.

VERDE, CAPE, *verd*, a cape of Africa. (See CAPE VERDE.)

VERDE, ISLANDS OF CAPE. (See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.)

VERDE, RIO, *vair'-dai*, two rivers of Brazil, one of which enters the Parana, while the other joins the San Francisco. There are other rivers of this name in Brazil and different parts of S. America.

VERDEN, *vair'-den*, a town of Germany, in Prussia, situated on the Aller, which is crossed here by a bridge, 43 miles N.W. from Hanover. It has an ancient but very handsome cathedral, two churches, a town-house, hospital, barracks, and a high school. *Manf.* Tobacco, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 3500.

VERDON, *vair'-dang*, a river of France, which rises near Barcelonette, in the department of the Lower Alps, and, after a course of 100 miles, enters the Durance near Vinon.

VERDUN, *vair'-dun*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 29 miles N.E. from Bar-le-Duc. It is strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel constructed by Vauban. It contains a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a military hospital, a communal college, barracks and public library. *Manf.* Worsteds and cotton yarn, leather, sweetmeats and liquors. It also possesses some distilleries and breweries. *Pop.* 12,394.—This place was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.—The name of several other towns in France, none with a population above 2100.

VEREJA, *ve-rai'-ja*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Moscow, situated on the Protva, 59 miles S.W. from Moscow. It has an active trade in leather, corn, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, skins, and linen. *Pop.* 6000.

VERGARA, *vair'-ga'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 38 miles S.W. from St. Sebastian. *Manf.* Steel goods. *Pop.* 3500.—A convention was concluded here in 1839, which terminated the Spanish civil war in the Basque provinces.

VERGENNES, *ver-jen'*, a city of Vermont, U.S., situated on the Otter Creek, 20 miles S. from Burlington. It contains a woollen manufactory, clothiers' works, and iron works. *Pop.* 1500.

VERIA, LA, *vair'-e-a*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, situated near the left bank of the river Votritsa, 48 miles S.W. from Saloniki. *Manf.* Cotton goods, and thread; dyeing is also carried on in the town. *Pop.* 8000, mostly Greeks.

VERKHNE, or VERKHNU, *verk'-ne*, "upper," a prefix to the names of many towns in Russia.

VERMAND, *vair'-mand*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 31 miles N.W. from Laon. *Pop.* 1300.

VERMANDOIS, *vair'-man-dwaw*, an old division of France, in Picardy, of which St. Quentin was the capital.

VERMEJO, *vair-mai'-yo*, a river of South America, which rises on the S. frontier of Bolivia, and, after a course of upwards of 700

## Vermont

miles, joins the Paraguay about 38 miles above Corrientes.

VERMILION, *ver-mil'-yon*, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In Indiana. *Area.* 280 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—2. In the E. part of Illinois. *Area.* 1200 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none with a population above 2500.—Also the name of several rivers in the United States. 1. In Louisiana, which discharges itself into Vermilion Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico.—2. Another in Missouri, which runs into the Osage.—3. In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—4. A tributary of the Illinois, which it joins 150 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi.

VERMONT, *ver-mont'*, one of the United States, situated in the N.E. part of the United States, having Lower Canada on the N., Massachusetts on the S., New York on the W., and New Hampshire on the E. *Area.* 9056 square miles. It is divided into 13 counties,—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. *Desc.* The Green Mountains, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse its whole length, beginning in Canada, and extending thence through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, until the range terminates within a few miles of the seacoast. They run nearly parallel with the course of Connecticut river, and are intersected by numerous valleys, the soil of which is for the most part a deep rich loam. The culminating points are Mount Mansfield and the Camel's Rump, which are respectively 4280 and 4190 feet above the level of the sea. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and between the shores of Lake Champlain and the mountains there is a valuable tract of arable land, extending 100 miles in length and 30 in breadth. The mountain slopes are covered with forests of fine timber. *Rivers.* All the streams and rivers of Vermont have their origin among the Green Mountains. Several of them have an E. direction, and fall into Connecticut river, while others run towards the W., and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction, fall into Hudson's river. In the N.E. parts of the state there are four or five streams which have a N. direction, and run into Lake Memphremagog, which discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence through the river St. Francis. The most considerable on the W. side of the mountains are Otter Creek, Onion River, the Lamoille, and the Missisquoi. On the E. side are Wantastique, or West River, White River, Queechy, and Passumpsic. The river Connecticut, into which these rivers fall, forms the eastern boundary of the state. *Lakes.* Champlain is the principal. *Climate.* Healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies on the ground from the middle of December to the middle of March; during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent. *Zoology.* The bear, wild cat, catamount, deer, fox, hare, marten, ermine, mole, mouse, porcupine, rabbit, racoon, skunk, various species of the squirrel, weasel, wolf, and woodchuck. The rivers, ponds, and lakes abound with the beaver, mink, musk-rat, and otter. The rivers also contain an abundance of fish. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flax, hemp,

## Vernaison

and vegetables. Potatoes thrive well without manure; large quantities of beautiful apples are grown in all parts of the state, and great numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep are reared and fed on the pasture lands, which are very extensive and produce pasture of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Iron ore exists in great abundance on the west side of the Green Mountains and near Lake Champlain. There are also mines of lead, copper, and red and yellow ochre. Jasper of a beautiful red colour has been discovered. Porcelain-clay, soapstone, slate, whinstone, clay for bricks, pipe-clay, millstones, and marl are dug in several places. *Manf.* Silk, tobacco, and maple sugar. Distilleries are numerous, and cider and beer are made. The most extensive brewery of porter is at Middlebury. The wild grape is used at table as a dessert, and a pleasant beverage is made of the gooseberry and raspberry. A species of ginseng, the *Panax quinquefolium*, grows in great abundance and perfection, and forms a valuable article of commerce. Pot and pearl ashes, and yellow ochre, are also manufactured. *Exp.* These consist of grain, flour, bar-iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, live cattle, horses, beef, pork, cheese and butter, lumber, skins, and flax, which are sent to Montreal and Canada, and to the cities and towns of New York, Portland, Hartford, and Boston. Great numbers of cows and sheep are driven to the neighbouring states. *Imp.* Rum, wines, brandy, gin, tea, coffee, and articles of British manufacture; such as coarse linen and woollen goods. *Gov.* Montpelier is the seat of government. The legislative power is vested in a House of Representatives; the executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 councillors. *Pop.* About 315,000. *Lat.* between  $42^{\circ} 30'$  and  $45^{\circ} N.$  *Lon.* between  $71^{\circ} 30'$  and  $73^{\circ} 25' W.$ —The first settlements in Vermont were formed about the year 1724, and, in 1760, a number of towns had been founded by emigrants from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It is one of the Federal states, and was admitted into the Union in 1791.

**VERNAISON**, *vair-nai-sawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, on the railway to St. Etienne, 6 miles S. from Lyon. *Pop.* 1437.

**VERNANTE**, *vair-nan'-tai*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. from Coni. *Pop.* 3200.

**VERNANTES**, *vair'-nant*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Maine-and-Loire, 29 miles S.E. from Angers. *Pop.* 2064.

**VERNEULL**, *vair'-nu-(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, situated on the Arve, 23 miles S.W. from Evreux. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, and druggets. *Pop.* 4000.—Also a commune and village of France in the department of the Upper Vienne, 6 miles N.W. from Limoges. *Pop.* 3714.

**VERNON**, *vair'-nawng*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Eure, situated on the Seine, 16 miles N.E. from Evreux. It has a handsome church, an old tower, a hospital founded by Louis IX., and a communal college. The forest of Vernon is in the vicinity of the town. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly articles in plaster of Paris. The town has a trade in corn, wine, and stone for building. *Pop.* 7410.

**VERNON**, *ver'-non*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3100.

**VERNOUX**, *vair'-noo*, a town of France, in the

## Verona

department of the Ardèche, 11 miles N.E. from Privas. *Pop.* 3203.—Another in the department of the Deux-Sèvres, 22 miles N. from Niort. *Pop.* 1400.

**VERÖCZE**, *ve-rooch'-e-(r)*, a town of Austria, in Slavonia, capital of a county on the Drave, 66 miles N.W. from Esseg. It has a castle, and large markets for the sale of cattle and corn; hemp, flax, and tobacco grow in the surrounding districts. *Pop.* 3300.—The County has an area of 1770 square miles and a population of 125,000.

**VEROLENGO**, *vero-len'-go*, a town and commune of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles N.E. from Turin. *Pop.* About 4700.

**VERONA**, *ve-ro'-na*, a town of N. Italy, the chief town of a province of Venice, situated on the Adige, 28 miles S.W. from Vicenza. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, being surrounded by massive walls and ramparts, and a complicated system of outworks, and was considered as of the highest importance for the defence of the Austrian possessions in Italy. It has several gates, of which one, called the Porta del Palio, is remarkable for the beauty of its architecture. The interior of the city does not correspond with its external appearance and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, several of the streets being narrow and dirty; there are some, however, that are spacious and well paved. The houses, though built, for the most part, in an antique style, present a handsome appearance, from the quantity of marble employed in their construction, which is obtained from the marble quarries in the neighbourhood. Verona contains a cathedral and a number of churches, remarkable for their paintings and their architecture. The façade of the cathedral, a fine old Gothic structure, is enriched with quaint and elaborate carved work, beautifully executed in stone. The church of St. Zeno is also remarkable for its sculptured façade, its vast portal, and the rows of marble columns which support its roof, and is supposed to date from the 9th century. The churches of San Giorgio Maggiore, San Fermo, and San Sebastiano, are also adorned with some magnificent monuments and paintings in fresco. The Palazzo del Consiglio, or town-hall, has niches on the outside, containing busts of the most distinguished natives of Verona, among whom may be named Pliny the elder, Vitruvius, Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Paul Veronese, and Bianchini. The building called the Royal Palace has never been completed. The Palazzo Bevilacqua, the oldest building in Verona; the Palazzo Publico, near the amphitheatre, the Castello Vecchio, the Palazzo Canossa, the law courts, or Palazzo della Ragione, the bishop's palace, the Palazzo Ridolfi, with its sculptured front, and the opera-house, with its beautiful Ionic portico, are all well worthy of notice. Besides these, there are the palace of the Gran Guardia, a modern building, and the custom-house. Of all the remains of antiquity in Verona, the most interesting is the Roman amphitheatre, situated in the spacious square called the Piazza del Bra. This is one of the most magnificent remains of Roman architecture that has descended to modern times. The arena, situated in the centre, and of an oval form, is 220 feet in length, with a breadth of 130. The seats, rising in successive ranges from the arena, as well as the different passages, the staircases, and the galleries of communication, remain entire. The



Verona

whole is built of vast blocks of marble, and forms a solid structure, resting on a double row of vaults, in which, in former ages, lions, tigers, and other wild beasts were kept, that were exhibited in the gladiator shows in which the ancient Romans took especial delight. The Teatro Filarmonico contains several curious monuments of antiquity and some old inscriptions in Greek and Latin. Verona also contains a lyceum, or high school, a seminary for priests, an academy of drawing and painting, and several other educational institutions. It also possesses a public library and several private collections of works of art, as well as the tombs of the Scaligers, a singular set of monuments of the Middle Ages, consisting of a series of Gothic pyramids, each surmounted by an equestrian statue of a member of the family. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, gloves, and shoes. The town also possesses some famous dye-works. *Pop.* About 59,169.—The date of the foundation of Verona is not known, but a Roman colony was established here in the time of Julius Cæsar. On the decline of the empire, it became one of the principal towns of the kingdom of the Lombards, and in 1409 it was annexed to the territories of the Venetian republic. It was one of the four strong Austrian fortresses called the Quadrilateral. In 1814, on the overthrow of Napoleon I., it fell into the hands of Austria, and in 1822 a congress was held in it.—The province has an area of 1330 square miles, and a population of about 285,000.

VERONA, a post township of Oneida county, New York, U.S., 20 miles from Utica. *Pop.* 6000.

VERSAILLES, *vair'-si*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 8 miles S.W. from Paris, and for some time the residence of the French court. In 1666 it was little more than a village, with a hunting-lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, erected a splendid palace, which, from 1672 to 1790, was the chief residence of the kings of France. It was restored during the reign of Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum. Its galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order. It is approached by three great avenues, each lined with a double row of trees, and leading respectively from Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux. In connexion with it are a theatre, a beautiful chapel, the interior of which is elaborately decorated, an orangery, flower-gardens, and a park, adorned with fountains and statues. The fountains are supplied with water by the machinery of Marly, and at the extremity of the park are two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. The streets of the city cross each other at right angles. The town contains several handsome public buildings, among which are the cathedral of St. Louis, the church of Notre Dame, the royal college, the town-hall, the building used for the courts of law, the prefect's office, the public library, baths, museum, barracks, the gaol, and the general hospital. There are also several educational establishments, including a seminary for priests, and a school of design. *Manf.* Fire-arms, clocks, and watches. Pianos, earthenware, glass, hosiery, and cotton fabrics are also made. *Pop.* 49,899.—Many treaties have been concluded in this city, and among them is the one

Vesuvius

by which the independence of America was recognised in 1783. It was here also that the famous oath termed the Jeu de Paume was taken, in 1789, by the members of the National Assembly. It is now a popular place of resort for the Parisians, and is the birthplace of Philip V. of Spain, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Louis XVII., Louis XVIII., Charles X., Berthier, Hoche, Ducis, and other celebrated men. It is connected by railway with Paris.

VERSAILLES, *ver-sails'*, a town and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky, U.S., 16 miles W. from Lexington. *Pop.* About 1000.

VERSETZ, or WERSCHITZ, *ver-sets'*, a fortified town of Austria, in Temesvar Banat, 43 miles S. from Temesvar. It has a church and school for the followers of the Greek faith. Wine, rice, and silk are produced in the environs. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* About 18,000.

VERTE RIVIERE, *vairt riv'-e-air*, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

VERTOU, *vair'-too*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 6 miles S.E. from Nantes. *Pop.* 6313.

VERULAM. (See ST. ALBANS.)

VERVICK, or WERICQ, *vair'-vik*, a frontier town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Lys, 9 miles S.E. from Ypres. *Pop.* 6802.

VERVIERS, *vair'-ve-ai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, situated on the Wesdre, or Vesdre, 15 miles E. from Liege. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics of all kinds and of very superior quality, iron goods, soap, cotton stuffs, leather, and sheet lead. The town also contains several excellent dyeing establishments. *Pop.* 28,691.—It has a station on the railway to Cologne.

VERVINS, *vair'-vũ*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 23 miles N.E. from Laon. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, beer, paper, and hosiery. *Pop.* 2748.—A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1598, between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France.

VESELE, or VELE, *vail*, a river of France, which traverses the departments Aisne and Marne, and, after a course of 65 miles, enters the Oise near Compiègne.

VESOUL, *ve-zool'*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Upper Saône, situated on a tributary of the Saône, 29 miles N.E. from Besaçon. It is well-built, and contains a handsome church, a town-hall, court-house, barracks, market, theatre, and baths. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, hats, leather, and works for clocks and watches. *Pop.* 7975.

VEUVIUS, Mount, *ve-su'-vi-us*, a mountain in the S. of Italy, about 8 miles S.E. from Naples, celebrated for its volcanic eruptions. It rises with a gentle ascent from the Bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3350 feet. The view from its summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, its islands, and its promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. To the W. the prospect extends to a considerable distance over the Mediterranean, while on the E. it stretches over a vast and beautiful expanse of country as far as the Apennines. The upper part of the mountain has been rent by a series of volcanic eruptions, and is strewn with fragments of rocks and scoria; the middle portion of its slopes is scored with masses of dried lava, extending in wide black lines over its surface; while the lower part of the mountain, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages and country-seats, with fields of maize,



## Veszprim

groves of fruit-trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility of its soil. The summit is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burnt earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. The crater is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but it is not more than 350 feet in depth. The summit is generally much altered in form after any considerable eruption. After the eruption of 1822, the cone lost much of its elevation; a portion of it, after being shaken, and even raised, by the convulsion, sinking down into the crater, and almost filling up the cavity. The molten lava raging in the hollow of the mountain, having thus lost its upward vent, poured forth from fissures in its side, and rolled down the declivity all the way to the sea like a glowing river of fire. The total number of eruptions on record is 50, reckoning from the celebrated one of A.D. 79, which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most remarkable and most destructive occurred in 472, 1036, 1737, 1759, 1767, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1822, 1834, 1839, 1855, 1858, and 1859. In 1860 another took place, when an eye-witness described the sides of Vesuvius as "cracking in all directions, and the lower part of the cone pierced with small craters in continual eruption." The same writer also remarked that it is probable in some future eruption "that the great cone, formed by the accumulation of lava vomited forth by the volcano, might fall to pieces some night or other; and the result would be terrible, not for Naples, lying tranquilly at a respectable distance, but for Resina and Portici, which are at the foot of this formidable neighbour. It would be strange to see Vesuvius again overwhelm the towns which have been built of the rubbish which buried Herculaneum." At the present time [Dec. 1867] the mountain is in a state of violent eruption.

**VESZPRIM**, *vešs'-prim*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Sed, near Lake Balaton or the Piatten See, 60 miles S.W. from Buda. It contains a cathedral, and several handsome public buildings, and has a trade in salt, wine, corn, potash, and glass. *Pop.* About 12,000.

**VEVAX**, *vev'-ai*, a well-built market-town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, sometimes called the Pays de Vaud, situated on the Lake of Geneva, 12 miles S.E. from Lausanne. *Manf.* Leather, jewellery, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6495. In the church of St. Martin are the tombs of the regicides Broughton and Ludlow, who died here in exile.

**VEVAX**, a post township of the United States, and capital of Switzerland county, Indiana, situated on the Ohio, 90 miles S.E. from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house and a gaol, and was settled by emigrants from Switzerland. Wine is made here from grapes grown in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 1750.

**VEZELAY**, *vez'-e-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 24 miles S.E. from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1162. St. Bernard preached the second crusade at a council held here in 1145, and the French and English forces for the third crusade were assembled here by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France in 1190. It is the birthplace of Vauban, the eminent military engineer.

**VIADANA**, *ve-a-da'-na*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, situated on the Po, 22 miles S.W. from Mantua. *Pop.* 6000.

**VIANA**, *ve-a'-na*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Minho, situated on the Lima, 38

## Vicenza

miles N. from Oporto. It is enclosed by walls, and its harbour is defended by the fort of Santiago and some detached batteries. *Pop.* 8000, chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast.—This place surrendered to Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the civil war which deprived Don Miguel of the throne of Portugal.

**VIANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarra, situated on the Ebro, 43 miles S.W. from Pamplona. It has a trade in cattle, oil, and flour. *Pop.* 3200.

**VIANEN**, *ve-a'-nen*, a town of Holland, in the province of South Holland, situated on the Leek, 6 miles S. from Utrecht. *Pop.* 2500.

**VIAREGGIO**, *ve-a-red'-jo*, a seaport town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the province of Lucca, 13 miles N.W. from Lucca. It has an export trade in statuary marble, corn, wine, oil, and fruit. *Pop.* 6000.

**VIASMA**, or **VIAZMA**, *ve-as'-ma*, a town in the interior of Russia in Europe, in the government of Smolensk, situated on the river Viasma, 95 miles N.E. from Smolensk. It has several churches, convents, and schools. *Pop.* 12,000.—It was the scene of several skirmishes between the French and Russian troops in 1812.

**VIATKA**, *ve-at'-ka*, a government or province in the E. of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by that of Vologda, S. by Orenburg and Kasan, E. by Perm, and W. by Kostroma. *Area*, 53,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the E. it is covered by numerous branches of the Ural Mountains; but in other parts of the province the surface is, for the most part, undulating or level. *Rivers.* The Kama and the Viatka, both of which receive several smaller tributary streams. *Pro.* Rye, oats, wheat, barley, pease, lentils, flax, and hemp. Potatoes are raised only in gardens. A considerable portion of the government is covered with valuable and extensive forests of pine, elm, and oak; sheep and cattle are reared and kept on the pasture lands, and swine are fed in the forests. Bees are also kept, and large quantities of beeswax and honey are exported. *Minerals.* Iron and copper. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, paper, leather, soap, potash, firearms, anchors, and machinery. *Lat.* between 55° 30' and 60° N. *Lon.* between 46° and 54° E. *Pop.* 1,670,000.

**VIATKA**, a city of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, situated on the Viatka, 255 miles N.E. from Nijnei Novgorod. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a citadel; and contains a cathedral, several churches, a gymnasium, and a seminary for priests. It is the great centre of the commerce of the province. *Manf.* Articles in silver and copper, soap, leather, and spirits. *Pop.* 10,000.

**VIATKA**, a river of Russia, which traverses the centre of the government of the same name. It rises 16 miles from Glazov, and, after a course of 500 miles, joins the Kama in the government of Kazan.

**VIC**, *vik*, the name of several towns and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 4000.

**VICENTE**, *St., ve-sen'-tai*, a city of Central America, in the republic of San Salvador, 40 miles S.E. from San Salvador. Around it are some large indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano of St. Vicente. *Pop.* 8000.

**VICENZA**, *ve-chen'-za*, a city of N. Italy, in the province of Venice, the capital of a province of the same name, 39 miles W. from

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Venice. It stands at the confluence of the Bacchiglione and the Retrone, the former of which divides the town into two parts, which are connected by bridges and enclosed by walls. It contains several good streets, and has a market-place containing two handsome columns, one of which is surmounted by a statue. Its principal buildings are the town-house, situated in the market-place or Piazza dei Signori, and equally remarkable for the beauty of its architecture and the value of the paintings contained in it; the Olympic theatre, built by Palladio in imitation of the theatres of ancient Rome and Greece; the bridge of St. Michele, consisting of one lofty arch, resembling the Rialto at Venice; a number of churches and convents, and many buildings and private residences, erected from the designs of the eminent architect Palladio, and remarkable for their architectural beauty. The cathedral is large, and embellished with several good paintings. The church Della Gratie, although inferior in size, is far superior in design and execution. The other churches, of more recent date, are elegant structures, and, on the whole, it may be said that few towns can vie with this in the general good taste displayed in the architecture of its public buildings. It also contains an episcopal palace, a lyceum, a gymnasium, a handsome building for the courts of law, a residence for the prefect, a picture-gallery and museum, a public library, an orphan asylum, and several hospitals. *Manf.* Chiefly silk goods, with woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, and ornaments and utensils in gold and silver. *Pop.* 33,000.—Vicenza was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. It was successively pillaged by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the emperor Frederick II. In the early part of the 15th century it came into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till 1796, when it became the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Austrians. It is connected with Venice by railway.

VICH, or VIQUE, *veek*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Barcelona, 36 miles N.E. from Barcelona. It has some curious specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages, and was at one time the metropolitan see of Catalonia. It has a cathedral and several churches, a town-hall, theatre, an asylum for poor priests, and several educational establishments. *Manf.* Linen goods, coarse woollen fabrics, chocolate, bricks, tiles, and leather. *Pop.* 11,000.

VICO, *ve'-ko*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 2 miles S.E. from Mondovì. *Pop.* 3000.

VICO, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, 36 miles N.E. from Foglia. *Pop.* 2800.—Also the name of many small towns in various parts of Italy.

VICTOR, *vic'-tor*, a post-township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York. *Pop.* 2300.

VICTOR, the name of numerous parishes and villages of France, none with a population above 2000.

VICTORIA, a maritime town of Brazil, the capital of the province of Espirito Santo, 270 miles N.E. from Rio Janeiro. It is built on the W. side of an island, in the bay of Espirito Santo, and has a governor's residence, and a harbour defended by forts. *Pop.* 6000.

VICTORIA, the chief town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, China, with numerous storehouses and European residences, a church,

## Vienna

a Roman Catholic chapel, and some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* About 10,000.

VICTORIA, one of the E. districts of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area.* 1560 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.

VICTORIA, a lake of Central Asia, in the table-land of Pamir, 15,600 feet above the level of the sea.

VICTORIA, N. Australia. (*See* PORT ESSINGTON.)

VICTORIA, formerly called Port Phillip, a British colonial territory, comprising all that portion of Australia S. of the river Murray, between *lat.* 34° and 39° S., and *lon.* 141° and 150° E. It is bounded on the N.E. by New South Wales, on the W. by South Australia, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean and Bass Strait, which separates it from Tasmania. *Area.* 98,000 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, or level, with the Australian Alps in the E., to the S. of which ranges lies a fertile and well-wooded region, called Gipps' Land. In the W. are the Grampians and the Australian Pyrenees, with many lofty heights. *Rivers.* The principal are the Murray or Hume river, the Loddon, the Campaspe, the Goulburn; the Ovens, the Mita-Mita, the Snowy river, the Yarra-Yarra, and the Glenelg. The colony also contains many salt lagoons or lakes. *Climate.* Healthy: the month of January corresponding in temperature to that of July in England. The temperature at Port Phillip ranges from 32° to 90° throughout the year, and may average about 60° Fahrenheit. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and all kinds of European fruits and vegetables; but the vast plains afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle, and the wool produced is of superior quality. The inhabitants, indeed, of the agricultural districts are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding sheep and cattle. The grape is cultivated with success, and excellent wine is made. *Minerals.* Gold, coal, copper, lead, and manganese. *Exp.* Wool, sheep, cattle, skins, hides, tallow, pork, beef, timber, and mimosa bark; but the discovery of gold, in 1851, produced the most remarkable fluctuations in trade, and partially stopped all the ordinary industrial pursuits of the colonists. The gold-bearing districts of Victoria are the most productive in the world. Both churches and schools are numerous throughout the colony, and in 1854 the foundation-stone of a university was laid at Melbourne. *Pop.* Estimated at 250,000.—Victoria was first settled in 1834, and formed a dependency of New South Wales until 1850, when it was formed into a separate colony. A railway has been constructed between Melbourne, the capital of the colony, and Geelong.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent, discovered in 1841 by Sir James Ross.

VICTORIA LAND, British N. America, lies between *lat.* 69° and 71° N. and *lon.* 103° and 108° W.

VICTORIA NYANZA, a lake of E. Africa, discovered in 1859 by Captain Speke. Length, about 230 miles, with an equal breadth. It lies between *lat.* 2° 50' S. and 0° 20' N., *lon.* 31° 40' and 35° E. It is the chief feeder of the White Nile.

VICTORIA RIVER, N. Australia, falls into the Indian Ocean, by the estuary Queen's Channel, in *lat.* 14° 46' S., *lon.* 129° 21' E.

VIENNA, *ve-en'-na* (Germ. WIEN, *veen*), a city of Germany, and the capital of the Austrian



## Vienna

empire, in the province of Lower Austria, situated on the right bank of the Danube, which is joined here by the Wien and Alster, two streams, small but rapid, which flow through the town. As Vienna is built on a plain, it is subject to inundations from each of these rivers, particularly from the Wien. The shape of this metropolis is neither compact nor regular, the old city being entirely distinct from the suburbs which surround it. The shape of the former is circular. It is surrounded with lofty ramparts, and encircled with an open glacis or slope, which is about a quarter of a mile in width, and extends from the counterscarp of the ditch towards the suburbs, which are now so connected as to form a continuous ring or belt of streets and squares round the glacis, and are surrounded on the outside by a wall which embraces a circuit of about 12 miles. The ramparts of the old city form an agreeable promenade, which is much frequented by the Viennese, and affords a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The city proper is entered by twelve gates, of which the Burg-thor, or palace-gate, is remarkable for its architectural beauty. In the old part of Vienna the houses are high and the streets narrow and irregular. In the suburbs the houses are not so high, while the streets are wider, and many of the buildings are very handsome edifices. There is, however, in these quarters, a most heterogeneous mixture of family mansions, cottages, workshops, and manufactories, which detracts greatly from the regular appearance of this part of the city. Some of the streets are not paved, and are subject to all the disadvantages of dust in dry seasons of the year, and of mud in wet weather. The streets are well lighted at night; and the city is drained by large subterranean sewers, which discharge themselves into the Danube. Vienna has eight squares; but they are small and irregular, and encumbered, rather than adorned, by grotesque ornaments. The imperial palace of Schönbrunn is situated on the S.W. side of the city, about a mile from the ramparts. It is a square edifice of vast extent, with long wings on either side; but having been built at very different periods, the appearance of the exterior is very irregular. The interior contains valuable collections of paintings and works of art. The imperial riding-school is said to be one of the most spacious buildings in Europe; but it is surpassed in Vienna by an assembly-room called the Hall of Apollo, which is said to be capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by Prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs to the S. of the old town. The imperial mews are capable of containing more than 400 horses. The arsenal contains about 20,000 stand of arms, and many curious ornaments, all of iron. The churches constitute a prominent feature in the appearance of this city. The cathedral, in the centre, or nearly so, of the old city, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient Gothic building, with four towers, one of which is 453 feet in height. The building was commenced in 1270. The interior is elegant and simple: it contains several monuments, one of which is erected to the memory of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The church of St. Peter is in the Italian style, on the model of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. That of the Augustinians contains a monument erected to the Archduchess Maria Christina by her husband, and beautifully executed in marble by the eminent sculptor Canova. The charitable in-

## Vienna

stitutions are numerous, and are, for the most part, richly endowed. The great hospital, which contains 2000 beds, often receives from 15,000 to 20,000 patients in the course of a year. There are separate hospitals for soldiers, for Jews, for foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. Vienna also contains an exchange, a botanical garden, a house of assembly for the states of the province of Lower Austria, several chanceries or public offices for different portions of the Austrian empire, a university founded in 1365, a town-house, mint, archbishop's palace, several barracks, a music hall, some convents, an anatomical theatre, and a school of medicine, the best in Germany. There are also public classes for philosophy, the classical languages, literature, law, and theology, with many professors and assistants. There is, besides, on a small scale, a seminary for oriental languages. Among the principal educational establishments and societies for the promotion of literature, science, and art, are the Josephinum for the instruction of army surgeons, the Mineralogical Society, the Geographical Society, the Polytechnic Institution, the Academy of Fine Arts, and an institution formed in 1770 for the reception of specimens of manufacture. Greek literature is also cultivated here. Books are printed in Romaic, and a correspondence kept up with several literary institutions in Greece. The military institutions are a school for cadets, and a college for engineers, civil and military. The imperial library is very extensive. It is contained in a large hall, 250 feet in length and 100 in breadth; and is said to contain 15,000 manuscripts, 330,000 printed volumes, and an immense number of engravings. Next to this comes the library of the university, computed at 120,000 volumes. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. Vienna contains also a museum or repository, formed by a society, for casts of statues and other antiquities, the originals of which are in the possession of other nations, or private individuals. The principal places of amusement for the citizens are the public walks and the theatres. Of the latter there are the Hof, or palace theatre, the Karntner theatre at the Karntner or Corinthian gate, and three others in the Wieden, Leopoldstadt, and Josephstadt suburbs. The public walks are numerous, and many of them extremely beautiful. The promenades on the glacis and the Bastei or ramparts of the old city have been already mentioned. The Prater is an immense park, on an island formed by branches of the Danube, on the E. side of the town, belonging to the court, but thrown open to the public. The Augarten is another place of public resort, to the north of the Prater, on the same island, and separated from it only by an iron railing. There is also the Volksgarten, close to the Kaiserburg or Imperial palace, within the walls of the old city, on the S.W. side; it is a beautiful garden, but both this and the Augarten are much less frequented than the Prater. The environs of Vienna are very fertile and picturesque. To the N. are several islands formed by the Danube; to the W. the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the S. mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the E. vast plains, bounded in the extreme distance by gently rising hills. The islands are adorned by many villas, and few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, which contain some of the rarest plants, *Manf.*



## Vienna

Various; comprising silks, ribbons, gloves, lace, shawls, woollen and cotton fabrics, porcelain, gold and silver lace, paper, earthenware, philosophical and musical instruments, maps, engravings, coaches and carriages, and every needful for the supply of the necessities and requirements of the people of a great city. It has an imperial cannon-foundry, and porcelain manufactory, and works for the manufacture of small-arms. Its commerce is extensive, and has been considerably augmented by the navigation of the Danube by steamboats which ply between Vienna and all parts of the Mediterranean, and the construction of railways which radiate from the imperial city on all sides, and facilitate its communication, not only with every part of the Austrian Empire, but with all the great cities and important towns of Europe. *Pop.* 476,222, exclusive of the soldiers in garrison. *Lat.* 48° 12' N. *Lon.* 16° 23' E.—Vienna was for some time, under the name of Vindobona, the head-quarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791 Charlemagne annexed it to his vast empire. It was often threatened in the wars with the Hungarians and the Turks, who destroyed the suburbs in 1529. In 1683 it was besieged by the Turks, but the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the W. and by the French and Prussians on the N., Vienna was preserved. In 1797 it was feared that Napoleon I. would occupy the city, and in 1805 and 1809 it was taken by the French and held by an army of occupation for some months. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. In 1814 and 1815 the famous congress of Vienna was held here, and a treaty made, the articles of which have been violated or disregarded by every European power that took part in the congress except Great Britain. During the revolution of 1848, it was held by the insurgents for a short time in October, but surrendered to the imperial troops on the 30th of the same month, having been bombarded by Prince Windischgratz and Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia. In 1855 a conference took place here to consider the proposals of a peace between Russia on the one hand, and England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the other, at that time engaged in the Crimean war.

**VIENNA**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 4000.

**VIENNE, ve-en'**, a river of France, which rises in the N. of the department of the Corrèze, and, after a course of 190 miles, joins the Loire in the department of the Indre-and-Loire.

**VIENNE**, a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old French province of Poitou, and bounded N. by the department of the Indre-and-Loire, S. by that of the Charente, E. by those of Indre and Upper Vienne, and W. by the Two Sèvres and Maine-and-Loire. *Area*, 2690 square miles. *Desc.* Generally flat, with a somewhat chalky and sandy soil, fertile in some parts, and in others covered with heath. It is divided into five *arrondissements*, named after their chief towns, Poitiers, Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, and Montmorillon. Poitiers is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The Vienne, with its tributary the Clain; the Charente, the Gartempe, the Creuse, and the

## Vierzon

Dive. *Pro.* Corn, pulse, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine. Good horses are bred in the department, and cattle, sheep, and swine are reared and fed on the pasture lands and in the forests. *Minerals.* Iron and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Coarse woollen goods, fire-arms, and cutlery. *Pop.* 333,028.

**VIENNE, UPPER**, a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old French province of Limousin, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Indre and Vienne, S. by those of the Corrèze and Dordogne, E. by Creuse, and W. by Charente. *Area*, 2130 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the department is mountainous, being intersected in the S. by the Gatine Hills, and by another range in the centre. The climate is cold, on account of the elevation of the country. The forests are extensive, and the pasture lands cover upwards of one-fourth of the whole district. It is divided into four *arrondissements*, named after their chief towns, Limoges, St. Grix, Bellac, and Rochechouart. Limoges is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal river is the Vienne: among those of less importance are the Gartempe and its headstreams, the Vincon, and the Seine. *Pro.* Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in great numbers on the pasture lands and commons. The horses and mules of the department are highly esteemed. Wheat, rye, and buckwheat are grown, but chestnuts form the chief food of the inhabitants of the agricultural districts, who also keep a great number of bees. *Minerals.* Tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. *Manf.* Porcelain, cutlery, coarse woollen fabrics, leather, linen, glass, and paper. *Pop.* 319,595.

**VIENNE**, a town of France, situated on the Rhone, in the department of the Isère, 48 miles N.W. from Grenoble. Its streets are for the most part narrow and steep, and it is traversed by the river Gère, which enters the Rhone at this point. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, erected on an eminence, and several other churches, a theatre, a college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, a public library, cavalry barracks, a hospital, some almshouses, a corn market, and a museum of curiosities. It also contains several Roman remains, among which are some portions of an amphitheatre, a curious obelisk near the Avignon gate, several traces of aqueducts, some stonework ornamented with arcades, and supposed to have formed part of a triumphal arch, and, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the piles of an ancient Roman bridge. Inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and mosaics exist in various parts of the town; while bronzes, medals, and remains of columns and statues, have been frequently dug up in the surrounding district. *Manf.* Woollen goods, silk, and paper. There are some lead and silver mines in its vicinity, and near the town the celebrated wine called Côte-Rotie is made. *Pop.* 19,559.—This is the ancient capital of the Allobroges. A council was here held in 1311, by which the order of the Templars was suppressed in France and their revenues confiscated. It has a station on the railway from Lyons to Avignon.

**VIERSIN, feer'-sen**, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Dusseldorf, situated on the Niers, 18 miles W. from Dusseldorf. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, soap, and vinegar. *Pop.* 3700.

**VIÉZON, veer'-zawng**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, situated near the con-

## Viesti

fluence of the Eure and the Cher, 18 miles N.W. from Bourges. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, earthenware, and leather. There are some large iron works near the town. *Pop.* 7740.

**VIESTI**, *ve-es'-te*, a seaport of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata, situated at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano, 45 miles N.E. from Foggia. It has a cathedral, convent, an episcopal palace, and a small harbour. *Pop.* 5584, chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast.

**VIGAN**, *Le, ve'-ga*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 28 miles N.W. from Nîmes. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, hosiery, leather, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 5000.

**VIGEVANO**, *ve'-jai-va'-no*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 miles S.E. from Novara. It was formerly defended by a castle, and is still a walled town, but incapable of making any defence against a besieging force. It has a large and handsome square from which the principal streets diverge. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, some churches, a seminary for priests, barracks, a penitentiary, a hospital, an asylum for foundlings, and several convents. It also possesses a village and several schools. *Manf.* The principal are silk stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni. *Pop.* 17,673.

**VIGGIANO**, *vid-ja'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Basilicata, 20 miles S. from Potenza. *Manf.* Woollen goods, soap, and wax candles. *Pop.* 6000. This place suffered severely from an earthquake in 1857.

**VIGNOLA**, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 6 miles S. from Potenza. *Pop.* 4200. This place suffered severely from an earthquake in 1857.

**VIGO**, *ve'-go*, a seaport-town of Spain, in Galicia, situated on an inlet of the Atlantic, called the Ria de Vigo, 73 miles S.W. from Corunna. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the valuable fisheries on the coast. *Pop.* 4000. This place was attacked by the English, under Drake, in 1585 and 1589; and in 1719 it was taken by Lord Cobham.

**VIGO**, *LAKE, vi'-go*, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the government of Olonetz, about 30 miles N. from Lake Onega. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 30 at its widest points. Its surplus waters are carried off by the Vig into Onega Bay, an arm of the White Sea.

**VIGO**, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 408 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

**VIGONE**, *ve-go'-ne*, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles S.E. from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 6300.

**VILLA BOA.** (See GOYAZ.)

**VILLA DO CONDE**, *do kon'-dai*, a town of Portugal, on the Ave, 18 miles N. from Oporto. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and in the coasting trade. *Pop.* 3200.

**VILLA FRANCA**, *veel'-la fran'-ka*, a town on the S. coast of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Manf.* Coarse earthenware. *Pop.* 4000.

**VILLA FRANCA**, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, about 2 miles E. from Nice, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It has a trade in oranges, wine, and hemp. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the tunny fishery on the coast. *Pop.* 3000.

**VILLA FRANCA**, a town of Italy, in the province of Parma, situated on the Magra, 38 miles S.W. from Parma. *Pop.* 3500.

## Villa Vicosa

**VILLA FRANCA**, a town of N. Italy, in the province of Venice, 10 miles S.W. from Verona. *Pop.* 6000. The preliminaries of the treaty which closed the war between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other, were signed at this town in 1859. These resulted in the treaty of Zurich.

**VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the province of Barcelona, 27 miles S.W. from Barcelona. *Manf.* Cotton goods and leather. *Pop.* 3600.

**VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated near the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. from Lisbon. *Pop.* 4500. This town was founded by English settlers in the 12th century, and named Cornualla, or Cornwall.

**VILLA JOYOSA**, *ho-yo'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Alicante, 17 miles N.E. from Alicante. It has extensive fisheries, and a coasting trade. *Manf.* Soap, sailcloth, and cordage of esparto grass. *Pop.* 8000.

**VILLA NOVA**, *no'-va*, the name of several towns of Portugal, none of them with a population above 3500.

**VILLA NOVA**, the name of numerous towns in Brazil, none of them with a population above 4000.

**VILLA NUEVA**, *noo-ai'-va*, the name of numerous towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 5000.

**VILLA NUEVA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the province of Saragossa, 10 miles N. from Saragossa. *Pop.* 2000. It is the birthplace of Servetus.

**VILLA NUOVA**, *noo-o'-va*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3700.

**VILLA REAL**, *rai'al*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes, situated on the Corgo, 53 miles S.W. from Braganza. *Pop.* 4600.

**VILLA REAL**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Castellon, situated on the river Mijares, 34 miles N.E. from Valencia, and about 5 miles from the Mediterranean. *Manf.* Woollen goods and brandy. *Pop.* 8300.

**VILLA REAL DE SANTO ANTONIO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 25 miles N.E. from Faro. *Pop.* 2100.

**VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION**, *kon-sep'-se-ñe*, a town of Paraguay, S. America, situated on the Paraguay, 135 miles N. from Asuncion. It is the depôt for the Paraguay tea, or mati, brought from the districts lying to the E. of the town. *Pop.* 4000.

**VILLA RICA**, *re'-ka*. (See OURO-PRETO.)

**VILLA RUBIA**, *roo'-be-a*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Toledo, 33 miles S.E. from Madrid. *Pop.* 2000.

**VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GUADIANA**, *o'-yos, gwa-de-a'-na*, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Ciudad Real, 25 miles N.E. from Ciudad Real. It has a palace belonging to the dukes of Híjar. *Pop.* 5500.

**VILLA VICOSA**, *ve-the-o'-sa*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the province of Guadalajara, 25 miles N.E. from Guadalajara. *Pop.* 250.—Here, in 1710, was fought the battle which closed the War of Succession, and placed Philip V. upon the Spanish throne.—The name of several other small towns in Spain.

**VILLA VICOSA**, *ve-so'-sa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, 58 miles N.E. from Beja. There is a royal hunting-palace and a



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large park in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 3700.

VILLA VICOSA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, 170 miles N.W. from Ceara. It is built among groves of palm-trees. *Pop.* 2500.

VILLACH, *vil'-lak*, an old town of Austria, in Carinthia, situated on the Drave, 22 miles W. from Klagenfurt. It is a dépôt for the produce of the Carinthian mining districts. *Pop.* 2500.

VILLE-FRANCHE, *veel-franzh*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, situated near the right bank of the Saone, 15 miles N.W. from Lyon. *Manf.* Cotton and linen yarn, cotton fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 8100.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, situated on the Aveyron, 27 miles W. from Rodez. It has a church remarkable for the beauty of the architecture of its vaults, a college, the remains of an old Carthusian hospital, and a public library. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, copper and iron goods, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 9500.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, situated on the Lers, 20 miles S.E. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Sail-cloth and coarse earthenware. *Pop.* 2800.

VILLEMUR, *veel'-moor*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, situated on the Tarn, 19 miles N.E. from Toulouse. *Manf.* Iron goods. *Pop.* 5500.—The river is crossed here by a handsome suspension bridge.

VILLENA, *veel-yai'-na*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Alicante, 28 miles N.W. from Alicante. It has a citadel, which is now in ruins, a town-hall, barracks, hospital, and several churches and monasteries. *Manf.* Chiefly coarse woollen goods. The town also contains some brandy-distilleries and oil mills. *Pop.* 8500.

VILLENAUXE LA GRANDE, *veel'-nose*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 32 miles N.W. from Troyes. *Manf.* Vinegar and leather. *Pop.* 2600.

VILLENEUVE, *veel'-nu(r)ve*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, situated on the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles S.E. from Lausanne. *Pop.* 1600.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 28 miles N.W. from Rodez. *Pop.* 3400.—Also the name of several towns in different parts of France, distinguished in some cases by different affixes, but none of them with a population above 5000.

VILLERS, *veel'-lair*, the name of several towns of France and Belgium, none of them with a population above 3700. The French towns of this name are generally distinguished by different affixes.

VILLETTE, *veel'-let'*, a commune and village of France, which now forms a N. suburb of Paris. It has a large basin, or wet dock, which forms the termination of the canals of St. Denis and De l'Oureq. *Pop.* 19,000.

VILLINGEN, *vil'-ling-en*, a town of Germany, in Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 28 miles N.W. from Constance. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a cathedral, several churches, a museum, and baths. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, clocks, and watches. *Pop.* 4000.

VILNA. (See WILNA.)

VILS, *veels*, a river of Bavaria, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Danube at Vils-hofen.

## Vincent, St.

VILVOORDEN, or VILVORDE, *veel'-voor'-den*, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, situated on the Senne, 6 miles N.E. from Brussels, where Tindal, the English martyr, translated the Bible into his native tongue. *Pop.* 3000.

VIMEIRA, *ve-mai-ee'-ra*, a village of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 7 miles N. from Torres Vedras. *Pop.* 500. It is noted for the battle between the British and the French, in August, 1808, when the latter were defeated by the duke of Wellington.

VIMOUTIER, *ve-moo'-te-ai*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, situated on the Vie, 36 miles N.E. from Alençon. *Manf.* Linen, and leather. *Pop.* 4000.

VINAROZ, *ve-na'-roth*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the province of Castellon, situated at the mouth of the Serod, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 24 miles S.W. from Tortosa. It is inclosed by walls, and has a church, a town-house, a theatre, and several handsome public buildings. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast and in the coasting-trade. *Pop.* 10,700.

VINCENNES, *van-sen'*, a town of France, situated near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, about a mile and a quarter from the fortifications of Paris, on the E. side of that city. It is remarkable for its castle, which was built in the 14th century, and used as a royal residence until the time of Louis XV. It was preserved as a palace for three centuries, but when the French monarchs no longer cared to reside there it was converted into a state prison, and has been used, since the French revolution, as an arsenal and a school for artillery. It is still a place of considerable strength. The Duc d'Enghien was shot without cause in the castle ditch by order of Napoleon I. on March 21, 1804; and Condé, Diderot, and other eminent individuals have been confined within its walls. There is a fine park and forest in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. The town is well built, and contains several handsome churches and public buildings. *Pop.* 13,414.

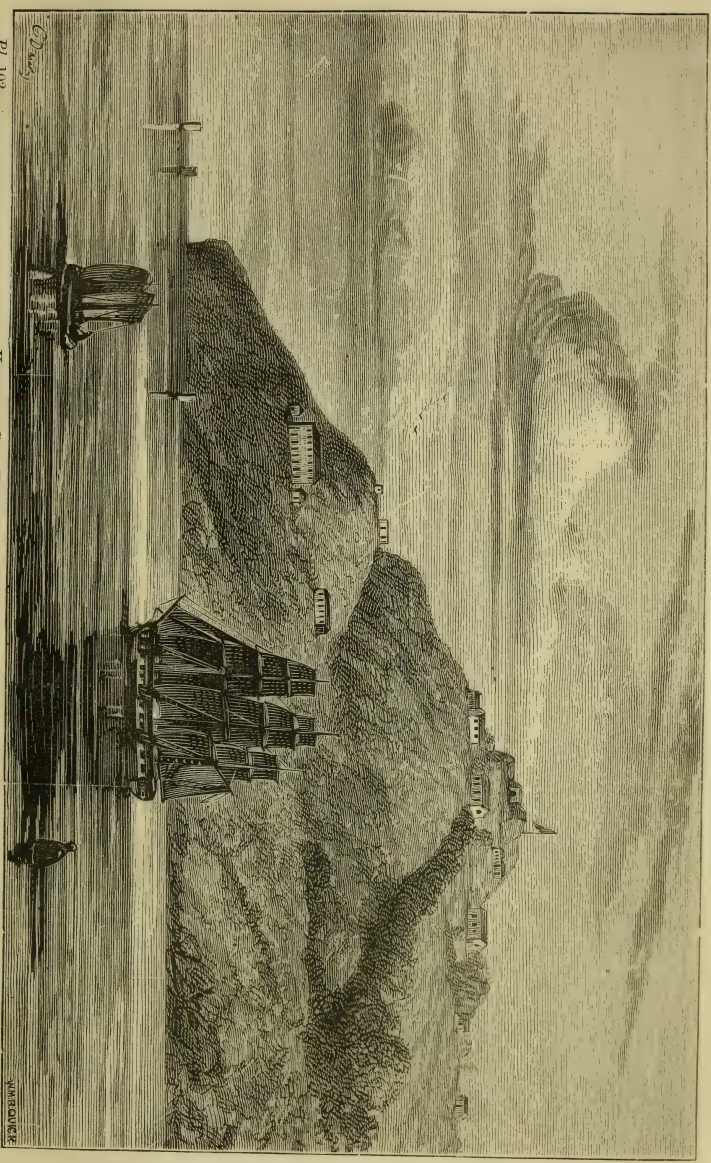
VINCENNES, a post-town and capital of Knox county, Indiana, U.S., situated on the Wabash, 115 miles S.W. from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, a market-house, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a seminary for Roman Catholic priests, several churches, a handsome town-hall, an orphan asylum and several charitable institutions and schools. *Pop.* 3500.

VINCENT, Sr., an island in the West Indies, about 90 miles W. from Barbadoes. *Area.* 130 square miles. *Desc.* This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs, until in the latter part of the 17th century, a ship from Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, was either wrecked or run ashore upon its coast, when great numbers of the negroes escaped into the woods and mountains, where they were suffered to remain by the Indians. Partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by intermarriage with the Indian women, these Africans became very numerous; so that, about the beginning of the 18th century, they constrained the Indians to retire into the N.W. part of the island. The French had formed a settlement on the island in 1714, with the permission of the natives, and the Indians having applied to the French settlers for assistance, a long war ensued between them and the



*Chas.*

VINCENT, ST.—FORT CHARLOTTE.—*From an Original Sketch.*





## Vincent, St.

negroes. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain, when the first measure of the government was to dispose of the lands, without any regard to the claims of those of either race. A war took place, which ended in a compromise, by which the natives and negro settlers, after surrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder without molestation. It is intersected by numerous fertile valleys, which produce sugar, dyewoods, arrowroot, and cocoa in great quantities. Cotton is also grown and exported, with rum, sugar, and molasses. *Pop.* About 30,000. *Lat.* 13° 15' N. *Lon.* 61° 15' W. The English obtained a footing on the island in the early part of the 18th century, and in 1763 it was determined that it should be considered an English possession. In 1779, St. Vincent was captured by a French force from Martinique, but was restored to Britain at the peace of 1783. In 1812 the island was almost desolated by a most dreadful eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century; but from which there now issued such a dreadful torrent of lava, and such clouds of ashes, that the island was nearly covered, and the soil injured to such an extent that it has never since been as productive as it was before the eruption took place.

VINCENT, ST., one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 9 broad, lying between St. Antonio and St. Lucia. *Area.* 70 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, fruit and cattle. *Pop.* About 400.

VINCENT, ST., a gulf of S. Australia. It receives several rivers, and is separated from Spencer Gulf by York peninsula. *Lat.* between 34° and 35° 40' S. *Lon.* 138° E.

VINCENT, CAPE ST., the S.W. point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained off it in 1797 over the Spanish fleet by Sir John Jervis. *Lat.* 37° 3' N. *Lon.* 8° 59' W.

VINEZZA, or VINNITZA, *vi-net'-za*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Podolsk, situated on the Bug, 95 miles N.E. from Kamenetz. It has a citadel, a Roman Catholic church, some Greek churches, a gymnasium and other schools. *Pop.* 10,000.

VINGORLA, *vin-gor'-la*, a town of Hindostan, in the Bombay presidency, in the district of Sawunt Warree, 32 miles N.W. from Goa. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 15° 50' N. *Lon.* 73° 41' E.

VIRE, *veer*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, situated near the river Vire, 34 miles S.W. from Caen. *Manf.* Woollen goods, linen, paper, and needles. There are some large iron mines and smelting works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 7647.—Also a RIVER which falls into the English Channel, a few miles E. from Carentan, after a course of 50 miles.

VIRGIL, a township of the United States, New York, on Onega Creek. *Pop.* 2500.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, *vir-jin*, a group in the West Indies, situate to the E. of Porto Rico. They are upwards of twenty in number, but they are for the most part uninhabited and barren. The group extends over a space about 60 miles in length, and upwards of 36 in breadth. They are in every way dangerous to navigators. Culebra and some islets near it belong to Spain. Tortola, Anegada, Virgin-gorda, and several others, to Great Britain; and St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John to Denmark. *Pro.* Cotton, rum, sugar, molasses, indigo, tobacco, and

## Virginia

spices. *Lat.* between 18° and 19° N. *Lon.* between 63° 30' and 65° 30' E.

VIRGINIA, *vi-jin'-ia*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by Maryland and Pennsylvania; N.W. by Ohio; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; and W. by Kentucky. *Area.* 61,350 square miles. *Desc.* This state is naturally divided into four separate regions, which differ essentially from one another. The first, extending 100 miles inland, from the seacoast as far as the tide ebbs and flows in the estuaries of the great rivers that enter the Atlantic, even to Fredericksburg and Richmond, is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and composed of a rich loam on the banks of the rivers, which are generally covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October. The next division extends from the limit of the tidal water to the Blue Ridge, a distance of 50 miles. The surface near the limit of the tidal water is level, while higher up the rivers it becomes undulating, and often abrupt and broken when it approaches the mountains. The soil is divided into sections differing greatly from each other in point of fertility, and generally running in parallel strips throughout the state. The scenery of the upper part of this region is highly picturesque and romantic. The third division is the valley of the Shenandoah, between the Blue Ridge and North Mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, being much narrower, but of greater length than either of the preceding divisions. The soil is a rich and highly productive mould formed on a bed of limestone. The fourth division extends from the North Mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken by successive ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, in some parts fertile, but generally barren and unproductive. The state is well watered, and contains excellent pasture lands. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy. *Rivers.* The principal are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, the Rapidan, the Mattaponi, and Pamunkey, which unite and form the York river; the Rappahannock, and the Appomattox, tributaries of the James river; Elizabeth, Meherrin, Kanawha, Big Sandy, Ohio, Monongahela, Roanoke, Dan, and Cheat. The bay of Chesapeake extends inland nearly 200 miles to its termination in Maryland. *Climate.* The inhabitants are occasionally subject to extremes of heat and cold in summer and winter. The most pleasant months of the year in Virginia are May and June; July and August are intensely hot, and September and October are generally rainy. *Zoology.* The wild animals, which are chiefly found in the western parts, are the wolf, the bear, the deer, the racoon, the squirrel, and the opossum. Birds are found in all parts of the state in great abundance and variety. The rivers contain ample supplies of fish. Some of the largest sturgeon weigh from 100 to 200 lbs. Among the fish peculiar to the coast and rivers of the central parts of North America are the sheep's-head, bonito, hog-fish, rock-fish, pond-fish, chub, and four different kinds of perch, with trout and eels, the largest of the last-named fish being frequently from five to six feet long. The shell-fish are oysters, lobsters,



## Virginia

crabs, land-turtle, sea-turtle, loggerhead, and terrapin. The oysters, of which there are several varieties, are very fine. *Pro.* Indian corn is everywhere cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheat is also much grown, with oats, rye, rice, hemp, cotton, and tobacco. Of this article about a third of all that was formerly produced in the United States prior to 1861 was grown in this state. Of esculent plants there are, in the E. parts, the sweet potato, red and white; the common, or Irish potato, which is in general use; melons, turnips, pumpkins, parsnips, carrots, artichokes, asparagus, cucumbers, lettuces, and onions. The fruit-trees are the apple, pear, cherry, quince, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, pomegranate, fig, and peach. The vine also flourishes luxuriantly. The principal forest-trees are the wild or sweet-scented crab apples, ash, aspen, beech, black and white birch, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, horse-chestnut, cucumber-tree, cypress, dog-wood, elder, elm, fir, hemlock, spruce, fringe or snowdrop-tree, sweet gum, hawthorn, hickory, juniper, red or Virginian cedar, laurel-swamp, linden or American lime, locust, sugar and red-flowering maple, red mulberry, red and white oak. The forests of Virginia have little underwood, and it is easy to travel through them on foot or on horseback, except on the lowlands in the E. parts, which are covered with cedars, pines, and cypresses. Of shrubs there is a great variety. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, gold, lead, manganese, marble of a variegated appearance, limestone, slate, and soapstone, used for mantelpieces and the bowls of tobacco-pipes. Coal is found in the W. parts, and saltpetre in considerable quantities. Mineral springs are numerous. *Manf.* Gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, and fire-arms. Maple-sugar is made in all parts of the state, and distilleries and breweries are numerous. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent in the towns on and near the coast, which also contain several rope-walks. Sugars are boiled, baked, and refined, and linen and cotton goods are manufactured. Virginia has been considerably behind the states that now compose the E. portion of the Union in manufacturing industry, as the inhabitants of the Southern States have hitherto turned their attention more especially to agricultural pursuits, but the war between the two sections of the old republic has thrown the people of Virginia and other states on their own resources for many articles which were previously obtained from the North, and has given a considerable impulse to the production of manufactured goods. *Exp.* The chief are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, and pork. From the S. parts tobacco, wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, pease, white oak, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, bacon, ginseng, rattle and black snake-root, indigo, oak bark, and charcoal, are sent to Europe; from the N. districts hemp, saltpetre, gunpowder, lead, coals, cypress, and pine shingles are sent to the N. of Europe and the West India Islands. *Pop.* 1,596,318, of whom about 500,000 are coloured. *Lat.* between 36° 30' and 40° N. *Lon.* between 75° 40' and 83° 30' W.—This state was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, and was added to the dominions of the British crown by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. In 1606 a company of adventurers, having obtained a patent from James I., sent two vessels under the command of Captain Newport, with a number of

## Vitepsk

men, who laid the foundation of James-town, on the peninsula which advances into the river of the same name. By famine and other privations they were so reduced that they were on the point of quitting the country for Newfoundland, when the arrival of Lord Delaware, with three vessels containing provisions and stores, induced them to remain. Virginia showed great opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British government in 1765 and 1769, and in 1761 it became the theatre of war. It seceded from the Union. During the struggle between the United and the seceded states the greater part of the important battles were fought in the N.E. part of the state. It is the native state of Washington and Jefferson.

**VIRGINIA**, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, in the county of Cavan, situated on the N. coast of Lough Ramor, 16 miles S.E. from Cavan. *Pop.* 812.

**VIRGINSTOW**, *vir'-jin-sto*, a parish and village of Devonshire, 13 miles N.W. from Tavistock. *Pop.* 141.

**VISEU**, *vee'-sai-oo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 47 miles S.E. from Oporto. The town is irregularly built. It contains a cathedral, adorned with some fine paintings and sculpture, and it has a preparatory college connected with the university of Coimbra. *Pop.* 7500.

**VISHNE-VOLOCHOK**, *vish'-ne vo-lot'-chok'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Tver, situated on the Zna, at the beginning of the canal which connects it with the Tvertza. *Pop.* 9200. The canal forms part of a system of inland navigation which connects the Caspian and Baltic seas.

**VISO**, *EL*, *ve'-so*, a neatly-built town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cordova, 47 miles N. from Cordova. *Pop.* 3000.—The name of several other small towns in Spain.

**VISTULA**, *vis'-tu-la* (Germ. **WEICHEL**, *vike'-sel*), a river of Europe, which rises at the foot of the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Silesia, and, flowing in an E. direction, enters Poland, and passes the ancient city of Craew. It afterwards passes Warsaw, and, receiving the Bug, becomes a river of considerable magnitude. It then skirts the towns of Plock and Culm; and, after flowing onwards for about 50 miles from the last-named place with a wide channel and undiminished volume, it divides into two branches, one of which, called the Nogat, enters the Frische Haff, while the other again divides into two branches flowing to the E. and W. The E. branch enters the Frische Haff a few miles from the embouchure of the Nogat, while the W. branch, which retains the name of Vistula, falls into the Baltic near Dantzie. Its total course is estimated at about 530 miles.

**VITCHEGDA**, *ve'-cheg'-da*, a river of Russia, which traverses the government of Vologda, and, after a course of 380 miles, falls into the Dwina 12 miles from Solvitchegodsk.

**VITEPSK**, *ve'-tepsk'*, a government of the N.W. of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N.E. by Pskov, on the N.W. by Livonia, on the W. by Courland, on the S.W. by Wilna and Minsk, on the S.E. by Mohilev, and on the E. by Smolensk. *Area.* 17,150 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, interspersed with large marshes and tracts of sandy soil. *Rivers.* The Dwina, the Ula, and the Viteba. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, pease, beans, and fruits. The forests and pasture-lands are extensive, and large numbers of sheep, cattle,

## Vitepsk

and horses are reared and fed on the latter, while swine are kept in the former. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* About 800,000. *Lat.* between 54° 58' and 57° 20' N. *Lon.* between 25° 30' and 32° E.

VITEPSK, a city of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, situated at the confluence of the Dwina and the Viteba. It is divided into two parts by the last named river. Its houses are, for the most part, built of wood, and it contains numerous churches and convents, a bazaar, a gymnasium, and a synagogue for Jews. *Pop.* 20,657.

VITERBO, *ve-tair'-bo*, a town of Central Italy, the capital of a delegation of the same name, 41 miles N.W. from Rome. Its streets are broad and well-paved, while its market-place is commodious, and several of the principal public buildings, including the town-hall, the episcopal palace, and the founding hospital, formerly the Farnese palace, are possessed of considerable architectural beauty. The cathedral of San Lorenzo and several of its churches are rich in works of arts. *Manf.* Unimportant. In its neighbourhood are some mineral springs. *Pop.* 13,850.—This city was one of the principal towns of the Etruscan league, and, in the Middle Ages, the election of the popes took place here, in the great hall of the episcopal palace. In one of its public squares Frederick Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV.

VITIM, *vit-im'*, a river of Siberia, which, after a course of 900 miles, joins the Lena opposite Vitimsk.

VITO, SAN, *ve'-to*, the name of several market-towns of Italy, none with a population above 5000.

VITOLANO, *ve-to-la'-no*, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 7 miles N.W. from Benevento. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 2500.

VITRE, *veet'*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille-and-Vilaine, situated on the Vilaine, 22 miles E. from Rennes. It is surrounded with walls. The chief buildings are the castle and the church of Notre Dame. *Manf.* Woollen goods, canvas, and linen. *Pop.* 9000.—This is the birthplace of Savary.

VITRY, *ve'-tre*, a town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Scarpe, 10 miles N.E. from Arras. *Pop.* 2500.—Also the name of several other towns, with populations ranging between 2500 and 8000. The largest of these, called Vitry le François, is in the department of the Marne, 19 miles S.E. from Chalons.

VITTORIA, *vit-tor'-i-a*, a town of Spain, the chief town of the province of Alava, situated at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadorra, 30 miles S.E. from Bilbao. The streets in the old parts of the town are narrow and irregular, but the new part contains several good streets, and a market-place surrounded with arcades. It contains several churches, a custom-house, orphan-asylum, hospital, theatre, public library, and museum. *Manf.* Brass and iron goods, earthenware, leather, candles, and linen. *Pop.* 16,569. Vittoria is noted as the scene of a battle in which the French were defeated by the Duke of Wellington in 1813.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the province of Syracuse, 43 miles S.W. from Syracuse. It has a trade in honey and silk. *Pop.* 11,000,

## Voil, Loch

VIVARAIS, *ve'-va-rai*, an old territory of France, in Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which divides it from Dauphiny. It now forms the departments of Ardèche and Upper Loire.

VIVERO, *ve'-vai-ro*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, situated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the W. coast of the inlet of the Bay of Biscay, called the Ria de Vivero, 57 miles N.E. from Corunna. *Manf.* Earthenware, linen, and quilted goods. *Pop.* 4000.

VIZAGAPATAM, *ve'-za-ga-pa-tam'*, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, and residence of the judge and civil establishment of the district, nearly insulated by a small river, about 60 miles S.W. from Chicacole, and 375 miles N.E. from Madras. It has a court-house, barracks, and many buildings for the accommodation of European residents. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 17° 42' N. *Lon.* 83° 24' E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 7650 square miles, and a population of 1,255,000.

VIZCAYA. (See BISCAY.)

VIZZINI, *vit-se'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, 29 miles S.W. from Catania. *Pop.* 9000.

VLAARDINGEN, *vlar'-ding-en*, a town of Holland, in the province of South Holland, situated on the Maas, 6 miles W. from Rotterdam. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Dutch herring fisheries. *Pop.* 7700.

VLADIMIR, *vlad'-i-meer'*, a government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Jaroslav and Kostroma, on the S. by Riazan, on the E. by Nijnei Novgorod, and on the W. by Moscow. *Area.* 18,250 square miles. *Desc.* Barren in the N., but fertile in other parts. *Rivers.* The chief are the Kliasma and the Oka. There are numerous lakes, the largest of which is Lake Pleschtschejew. *Pro.* Corn, barley, rye, oats, hemp, flax, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and vegetables. Cattle and excellent horses are reared and fed on the pasture lands. The forests are extensive. *Minerals.* Iron, of which there are large and valuable mines. *Manf.* Iron goods, cotton and linen fabrics, glass, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 1,207,908. *Lat.* between 55° and 75° N. *Lon.* between 37° 40' and 43° 20' E.

VLADIMIR, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, situated on the Kliasma, 112 miles E. from Moscow. It was once a town of great importance, having been the chief residence of the grand dukes of Russia. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and several churches. *Pop.* 13,000.—Another in Volhynia, near the right bank of the Bug, 65 miles N.W. from Dubno. *Pop.* 6000.

VODINA, or VODENA, *vo-de'-na*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, 46 miles N.W. from Saloniki. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000.

VOGHERA, *vo-gai'-ra*, a well-built town of Italy, in Piedmont, the chief town of a province of the same name, situated on the Staffora, 30 miles N.E. from Alessandria. It contains a collegiate church, a gymnasium, and a founding hospital. *Manf.* Woollen and silk goods. *Pop.* 13,202.

VOID, *vvoid*, a market-town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 21 miles S.E. from Bar-le-Duc. *Pop.* 1700.

VOIGTLAND, *voit'-lant*, an old district of Germany, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau in Saxony, and the principality of Reuss.

VOIL, LOCH, *voil*, a lake of Scotland, in Perth-



## Voiron

shire, about 5 miles in length and a mile in breadth. It is about 23 miles N.W. from Stirling.

**VOIRON**, *vooi'-rawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, situated on the Morge, 13 miles N.W. from Grenoble. *Manf.* Extensive; comprising iron and steel goods, hempen cloth, chip hats, and paper. *Pop.* 8000.

**VOLCANO**, *vol-ka'-no*, an island of the Mediterranean, lying off the coast of Sicily, the most S. of the Lipari group. It consists of a single volcanic mountain, of a conical shape. In all parts of the island traces of volcanic action are distinctly visible. It is about 3000 feet in height. The crater is very large, and oval in form; its circuit is about a mile, and its depth about 400 yards. *Lat.* 38° 22' N. *Lon.* 14° 55' E.

**VOLGA.** (See **WOLGA.**)

**VOLHYNIA**, *vol-hin'-i-a*, (Pol. **WOLYNSK**, *woleńsk'*), an extensive government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Minsk, on the S. by Podolia, on the E. by Kiev, on the W. by Austria and the kingdom of Poland, and on the N.W. by Grodno. *Area.* 27,430 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating; the soil is extremely fertile, and the pasture lands and marshes in the N. are extensive and afford excellent pasture for cattle. *Rivers.* The Bug, the Styr, and the Gorin. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rye, oats, millet, hemp, flax, tobacco, seeds yielding oil, fine cattle, strong horses, sheep, swine, honey, wax, and timber. *Minerals.* Bog iron, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. *Manf.* Leather, potash, glass, earthenware, tar, and charcoal. *Pop.* 1,528,328. *Lat.* between 49° 25' and 52° 10' N. *Lon.* between 23° 30' and 29° 12' E.

**VOLJE**, *vol'-jai*, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the government of Novgorod, about 40 miles E. from Lake Bieloë. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and 12 broad.

**VOLKMARSEN**, *folk-mar'-sen*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situated on the Diemel, 18 miles N.W. from Cassel. *Pop.* 2200.

**VOLO**, *vo'-lo*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 32 miles S.E. from Larissa. *Pop.* 2000.—The **GULF OF VOLO** is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, with an extreme length and breadth of about 25 miles.

**VOLOGDA**, *vo-log'-da*, a province or government of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Archangel, on the S. by Kostrama, Viatka, and Perm, on the E. by Siberia, and on the W. by Olonetz, Novgorod and Jaroslav. It is one of the largest governments of the Russian empire, but it is very thinly populated. *Area.* 147,425 square miles. *Desc.* An immense plain, slightly undulating in some parts and intersected in the N.E. by branches and spurs of the Ural mountains. *Rivers.* The Dwina, the Vaga, and the Petschora. The province contains several large lakes and morasses. *Climate.* Severe in winter, but generally healthy. *Pro.* Rye, barley, hemp, flax, hops, and pulse. Horses and cattle are reared and fed on the pasture lands. *Minerals.* Copper, iron, marble, granite, flint, and salt. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, and brandy. There are salt works in different parts of the government. The principal exports are furs and timber. *Pop.* 951,592. *Lat.* between 58° and 65° N. *Lon.* between 38° and 60° E.

**VOLOGDA**, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Vologda, 110 miles N. from Jaroslav. The houses are for the most part built of wood,

## Voronej

and the town contains several churches and convents, a gymnasium, a hospital, and numerous government offices. *Manf.* Silk and linen goods, canvas, lacquered goods, articles in gold and silver, white lead, vitriol, candles, and leather. *Pop.* 12,670.

**VOLOKOLAMSK**, *vo-lo-ko-lamsk'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Moscow, 60 miles N.W. from Moscow. It has suffered many misfortunes, having been twice plundered and almost destroyed by the Tartars, and taken by the Poles in 1613. *Pop.* 3000.

**VOLONGO**, *vo-lon'-go*, a village of Portugal, in the province of Minho, 5 miles E. from Oporto. There are some mines of antimony near this place, which were wrought in the time of the Romans.

**VOLSK**, *vol'sk*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Saratov, situated on the Volga, 65 miles N.E. from Saratov. *Manf.* earthenware, leather, and bricks. The town also possesses a large general trade. *Pop.* 9000.

**VOLTA**, *vol'-ta*, a considerable river of Guinea, in Western Africa. Its course is estimated at upwards of 360 miles, and, after passing through the territory of the Ashantees, it enters the Bight of Benin, a few miles W. from Cape St. Paul, in *lat.* 5° 40' N. and *lon.* 0° 40' E.

**VOLTERRA**, *vol-ter'-ra*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated on the side of a hill, 34 miles S.W. from Florence. It is surrounded with walls and defended by a citadel, and contains a cathedral and several churches, a hospital, a town-hall, a theatre, and a building which serves as a public library and a museum, chiefly filled with Etruscan remains. It appears, from an ancient gateway that still exists, and some fragments of walls, to have been a place of great antiquity. *Manf.* Alabaster articles. There are some rich copper-mines in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 13,099.

**VOLTURARA**, *vol-too-ra'-ra*, two towns of Naples, neither with a population above 2700.

**VOLTURNO**, *vol-too'-no*, a river of Naples, which rises in the province of Sannio or Molise, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Gulf of Gaeta 20 miles from Naples. A great battle was fought on the banks of this river in 1860, between the troops of Francis II., King of Naples, and the followers of Garibaldi.

**VOLVIC**, *vol'-vik*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles N.W. from Clermont Ferrand. There are large quarries of lava near the town, of which the houses are constructed, and which afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 2500.

**VONITZA**, *vo-nit'-sa*, a fortified town of Greece, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 46 miles N.W. from Missolonghi. *Pop.* 2500.

**VORARLBERG.** (See **TYROL.**)

**VORMO.** (See **WORMO.**)

**VORONEJ**, or **VORONETZ**, *vo-ro-nezh*, a province or government in the interior of Russia in Europe, bounded on the N. by Tambov, on the S. by Kharkov, on the S.E. by the country of the Don Cossacks, and on the W. by Kursk. *Area.* 25,600 miles. *Desc.* Level, and in some parts undulating. It borders on the Ukraine, and, like that extensive and fertile country, has in general a good soil and a temperate and equable climate. *Rivers.* The Don, the Veronej, and the Donez, besides a great number of smaller streams. *Pro.* Wheat, buckwheat, barley, oats, millet, hemp, tobacco, flax, fruits, and vegetables. Bees are kept for the sake of their



## Voronej

wax and honey, and sheep and cattle are reared and fed on the pasture-lands and commons. *Minerals.* Iron, nitre, and limestone. *Manf.* Soap and coarse woollen goods. *Pop.* 1,700,000. *Lat.* between 49° 40' and 52° 30' N. *Lon.* between 37° 40' and 43° E.

**VORONEJ**, a town of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above government, stands on the river Voronej, 300 miles S.E. from Moscow. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the residence of the governor, and the public offices of the province. It also contains several churches, a bazaar, a town-hall, a gymnasium and other schools, and an arsenal. *Manf.* Woollen goods, beer, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 19,000.—Peter the Great erected a palace here, which is now destroyed, and formed a large dockyard. The first vessel of his fleet in the Sea of Azov was built here.

**VORONEJ**, a river of Russia in Europe, which joins the Don.

**VORSKLA**, *vorsk'-la*, a river of Russia, rising a few miles below the town of Voronej, in the government of Kharkov, which, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Dnieper about 45 miles above Ekaterinoslav.

**VOSGES**, *vozhe*, a mountain range in the E. of France, which extend from N. to S., in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Basle, or Basel, to Worms, and attain an elevation above the level of the sea in their culminating points of 4000 or 5000 feet, and are covered with snow during eight or nine months of the year. The Meuse, Moselle, Saone, Marne, and Aube have their sources in the Vosges mountains.

**VOSGES**, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of a part of the old duchy of Lorraine, and bounded on the N. by the department of the Meurthe, on the S. by that of the Upper Saone, on the E. by those of Upper and Lower Rhine, and on the W. by those of the Meurthe and Upper Marne. *Ext.* 2348 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is for the most part mountainous, being intersected by the Fancilles and spurs of the Vosges. The soil in the valleys and level districts is extremely productive. About a fourth part of the department is covered with forests and woods. It is divided into five arrondissements, named after their chief towns, Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchateau, Remiremont, and St. Die. Epinal is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers.* The principal are the Meuse, Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, and Madon. Besides these there are several smaller streams and mountain-torrents. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, hemp, and flax. Many cattle are reared on the pasture lands, and butter and cheese are exported. Swine are fed in the woodlands, and cherries are cultivated to a great extent for the manufacture of Kirschwasser. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, and marble. There are also numerous mineral springs in different parts of the department. *Pop.* 415,485.

**VUKOVAR**, *voo-ko-var'*, a town of Austria, in Slavonia, situated on the Danube, at the influx of the river Vuka, which divides it into two parts, 20 miles S.E. from Esseg. It contains a Roman Catholic church and two Greek churches. *Manf.* Silk twist. *Pop.* 5700.

**VULCANO.** (See **VOLCANO**.)

**VOXEN**, *voo-ox'-en*, a river of Russia, which rises in Finland, and, after a course of 300 miles, falls into Lake Ladoga near Kexholm.

## Waitzen

**VUSITRIN**, *vu-se'-trin*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the pachalic of Nish or Nissa, sometimes called Turkish Servia, situated on a tributary of the Ibar, 15 miles N.W. from Pristina. *Pop.* 3000.

**VYTEGRA**, *ve'-tai-gra*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Olonetz, situated on the Vytegra, 220 miles N.E. from St. Petersburg. *Pop.* 2500.

## W

[For Places not found here, consult V.]

**WAAG**, *vag*, a large river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Danube at Komorn.

**WAAL**, or **WHAAL**, *val*, a river, or rather branch of the Rhine, which separates from that river about 9 miles below Emmerich, and joins the Maas at Gorcum. Its channel is also connected with that of the Maas at two points, 16 and 18 miles E. from Gorcum.

**WAAIWYK**, *val'-vik*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, 10 miles W. from Bois-le-Duc. *Pop.* 2900.

**WAAREGHEM**, *va-rai'-gem*, a parish and village of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 9 miles from Courtrai. *Pop.* 5000.—A station on the Brussels and Tournay Railway.

**WAAESCHOOT**, *var'-shoot*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Lys, 9 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Pop.* 5300.

**WABASH**, *wa'-bush*, a river of the United States, which rises in Ohio, and, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the Ohio river, of which it is the principal tributary, about 70 miles below Vincennes.

**WACHTENDONK**, *vak'-ten-donk*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Dusseldorf, 24 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Velvet ribbons and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 2000.

**WADSLEY**, *wads'-le*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles N.W. from Sheffield. *Manf.* Steel goods, and pocket knives. *Pop.* 4500.

**WAGRAM**, *wag'-ram*, or *vag'-ram*, a village of Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, situated on the river Rosbach, 10 miles N.E. from Vienna. It is celebrated for being the scene of a great battle between the Austrians and the French in 1809, when the former were defeated.

**WAIKATO**, or **HORATUI**, *wai-ka'-to*, the principal river of North Island, or New Ulster, New Zealand. It rises in Lake Taupo, and, after a course of 140 miles, enters the ocean on the W. coast of the island, about 33 miles S.W. from Auckland.

**WAINFLEET**, *wain'-fleet*, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, 32 miles S.E. from Lincoln. It has two churches, one of which is a new one, several chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school founded by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. *Pop.* 2122.

**WAITZEN**, or **VACZ**, *vach*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, situated on the Danube, 21 miles N.E. from Buda-Pesth. It is the see of a bishop,

## Wajo

and has a cathedral, several churches, a town-house, a Piarist college and school, with a good library, an orphan asylum, an episcopal palace, a military school, and a hospital for the deaf and dumb. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 12,000.

Wajo, or WADJO, *wal'-jo*, a kingdom of the island of Celebes, situated in the centre of the island, at the N. extremity of the Gulf or Bay of Boni. Nothing certain is known about the district, but the inhabitants on the coast are skilful sailors, and those in the interior are reputed to be industrious, and chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

WAKE, *waik*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area.* 1020 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

WAKEFIELD, *walk'-feeld*, a large and well-built town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 26 miles S.W. from York. The town is well built, and the streets are, for the most part, regular, handsome, and spacious. The market-cross is an elegant structure, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, surmounted by a large dome. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, and the spire, which is about 230 feet high, is considered to be the highest in Yorkshire. Besides these buildings, there are the church of St. John, erected towards the close of the 18th century, and two other churches; several chapels for nonconformists; a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much improved by private benefactions; and a charity school for instructing and clothing a certain number of poor boys and girls in Wakefield. At the bottom of Westgate, the principal street in the town, is the house of correction for the whole Riding. This prison is a large and noble structure of stone, surrounded by an outer wall, and containing upwards of 150 cells. At the S.E. end of the town there is a handsome stone bridge over the Calder. It was built in the reign of Edward III., and is a fine specimen of the masonry of that age. Wakefield also contains a literary and philosophical society, a geological society, with an excellent museum, a mechanics' institute, a court-house, a theatre, dispensary, subscription library, a corn-exchange and auction mart, and an elegant building which contains assembly-rooms, news rooms, and a public library. In the immediate neighbourhood is the asylum for the pauper lunatics of the West Riding, a most extensive and costly building. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and yarn; the town also contains large dyeing works, breweries, iron foundries, rope walks, and malt houses. Wakefield being one of the greatest corn-markets in England, contains immense corn-warehouses, erected on the banks of the Calder. It also possesses a large trade in wool, and an export trade in coals. *Pop.* Of the borough 23,150. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

WALCHEREN, *wal'-she-ren*, or *vol'-ke-ren*, an island of Holland, in the province of Zeeland, in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Scheldt. *Ext.* 11 miles long, with a breadth of 8 miles. *Desc.* Fertile; but it lies low, and would be subject to inundations from the sea, were it not protected by strong dykes. Agues and fevers prevail in spring and autumn. *Pop.* 40,000. The Walcheren expedition was organized in 1809, and 40,000 British troops were landed and occupied the island from August to December, but upwards of 7000 soldiers died from ague and

## Wales

fever, and the troops were withdrawn at the close of the year.

WALCOTT, *wal'kot*, the name of various parishes, townships, and hamlets in England, with populations varying between 170 and 25,000.

WALD, *wold*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 18 miles S.E. from Zurich. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics and iron goods. *Pop.* 4000.

WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF, *wal'-dek*, a district of Prussia, in the W. of Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont. *United Area.* 460 square miles, of which 33 belong to Pyrmont. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile, and well watered by the Diemel, the Edder, and their tributaries. *Pro.* Corn, potatoes, flax, and fruits. A third of the surface is covered with forests, and great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared and fed on the pasture lands, while cheese and butter are made in large quantities for exportation. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates. The waters of Pyrmont are celebrated throughout Germany. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, paper, leather, cotton stuffs, hosiery, and hardware. *Pop.* 58,604.

WALDEN, SAFFRON (See SAFFRON WALDEN.)

WALDENBURG, *wal'-den-boorg*, the name of three towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 3000.

WALDO, *wal'-do*, a county of the United States, in Maine. *Area.* 930 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.

WALDKIRCH, *wal'-kirk*, a town of Germany, in Baden, situated on the Elz, 8 miles N.E. from Freiburg. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 3000.

WALES, THE PRINCIPALITY OF, *wails*, forms nearly a peninsula, on the W. side of Great Britain, washed on the N. and W. by the Irish Sea, on the S. and S.E. by the Bristol Channel, and bounded on the E. by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, and Chester. *Political Divisions.* The principality is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; North Wales comprising Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. *Area.* 7398 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, especially in the N., which is traversed by continuous mountain ranges, intersected by deep ravines and extensive valleys, and affording a constant succession of views of mountain scenery of a wild and picturesque character. Of these chains it may be generally observed, that they extend in a direction from S.E. to N.W. having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. The principal range in North Wales is that which is called the Snowdon range, from Snowdon mountain, which occupies the centre of the chain, and rises to the height of 3571 feet above the level of the sea. Commencing at Bardsey island, in the south-west extremity of Caernarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a N.E. direction to the promontory of Penmaenbach, in the Bay of Conway. The intermediate parts contain the loftiest mountains in Wales. The Berwyn or Ferwyn range occupies the E. part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about 16 miles, and the breadth varies from 5 to 10 miles. Another line branches off into Montgomeryshire, and



## Wales

joins the Breidden Hills, which extend into Shropshire. Another chain, or rather a continuance of the same, extends in a S.W. direction from Pennant, near the vale of Tanad, in Montgomeryshire, to the seacoast near Llangelynnin, in Merionethshire. In this extensive ridge are several lofty mountains, known as the Arrans and the Arrenigs, the most eminent of which are Arran-ben-llyn and Arran-fowddy; and the extremity of the line is formed by the triple head of Cader Idris or Arthur's Seat, which attains a height of 2914 feet above the level of the sea. The celebrated Plinlimmon, 2500 feet in height, rears his lofty crest above a range of table-lands, which extend from the vicinity of Llanvair, in the N.E., till they decline in the S.W., and end in the abrupt cliffs which bound part of the Bay of Cardigan, near Aberystwith. An extensive chain stretches from Radnor Forest, to the N.E. of Llandrindod Wells, in Radnorshire, across the N. part of Brecknockshire, and continues in a S.W. direction through Caermarthenshire, until it terminates in the conspicuous ridge of the Preseley Mountain, in the county of Pembroke. The Black Forest, on the eastern side of Brecknockshire, commences another range which stretches from E. to W. towards Caermarthen, generally known as the Black Mountains, from the sombre appearance given to them by their dark vegetable covering of heath and ling. Numerous lakes are scattered among these mountains, and, according to some accounts, they are between fifty and sixty in number. *Rivers.* The principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dee. *Zoology.* Of the feathered tribes, many species are found in Wales which are not common to other parts of Great Britain. The goat is here found in its wild state. Roe-bucks were formerly numerous; but it is very seldom that wild deer are now seen in any part of the principality. *Pro.* Barley and oats are the principal crops, with potatoes and turnips. Large numbers of cattle are reared. The implements employed are rude and ill-constructed, and agriculture in Wales is not carried on in such a scientific manner as it is in England and Scotland. Until the commencement of the present century, roads throughout Wales were in a very rough and imperfect state. A great improvement, however, has taken place in this point. Many have been widened, shortened, and otherwise ameliorated, by the addition of drains, arches, bridges, and cuttings, to the great accommodation of travellers, and general benefit of the inhabitants. Great improvements have also been made in the internal system of navigation. The junction of the navigation on the rivers Severn and Dee was effected by cutting a canal from the former river, near Shrewsbury, to the Dee in the vicinity of Chester, through the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with various ramifications into the mining and manufacturing districts in the adjacent counties. *Minerals.* Valuable and abundant. They are found in great profusion throughout the mountainous districts. Silver is found in Cardiganshire, and iron, copper, and lead are also plentiful in that county. Coal abounds in the S., and limestone is abundant in all parts of Wales. Lead is found in a variety of places, but particularly in the counties of Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. The principal iron-works are at Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, Tredegar, and Ru-

## Wallachia

bon. It has generally been remarked that wherever iron is discovered, coal is not far distant, either lying below it or in collateral strata. Coal is found in every county of Wales, except Cardiganshire, Merionethshire, and Caernarvonshire. *Manuf.* Flannels, for which Wales has long been celebrated, with stockings, gloves, and socks. Very considerable manufactures of cotton fabrics and cotton twist have also been established in the counties of Flint and Denbigh. Numerous manufactures of copper, iron, lead, and tin plates have been set up both in North and South Wales. The chief trade of the principality, however, consists in the exportation of woollen goods, mineral produce, and cattle. *Inhabitants.* The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music, and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. Their ancient language is, however, falling fast into disuse through the whole country, more especially the southern part. The gentry of Wales are educated for the most part in England, and consequently few of them speak it. Family distinction is held in great estimation. The aboriginal Celtic race still inhabit some parts of the country. *Pop.* 1,111,786. *Lat.* between  $51^{\circ} 23'$  and  $53^{\circ} 26'$  N. *Lon.* between  $2^{\circ} 41'$  and  $5^{\circ} 17'$  W. —Llewellyn ap Gruffyth was the last prince who fought for the independence of Wales. In 1282 he was subdued by Edward I., and fell on the field of battle. From that time Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. It gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the English throne. (See BRITAIN, GREAT.) WALES, NEW SOUTH. (See NEW SOUTH WALES.)

WALLACHIA, *vol-la'-ke-a*, or *wol-la'-ke-a*, (Turk. *IFLAK*, *if-lak'*), one of the Danubian principalities, in the N.E. of Turkey in Europe, bordered on the N. by the Eastern Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from Transylvania and Moldavia; and on the S. by the Danube, which flows from W. to E., and divides it from Servia and Bulgaria. The Sereth, a tributary of the Danube, also forms the boundary line between Wallachia and Moldavia on the N.E. for a short distance. *Area.* Estimated at 27,500 square miles. *Desc.* Considerably diversified. In the north it is mountainous. The central and southern parts are less uneven, consisting partly of fertile valleys, and partly of extensive plains covered with excellent pasture. Few countries are more indebted to nature for richness of soil and facility of communication by water, and none would be more productive if the ground were properly cultivated. Comparatively little, however, has been done to correct physical defects. The extensive marshes are left undrained, while the hilly districts are still covered with forests. Even in the most favoured tracts the country appears deserted, and traces of the method of culture adopted in other parts of Europe can seldom be discovered. The source of this neglect, and of the very scanty population, is to be found in the insecurity of property arising from bad government, which perpetuates poverty from one generation to another, and accustoms the inhabitants to limit their exertions to the production and manufacture of the mere necessities of life. *Rivers.*



## Wallenstadt, Lake of

The principal is the Danube, which receives a number of tributary streams, flowing through the country from N.W. to S.E. The chief of these are the Alt, or Aluta, the Arjish, the Dumbrovitz, the Jalomitz, and the Sereth. *Climate*. Extreme; hot and moist in summer, and very cold in winter. *Pro*. The agricultural products consist chiefly of wheat, millet, maize, beans, and pease. Grapes and fruits of various kinds are abundant; but the chief natural wealth of the country lies in its pasture lands, on which large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared and fed. The forests are extensive, and contain valuable timber. The sheep yield excellent wool, which forms one of the chief exports. *Manf*. Unimportant. Gipsies, who form no inconsiderable portion of the population, are partly employed in the manufacture of rude hardware. The trade of the country, which is almost in the same backward condition as its agriculture and manufactures, is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. *Rel*. The Greek church; but the population is mixed, and comprises a great many gipsies, and several who are descended from parents belonging to the three nationalities already named, and from other parts of Turkey and Hungary. The pure Wallachians are supposed to be descended from Roman colonists sent there by Trajan. *Gov*. Wallachia is not governed directly by the Porte, but by a Hospodar or prince, who is always of the Greek religion, and generally a member of a Greek family of high rank. *Pop*. Estimated at nearly 2,500,000. *Lat*. between  $43^{\circ} 40'$  and  $45^{\circ} 42'$  N. *Lon*. between  $22^{\circ} 25'$  and  $28^{\circ} 5'$  E.—This country formed part of the ancient Dacia of the Romans, and was subsequently brought under the dominion of the Goths and Huns. During the two centuries which preceded the fall of the Empire of the East, it was sometimes subject to the Greek emperors and sometimes to the monarchs of Hungary. It was conquered by the Turks in the 14th century, but the inhabitants struggled to assert their independence until 1536, when it became a province of the Ottoman empire. In 1829 it was placed under the protection of Russia, though it was still considered a dependency of Turkey. In consequence of this, its vassalage to the government of the Sublime Porte is merely nominal. In 1853 the Russians invaded the Danubian principalities, which led to the war with Turkey, England, and France.

**WALLENSTADT, LAKE OF**, *wal'-len-stat*, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. *Ext*. 11 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 9 miles. It receives the rivers Linth and Seez, and is connected with Lake Zurich by the Linth Canal.

**WALLENSTADT**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, situated near the E. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, 40 miles S.E. from Zurich. *Pop*. 2000.

**WALLERN**, *wal'-lern*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 26 miles W. from Budweis. *Pop*. 2100.

**WALLINGFORD**, *wal'-ling-ford*, a borough and market-town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, which is crossed here by a stone bridge with 19 arches, 13 miles N.W. from Reading. The bridge is one of the oldest structures of the kind on the river. The town has a trade in malt, corn, and coal. The site and extent of its ancient castle may still be traced near the river side. It has three churches, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Leonard, and St. Peter, several

## Walsham

chapels for nonconformists, a handsome market-house, a town-hall, some almshouses, and various schools. *Pop*. 2793. It has a station on the Great Western Railway, about 3 miles from the town.

**WALLINGFORD**, two post-townships of the United States, in Vermont and Connecticut, neither with a population above 2600.

**WALLINGTON**, *wal'-ling-ton*, the name of three parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**WALLIS ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. *Lat*.  $13^{\circ} 18' S$ : *Lon*.  $176^{\circ} 40' W$ .

**WALLKILL**, *waw'-kil*, a township of the United States, New York, 18 miles from Newburgh. *Pop*. 5000.

**WALLSEND**, *wawls'-end*, a parish of Northumberland, intersected by the Newcastle and Shields Railway, about 4 miles N.E. from Newcastle. *Pop*. 6715, chiefly employed in the collieries.

**WALMER**, *waw'-mer*, a village and parish of Kent, about a mile from Deal. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and contains an ancient castle, the official residence of the warden of the Cinque Ports, in which the great duke of Wellington died. There are several handsome houses in the vicinity of the village, which is much visited during the summer months for the sake of sea-bathing. *Pop*. 3275.

**WALNEY ISLAND**, *wal'-ne*, an island of England, belonging to Lancashire, lying off the extremity of the peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of Duddon river. *Ext*. 10 miles long, with an average breadth of three quarters of a mile. It has two or three small villages and a chapel, and is included in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness.

**WALNUT**, *waw'-nut*, the name of several townships of the United States, none with a population above 2200.

**WALPOLE**, *wol'-pole*, a post-township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U.S. *Pop*. 1500.

**WALPOLE**, a post-township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, U.S., 12 miles from Charlestown. In this township Connecticut river suddenly narrows to a width of 16 feet from 350, and forms Bellows Falls.

**WALPOLE**, the name of three parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1400.

**WALLSALL**, *waw'-sawl*, a market-town and borough of England, in the county of Stafford, built on an eminence rising from the river Wallsall, a tributary of the Tame, 7 miles N.W. from Birmingham. It contains two churches, the parish church dedicated to St. Matthew, and the district church of St. Paul. The former is a building of great antiquity, in the form of a cross, but it does not exhibit any traces of Saxon architecture. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, an excellent free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, or her successor; a gaol, town-hall, public library, and news rooms. *Manf*. Ironmongery for coach and harness makers, fire-arms, edge-tools, files, and agricultural implements. There are some large brass and iron foundries in the neighbourhood, and extensive coal and lime works. *Pop*. of the borough, 36,990; of the town, 26,882.

**WALSHAM**, or **NORTH WALSHAM**, *wol'-sham*, a market-town of England, in Norfolk, 13 miles N.E.

## Walsingham, Great

from Norwich. It has a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a market cross, a theatre, and some schools. *Manf.* Silk goods. *Pop.* 2896.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT, *wol'-sing-ham*, a market town of England, in Norfolk, situated on the river Stiffkey, 25 miles N.W. from Norwich. It is chiefly celebrated for the remains of its ancient monastery. The parish church is a large and handsome building, displaying in its architecture, ornaments, monuments, and font, much that is interesting to architects and archæologists. The font is not only the finest specimen of its kind in the county, but, perhaps, in England. What is at present used as a bridewell, was formerly an hospital for lepers. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar-school. *Pop.* 512.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE, or NEW, a town in Norfolk, which is immediately contiguous to Great Walsingham. *Pop.* 1069.

WALSTADT, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, situated on opposite sides of the Maine, 34 miles N.W. from Würzburg. *United pop.* About 3300.

WALTHAM, *wol'-tam*, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations varying between 500 and 1000.

WALTHAM, a post-township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., situated on Charles river. *Pop.* 4500.

WALTHAM ABBEY, an irregularly built town of England, in Essex, situated on the river Lea, 12 miles N.E. from London. The abbey is said to have been a very extensive building, but has been wholly demolished for many years. The abbey church, however, is still standing and now forms the parish church. The nave is a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture. The whole building was restored and beautified about 1840. There are some chapels for nonconformists in the town, and an endowed school. *Manf.* Pins, percussion caps, malt, and gunpowder, made in mills belonging to the government. There are some print works in the town for printing silk goods. About 2 miles from it, at a place called Enfield Lock, there is also a government factory, in which upwards of 10,000 Enfield rifles are made annually. *Pop.* 5044.

WALTHAM CROSS, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the Lea, about a mile W. from Waltham Abbey. It takes its name from a cross erected here, to mark it as one of the places where Edward I. rested with the funeral procession of Eleanor, his queen, on its way to London. It is in the parish of Cheshunt.

WALTHAMSTOW, *wol'-tam-sto*, a village and parish of England, in Essex, situated on the river Lea, near Leyton, about 6 miles N.E. from St. Paul's cathedral, London. It stands on the borders of Epping Forest. *Pop.* 7137.

WALTON, *wol'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes, hamlets, and townships of England, with populations ranging between 100 and 7000.

WALTON, two counties of the United States. 1. In Georgia. *Area.* 354 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—2. In Florida. *Area.* 1157 square miles. *Pop.* 1379.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a parish and village of England, in Surrey, situated on the Thames, 16 miles S.W. from London. *Pop.* 4010.—It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

WALWORTH, *wol'-werth*, a chapelry of England, in the county of Surrey, forming a suburb of

## Warasdin

London, about 2 miles S. from St. Paul's Cathedral. *Pop.* 44,463. Of late years it has been rapidly increasing in buildings and population.

WALWORTH, a county in Wisconsin, U.S. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

WANDSWORTH, *wonds'-werth*, a parish and large village of England, in the county of Surrey, situated on the Wandale, about 6 miles S.W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It contains two churches, and several chapels for nonconformists, the Freemasons' Orphan schools, and a bridewell and lunatic asylum for the county of Surrey. *Manf.* Chemicals, bolting-cloth, paper, vinegar, and linseed-oil. The village also contains some calico-printing works, distilleries, iron-works, and flour-mills. *Pop.* 13,346. It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

WANLOCKHEAD, *won'-lok-hed*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about a mile S.W. of Leadhills, and 35 miles N.W. from Dumfries, situated on the Wanlock. It is solely inhabited by miners, who work in the neighbouring lead-mines. *Pop.* 743.

WANSTEAD, *won'-sted*, a village and parish of England, in Essex, situated on the Roding, about 7 miles N.E. from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Many of the houses in the parish are handsome buildings belonging to opulent merchants and tradesmen of London. It has a parish church built of brick and cased with Portland stone, and an infant orphan asylum at the hamlet of Snaresbrook. *Pop.* 2742.

WANTAGE, *won'-taj*, a very ancient market-town of England, in Berkshire, supposed to have been a Roman station, 22 miles N.W. from Reading. The town contains an ancient parish church in the form of a cross, some chapels for nonconformists, a market cross, a library, a grammar-school, and the Alfred literary and scientific institute. It is celebrated in history as the birthplace of Alfred the Great. In the time of the Saxons, it was a royal residence; and, after the Conquest, it was made a borough. On the W. of the town is the vale of White Horse, which takes its name from the figure of a gigantic horse cut on the slope of a hill, in a galloping posture, and covering nearly an acre of ground. This is supposed to have been cut as a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes in 871. *Pop.* 3925. In 1849 a festival was held here to commemorate the 1000th year since the birth of Alfred.

WAPPING, *wop'-ping*, a parish of England, in the county of Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, about 2 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trades connected with the shipping of the port of London, being for the most part slop-sellers, ship-carpenters, sail-makers, and ship-chandlers. The entrance to the London Docks is comprised within its boundaries, and it is included in the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. *Pop.* 4038.

WARASDIN, *va-ras'-din*, a fortified town of Austria, in Croatia, the capital of a county of the same name, situated near the Drave, 132 miles S. from Vienna, and 33 miles N.E. from Agram. It contains several churches, a county-hall, a town-house, bishop's palace, a gymnasium, a hospital, and several educational and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Tobacco and vinegar. Excellent wine is made in the neighbourhood of the town. *Pop.* 9200.



## Warden

**WARDEN**, *wawr'-den*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**WARE**, *wair*, a well-built market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the Lea, rather more than 2 miles N.E. from Hertford. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, with several smaller ones diverging from it. There were anciently two religious establishments here, one of them a priory of Benedictines, some remains of which are still standing, adjoining the church, near the banks of the river. The church is a spacious edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. The building has lately been restored and beautified. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, St. Edmund's College, an institution for the education of Roman Catholic priests, and some almshouses for poor widows. It has a considerable trade in corn and malt. *Pop.* 5397. The "Great Bed of Ware," 12 feet square, of uncertain origin, is preserved in an inn in this place, and the headsprings of the New River, which supplies the N. part of London with water, have their origin near the town.

**WARE**, a county of the United States, in Georgia. *Area.* 1652 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.

**WAREHAM**, *wair'-am*, a market-town and borough of England, in Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the river Frome, where it falls into Poole harbour, 15 miles S.E. from Dorchester. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, with many market gardens immediately within it. The Piddle passes the town on the N., and enters Poole harbour close to the embouchure of the Frome. The latter is crossed by a bridge of six arches, near which is a commodious quay, and there is another bridge to the N. of the town, without the wall, over the Piddle. Its chief trade consists in the exportation of pipe-clay, of which about 10,000 tons are sent away annually. The town contains three churches, but only one of these—the church of Lady St. Mary—is used for the performance of Divine service. There are several chapels for nonconformists, and some schools. *Manf.* Stockings, shirt-buttons, and straw-plait. *Pop.* 6694. It has a station on a branch of the London and South-Western Railway.

**WAREHAM**, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, 45 miles S.E. from Boston. *Pop.* 3400.

**WARENDORF**, *va'-ren-dorf*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, situated on the Ems, in the government of Munster, 15 miles E. from Munster. *Manf.* Cotton and linen stuffs, woollen goods, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4300.

**WARKWORTH**, *work'-werth*, a parish and village of England, in Northumberland, situated on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, 25 miles N. from Newcastle. At the S. end of the town stands Warkworth Castle, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland. It contains a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, and an ancient market-cross. *Pop.* Of the parish 4439.—It has a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

**WARLEY**, *wor'-le*, the name of two parishes of England, in Essex, neither with a population above 1000.—In Great Warley there are barracks which formerly belonged to the East-India Company.

**WARLOY-BAILLON**, *var'-loi bai-yawng*, a com-

## Warsaw

mune and village of France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Somme, 18 miles E. from Amiens. *Pop.* 2100.

**WARMBRUNN**, *varm'-broon*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Zacken, 60 miles S.W. from Breslau. *Manf.* Linen fabrics; many of the inhabitants are engaged in cutting pebbles and glass for ornamental purposes, and there are sulphur-baths in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 2600.

**WARMINSTER**, *wawr'-mins-ter*, a market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 19 miles N.W. from Salisbury. It has a large and handsome parish church, a district church and chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a good market-house, a town-hall containing an assembly room, an atheneum, a literary and scientific institution, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Iron goods and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 5995.

**WARNETON**, *varn'-tawng*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Lys, 7 miles S.E. from Ypres. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, and beer. The town also contains some salt refineries. *Pop.* 6000.

**WARREN**, the name of numerous counties in the United States.—1. In the S.W. part of Ohio. *Area.* 446 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.—2. In Kentucky, S. of Green river. *Area.* 545 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000.—3. In Mississippi. *Area.* 570 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—4. In the N. part of North Carolina. *Area.* 439 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—5. In the central part of Georgia. *Area.* 436 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—6. In West Tennessee. *Area.* 372 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—7. In New York. *Area.* 912 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—8. In New Jersey. *Area.* 414 square miles. *Pop.* 23,000.—9. In Pennsylvania. *Area.* 782 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000.—10. In Virginia. *Area.* 226 square miles. *Pop.* 7000.—11. In Indiana. *Area.* 350 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—12. In Illinois. *Area.* 540 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—Also the name of numerous townships, none of them with a population above 4000.

**WARRINGTON**, *wor'-ring-ton*, a town and borough of England, in Lancashire, situated on the Mersey, about 15 miles E. from Liverpool, and the same distance S.W. from Manchester. Some of its streets are wide and contain handsome modern buildings, while others are irregular and narrow, and composed, for the most part, of poor and mean looking houses. The parish church, a large building, in the form of a cross, contains many ancient and handsome monuments; and, in addition to this, there are two other churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several chapels for nonconformists. It also contains a town-hall, market-house, sessions-house, assembly-rooms, infirmary, theatre, several cloth-halls, baths, a public library and museum, and various schools. *Manf.* Fustians, corduroys, glass, hardware, soap, pins, files, and other tools, iron cooking utensils, and leather. *Pop.* Of parl. borough, 26,960.—The first stage coach in England was started in Warrington, and here, also, the first newspaper in Lancashire was produced. It is connected with all the considerable towns in Lancashire and the Midland counties by the Sankey, Mersey, and Irwell, and Duke of Bridgewater's canals, and by the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Cheshire Junction railways.

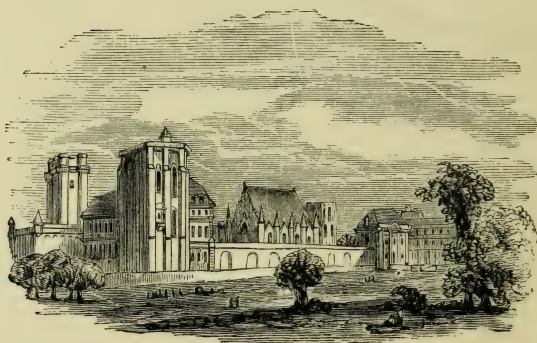
**WARSAW**, *wawr'-sar*, a city of Russia in



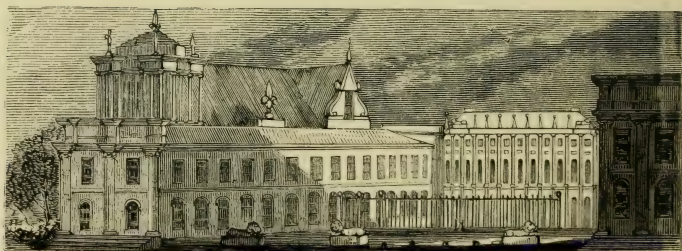




VIENNA.—FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DANUBE.



VINCENNES.



WARSAW—THE PALACE.

## OF GEOGRAPHY.

### Warsaw

Europe, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Poland, situated on the Vistula, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats that connects the city with its suburb, Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula. The city is surrounded with a wall and entered by 10 gates. It is also defended by a citadel and some detached forts and outworks. The town and its surrounding suburbs cover a great extent of ground, including large spaces occupied by gardens, and the entire city is considered to be about 10 miles in circumference. The city proper, exclusive of its suburbs, is divided into the Old and New Town. The Old town consists of one main street, with several narrow and irregular streets and lanes diverging from it on either side. It is miserably built, with the exception of a few public edifices, such as the council-house, the cathedral of St. John, and the church of the Holy Cross, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The New town is more regularly built, and extends along the banks of the Vistula in a winding form, to the extent of some miles, including, however, a number of gardens. It contains several churches, public buildings, and barracks. Its largest edifice is the Zamek, the palace of the former kings of Poland, which is now the residence of the viceroy, and contains the hall of the Polish diet and the archives of the kingdom. The extensive gardens of this palace form an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants. The government palace, formerly the Krasinski palace, contains the courts of law and chief public offices, and this, also, has large gardens attached to it. The other public buildings of importance are the custom-house, the town-hall, the national theatre, the arsenal, the mint, the university buildings, formerly the Casimir Palace, with a statue of Copernicus, the modern palace of the minister of finance, the exchange, and the Bruhl and Radzivil palaces. There are also several churches and convents besides those which have been named above, and several palaces belonging to Polish nobles. The Marieville Bazaar is a large square, surrounded by shops under arcades; the public places abound with statues, the principal of which are a bronze one of Sigismund III. and an equestrian statue of Poniatowski. The suburbs are regularly built and contain several fine buildings; and Praga is memorable in history for the assaults made on it in the autumn of 1794, by the Russian army under Suwarrow. On that occasion it was almost entirely destroyed, and it was long ere it rose from its ruins. Of the castles or mansions in the vicinity, the residence of Sobieski is still remarkable for its beautiful gardens, and for an equestrian statue of John Sobieski. Towards the end of 1816, a university was established here in the Casimir palace, but it was suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St. Petersburg. This institution has been replaced by two colleges. There are four theatres in Warsaw, besides the national theatre, two gymnasia, extensive barracks, a general hospital, a military hospital, a lunatic asylum, and asylums for foundlings and the deaf and dumb, and several Russian schools, with schools for surgery and drawing, a high school, a college for the sons of the Polish nobility, and a military academy. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, soap, tobacco, articles in gold and silver, hats, hosiery, paper, chemicals, carriages, harness, and, to a small extent, carpeting. It is the chief centre of the industry and commerce of the kingdom, and the

### Warwick

seat of government of Russian Poland. *Pop.* 162,805, of whom 35,000 are Jews. *Lat.* 52° 13' N. *Lon.* 21° 2' E.—This city is of very ancient date, but it was a place of no importance until it succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland in 1556. In 1793, Kosciusko retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians during the summer of 1794; but soon after the arrival of Suwarrow and the Russians, Praga was taken by assault, and plundered by the soldiers of the Czar. Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy representing the emperor of Russia; and the place in which the Polish parliament assembles. In 1830 the Russians were driven out of Warsaw by the Poles; but it was retaken in the following year. In 1860 it became the scene of a conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria and the prince of Prussia. Ever since Warsaw came into the possession of the Russians the civil and military authorities have done their utmost to break the spirit of the Poles, but without success. Every effort has been made to destroy their nationality; the use of the Polish language has been discouraged as far as possible, and in many cases the inhabitants have been debarred from the free exercise of their religion. Since the commencement of 1861 the people have shown their detestation of their oppressors in every possible manner, and more especially by wearing mourning, which has lately been interdicted under pain of imprisonment or even worse penalties. In 1862, the grand-duke Constantine was sent to Warsaw as viceroy, and at the close of that year the Russian government gave orders for a general conscription throughout the city, and took away one or more members of every Polish family residing within its walls, and sent them into the ranks of the Russian army. This was done with violence in the dead of night, and was instantly followed by a general outbreak throughout Poland. Subsequently Warsaw became the seat of the mysterious power that styled itself the National Government, levying taxes for the support of the insurrection, and directing and encouraging the revolution. After a desperate struggle, lasting during two years, the Poles were completely crushed, and Warsaw was made a Russian city.

WARTA, or WARTHA, *var'-ta*, a river of Poland, which rises about 35 miles from Cracow, and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Oder at Custrin, or Kustrin, in the province of Brandenburg, in Prussia.

WARTENBURG, *var'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 60 miles S. from Königsberg. It has a castle, three churches—one for Protestants and two for Roman Catholics—and a hospital. *Manf.* Linen fabrics and tiles. *Pop.* 3100.

WARWICK, *war'-ik*, a town of England, and the chief town of Warwickshire, near the centre of the county, situated on the Avon, 20 miles S.E. from Birmingham. It is a place of great antiquity, and justly celebrated for the grandeur of its castle, and for the handsome appearance of its other public buildings. The town stands on a rocky hill of no great height, which rises abruptly from the river flowing at its base. In 1694 it was nearly destroyed by fire; and to this accident it is indebted for the regularity with which it has since been built. The principal streets meet near the centre of the town at right angles to each other, and are pretty nearly in



## Warwick

the direction of the four cardinal points of the compass. At the E. extremity of the main street is an ancient gate, the picturesque appearance of which has been injured by modern embellishments. At the western extremity is another gateway, surmounted by an ancient chapel, a plain structure without any pretensions to architectural beauty, that is now used as a free-school. Nearly in the centre of the street, between the gates, is the town-hall, a handsome stone structure. The street which intersects this thoroughfare, and passes nearly from N. to S., contains, in its N. division, many spacious and handsome edifices. The chief public buildings for secular purposes, besides the town-hall, are the county hall, the court-house, the gaol, the house of correction for the county, the hospital, the endowed grammar-school, and the market-house. Warwick had formerly six parish churches, but it has now only two. There are also several chapels for nonconformists. The chief edifices of the early ages were all built for military or religious purposes; they were either churches and monastic houses or castles; and Warwick is fortunate in having preserved both a castle and a chapel, which rank among the best specimens of these two classes of architecture. The principal church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the great fire of 1694, the greater part of it perished in the flames; but the choir, with some rooms on the N.E., and the chapel of Our Lady, happily escaped. A new church was begun, and finished in the year 1704. At the W. end is a square tower, the height of which, from the base to the top of the battlements, is 130 feet. The interior is rendered highly interesting to architects and archæologists by the remains of the ancient structure. The chapel of Our Lady, usually termed the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoins the chancel of St. Mary's Church on the S. The building was begun in 1443, in the reign of Henry VI., and completed in 1464, in the reign of Edward IV. The exterior is a beautiful specimen of the decorated English or florid Gothic style, and is covered with tracery, panels, and other architectural enrichments. Besides the buildings that have been already mentioned are an almshouse called Leicester Hospital, and several other charitable institutions and schools. Over the Avon is an elegant stone bridge of a single arch. On the N. bank of the river stands the castle, on a mass of solid rock, nearly 100 feet higher than the level of the Avon; but on the N. side it is on a level with the town, and commands a charming prospect from the terrace. William the Conqueror considered this castle of great importance, and, shortly after the Conquest, he enlarged it, and put it in complete repair, giving it into the custody of Henry de Newbury, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Warwick. It is at present one of the noblest castles remaining in England; the whole of the apartments are elegantly furnished, and adorned with many original paintings, the work of eminent masters. *Manf.* Hats. There is also an iron-foundry, and some rope walks near the town. *Pop.* 10,560.—It is connected with Birmingham by the Warwick and Napton canal, and has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

WARWICK, a county of the United States, in Indiana. *Area.* 360 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000. Also the name of several townships in the United States, with populations ranging between 1500 and 8000.

## Washington

WARWICKSHIRE, a county in the centre of England, lying in a N.W. direction from the metropolis. It is bounded on the N.E. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S.E. by Oxfordshire, S.W. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and N.W. by Staffordshire. *Area.* 881 square miles. *Desc.* The surface affords an agreeable alternation of hill and dale, eminently beautiful, and remarkably adapted to the purposes of agriculture. As this is an inland county and free from any great inequalities of surface, the climate is consequently mild, and vegetation early. The soil possesses great variety; and it may safely be asserted that few counties possess less sterile land in proportion to that which rewards the toil of the husbandman readily and abundantly. *Rivers.* The principal are the Avon, the Tame, the Leam, the Rea, the Stour, the Alne, the Arrow, the Anker, the Blythe, the Swift, the Bourne, the Dene, and the Itchen. The chief medicinal springs are those of Leamington and Newnham-Regis. It has an extensive system of inland navigation, by means of canals. *Pro.* The crops usually cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, vetches, and turnips, with rye, potatoes, and flax. There are extensive pastures, and the principal woodlands are still to be found in the neighbourhood of its former great forest, in the middle, W., and N. districts, but nearly every part of the county abounds with valuable and ornamental timber. The county is also noted for its grazing and dairy farms. *Minerals.* Limestone and freestone rock; there are also considerable quarries of blue flagstone. *Manf.* Important; they comprise hardware, cutlery, and fire-arms at Birmingham. Coventry is famous for its ribbons, and other kinds of silk, jewellery, and watches. Hats are made at Warwick and Atherstone, and needles and fish-hooks are still made at Alcester. Besides these, combs, silk goods and gauze are made at Kenilworth. *Pop.* 561,855. This county is intersected by numerous canals, by the North-Western Railway, and branches of the Midland and Great-Western Railways.

WASH, *wosh*, a river of England, in Rutlandshire, which, after a course of 22 miles, joins the Welland near Stamford.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln. *Ext.* 20 miles long and 15 broad. It receives several rivers, and contains many shoals, which are left dry at low water. It is proposed to reclaim a large portion of this estuary on the coast of Norfolk to the N. of King's Lynn, about 8 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

WASHINGTON, *wosh'-ing-ton*, the name of numerous counties in the United States.—1. On the E. side of Maine. *Area.* 2470 square miles. *Pop.* 40,000.—2. In the central part of Vermont. *Area.* 547 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.—3. In Rhode Island. *Area.* 368 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.—4. In New York. *Area.* 808 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—5. In the S.W. part of Pennsylvania. *Area.* 795 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.—6. In the S.W. part of Ohio. *Area.* 612 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—7. In Indiana. *Area.* 540 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.—8. In the central part of Kentucky. *Area.* 303 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—9. In the district of Columbia. *Pop.* 15,471.—10. In Maryland. *Area.* 520 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—11. In Illinois. *Area.* 533 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000.—12. In the S.W. part of Virginia. *Area.* 617 square miles. *Pop.*

## Washington

15,000.—13. In North Carolina. *Area.* 360 square miles. *Pop.* 6000.—14. In the central part of Georgia. *Area.* 960 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000.—15. In the E. end of Tennessee. *Area.* 512 square yards. *Pop.* 14,000.—16. In Alabama. *Area.* 1049 square miles. *Pop.* 3000.—17. In Wisconsin. *Area.* 675 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—18. In Iowa. *Area.* 569 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—19. In Missouri. *Area.* 937 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—20. In Louisiana. *Area.* 858 square miles. *Pop.* 4000.—21. In Arkansas. *Area.* 929 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also the name of numerous townships, with populations ranging between 2000 and 6000.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States, in the federal district of Columbia, situated on the Potomac, 205 miles S.W. from New York. It stands on the left bank of the Potomac, on a tongue of land between the Eastern Branch and the Potomac; and its site, as laid out, extends for some miles along the banks of each of these rivers. It is separated from Georgetown by Rock Creek, over which are two bridges; and there is a bridge over the Potomac, called Long Bridge, more than a mile in length, leading to Alexandria. A canal is constructed from the Potomac, passing up the Tiber, a small stream which flows through Washington, and then across the plain occupied by the city to the Eastern Branch, forming a channel of communication between the two rivers through the heart of the city itself. The natural situation of Washington is pleasant and salubrious, and it is laid out on a plan which renders it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. The most remarkable of the principal public buildings and institutions is the Capitol, or seat of the United States legislature, which stands on an eminence at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue, in the centre of the city, upwards of 70 feet above the level of the Potomac, with a front 352 feet in length, surmounted by a lofty dome, and having a portico with 22 Corinthian pillars. It contains the Hall of Representatives, the Chambers of the Senate, the Congress library, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and is encompassed by grounds covering an area of 30 acres. The building itself cost nearly 2,600,000 dollars. The interior is adorned with works of art. The other public edifices of note are the president's residence, called the White House, about a mile and a quarter W. from the Capitol; the buildings for the different departments of the national government, the general post-office, the navy-yard and arsenal, extensive barracks for the corps of marines, a gaol, several theatres, a public library, the national observatory, several handsome churches for different denominations of Christians, schools, and literary and scientific institutions; the city hall, the markets, two orphan asylums and other charitable institutions, Columbia College, the National Medical College, the Smithsonian Institution, and other educational establishments, with several magnificent hotels and private boarding-houses. At the home-office there is a museum filled with objects of interest connected with the history and geography of the United States. Among other objects worthy of notice are the cemetery, and a public park called the Mall on the banks of the Potomac and Tiber Creek, in which is a magnificent monument to Washington. *Manf.* Unimportant; chiefly glass and metallic wares. The retail business of the city is con-

## Waterford

siderable, but Georgetown, on Rock Creek, to the W. of Washington, and Alexandria, absorb most of the foreign trade. *Pop.* 61,122. *Lat.* 38° 53' N. *Lon.* 77° 2' W.—Washington became the seat of the Federal government in 1800. It was named after General Washington, who was buried at Mount Vernon, his usual residence, about 15 miles from the city. It is connected by railway with Baltimore and Annapolis, and contains the terminal basins of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Washington is not fortified, but at the commencement of the war in 1861, between the United and Seceding States, it was surrounded with earth-works.

WASHINGTON MOUNT, the highest peak of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, United States. *Height.* 6430 feet.

WASHITA, *wosh-i-taw'*, a river of the United States, which rises by numerous heads in Arkansas, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins Red River, 34 miles E. from Alexandria, in Louisiana.—Also a county in Louisiana. *Area.* 815 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000.

WASSELLS, *was'-sels*, a county of the United States, in the S.E. of Iowa. *Area.* 432 square miles. *Pop.* 8500.

WASSELONNE, *vas'-e-lone*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Mossg, 14 miles W. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton yarn, with hosiery and paper. *Pop.* 5000.

WATEHO, *wa'-te-ho'*, or ATIOO, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, forming one of the group called Cook Islands. It is about 6 miles long and 4 broad, and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. It has a hilly surface, and its inhabitants were, in 1823, partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams. *Lat.* 20° 1' S. *Lon.* 158° 15' W.

WATERBURY, *waw'-ter-ber-re*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of which with a population above 5500.

WATERFORD, *waw'-ter-ford*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Cork. *Area.* 721 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, being intersected by the Knockmeledown and Cummeragh ranges, which rise in some parts to the height of 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The meadow lands along the banks of the Suir and the other rivers by which it is watered are extremely fertile, the pastures are excellent, and the inhabitants of the agricultural districts are chiefly engaged in dairy farming, making great quantities of butter for exportation. *Rivers.* The Suir, the Blackwater, and the Bride. Its coasts are indented by Tramore, Dungarvon, and Youghal harbours. *Pro.* Butter, bacon, wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, and flax. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and copper; but the mines are not generally worked; limestone and marble are abundant. The fisheries on the coast are valuable. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 110,959.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, and the chief town of the above county, situated on the river Suir, which joins the Barrow 5 miles below the town, and forms a bay called Waterford Harbour, 85 miles S.W. from Dublin. It has a magnificent quay along the river side, about a mile in length, with floating stages before it, which rise and fall with the tide,



## Waterford

Ferrybank, its suburb on the opposite side of the river, is connected with it by a wooden bridge of thirty-nine arches. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, adorned with an elegant steeple; the episcopal palace, a handsome structure, built of hewn stone, with a double façade; two parochial churches, besides some Roman Catholic chapels, and chapels for nonconformists. It has several charitable institutions, including a fever-hospital and dispensary, a fine court-house, exchange, custom-house, gaol, the county lunatic asylum, theatre, barracks, assembly-rooms, Glynn's poor-house, and St. Reginald's Tower, on the quay. It has, besides, various literary and scientific institutions, the principal of which is the Waterford Institution, with an excellent library and museum. The county assizes are held here. The harbour is deep and spacious; its entrance is effectually protected by Duncannon Fort, and lighted by bright fixed lights at Duncannon and Hook Point, the latter being 139 feet above the level of the sea. *Manf.* White glass, starch, and blue; there are several breweries and distilleries in the town, which possesses a considerable export trade in beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, and corn. *Pop.* 23,293.—This port is, by steamers, in constant communication with Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol.

**WATERFORD**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

**WATERLAND**, *wa'-ter-land*, a district of Holland, in the province of North Holland, which was inundated in 1825.

**WATERLOO**, *waw'-ter-loo*, a village of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 10 miles S.E. from Brussels. It is noted for the defeat of the French by the duke of Wellington, in the memorable battle of June 18, 1815. Byron has celebrated the event in his "Childe Harold" as,—

"The first and last of fields, king-making victory."

**WATERLOO**, a township of West Australia, situated on the river Collie, in the county of Wellington, 95 miles S. from Perth. *Pop.* Not known.

**WATERTOWN**, the name of several townships in the United States, none with a population above 7300.

**WATERVILLE**, a post-township and village of the United States, in Maine, situated on the Kennebec, 18 miles N.E. from Augusta. It has four churches and chapels, and a Baptist college. *Manf.* Agricultural implements and machinery. *Pop.* 4000.

**WATERYLIET**, *wa'-ter-leet*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, 15 miles N. from Ghent. *Manf.* Bricks and leather. *Pop.* 2000.

**WATFORD**, *wot'-ford*, a market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the Colne, 17 miles S.W. from Hertford. It consists principally of one street, more than a mile in length. In the centre stands the parish church, a spacious building, which contains some fine monuments, and has a handsome tower and spire at the W. end. It also contains some chapels for nonconformists, a free school, a market-house, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Silk twist, straw plait, paper, leather, beer, and malt. *Pop.* 7418.

**WATLING ISLAND**, *wot'-ling*, one of the Bahamas, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, about 50 miles E. from San Salvador. *Ext.* About 18 miles long, with a mean breadth

## Wearmouth

of 4 miles. *Desc.* Fertile, with a lake in its centre. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 23° 56' N. *Lon.* 74° 28' W.—This island contests with San Salvador the honour of having been the first land seen by Columbus in the New World.

**WATLING-STREET**, a famous Roman highway in S. Britain; which commences at Dover, and passes through Canterbury, Rochester, Dartford, and London, in which city there is a street that still retains the name. Thence it proceeds through Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, and Chester, as far as Carnarvon, where it terminates. A branch of it goes to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, Cockermouth, and thence to Scotland. In some parts it is still an important highway.

**WATLINGTON**, *wot'-ling-ton*, a market-town of England, in Oxfordshire, 13 miles S.E. from Oxford. It has a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, and a market-house. *Manf.* Pillow lace. *Pop.* 1900.

**WATTON**, *wot'-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Norfolk, 20 miles S.W. from Norwich. It sends great quantities of butter to London, and near it is Wayland Forest, the reputed scene of the ballad of the "Babes in the Wood."

**WAUKESHA**, *waw'-ke-shaw'*, a county of the United States, in Wisconsin. *Area.* 576 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

**WAVENEY**, *wai'-ve-ne*, a river of England, in Suffolk, which rises near the source of the Little Ouse, and after a course of 50 miles, meets the Yare and Bure, near Burgh Castle, where they join, and flow into the North Sea at Yarmouth Port.

**WAVRE**, *wavr*, a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, situated on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. from Brussels. *Manf.* Hats, leather, and cotton yarn. It has a large trade in tobacco, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* 5955.—The French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians near this place in June, 1815.

**WAYGEOU**, or **WAIGEOU**, *wai'-ge-ou*, an island of the Eastern archipelago, separated by Dampier Strait from New Guinea, and lying off its N.W. extremity. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with a mean breadth of 25 miles. *Desc.* Fertile and productive: but it has been but little explored. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* 0° 30' S. *Lon.* 131° E.

**WAYNE**, *wain*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 2000 and 45,000. They are in N. York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, and N. Carolina. It is also the name of numerous townships in the United States.

**WAZEMMES**, *wa'-zem*, a commune and town of France, in the department of the North, forming an important suburb of the city of Lille. *Pop.* 13,100.

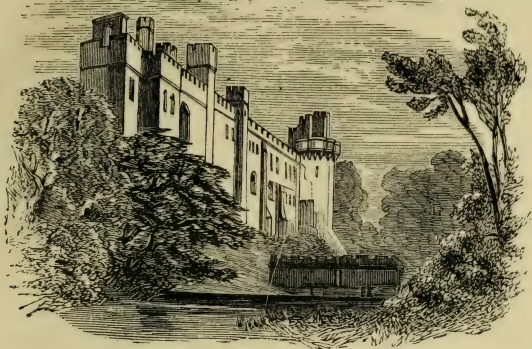
**WEALD**, *weald*, a highly fertile and wooded region of England, in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, comprising an area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andredswald.

**WEALD BASSETT**, the name of two towns in Essex, distinguished as North and South, neither with a population above 3300.

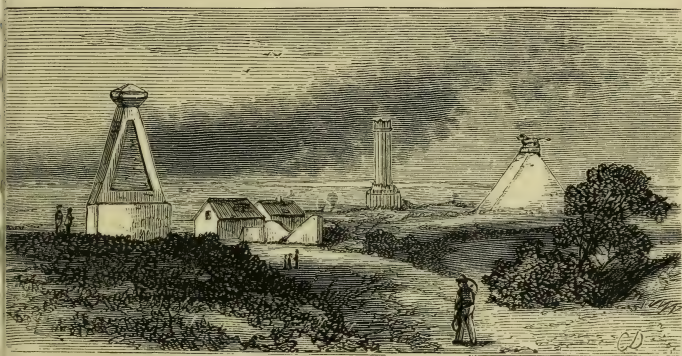
**WEAR**, *weer*, a river of England, which rises in the W. extremity of the county of Durham, and, after a course of nearly 70 miles, falls into the North Sea at Wearmouth.

**WEARMOUTH**, **BISHOP'S**. (See **BISHOP WEARMOUTH**.)

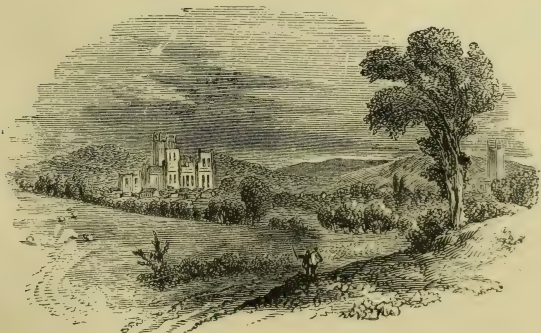




WARWICK CASTLE.



WATERLOO, MONUMENTS OF THE FIELD OF.



WELLS.



## Wearmouth, Monk

WEARMOUTH, MONK, a town and parish of the county of Durham, situated on the north bank of the river Wear, and divided by it from Bishop's Wearmouth and Sunderland, with which it is connected by the celebrated iron bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a town of importance in the time of the Anglo-Saxons. The parish church originally formed part of a monastery established here about 675. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in shipbuilding. *Pop.* 23,440, of whom 15,139 are in the township of Monk Wearmouth-shore.

WEAVER, *we-ver*, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which it traverses. After a course of 45 miles, it falls into the Mersey 2 miles from Frodsham.

WEDNESBURY, *wedge'-ber-e*, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, situated at a short distance from the source of the river Tame, 8 miles N.W. from Birmingham. It is a place of great antiquity, with a large and handsome church in the perpendicular style of architecture. There are also several chapels for non-conformists, a mechanics' institute, and some schools. *Manf.* Guns, coach-harness, iron axletrees, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, iron rails, railway carriages, screws, and cast-iron work of every description. *Pop.* 21,968.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

WEDNESFIELD, *wens'-feeld*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles N.E. from Wolverhampton. It contains a parish church and some chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Hardware, and all kinds of tools and ironmongery. *Pop.* 8553.—Edward the Elder gained a victory over the Danes near this place in the beginning of the 10th century.

WEEDON BECK, *we-don bek*, a village and parish of England, in Northamptonshire, 8 miles S.W. from Northampton. *Pop.* 2189. When the East India Company was in existence, they had a large depot here for men in the Company's service, and military stores.

WEEDON, UPPER, a hamlet of the parish of Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire.

WEENDE, *vain'-de(r)*, a village of Germany, in Hanover, situated on the Leine, a few miles from Göttingen. *Pop.* 1100.

WEERNER, *vai'-ner*, a town of Germany, in Hanover, in the province of East Friesland, situated on the Ems, 21 miles S.W. from Aurich. It has a large trade in horses. *Pop.* 3000.

WEERT, *vairt*, a town of Holland, in the province of Limburg, situated on the Brey, 23 miles N. from Maestricht. *Manf.* Hats, tobacco, chocolate, and hosiery. *Pop.* 6690.

WEGELBEN, *vai-ge-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 30 miles S.W. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Chiefly bricks and tiles. *Pop.* 2500.

WEHLAU, *vai'-lou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, situated at the junction of the Alle and the Pregel, which is crossed here by a bridge, 23 miles E. from Königsberg. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, tiles, and leather. *Pop.* 3580. The treaty which recognised Prussia as a kingdom was concluded here in 1657.

WEICHELBERG, *vike'-sel-boorg*, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 13 miles S.E. from Laybach. *Manf.* Woollen goods; there are several iron-forges in the neighbourhood of the town. *Pop.* 4000.

WEIL DIE STADT, *vile*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, situated on the Wurm, 14 miles S.W. from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen goods

## Weisskirchen

and tobacco. It is the birthplace of Kepler. *Pop.* 1775.

WEILE, or VEXLE, *vi'-le(r)*, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, 41 miles S.W. from Aarhus. *Pop.* 2700.

WEILHEIM, *vile'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Amber, 23 miles S.W. from Munich. *Manf.* Leather, saltpetre, potash, and beer. *Pop.* 1910.

WEILHEIM-AN-DER-TECK, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, situated on the Lindach, 25 miles N.W. from Ulm. *Pop.* 3500.

WEIMAR, *vi'-mar*, the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, situated on the Ilm, 52 miles S.W. from Leipsic. It is built in a plain and somewhat antiquated style. The chief public buildings are the ducal palace, the Stadtkirche, or town church, and St. Jacob's church, the town-house, library, theatre, museum, and workhouse. The grand-ducal residence is a large castle, finely situated to the E. of the town, with a beautiful park extending along the banks of the Ilm, and open to the public. The grand-duke possesses another residence, called the Belvidere, situated on an eminence about 2 miles S. from the town. The town church is richly decorated with paintings by Lucas Cranach, and contains the tombs of many members of the grand-ducal family. Weimar has long held the same rank in Germany for literature as Dresden for the fine arts. The "Weimar Almanack" has a large circulation, and excellent maps are published by the Geographical Institute. The best German writers of the last and present age have either been educated in this town or have resided here. Its opera-house, or court theatre, is celebrated, and was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller. Wieland and Herder resided here, and Goethe and Schiller are buried in the new cemetery. It has a gymnasium and several other educational establishments, including a public school called Falk's Institution, and an academy for drawing, painting, and sculpture. The town also possesses an orphan asylum, and institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind. *Manf.* Linen and woollen goods, gloves, hosiery, and leather, but all are on a small scale. It has also a trade in corn, wool, books, and maps; but the inhabitants derive their chief means of support from the presence of the court and visitors. *Pop.* 13,887. It has a station on the railway from Gotha to Halle.—The CIRCLE of Weimar has an area of 690 square miles, and a population of 134,000.

WEINHEIM, *vine'-hime*, a town of Germany, in Baden, situated on the Weischnitz, 10 miles N. from Heidelberg. *Manf.* Woollen goods. It has a large trade in wine made in the surrounding district. *Pop.* 5400.

WEISSENBURG, *vise'-sen-boorg*, a walled town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 23 miles S.E. from Ansbach. It is inclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, and gold and silver plate and ornaments. *Pop.* 4200.

WEISSENFELS, *vise'-sen-fels*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Saale, 20 miles S.W. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen goods, tobacco, earthenware, and gold and silver plate. *Pop.* 8290.—The remains of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who was killed at the battle of Lutzen, are buried in a church in this town.

WEISSKIRCHEN, *vise'-keersh-en*, the name of



## Welford

several towns of Austria, none of them with a population above 6000.

WELFORD, *wel'-ford*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

WELLAND, *wel'-land*, a river of England, which rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, and forms part of the boundary-line between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. After a course of 70 miles, it enters the Wash below Spalding.

WELLAND, or CHIFFEWAY, a river of Upper Canada, which forms a portion of the Welland Canal, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE. (See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.)

WELLESLEY ISLANDS, a group of islands, so called by Captain Flinders, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 15° 45' S. *Lon.* 139° 30' W.

WELLINGBOROUGH, *wel'-ling-bru(r)*, a market-town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on a tributary of the Nen, 11 miles N.E. from Northampton. It contains a large and handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a free grammar-school, and a library and reading-room. *Manf.* Boots, shoes, and patent leather. *Pop.* 6382.

WELLINGTON, *wel'-ling-ton*, a market-town of England, in Somersetshire, 6 miles S.W. from Taunton. It consists of four streets, the chief of which is the High Street, a wide and spacious thoroughfare. Its church is a handsome Gothic building, 110 feet in length and 51 in breadth, containing several monuments. There are also several chapels for nonconformists, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Woollen goods and earthenware. *Pop.* 6006. This place gave the titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke, to Arthur Wellesley, the conqueror of Napoleon I. at Waterloo. On a hill 3 miles S. from the town is an obelisk which commemorates that victory.

WELLINGTON, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, 10 miles E. from Shrewsbury. Its church is a handsome building, supported by cast-iron pillars. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a market-hall, national schools, some almshouses, and a union workhouse. In its neighbourhood are coal and iron mines, with some nail and glass works, and smelting-furnaces. *Pop.* 12,998.

WELLINGTON, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., situated on Taunton river, 35 miles from Boston.

WELLINGTON, a town of New Zealand, situated at the S. extremity of New Ulster or North Island, on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. It is the chief town of a province occupying the S. part of the island. It contains several churches and chapels, a custom house, exchange, hospital, gaol, and barracks. *Pop.* of town about 3000, of province 15,000.

WELLINGTON CHANNEL, a large opening on the N. shore of Barrow Strait, in North America, between North Devon and Cornwallis Island, discovered by Capt. Parry. It is about 30 miles wide, and towards the north it presents an open sea, quite clear of ice in the summer months.

WELLINGTON ISLAND, an island lying off the coast of Patagonia, S. America. *Ext.* 170 miles long, with a mean breadth of 35 miles. *Lat.* between 47° 48' and 50° S. *Lon.* 75° W.

WELLS, *wels*, a city of England, in Somersetshire, situated at the foot of the southern slope

## Welshpool

of the Mendip Hills, 17 miles S.W. from Bath. It is chiefly noted for its cathedral, the greater part of which was erected in the early part of the 13th century. The plan is in the form of a cross. Its external length from E. to W. is 415, and its breadth from N. to S. 155 feet. In the centre of the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, about 170 feet in height, and there are two other towers 125 feet high, one on either side of the west front. It contains numerous monuments, and is richly decorated within and without with beautifully executed sculptures and carved work in stone. The building has been restored and beautified during the present century. St. Cuthbert's church is remarkable for little else but its lofty tower, which is finely proportioned, and adorned with battlements and pinnacles. Near it are some almshouses and a hospital for thirty poor men and women. Besides these it has several chapels for nonconformists, an episcopal palace, chapter-house, deanery, a grammar school, and some charity schools, a town-hall, and market-place, in which a curious cross formerly stood, which was built in 1342. *Pop.* 4648. The see of this place was once held by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a small seaport of England, in the county of Norfolk, 29 miles N.W. from Norwich. It contains a parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, some schools, a theatre and a custom-house, and a small harbour, but its trade is now chiefly confined to the importation of coals and timber. Corn and malt are exported. *Pop.* 4510.

WELLS, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which, after a short course, runs into the Connecticut.—Also the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.—Also a COUNTY in Indiana, U.S. *Area.* 370 square miles. *Pop.* 10,884.

WELLSBURG, formerly CHARLESTOWN, *wels'-berg*, a post-town of the United States, in Brooke county, Virginia, situated on the Ohio, 17 miles N. from Wheeling. It contains several churches, a court-house, and gaol. *Pop.* 2200.—Bituminous coal is found in its neighbourhood.

WELLS, *wels*, a town of Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated on the Traun, 15 miles S.W. from Linz. It contains churches for Roman Catholics and Lutherans, a hospital, a poorhouse, a theatre, a gymnasium, and other schools. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs, brass goods, leather, machinery, and paper. It has a trade in corn and timber. *Pop.* 4300.

WELSHPOOL, *welsh'-pool*, a market-town of Great Britain, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 7 miles N. from Montgomery. It consists principally of one long, wide, and spacious street, built on a gentle ascent, and contains two churches, some chapels for nonconformists, a county-hall with a corn market beneath, and a large assembly-room, which is also used as a mart for the Welsh flannels. *Manf.* Welsh flannels, which are chiefly made in Newtown, Llanidloes, and the upper parts of the county, where their manufacture affords employment to most of the population; but they are all brought down to Welshpool by the manufacturers, where a market for these fabrics is held on every alternate Thursday. The river Severn is navigable to Pool Quay, about 3 miles below Welshpool. *Pop.* of township 4341. Powis Castle, the seat of the right honourable Viscount Clive, is in the neighbourhood; and

## Welton

Offa's Dyke, the ancient boundary between England and Wales, runs along the opposite bank of the Severn, at a short distance from the town. Several spots in the vicinity are distinguished as the sites of ancient battles.

**WELTON**, *wel'-ton*, the name of several parishes and townships in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**WEM**, *wem*, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, situated near the source of the river Roden, 9 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury. It has a handsome parish church, some chapels for non-conformists, and a grammar-school. *Manf.* Leather, cordage, and malt. *Pop.* 3802.

**WENDOVER**, *wen'-do-ver*, a market-town and disfranchised borough of England, in Buckinghamshire, 20 miles S.E. from Buckingham. It contains a parish church and some chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Lace, straw plait, and cordage. *Pop.* 2000.—Hampden represented this borough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act, in five successive parliaments in the reign of Charles I.

**WENER**, *wen'-er*, a lake of Sweden, bounded along its different shores by the provinces of Carlstad, Örebro, Wenersborg, and Mariestad. *Ext.* 90 miles long, and from 15 to 50 in extreme length from N.E. to S.W. *Area.* Estimated at 2115 square miles. It receives about 30 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Göta into the Cattegat. On the E. it is connected with Lake Wetter by a canal.

**WENERSBORG**, *wen'-ers-borg*, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 52 miles N.E. from Gottenburg, the chief town of the province of Wenersburg, situated near the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener. It has a large trade in timber and iron. *Pop.* 4063.—The Province has an area of 5015 square miles, and a population of about 269,322.

**WENLOCK**, **MUCH** or **GREAT**, *wen'-lok*, a market-town and borough of England, in Shropshire, 11 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury. It was formerly famous for the copper-mines in its vicinity. It contains an old church, a chapel for Wesleyans, and the ruins of an ancient abbey founded towards the close of the 7th century. *Pop.* 8346.

**WENSLEY**, *wens'-le*, a parish and township of England, in the county of York, about 3 miles N.W. from Middleham, in which are the remains of Bolton Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was detained as a prisoner for some months. *Pop.* 2337.

**WEOBLEY**, a market-town and disfranchised borough of England, in the county of Hereford, 10 miles N.W. from Hereford. It contains a large and handsome parish church, a grammar-school, and some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 849. Near the town are the vestiges of a castle celebrated in the wars of Stephen and the empress Matilda.

**WERDAU**, *vair'-dou*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, situated on the Pleisse, 5 miles N.W. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 6213.

**WERDEN**, *vair'-den*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Düsseldorf, situated on the Ruhr, 15 miles N.E. from Düsseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, iron and copper goods, paper, leather, and machinery. *Pop.* 4300.

**WERL**, *vair'l*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Arnsberg, 9 miles S.W. from Soest. It has a Capuchin convent containing an image of the Virgin endowed with

## Westeras

some miraculous properties, which attracts numerous pilgrims. There are some salt works in its vicinity. *Pop.* 3600.

**WERNIGERODE**, *vair-ne-gai-ro'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Zillerbach, in the province of Magdeburg, 42 miles S.W. from Magdeburg. It has a castle, the residence of the counts Stilberg-Wernigerode; a large library, some churches and hospitals, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, brandy, chicory, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 5600.

**WERRA**, *vair'-ra*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Thuringian forest, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Fulda to form the Weser.

**WERTHEIM**, *vair't'-hime*, a walled town of Germany, in Baden, situated at the confluence of the Maine and the Tauber, 19 miles S.W. from Würzburg. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. The town also possesses a trade in wine. *Pop.* 3500.

**WESEL**, *vai'-sel*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Düsseldorf, situated at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine, 31 miles N.W. from Düsseldorf. It is strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel and some detached forts. It is a commodious river-port, and steamers constantly ply between the town and Amsterdam. It contains several churches for Lutherans and Roman Catholics, a town-hall, gymnasium, arsenal, orphan asylum, and other charitable institutions. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, leather and tobacco. There are also several breweries and distilleries in the town. *Pop.* 13,000.

**WESER**, *vai'-ser*, one of the principal rivers of Germany, formed by the junction of the Werra and the Fulda, near Hanover. It has a course of about 260 miles, and is navigable for boats nearly to its source, but, for large ships, only a little way beyond its mouth. It falls into the North Sea between Oldenburg and Hanover by an estuary 24 miles wide at its entrance.

**WESSEL ISLANDS**, *wes'-sel*, a group of islands lying off the N. coast of Australia, to the N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest has a length of 30 miles, and a mean breadth of 5 miles. *Lat.* Of CAPE WESSEL, 11° 15' S. *Lon.* 135° 45' E.

**WESTBURY**, *west'-ber-e*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 7000.

**WESTBURY**, a settlement and town of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land, in the county of Westmoreland, 18 miles S.W. from Launceston. *Pop.* Not known.

**WESTBURY**, a borough and market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 11 miles S.W. from Devizes. It consists principally of one street. The chief public buildings are the town-hall and the parish church. There are some chapels for nonconformists, and a literary and scientific institution. *Manf.* Woollen goods; the town also possesses a considerable trade in malt. *Pop.* 6495.—It has a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway.

**WEST CHESTER**, a county of the United States, in the S.E. corner of the state of New York. *Area.* 470 square miles. *Pop.* 99,497.

**WESTERAS**, *wes'-te-ras*, a town of Sweden, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the N. coast of Lake Mälär, 60 miles N.W. from Stockholm. Its college or gymnasium is the most ancient in Sweden, and it has a cathedral built in the 11th century, a hospital, a



Westerham

castle, a town-hall, and a botanic garden. It is also the see of a bishop, and possesses a considerable library attached to the gymnasium. *Manuf.* Tobacco. Shipbuilding is also carried on, and it is an entrepôt for vitriol, iron, and copper, which are sent to Stockholm. *Pop.* 4661.

WESTERHAM, *wes'-tram*, a market-town and parish of England, in Kent, situated near the head of the river Darent, 19 miles W. from Maidstone. The parish church is a beautiful building, and contains a monument to the memory of General Wolfe, who fell at the capture of Quebec, with General Montcalm, commander of the French forces. *Pop.* 2300.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (See AUSTRALIA, WESTERN.)

WESTERN PORT, an inlet of Victoria, on the S. coast of Australia, separated from Port Phillip by a peninsula containing a lofty mountain called Arthur's Seat. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and about 15 in breadth; it contains Grant and French islands. The harbour is safe and commodious.

WESTERWYK, *wes'-ter-wook*, a well-built seaport of Sweden, in the province of Calmar, situated on an inlet of the Baltic, 73 miles N.E. from Calmar. It has a beautiful church and an excellent harbour. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics, wooden wares, tar, and pitch. It also possesses a trade in iron and cobalt, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. *Pop.* 5330.

WESTFIELD, *wes't'-field*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4200.

WESTFORD, *wes't'-ford*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 1500.

WESTGATE, *wes't'-gait*, a township of England, in Northumberland, forming the N.W. part of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Pop.* 21,272.

WEST INDIES. (See INDIES, WEST.)

WESTMEATH, *wes't'-meeth*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Cavan, E. by Meath, S. by King's County, N.W. by Longford, and W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. *Area.* 708 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and interspersed with woods, lakes, and bogs. Much of the soil, however, is fertile, and the scenery is picturesque. *Rivers.* The Shannon, the Lunny, and the Brosna. *Pro.* Oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Flour and meal are made in large quantities; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding horses, cattle and swine, and in dairy farming. *Pop.* 90,879. The Royal Canal intersects the county, and the Grand Canal runs through it to Kilbeggan. It is also traversed by the Great Western Railway of Ireland.

WESTMINSTER, *wes't'-min-ster*, a city and liberty of England, in Middlesex, which forms the W. part of London, having Marylebone on the N., Chelsea and Kensington on the W., the Thames on the S. and S.E., and the Strand on the N.E. The Thames separates it from the borough of Lambeth, with which it is connected by several bridges. This city originated in a monastery, which was founded by Sebert, king of Essex, about 610, on a tract of land called Thorney Island, on the north bank of the river Thames. Although it is now so closely connected with London, it was formerly distinct, and even a mile distant from it. Even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole space from

Westminster

Temple Bar to the W. end of Parliament Street, as well as Covent Garden, Piccadilly, and even Oxford Street, were fields. The first monastic institution by Sebert was a priory. Offa, however, changed it, in 785, to an abbey, and the abbots rose in the course of a few years to distinction. William the Conqueror is the first sovereign on record who was crowned here. The abbey was principally indebted for its celebrity and splendour to Edward the Confessor, who rebuilt it about 1060. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the present edifice was again rebuilt, in the beautiful Early English style of architecture, by which it is chiefly characterized. In 1540, the abbey church was, by letters patent of Henry VIII., constituted a cathedral; and thus Westminster was first raised to the dignity of a city. The monastery was restored by Mary, who succeeded Henry VIII. On the 21st of May, 1560, the monks were again displaced, and the church rendered a collegiate church, on a basis somewhat similar to that on which it had been established by Henry VIII. The present abbey church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty and slender clustered columns, supporting the roof, which is raised to a great height. The entire length of the whole edifice within the walls, including Henry VII.'s chapel, is 510 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles 78 feet, and the breadth across the transepts 203 feet. On entering the great western door, the body of the church presents an impressive appearance: lightness, loftiness, and elegance are its distinguishing features; but the numerous monuments which fill up the open spaces and cover the walls, detract greatly from the beauty of its appearance. Very little was done to the exterior of Westminster church from the time of Henry VII. to that of George II., when many parts of it were coated with stone, and otherwise repaired, at the public expense. Previous to this, the two towers at the west end were completed from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, as they now appear. The choir of the church, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels; they are now reduced to seven, and that which was the central chapel now forms the porch of the chapel built by Henry VII. In the south transept, in the part called the Poets' Corner, there are many interesting memorials of men whose genius and talents in science, literature, and the arts, entitle them to the honourable recollection of posterity. In other parts of the church there are also monuments to the memory of several distinguished heroes and statesmen. The magnificent chapel of Henry VII. is a curious and elaborate specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It was built on the site of one formerly appropriated to the service of the Virgin, at the expense of that monarch, and commenced by him in 1502-3. The principal object within the chapel is the tomb of the founder, inclosed by a screen of gilt brass, which is said to have been executed by Torregiano of Florence, the rival of Michael Angelo. The ashes of the jealous and vindictive Elizabeth rest here, near those of her hapless victim, Mary Stuart; and a few feet of earth separate the once formidable political antagonists, William Pitt and Charles James Fox. The bronze figure of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII., is one of the finest pieces of casting in the whole building. Beneath this



## Westminster

chapel is the vault prepared on the death of Caroline, consort of George II., in 1737, which contains the remains of several members of the present reigning family. The whole exterior of this building has been cased with Bath stone; and all the rich and elaborate sculptures of the canopies, pedestals, buttresses, and windows have been carefully restored in imitation of the original building. The ancient chapter-house, which is octagonal in form, with the roof supported by a branching central column, was erected in 1250 by Henry III. The celebrated school of Westminster, which was refounded by Elizabeth in 1560, with an establishment for the maintenance and instruction of 40 boys, also communicates with the cloisters of the cathedral. Besides the youths on the foundation, from 150 to 200 others usually receive their education in the school, at the expense of their respective parents. Of the parish churches of Westminster, St. Margaret's may be noticed as the oldest place of worship in the city; but besides this there are 41 churches within its limits, many of which, especially that built by Miss Burdett Coutts, are distinguished for their architectural beauty. Of the public buildings, the ancient residence of the kings of England, built by Canute, and burnt in 1263, and Westminster Hall, memorable for having been the scene of many important transactions, deserve particular notice. The latter was erected by William Rufus, or William II., about 1097, as an appendage to the old palace, or part of a new project. Three centuries after its construction, it was altered by Richard II. Adjoining this are the new houses of parliament, or New Palace of Westminster, a magnificent pile of buildings built by Sir Charles Barry. The Victoria tower, at the S.W. corner of the structure, is 340 feet in height, and forms a conspicuous object in the view of London from the surrounding hills. The palace fronts the river, and is 900 feet in length. The clock tower is also a conspicuous feature in the building, and contains a monster bell called Big Ben, weighing 16 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qrs., on which the hours are now struck. The palace of St. James was originally an hospital, out of part of which Henry VIII. constructed the present buildings, as an appendage to the palace of Whitehall. A spacious park adjoins this palace, and to the N. of this park is another called the Green Park. Hyde Park, situated at the W. extremity of the metropolis, adjoining Knightsbridge, anciently belonged to the abbey church of Westminster, but became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands. Carlton House, the residence of George IV. when Prince of Wales, stood between Pall Mall and St. James's Park. Opposite to Whitehall, or the Banqueting-house, designed by Inigo Jones as a portion of the palace which James I. intended to erect, are the Treasury and other government offices, recently built; and close to these is the Horse Guards, which contains the chief departments of the War-office. The old bridge of Westminster was completed in 1750, until which time there was no other mode of communication across the Thames than by ferry-boats. It has been replaced by a new bridge, built by Mr. Thomas Paine, and opened for traffic in 1860, which is the finest of all the bridges that now cross the Thames. The charitable establishments of Westminster, for the education and maintenance

## Westmoreland

of youth, and the consolation of age, as well as for the relief of disease and accidental calamity, are much more useful and numerous than splendid in appearance. The Charing Cross and St. George's hospitals, the Westminster Infirmary, and others, are excellent institutions. In the Adelphi is a handsome edifice, belonging to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In the great hall is a series of paintings, unique in modern times, by James Barry. The Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture is a valuable institution for the promotion of science and the fine arts. There are also many magnificent club-houses and private mansions of noblemen and others, among which may be mentioned Montague House and Sion House, the residences of the dukes of Argyle and Northumberland. Among the public buildings that have not been enumerated are the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, the British Institution in Pall Mall, Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, Covent Garden market, the Pantheon Bazaar, and Buckingham Palace, the residence of Her Majesty, at the W. end of St. James's Park. The space formerly occupied by Hungerford market is now filled by the magnificent terminus of the London and Charing Cross railway, which crosses the Thames on a bridge built on the site of Hungerford suspension-bridge. *Pop.* 254,623. (*See LONDON.*)

WESTMINSTER, two post-townships of the United States, in Vermont and Massachusetts, neither with a population above 2000.

WESTMORELAND, *west'-mor-land*, a county of England, bounded on the N.W. by Cumberland, on the S.W. and S. by Lancashire, and on the E. and N.E. by Yorkshire and Durham. *Area.* 763 square miles. *Desc.* It is a region composed for the most part of lofty mountains, naked hills, and bleak barren moors. The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile. The S.W. side is fertile, and possesses a warmer climate than the S.E. districts. These two sides, where the productive parts of the county chiefly lie, are divided by lofty fells and moors, intersected with numerous valleys. Helvellyn, on the borders of Cumberland, attains an elevation of 3055 feet above the level of the sea; and it is for the most part separated from Yorkshire by parts of the Pennine range which traverses the E. part of the county. The other mountains are Cross-fell, Bow-fell, and Rydal-Mount. *Climate.* Humid, owing to its contiguity to the Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean. *Rivers.* The principal are the Eden, the Lune, the Kent, the Sprint, the Lowther, and the Troutbeck. *Lakes.* Windermere, or Winandermere, and Ullesmere; there are also several other smaller lakes. The lake fish are exported in considerable quantities. *Pro.* Turnips, clover, and wheat are the principal crops. The sheep and cattle are large, strong, and hardy, and many are fed on the pasture lands of the county, which are extensive, to supply the markets in the central and southern parts of England. Great numbers of swine are also kept, and bacon is cured and exported to a great extent. The farms are in general small. In some parts considerable portions of land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. Geese are reared on the mountains and moorlands in large numbers for exportation. *Minerals.* Veins of metallic ore chiefly of copper and lead, have been

Westmoreland

occasionally discovered; and some unsuccessful attempts have been made to work them. The small coal fields that exist in the county do not promise pit coal, either of a good quality or in any abundance. The mountainous parts abound with various sorts of slate, all of which are used by the inhabitants for covering the roofs of their buildings, and for other purposes. There is also a great deal of granite and marble. *Pop.* 60,817. Traces of two Roman military roads are still visible in this county, which formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria under the Saxon heptarchy.

**WESTMORELAND**, two counties in the United States.—1. In Pennsylvania. *Area.* 1990 square miles. *Pop.* 53,736.—2. In the N.E. part of Virginia. *Area.* 162 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—Also the name of several post-townships.

**WESTMORELAND**, a county of New South Wales, E. Australia. *Area.* 1592 square miles. *Pop.* 2722. It is traversed by the Blue Mountains, which attain a height of 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

**WESTON**, *west'-on*, the name of numerous townships, parishes, and hamlets in England, for the most part of little or no importance, none of them with a population above 3000.

**WESTON**, three post-townships of the United States, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, none of them with a population above 2000.

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE**, *su'-per mair'-e*, a maritime town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 18 miles S.W. from Bristol. The town has become a favourite watering-place, having bathing establishments, with good sands. *Pop.* 8030. It forms the terminus of a short branch of the Great Western Railway.

**WESTPHALIA**, *DUCHY OF*, *west-fai'-le-a*, a small territory in the N.W. of Germany, which formed part of the larger district between the Rhine, the Weser, and the Ems, that was known by the same name. It belonged successively to the archbishops of Cologne and the princes of Hesse Darmstadt, who ceded it to Prussia in 1815.

**WESTPHALIA**, a province of Prussia, comprising the N. portion of its W. territory, bounded N. by Hanover, N.W. by Holland, W. and S.W. by Rhenish Prussia, S.E. by Waldeck, Hesse Cassel, and Darmstadt, and E. by Lippe Detmold, and part of Brunswick. *Area.* 7823 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the S.W. and level in the centre, but not having generally a fertile soil; particular spots, however, are found of great productiveness. *Rivers.* The Ems, Wesa, Werra, and Lippe. *Pro.* Corn, flax, tobacco, and hops; horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous; and it is from this country that the celebrated Westphalia hams are exported to all parts of Europe. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, and coal. *Manf.* Cotton, linen and woollen goods, hardware, paper, spirits, tobacco, and cutlery. The province also contains several breweries, distilleries, and salt-works. *Pop.* 1,618,065.

**WESTPHALIA, CIRCLE OF**, an old province of the German empire, about 27,000 square miles in superficial extent, which comprised the various bishoprics, lordships, and principalities in the N.W. of Germany. A large portion of this province was erected into the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, by Napoleon I. for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813, when the

Wexford

districts of which it was composed reverted to their former owners.

**WESTPORT**, *west'-port*, a regular and well-built seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situated at the mouth of a stream which enters Westport Bay, an inlet forming the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, 10 miles S.W. from Castlebar. It has a parish church, some chapels for Roman Catholics and nonconformists, a linen-hall, dispensary, court-house, barracks for soldiers and constabulary, a bridewell, and workhouse. It has a trade in linen, and exports the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 3819.

**WESTPORT**, the name of several townships of the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**WESTRA**, *west'-rai*, one of the Orkney Islands, about 18 miles N. from Kirkwall. *Eat.* Nearly 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* 2151. Papa Westra, another of the Orkney Islands, lies to the N.E. of Westra.

**WESTZAAN**, *west'-zain*, a village of Holland, in the province of North Holland, 9 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. *Manf.* Asphalt and paper. It also contains some mustard and oil mills. *Pop.* 2300.

**WETHERSFIELD**, *weth'-ers-feeld*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2600.

**WETTA**, or **WETTER**, *wet'-ta*, an island of the Indian archipelago, lying about 25 miles N. from the N.E. coast of Timor. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with a breadth of 30 miles. *Lat.* 8° S. *Lon.* 126° 20' E.

**WETER LAKE**, a lake of Sweden, 25 miles S.E. from Lake Wener, with which it is connected by a canal. By this canal and the Motala river the inland navigation between the Baltic and the Cattegat is completed. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with an average breadth of 10 miles.

**WETEREN**, *wet'-te-ren*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, 7 miles S.E. from Ghent. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, paper, hats, earthenware, and cotton. *Pop.* 8500.

**WETTERHORN**, *wet'-ter-horn*, "the peak of tempests," one of the Alpine mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 14 miles S.E. from Unterseen, a town between the lakes of Brienz and Thun. *Height.* 12,200 feet above the level of the sea.

**WETIN**, *wet'-tin*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Saale, situated 38 miles S.E. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Tobacco, chicory, tiles, and oil. *Pop.* 3300.

**WETUMPKA**, *we-tump'-ka*, a town of the United States, in Alabama, situated on the Coosa river 15 miles N.E. from Montgomery. It is much visited by invalids on account of the mineral springs in its vicinity. *Pop.* 3500.

**WETZLAR**, *wetz'-la*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, in the government of Coblenz, situated on the Lahn, 42 miles N.E. from Coblenz. It contains a fine old Gothic cathedral, and several churches and public buildings. *Manf.* Hosiery and tobacco. The town also possesses a large trade in iron. *Pop.* 5000.

**WEVELGHEM**, *wev'-el-gaim*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, about 30 miles S.W. from Ghent. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, candles, leather, and cordage. *Pop.* 4000.

**WEXFORD**, *wex'-ford*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded



## Wexford

on the S. and E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, on the N.W. by Carlow, and on the N. by Wicklow. *Area.* 900 square miles. *Desc.* Level along the coast, but in other parts hilly or mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, and several lagoons skirt the S. shore. *Rivers.* The Slaney, which flows through the centre of the county, the Nore, the Barrow, the Bann, the Owenduff, and the Owenavorragh. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, flax, and vegetables. The pasture lands are extensive, and a great number of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared and fed for exportation. *Minerals.* Limestone is the principal. *Manf.* Unimportant. The inhabitants of the districts on the coast are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. *Pop.* 143,954.—The barony of Forth, in the S.W. part of the county, is occupied by a Welsh colony, and is highly cultivated.

WEXFORD, a seaport town of Ireland, situated at the mouth of the Slaney, which is crossed here by a timber bridge 733 feet in length, between two long causeways projecting from either bank of the river, with a large and beautiful harbour, an inlet of St. George's Channel, 28 miles E. from Waterford. It is irregularly built, and the streets are, for the most part, narrow and irregular, but it contains some handsome public buildings and private residences. It contains two churches, but there were formerly some others which are now in ruins. There are three chapels for Roman Catholics, and the same number for nonconformists. In addition to these it has a court-house, market-house, barracks, a fever hospital, an infirmary, a gaol, and several charitable and educational institutions, the chief of which is St. Peter's college, a preparatory school for students proceeding to Maynooth. The harbour, though spacious, is shallow, and the entrance is obstructed by a bar. *Manf.* Frieze or coarse woollen cloth is manufactured both in the town and neighbourhood; and there is an active trade carried on in cattle, dairy and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton, yarn, wool, tobacco, and provisions. *Pop.* 11,734.—This town was stormed by Cromwell in 1649. A granite column in its neighbourhood commemorates the exploits of the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt.

WEXIO, *wex'-she-o*, a town of Sweden, the capital of a district of the same name, 57 miles N.W. from Carlserona. It has a cathedral, a college, and a library. *Manf.* Carpets, paper, and hats. *Pop.* 3232.—The District has an area of 3770 square miles and a population of 152,225.

WEY, *wai*, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which runs into the sea at Weymouth.—2. A river of Surrey, which joins the Thames, after a course of 40 miles, 2 miles from Chertsey.

WEYMOUTH with MELCOMBE-REGIS, *wai'-mouth*, a seaport, borough, and market-town of England, in Dorsetshire, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth and the town and parish of Melcombe, the former on the S. and the latter on the N. side of the mouth of the Wey, 9 miles S. from Dorchester. Weymouth is an old and ill-built town. It is connected with Melcombe by a handsome stone bridge. It became a place of fashionable resort in the latter part of the 18th century, being frequently visited by George III. and other members of the royal family, and it has since been consider-

## Whitby

ably enlarged by the addition of many new and elegant buildings. There are two churches, one in each part of the town, and several chapels for nonconformists, with one for Roman Catholics. It also contains a hospital and an eye infirmary, some libraries, and a reading-room. At the west end of the town is a town-hall: and there are a theatre, an assembly-room, and a fashionable promenade on the Esplanade—a beautiful raised terrace in front of Weymouth Bay, about a mile in length, kept in the most perfect repair, with a slope gradually descending to the sands.—Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are some rope-walks and sail-making establishments in the town. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement are exported. *Pop.* Weymouth, 3515; Melcombe, 6498. *Lat.* 50° 37' N. *Lon.* 2° 26' W.—The site of this town appears to have been known to the Romans. Weymouth furnished 20 ships and 264 mariners towards the siege of Calais: and in the year 1588 it contributed six ships to oppose the Spanish armada. Melcombe is connected with the London and South Western Railway by a branch line from Yeovil which passes Dorchester.

WEYMOUTH, the name of two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 5400.

WHADDON, *wad'-don*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1000.

WHALLEY, *waw'l'-le*, a township and parish of Lancashire, on the Manchester and Clitheroe Railway, 7 miles N.E. from Blackburn. The parish church of Whalley is very ancient. The parish is very extensive, occupying 164 square miles. It comprises several townships, chapelries, and hamlets, and extends into the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 167,456, chiefly engaged in cotton, wool, and worsted manufactures.

WHALSEY, *wal'-sai*, one of the Shetland islands, lying off the E. coast of the Mainland of Shetland. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 2 miles. *Pop.* 700.

WHEELING, *wheel'-ing*, a post-town of the United States, in Ohio county, Virginia, situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Wheeling, 50 miles S.W. from Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and 250 miles N.W. from Richmond. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, glass, woollen stuffs, paper, steam-engines, machinery, and iron goods. *Pop.* 14,083.

WHICKHAM, *wik'-ham*, a parish and village of England, in the county of Durham, 3 miles S.W. from Gateshead. *Manf.* Chemicals and anchors. *Pop.* 5921, chiefly engaged in the fisheries on the coast.

WHITBURN, *wit'-bern*, a parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, about 8 miles S.W. from Linlithgow. *Pop.* 5500.

WHITBY, *wit'-be*, a seaport, borough, and market-town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the mouth of the river Esk, which forms the harbour, and is crossed here by a swing iron bridge, 42 miles N.E. from York. The part which stands on the right bank of the Esk is very closely and irregularly built, but there are some good streets and handsome buildings in the larger portion on the left bank of the river. The town contains a custom-house, public baths, assembly-rooms, a temperance hall, a literary and philosophical society, with an excellent museum, a mechanics' insti-



## Whitchurch

tute, a town-hall, a poor-house, a dispensary for administering advice and medicines to the poor, several charitable and educational establishments, a subscription library, and a commodious news-room. The parish church is an ancient edifice which has been partially rebuilt. It stands on the top of a high cliff, and is reached by a flight of steps cut in the rock. It contains a handsome monument, erected in 1772, over the grave of General Lascelles, who was a native of Whitby. The town also contains two other churches, and a chapel of ease, and several chapels for nonconformists. Of the ancient abbey of Whitby, nothing now remains but portions of the walls of the abbey church. This venerable ruin stands in a commanding situation, on a high cliff, on the E. side of the town, which it overlooks. In the year 1540, Whitby was only a fishing town. The important discovery of the alum-mine at Guisborough, at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, raised it from its obscurity. Other alum works were opened in 1615, within 3 miles of Whitby, and in consequence of this extended speculation, a great impulse was given to the trade of the port of Whitby, which was then constantly visited by vessels bringing coal for the supply of the works, and receiving cargoes of alum to be taken to different parts of England and the continent. About the beginning of the 18th century, two piers were built to protect the harbour from the violence of storms from the E. and N.E. The pier which projects into the North Sea from the W. bank of the river is nearly 1000 feet in length. There is a lighthouse at the end of this pier which terminates in a strong rounded head, with embrasures for a battery. By these breakwaters the entrance of the harbour is well secured, but during strong gales from the N., there is still a great swell in the outer harbour. The inner harbour, above the drawbridge constructed over the Esk, is, however, capacious and safe. There are large yards and docks for shipbuilding, which is carried on here to a considerable extent, on both sides of the river, and there are also some commodious dry docks. Jet is collected on the sea-coast, and manufactured into ornaments. *Manf.* Sail-cloth and cordage. *Pop.* 12,051. This town has suffered much from storms, particularly in 1787, when a strong and newly built quay, supporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the level of the sea, was destroyed by the violence of the waves.

**WHITCHURCH**, *wit'-church*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

**WHITCHURCH**, a market-town of England, in Shropshire, 19 miles N. from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 6000.—Another in Hampshire, 13 miles from Winchester. *Pop.* 2000.

**WHITE**, *wite*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In West Tennessee. *Area.* 346 square miles. *Pop.* 12,403.—2. In Illinois. *Area.* 447 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.—3. In Indiana. *Area.* 504 square miles. *Pop.* 8258.

**WHITECHAPEL**, *wite'-chäp'-el*, a parish of Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, and comprised in the borough of the Tower Hamlets. *Pop.* 37,454. It is the head of a poor-law union embracing the entire parishes of Whitechapel, Christchurch, Spitalfields, and Holy Trinity, Minories, with several liberties and precincts.

**WHITEHALL**, (formerly SKENESBOROUGH), a

## Whithorn

post-township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, at the S. end of Lake Champlain, 63 miles N.E. from Albany. *Pop.* 5000.

**WHITEHAVEN**, *white-hail'-ven*, a seaport, borough, and market-town of England, in Cumberland, situated on a bay of the Irish Sea, and near the Solway Firth, 35 miles S.W. from Carlisle. It is built on a regular plan, and the streets are generally spacious and clean, and intersect each other at right angles. The town contains three churches, several chapels for nonconformists, besides meeting-houses, a Roman catholic chapel, a public dispensary, a marine school, some charity schools, a town-hall, market-house, news-room, mechanics' institute, baths, custom-house, library, and a house of correction, or bridewell. The town owes its present thriving condition to the improvements of its harbour in the reign of Queen Anne. There are two lighthouses at the entrance of the harbour, which is protected by a pier and defended by forts and detached batteries. The coal-works being near the sea are very convenient for shipping. Some of these mines are wrought a great distance under the sea, and others beneath the town; owing to which circumstance the ground under several of the houses gave way some years ago. *Manf.* Sailcloth, cordage, earthenware, anchors, linen goods, candles, and soap. The exportation of coals to Ireland is a great source of wealth to Whitehaven; but its trade has extended to Africa, America, the West Indies, and almost every commercial town in Europe. *Pop.* 18,842.—This town is connected with Carlisle by railway.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**, or **WHITE HILLS**, a range of mountains of the United States, in New Hampshire, about 30 miles long and 10 broad. The highest peak is Mount Washington, which has an elevation of 6430 feet above the level of the sea.—Mount Adams and Mount Jefferson are respectively 5960 and 5860 feet in height.

**WHITE PLAINS**, a post-township and village of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, 14 miles from Bedford. It is noted for a battle between the Americans and British in 1776. *Pop.* 1500.

**WHITE RIVER**, a river of the United States, in Arkansas. After a course of 500 miles it joins the Mississippi above the influx of the Arkansas.—Another, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash 20 miles from Vincennes, after a course of 200 miles.

**WHITE SEA**, called by the Russians Bieloe More, a great gulf of the Arctic Ocean, which penetrates into the Russian territory about 300 miles from N.E. to S.W. It extends from *lat.* 63° 45' to 68° 25' N., and from *lon.* 32° to 44° 15' E. *Area.* Estimated at upwards of 45,000 square miles. It abounds in codfish and herrings.

**WHITESIDES**, *white'-sides*, a county of the United States, in Illinois. *Area.* 729 square miles. *Pop.* 18,737.

**WHITESBORO**, *wites'-bo-ro*, a township of the United States, in New York, 26 miles N.W. from Utica. *Pop.* 4000.

**WHITFORD**, *whit'-ford*, a parish of Flintshire, N. Wales, 7 miles N.W. from Flint. It has lead, copper, coal, and calamine within its limits. *Pop.* 3666.

**WHITHORN**, *whit'-horn*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situated on a small stream near the entrance of the Bay of

## Whitley

Wigton, 10 miles S. from Wigton. It contains a parish church, and churches for Presbyterians and members of the Free Church, with a town-hall, gaol, and library. It is said that Whithorn was a Roman Station. It contains the remains of an ancient priory. *Pop.* 2934.—The ISLE OF WHITHORN, in the S.E. part of Wigton, near Burrow Head, has an area of about 40 acres and a population of 500. It is connected with the mainland by a causeway.

WHITLEY, *whit'-le*, the name of various hamlets, parishes, and townships in England, none of them with a population above 1100.

WHITLEY, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area.* 704 square miles. *Pop.* 8000.—2. In Indiana. *Area.* 324 square miles. *Pop.* 5200.

WHITSTABLE, *whit'-sta-bel*, a seaport, village, and parish of England, on the N. coast of Kent, 7 miles N.W. from Canterbury. This place is now rising into importance, having extensive oyster-grounds and a coasting trade in fruit. It contains a parish church and some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 3875.—The diving apparatus invented by Charles Deane was first brought into operation in Whitstable harbour; and the impostor Thom was shot near the town in 1838. It is connected with Canterbury by railway.

WHITTINGTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000.

WHITTLESEA MERE, formerly a large lake of Huntingdonshire, well supplied with tench, pike, perch, and eels, formed by a tributary of the Nen, 9 miles S.E. from Peterborough. It has been drained.—Also two parishes in Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely. *Pop.* 6966.

WHITTON, *whit'-ton*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2500.

WHITWELL, *whit'-wel*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1500.

WHITWICK, *whit'-wik*, a parish of England, in Leicestershire, 5 miles S.E. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Pop.* 6439.

WHYDAH, *whi'-da*, a country of Africa, on the Slave-coast of Guinea, between the lagoons called Avon and Denham Waters. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye cloths, which, with gold-dust and palm-oil, they exchange for European products. Many slaves are exported from this coast. *Pop.* Not known. The CHIEF TOWN of the district, of the same name, is about 105 miles W. from Lagos. *Lat.* 6° 15' N. *Lon.* 2° E. *Pop.* 15,000.

WIBURG, or VIBORG, *ve'-borg*, a seaport of Russia in Europe, in Finland, the capital of a district of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. A few of the houses that compose the town are built of brick, but the greatest part are of wood. It is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland, about 84 miles N.W. from Petersburg. It has an active export trade in timber. *Pop.* 5194.

WIBURG, or VIBORG, a town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, the see of a bishop, and the capital of a district of the same name, 37 miles N.W. from Aarhus. It is situated on the W. side of a small lake in the centre of the province, and contains an ancient cathedral, a state-house, an arsenal, and a hospital. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4861.

## Wiener-Neustadt

WICK, *wik*, a parish and royal burgh of Scotland, in Caithness, situated at the mouth of the Wick, 19 miles S.E. from Thurso. It has two suburbs, Louisburgh on the N., and Pulteneytown on the S., and contains a parish church, several other churches for Presbyterians of different shades of opinion and members of the Free Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a town-hall, and school houses; besides a chamber of commerce, reading-rooms, and a subscription library. It has a small harbour, and has, for upwards of half a century, been the headquarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding and sail making. Broad flag stones for pavement are exported. *Pop.* 12,795. It is in communication with Aberdeen, Leith, Kirkwall, and Lerwick, by steamers.

WICKLOW, *wik'-lo*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Dublin, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Wexford, and W. by Kildare and Carlow. *Area.* 781 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, and intersected with rocks and bogs, so as to be ill adapted for cultivation. *Rivers.* The principal are the Liffey and Slaney, the Ovoca, or Avoca, the Dargle, and the Vartrey. *Pro.* Oats, turnips, flax, and potatoes, with a little wheat and barley. Great numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats are reared and fed on the mountain slopes and pastures; swine are also kept, and salt beef and pork and the produce of the dairy are exported. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, silver, arsenic, iron, and some gold. *Manf.* Unimportant. There are some valuable fisheries on the coast which are much neglected. *Pop.* 86,479.

WICKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, the chief town of the above county, situated on a small harbour in the Irish Sea, on the declivity of a lofty mountain, 23 miles S.E. from Dublin. The Black Castle is a huge rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea, on whose platform a castle seems to have been constructed. Its church, with a high square tower, is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence. It has, besides several chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, a fever hospital, an infirmary, a gaol, a court-house, and a market-house. *Pop.* 3448.—WICKLOW HEAD, 2 miles S.E. from the town, has two lighthouses, respectively 250 and 540 feet high. *Lat.* 52° 57' N. *Lon.* 6° W.

WIDIN, or WIDDIN, *vid'-din*, a strongly-fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, situated on the right bank of the Danube, 105 miles N.W. from Nikopoli. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek bishop. The town, which is strongly fortified, is opposite Kalafut, in Wallachia. It contains several mosques, a large bazaar, and extensive barracks, and has a trade in corn, wine, and rock-salt. *Pop.* 25,000.

WIELICZKA, *ve'-lich'-ka*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, noted for its salt-mines, 10 miles S.E. from Cracow. Within this mine is a chapel, hewn out of the rock-salt, a rivulet, and freshwater lake. *Pop.* 4500.

WIENER-NEUSTADT, *ve'-ner*, a fortified town of Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, 28 miles S. from Vienna, with which it is connected by railway. It contains an imperial castle, an old cathedral, a museum, a college and a military school. *Manf.* Ribbons, velvets, and paper. The town also contains some breweries and sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 12,862, exclusive of the

Wiesbaden

garrison.—The CANAL OF NEUSTADT joins the Danube at Vienna.

WIESBADEN, *vees-ba'-den*, one of the principal watering-places of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, of which it is the chief town, 6 miles N.W. from Mayence, with which it is connected by railway. It contains a ducal palace, two churches; the Kur-saal or public rooms, comprising dining rooms, assembly rooms, a bazaar and gambling tables, and surrounded by a fine promenade; a town-hall, barracks, a theatre, some hospitals, an orphan asylum, a public library, and a museum of antiquities. Its springs are saline. *Pop.* 20,797; but from June to September it is about double that number, owing to the influx of visitors.

WIESENTHAL, *vees'-en-thal*, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a population above 4000.

WIGAN, *wig'-an*, a borough and market-town of England, in Lancashire, situated near the small river Douglas, 15 miles S.E. from Preston. The town has a neat appearance, though it is irregularly built; it has, however, been much improved since the commencement of the present century. The parish church is a handsome structure, composed of a nave, a spacious chancel, and two side-aisles. There are also two other churches, dedicated to St. George and St. Catherine, several chapels for nonconformists, a gaol, town-hall, sessions-hall, subscription library, mechanics' institute, with a library and museum, a moot-hall, a building called the Commercial Hall, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar-school, and a dispensary. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, cast iron and brass goods, edge-tools, nails, machinery, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 37,658.—It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway, and is connected by railway with all the principal towns of Lancashire and the Midland Counties.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, *wite*, an island in the English Channel, lying off the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Solent at Spithead, and in which county it is included. *Area.* 155 square miles. *Desc.* A range of high hills extends through the middle of it, which affords excellent pasturage for sheep, and commands views over every part of the isle, as well as the ocean on the S. side, and the beautiful coasts of Hampshire on the N. The face of the country is greatly diversified; bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly-cultivated vales; swelling headlands, and wooded glens appear in quick succession, to animate and give interest to the scenery. The land around the coast is in some parts high, particularly on the S., or back of the island, as it is commonly termed, being, at St. Catherine's, about 830 feet above the level of the sea. These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds, such as puffins, razor-bills, shags, gulls, and cormorants, with Cornish choughs, daws, starlings, and wild pigeons, some of which arrive at stated times to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain there all the year. *Rivers.* The principal are the Medina, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, the Eastern Yar or Brading, and the Western Yar. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, beans, and pease, turnips, clover, trefoil, vetches, ryegrass, and potatoes. More agricultural produce is raised on the island than is required for home consumption. Fish of all kinds are found on

Wigtonshire

the coast, and in considerable abundance. The lobster and crab are of uncommon size, and extremely fine. The Isle of Wight prawns and cockles are celebrated; the sand-eel is also very plentiful, and the cuttle-fish is occasionally taken. *Minerals.* All the higher parts of the isle are composed of an immense mass of calcareous matter, of a chalky nature, lying on schistus. The limestone is burnt for manure. Some small beds of coal have also been discovered near Alum Bay. Freestones of several descriptions are found, but none of superior quality; and red and yellow ochres are dug in different parts of the island. Native alum is found in large quantities in Alum Bay. Here also, and at Freshwater, are immense beds of micaceous or silvery sand, great quantities of which are annually shipped off for the glass and china manufactories of London, Bristol, and Worcester. Small masses of native sulphur are frequently picked up on different parts of the shore, as well as copperas stones, and pipe-clay is likewise very plentiful in certain districts. There are also several chalybeate springs. *Manf.* Unimportant; a little lace is made in some of the villages; the trade, however, is considerable, the harbour of Cowes being particularly convenient for shipping and unshipping merchandise. The chief imports are coals, timber, deals, iron, wine, hemp, and fruits; the principal exports are wheat, flour, barley, malt, and salt. West Cowes is the principal seaport, and in its vicinity is Osborne House, the favourite marine residence of Queen Victoria. *Pop.* 55,362.—The island is in constant communication with Portsmouth and Southampton by steamboats.

WIGTON, *wig'-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, in Cumberland, 11 miles S.W. from Carlisle. *Manf.* Printed cottons, ginghams, checks, and calicoes. It contains a handsome parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, an almshouse for clergymen's widows, and a mechanics' institute. *Pop.* 6023.

WIGTON, a parish and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, the chief town of Wigtonshire, situated near the mouth of the river Bladenoch, in Wigton Bay, 16 miles N.W. from Kirkcudbright. It contains two churches, some chapels for nonconformists and Presbyterians, a town-house, custom-house, subscription library, prison, grammar-school, and assembly-rooms. *Pop.* 2673.—It sends a member to parliament, in conjunction with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway.—WIGTOWN BAY is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the county or stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtonshire, receiving the river Cree at its head. *Ext.* 15 miles long, with a breadth of 12 miles at its entrance between Burrow Head and Little Ross Head.

WIGTONSHIRE, *wig-ton-sheer*, a county in the S.W. of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, S. and W. by the Irish Sea, and N. by Ayrshire. *Area.* 510 square miles. *Desc.* It is of an irregular form, deeply indented with bays, and may be divided, according to the situation of its principal towns, into the three districts of Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Wigton, the E. division, is watered by the river Cree, and several small streams, which descend from the mountains of Carriek. Whithorn, the S.E. division, is of a triangular form, and bounded by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce; towards the S. it terminates in a promontory



## Wilcox

called Burrow Head, near which lies the small island of Whithorn. Stranraer, also called the Rhynns or Rhinns of Galloway, extends about 29 miles from N. to S., and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Glenluce Bay and Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the S., and the Corsewell, or Fairland Point, the N. extremity of the peninsula. The surface of the county is diversified by numerous hills. The richest lands lie near the coast and on the banks of the rivers. The rising grounds in the E., through the parish of Wigton and the lower part of Penningham, are, for the most part, fit for tillage. The peninsula called the Rhinns, with the exception of the greatest part of Portpatrick, is in general a good arable district. The hills along the whole of this part of the county rise to a considerable height, and seem as if intended by nature to form a strong barrier against the westerly winds. The N. districts, called the Moors, are bleak and hilly; they extend over nearly one-half of the county, and contain only a few detached spots of arable land. *Rivers.* The Cree, the Bladenoch, the Tarff, the Luce, and some other smaller streams. *Climate.* Mild and humid. *Pro.* The chief crops are oats and barley; but large quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips are raised. The pasture lands are extensive, and the sheep and cattle bred in the county are highly esteemed. *Minerals.* Some districts contain slate and marble. *Pop.* 42,095.—This county abounds with antiquities, chiefly belonging to a period anterior to the time when Britain was under the dominion of the Romans.

**WILCOX**, *wil'-kox*, a county of the United States, in Alabama, near its centre. *Area.* 906 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000.

**WILKES**, *wilks*, two counties of the United States. 1. In the N.W. part of North Carolina. *Area.* 579 square miles. *Pop.* 14,750.—2. In Georgia. *Area.* 486 square miles. *Pop.* 11,420.

**WILKESBARRE**, *wilks'-bar*, a post-town of the United States, and capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, in the valley of Wyoming, 100 miles N.W. from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 14,750.—This place was burned by the British and Indians during the American war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in the latter part of the 18th century.

**WILKINSON**, two counties in the United States. 1. In the S.W. corner of Mississippi. *Area.* 654 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—2. In the S.W. part of Georgia. *Area.* 388 square miles. *Pop.* 9000.

**WILLEMSTADT**, *wil'-lem-stat*, the chief town of the Dutch island of Curaçoa, in the Caribbean Sea, on its S. coast. It is the centre of the commerce of the Dutch West India islands. *Pop.* 7000. *Lat.* 12° 10' N. *Lon.* 69° W. (See **Fort William**.)

**WILLIAM FORT**, a fortress of Scotland. (See **Fort William**.)

**WILLIAMS**, *wil'-yams*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. *Area.* 432 square miles. *Pop.* 16,633.

**WILLIAMSBOROUGH**, *wil'-yams-bru(r)*, a town of the United States, the capital of Granville county, North Carolina, situated on a creek which falls into the Roanoke, 36 miles N.E. from Raleigh. It contains a court-house, gaol, and other public buildings. *Pop.* Not known.

**WILLIAMSBURG**, *wil'-yams-berg*, a district of South Carolina, in the United States. *Area.* 1087 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000.—Also several

## Wilna

townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2000.

**WILLIAMSBURG**, a town of New York, U.S., situated on Long Island, and forming a suburb of New York, with which it communicates by means of a steam ferry. *Pop.* 35,000.

**WILLIAMSON**, the name of three counties of the United States. 1. In Tennessee, near its centre. *Area.* 536 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area.* 432 square miles. *Pop.* 12,205.—3. In New York. *Area.* Not known. *Pop.* Small.

**WILLIAMSTOWN**, *wil'-yams-toun*, a seaport town of the British colony of Victoria, Australia, 4 miles S.W. from Melbourne. It is the port of Melbourne, and is connected with that city by railway; large vessels can anchor in the harbour. *Pop.* Not known.

**WILLIAMSTOWN**, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**WILMANSTRAND**, *wil'-man-strand*, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, situated on the S. coast of Lake Saima, 25 miles N.W. from Wiborg. *Pop.* 1500.—The Swedes were defeated here in 1741 by the Russians, to whom the town was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

**WILMINGTON**, *wil'-ming-ton*, a town of the United States, and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware, between the Brandywine river and Christiana creek, about 2 miles above their junction and entrance into the Delaware, 23 miles S.W. from Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railway. It is the chief port of the state of Delaware. The town is regularly laid out, and contains a town-house, a spacious almshouse, two market-houses, numerous churches for different denominations of Christians, and an arsenal. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, gunpowder, leather, beer, and earthenware; many of the inhabitants are engaged in the whale fisheries and coasting trade. *Pop.* 21,503.—Also a post-town, the capital of Clinton county, Ohio, 44 miles N.E. from Cincinnati. *Pop.* 1500.

**WILMINGTON**, a town of the United States. A post-town and port of entry in New Hanover county, North Carolina, and the chief port of that state, situated on Cape-Fear river, 112 miles S.E. from Raleigh. It contains several churches, a court-house, and a gaol, and has a large export and import trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—During the war between the Federal and Confederate States, Wilmington was the chief means of ingress and egress to and from the latter; vessels having continually eluded the ineffective blockade kept up along the coast by the Federal navy. Large cargoes of cotton were taken out and conveyed in safety to England, while large quantities of arms, clothes, and provisions were introduced for the use of the Confederate troops.

**WILMINGTON ISLAND**, an island of Georgia, U.S., at the mouth of the Savannah river, a few miles below Savannah. *Ext.* 6 miles long, with a breadth of 4 miles.

**WILNA**, *wil'-na*, an extensive province or government in the N.W. of Russia in Europe, containing the north part of Lithuania, and bounded on the N. by Courland, S. by Koono, Courland, Vitepsk, on the S. by Grodno, on the E. by Vitepsk and Minsk, and on the W. by Augustowo. *Area.* 16,323 square miles. *Desc.* A wide plain, interspersed with marshes, bogs, and sand-hills, producing oats, rye, barley, a little wheat and millet, hemp,

## Wilna

flax, hops, and pulse. The forests supply tar, potash, and timber; and the skins of bears, elks, foxes, wolves, squirrels, and martens form important articles of commerce. Honey also is largely produced and exported. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 876,116. *Lat.* between  $53^{\circ} 40'$  and  $56^{\circ} 20' N.$  *Lon.* between  $21^{\circ} 10'$  and  $27^{\circ} E.$

WILNA, or VILNA, city of Russia in Europe, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Wilna, about 200 miles S.W. from Vitepsk. It is built chiefly of wood, and the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It exhibits a striking contrast of wretchedness in some buildings and tawdry magnificence in others. The inhabitants are a mixture of Roman Catholics, Jews, and members of the Greek church. The trade of the place consists in the exportation of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country. Its principal public buildings are the churches, and the cathedral of St. Stanislaus, an edifice of the 14th century, which contains some good paintings and the tomb of St. Casimir. In addition to these, there are a mosque, town-hall, theatre, magazines, hospitals, barracks, an exchange, arsenal, and the government house, besides the ruins of an old palace that belonged to the ancient kings of Poland. It is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and also of a bishop of the Greek church; it is also the seat of a medico-chirurgical school and other educational establishments. It had a university, which was suppressed in 1832, and its large and valuable library transferred to St. Petersburg. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 51,154.

WILSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. *Area.* 468 square miles. *Pop.* 26,000.

WILSON PROMONTORY, a headland on the S. coast of Victoria, forming the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass Strait. *Lat.*  $39^{\circ} 8' S.$  *Lon.*  $146^{\circ} 23' E.$ —It has a height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

WILSON TOWN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, about 10 miles N.E. from Lanark. It contains some extensive iron works.

WILSTER, *wil'-ster*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, situated near the right bank of the Elbe, 10 miles N.W. from Gluckstadt, with a considerable trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 3000.

WILTON, *wil'-ton*, an ancient borough and market-town of England, in Wiltshire, situated near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willy, 4 miles W. from Salisbury. The principal public buildings are the parish church, a magnificent building in the Lombardic style of architecture, erected at great cost by the late Lord Herbert of Lea, and the town-hall. The old church, which once formed part of Wilton abbey, is not used for the celebration of Divine service, although the churchyard is still used as a cemetery. There are also some chapels for nonconformists, a free school, and eight almshouses for poor people. *Manf.* The town was formerly famous for its carpets and woollens; but these manufactures have declined of late years, although they are still carried on. *Pop.* 8700.—Also the name of several parishes and townships of England, none of them with a population above 1000.

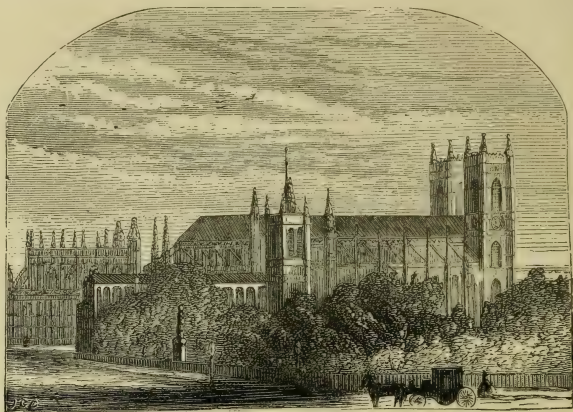
WILTON, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 2500.

## Wiltshire

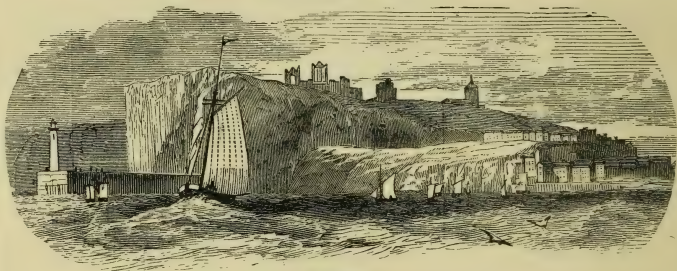
WILTSHIRE, *wil'-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Gloucestershire; S.W. by Dorsetshire; S. and E. by Hampshire; N.E. by Berkshire, and W. by Somersetshire. Its form is nearly oval. *Area.* 1352 square miles. *Desc.* Wiltshire may be said to be naturally divided into two portions by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from N.E. to S.W. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire. The South, when surveyed from a distance, has the appearance of a large elevated plain. On a nearer inspection, however, it appears to be indented by numerous and frequently extensive valleys, and to display an almost continual series of gentle eminences, with a bolder height here and there which rises above the others, but never attains any very great elevation. In some parts the hills assume the form of rounded knolls, and are separated by smooth-sided hollows, which vary considerably both in depth and extent. At other places they exhibit for a short distance a series of connected ridges, having rather a steep ascent on one side, while on the other the slope gently sinks from the crest of the hill, until it is lost at last in a perfect flat. The N. part of the county differs completely from the S. division in its general appearance. Instead of a constant series of "chalky waves," the aspect of this district, which extends from the verge of the Downs to the hills of Gloucestershire, is very nearly that of a level plain. The country here, moreover, is so extremely close and well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found to contain many extensive tracts of rich pasture-land, which are chiefly situated on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, and of such smaller streams as flow into the one or the other of these rivers. It likewise comprises a considerable quantity of arable land, and presents the appearance of a beautiful champaign country, studded in all parts with numerous towns and villages. *Climate.* Usually mild in the N.; but in the S., upon the open downs, the air is generally cold and sharp. *Rivers.* The Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Willy, the Nadder, and the Kennet. The county is also intersected by the Thames and Severn Canal, which passes through a very small portion of the N. part of Wiltshire; and the Kennet and Avon Canal. *Pro.* With regard to agriculture, the S. district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep-farm; the greater part of its extensive downs, and many portions of the vales, being divided into extensive sheep walks, on which large flocks of that useful animal are reared and fed. In the S.W. portion, adjoining Dorsetshire, a considerable number of cows are kept for the purpose of making butter. With respect to the arable land of this district, the most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, while in the valleys, green crops are grown for the maintenance of the sheep and cattle during the winter months. Potatoes are likewise planted in considerable quantities. In North Wiltshire there are grazing lands and large dairy farms, on which large herds of cows are kept for the sake of their milk, from which excellent butter and cheese are manufactured and exported. Cattle are also fed on these lands. Pigs are



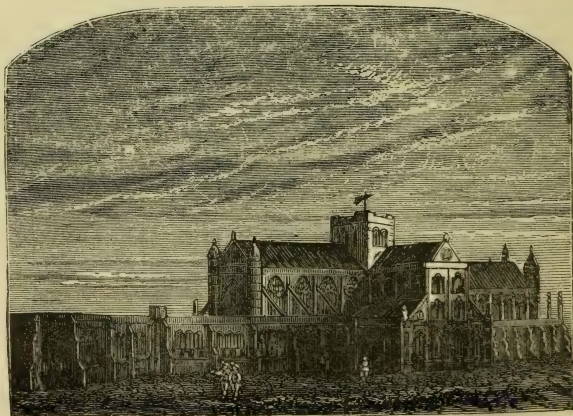




WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



WHITBY.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

## Wimbledon

reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county, and sent to the large markets in the S. of England, but more particularly in the dairy farms of the N. division. *Minerals.* Chalk and freestone; the greater part of the county resting on a bed of chalk. *Manuf.* Important, and of great variety; consisting of flannels and fancy woollen fabrics; cutlery and steel goods; dowlas and bed-ticks; broad cloths and kerseymeres, cotton goods, fustians, silks, carpets, and gloves. *Pop.* 249,311.—Wiltshire abounds in the most curious and interesting remains of periods of which we possess no authentic or reliable history. Of these the most remarkable are the circles of immense stones at Avebury and Stonehenge, both of which are commonly regarded as Druidical temples.

**WIMBLEDON**, *wim'-bel-don*, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, about 8 miles S.W. from London. It is noted for the numerous elegant villas and mansions which it contains. It possesses a parish church in the Grecian style of architecture, and contains some chapels for nonconformists. *Pop.* 4644. It has a station on the London and South-Western Railway, and is chiefly famous for its extensive common, on which the annual meetings of the National Rifle Association are held.

**WIMBLINGTON**, *wim'-bling-ton*, a hamlet of Cambridgeshire, about 3 miles S. from March. *Pop.* 1114. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

**WIMBORNE-MINSTER**, *wim'-born-min'-ster*, a market-town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated between the rivers Stour and Allen, each of which is crossed here by a bridge, 21 miles S.W. from Salisbury. It is a clean little town, with a collegiate church or minster, a venerable structure erected in the 11th century. It is built in the form of a cross, with two quadrangular towers, one of which rises from the intersection of the nave and transepts, while the other stands at the west end. The former was adorned anciently with a spire, said to have been of an extraordinary height. The whole building is divided in the manner of a cathedral, and consists of a chancel, nave, choir, side-aisles, transepts, and three porches. Its length, from E. to W., is 103 feet. A great many royal and noble personages have been buried in this church, and, to the memory of these, monuments were erected which are still in existence. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, some almshouses, and a free grammar-school. *Manf.* Unimportant; some woollen goods are made, and coaches and carriages are built in the town. *Pop.* 4807.

**WIMPFEN**, *wimp'-fen*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 49 miles S.E. from Darmstadt. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. *Pop.* 2200. The district in which it stands is detached from the main part of Hesse Darmstadt, and surrounded by Baden and Wurtemberg.

**WINANDERMERE, or WINDERMERE**, *wim'-der-meer*, a parish and village of England, in the county of Westmoreland, which takes its name from the famous lake of Windermere, situated on its E. shore, about 7 miles N.W. from Kendal. *Pop.* 4223.—The LAKE is the most extensive in England, being about 11 miles in length from N. to S., with an average breadth of a mile, although in many places it is not more than 500 yards across. It is famous for its fine char, and it also abounds with trout, perch, pike, and

## Winchester

eels. Its shores are well wooded, and it discharges its surplus waters by the Leven into Morecambe Bay.

**WINCANTON**, *wim'-kän-ton*, a market-town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 23 miles S. from Bath, and situated on the river Cale. It has a large parish church, with a square tower and six bells, and a neat market-house. It also contains a reading room and some chapels for nonconformists. *Manf.* Ticking and dowlas. *Pop.* 2443.—Near this place the prince of Orange defeated a body of royal troops in 1638.

**WINCHCOMBE**, *winch'-kum*, a market-town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, situated on the river Isbourne, 13 miles N.E. from Gloucester. The church is a noble Gothic structure. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, and a grammar-school, and formerly possessed a magnificent abbey, of which no traces now remain. *Manf.* Silk and paper. It was formerly famous for its woollen goods. *Pop.* 3000.

**WINCHELSEA**, *wim'-chel-se*, a borough and market-town of England, in Sussex, 37 miles N.E. from Brighton, and about 2 miles S.W. from Rye. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once a populous and flourishing town, but it is now greatly reduced. The ancient town was destroyed by the inroads of the sea towards the end of the 13th century. It stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 miles distant from the present town, which formerly contained three churches. Of these, a portion of that which was dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle alone remains, and this is now used as the parish church. It has the remains of the ancient wall that surrounded it, and the gates which formed the entrances to the town. It also possesses a Wesleyan chapel, an old town-hall, and a gaol. It is surrounded by a salt marsh, the sea having receded from it upwards of a mile and a half since the commencement of the 16th century. *Pop.* 719.—The old town of Winchelsea was twice pillaged, first by the French, and again by the Spaniards, who landed near Farley Head.

**WINCHESTER**, *wim'-ches-ter*, an ancient city of England, and the chief town of Hampshire, situated on the E. of a hill sloping gradually to the river Itchen, which is crossed here by a bridge, 60 miles S.W. from London. Most of the buildings are old, but many are picturesque in appearance, and the streets are broad and clean. The cathedral is one of the most interesting buildings in England. It is an instructive example of architecture of the Saxon, Norman, and English styles, but particularly of the latter, both in its early and improved state. The original structure, built by Cyneigils, king of the West Saxons, and his successors, has entirely disappeared; but of that built by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, about 980, the crypt beneath the high altar yet remains. In the 11th century the cathedral was again rebuilt, or greatly enlarged and improved, by bishop Wakelin, whose part of the structure was completed in 1093. The next series of improvements and additions was undertaken by William de Edyngton, treasurer to Edward III., and was completed by his successor, William of Wickham, in 1394. The west end of the cathedral was now complete in its kind; but the eastern part of it, from the tower to the low aisles built by De Lucy, a former bishop, was far from being in accordance and harmony with the rest of the structure, and it



## Winchester

was consequently rebuilt by Bishop Fox, at the beginning of the 16th century, with all the finished elegance that the English style of architecture had acquired at that period. The cathedral is 545 feet in length from E. to W.; the length of the nave, from the west porch to the iron door at the entrance of the choir, being 351 feet, the length of the choir 140 feet, and the length of the chapel of Our Lady 54 feet; the breadth of the nave is 87 feet; that of the choir 40 feet; while the entire width of the building, along the transepts from N. to S., is 186 feet, and the height of the central tower about 140 feet. The interior of this cathedral is magnificent. It contains the tomb of William Rufus, and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, are the remains of many of the kings of Wessex and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The ecclesiastical buildings in this city and its suburbs were formerly extremely numerous, the churches and chapels alone amounting to upwards of 90, and several having colleges and monasteries attached to them. Scarcely 12 of them now remain; the others having been destroyed by the ravages of time and war, and by the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. The most ancient church in Winchester is that of St. Lawrence; it consists of one large aisle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells. The churches of St. Thomas and St. Maurice are modern buildings which have replaced the ancient structures which were dedicated to those saints. St. Michael's is a low and ancient building, covered with tiles and having two good aisles, with a tower containing five bells. St. Swithin's is erected over the postern called King's Gate, and consists of a large neat room, which is reached by a stone staircase. St. Peter's, Cheeskill, consists of two aisles, of different sizes, both neat, but plain; this building also possesses a tower, which contains three bells. St. John's is divided into three aisles by round pillars; the tower is remarkably strong, and surmounted with a turret, which contains a clock. St. Martin's Winnall was rebuilt in 1736, and consists of one aisle, with a small tower at the west end, containing one bell. At a short distance N.E. from the college are the ruins of the celebrated episcopal residence called Wolvesey Castle, which was destroyed by Cromwell in 1643. Winchester castle, of which scarcely any parts are now standing, was built by William the Conqueror in a commanding position at the S.W. angle of the city, where the king's house or palace, erected by Charles II., now stands. This building, however, has been turned into commodious barracks, and the chapel belonging to the castle has been converted into a county-hall. At the E. end, over the judge's bench, is suspended the famous curiosity called King Arthur's Round Table, which tradition has ascribed to King Arthur, but modern inquiry, with more accuracy, to King Stephen, who appears to have introduced the use of the round table into this island, to prevent disputes for precedence among the chivalrous knights of his age. About a mile from the S. end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded about 1135 by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, for a master, 12 poor brethren, and 100 out-pensioners. All travellers who call at this hospital have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. In the High Street stands

## Windham

the city cross, an elegant specimen of the style adopted for these structures about the time of Henry VI., in whose reign it was built. The town has a college, or almshouse, founded by Bishop Morley in 1672 for the reception of poor and aged widows of clergymen, and Symond's College for a matron and six old men. Besides these there are a number of charitable institutions, and three well-endowed charity-schools. Winchester College, or St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wickham, on the site of an old grammar-school, is one of the five great public schools of England. It is situated to the S.E. of the town, and is connected with New College, Oxford. The public infirmary is a handsome edifice. In the town-hall are the city archives, and the original Winchester bushel, given by King Edgar, with other measures both for quantity and length, fixed as standards by succeeding kings of England, and various curious memorials of antiquity. Besides these, there are a spacious county gaol, in the court of which there is a neat chapel: a bridewell for the city, a theatre, a public library, a mechanics' institute, a market-house, a nunnery, removed hither from Brussels, and an assembly room, called St. John's Hall. At the west end of the town is an obelisk, bearing an inscription commemorative of the calamities occasioned by the plague in 941, 1343, and 1666. The city has very little trade, but the cathedral and Winchester college insure to it the residence of a considerable number of clergy and gentry, with their families. *Pop.* 14,776.—Winchester was known in the time of the Romans, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. During the reign of Egbert, who was crowned here, it became the metropolis of the kingdom, but was soon rivalled by London, which was rapidly rising in importance. Its commerce was also obstructed by various adverse accidents; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it received another blow in the dissolution of monasteries, and the consequent destruction of its numerous religious houses; after which it retained scarcely anything more than a mere shadow of its former grandeur. During the succeeding reigns it still continued to decline, and in the eventful times of Charles I. the cathedral was greatly injured by the soldiers of the parliament general, Sir William Waller, after the battle of Cheriton Down in 1644. After the battle of Naseby, in the following year, the place surrendered to Cromwell after a short siege, and the works of the castle were destroyed, together with the fortifications of the city, the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several churches and public buildings. Henry II. and Richard II. held parliament here. King John resided in Winchester Castle for some time. Henry III. was born here, and Henry IV. was married in the cathedral. It was in this city also that Henry VIII. entertained Charles V. of Spain, and here Mary of England and Philip of Spain were married, in 1554.

WINCHESTER, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4400.

WINDERMERE. (See WINANDERMERE.)

WINDHAM, *wind'-ham*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the S.E. part of Vermont. *Area.* 780 square miles. *Pop.* 27,000.—2. In Connecticut. *Area.* 620 square miles. *Pop.* 35,000.—The name of various townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.



## Windsheim

WINDSHEIM, *vinds'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Middle Franconia, 16 miles N.W. from Anspach. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, needles, and gold and silver plate and ornaments. *Pop.* 3400.

WINDSOR, *wind'-sor*, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, in Cumberland county, situated near the confluence of the South Creek with the river Nepean, 30 miles N.W. from Sydney. It stands on a hill 100 feet above the level of the river at low water. The bulk of the population is composed of settlers who have farms in the neighbourhood, and of their servants. There are, besides, a few traders of the lower class, publicans, and artificers. *Pop.* 1900.

WINDSOR, three towns of British N. America. —1. In Nova Scotia, situated at the entrance of the St. Croix into the Avon river, 26 miles N.W. from Halifax, with which it is connected by railway. It contains several churches and a college. *Pop.* Not known. —2. In Upper Canada, near the coast of Lake Ontario, 18 miles N.E. from Toronto. *Pop.* Not known. —3. In Upper Canada, in Essex county, situated on the E. bank of the Detroit river, between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, nearly opposite Detroit, in Michigan, U.S. *Pop.* 750.

WINDSOR, a county on the E. side of Vermont, U.S. *Area.* 900 square miles. *Pop.* 37,193.

WINDSOR, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 3500.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market-town of England, in Berkshire, situated on the river Thames, which is crossed here by an iron bridge that connects Windsor with Eton, 20 miles W. from London. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the Thames, but the streets are for the most part irregularly built, and many of the houses are old and mean in appearance. The Guildhall is a stately fabric, supported by columns and arches of Portland stone, and the room wherein the corporation meets for the transaction of public business, is spacious and convenient. It is adorned with the portraits of the sovereigns of England from James I. to Queen Anne. The parish church is a large and handsome Gothic building. The town also contains a district church, several chapels for nonconformists, some almshouses, a neat free school, erected in 1706, and an hospital for sick soldiers. In 1805, a small but elegant theatre was erected here. In 1795 extensive and convenient barracks were built for infantry; and a large building has since been erected for 400 cavalry. The principal ornament of the town of Windsor is the castle, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror. Henry I. considerably improved the edifice which his father had erected, and having made some extensive additions to the original building, he surrounded the whole with a strong wall for greater security. Great improvements were subsequently made by Edward III., which extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric. It is most delightfully situated on the hill on which the town is built, the base of which, towards the N., is washed by the waters of the Thames. The prospects to the E., W., and N. are extensive and beautiful. On the S., the view is bounded by the wild and picturesque scenery of Windsor Forest. On the declivity of the hill on which the castle is built is a terrace, 1870 feet in length, built by Queen Elizabeth, and faced with a rampart of freestone. Adjoin-

## Windward Passage

ing this walk is a gate leading into the park, which is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower or keep between them, the whole occupying about 12 acres of land, and having many batteries and towers for its defence. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, composed of the round tower on the W., several private apartments occupied by the royal family on the south and E., with the state apartments which are usually shown to strangers; and St. George's Hall and the Chapel Royal on the N. The keep or tower, which is the lodging of the constable or governor, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and ascended by a flight of stone steps. In this tower is the guard-room, or magazine for arms, ornamented with weapons which are tastefully but curiously arranged. The lower court is larger than the upper, and is divided into two parts by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the middle, and is reckoned an admirable specimen of Gothic architecture. Almost every room in this division of the castle is ornamented with paintings. The chapel of St. George was erected by Edward III., on the site of a smaller structure built by Henry I., and dedicated to Edward the Confessor. Its present magnificent appearance, however, may be attributed to Edward IV., by whom it was very considerably enlarged, and rendered one of the most beautiful structures of that era. In the reigns of Henry VII. and his successor it underwent several alterations, and it was greatly improved towards the close of the 18th century by the munificence of George III. Considerable alterations and improvements have also been made both in the chapel and castle during the reign of Queen Victoria. The chapel has been the burial-place of several royal and illustrious personages. At the east end of the north aisle the remains of Edward IV. are deposited. Henry VI. was also buried in this chapel. Under the choir lie the bodies of Henry VIII., Jane Seymour, Charles I., and a daughter of Queen Anne. Many other distinguished persons are also interred within this fabric. Adjoining the east end is a neat building erected by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and successors. On the S. side of the town is Windsor Great Park, well stocked with deer, and comprising about 10,000 acres. To the W. of this is Windsor Forest, having a circumference of 56 miles. The markets of Windsor are well-supplied, and the town is famous for its ale; but the inhabitants derive their chief means of support from the presence of the court. *Pop.* 5418.

WINDSOR, OLD, a small village of England, on the Thames, about 2 miles S.E. from New Windsor. The parish church contains many elegant monuments, and a new district church has been erected at Sunningdale Hill. *Pop.* 1835.—The Saxon kings of England had a palace there, but William the Conqueror removed the royal residence to its present locality.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, *wind'-ward*, so called in opposition to the Leeward Islands. The West India Islands included in this group form the S. part of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea. All the islands lying S. of lat. 15° N., between Martinique and Grenada, are comprised under this title. (*See* INDIES, WEST.)

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a name given to a course about 480 miles in length, extending from the S.E. extremity of the island of Jamaica, in the

## Winebago, Lake

West Indies, to the N. side of Crooked Island, in the Bahamas.

WINEBAGO, LAKE, *win'-e-bai'-go*, a lake of the United States, lying to the W. of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin. *Ext.* 28 miles long, with a breadth of 10 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by Fox River into Green Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Lake Michigan.

WINEBAGO, RIVER, a name sometimes given to the lower part of the course of Fox river, Wisconsin, U.S., running from Winebago Lake to Green Bay, in Lake Michigan.

WINLATON, *win'-la-ton*, a parish and village of England, in Durham, 5 miles W. from Gateshead. *Pop.* 7372.

WINNIC, or WINNIPEG, LAKE, *win'-ni-peg*, a lake of British North America, in the Hudson Bay Territories, about 350 miles N.W. from Lake Superior. *Ext.* 305 miles long, with an average breadth of 60 miles. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Nelson through several small lakes into Hudson Bay.

WINNIC, or WINNIPEG RIVER, a river which issues from the N. extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and, after a course of about 100 miles, runs into Lake Winnipeg at its S. extremity.

WINNIPIGOOS LAKE, *win'-ni-pe-goos'*, a lake of British North America, in the Hudson Bay Territories, lying 50 miles W. from Lake Winnipeg. *Ext.* 120 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles.

WINNISEOGEE, *win'-ni-pe-saw'-je*, a lake of Strafford county, New Hampshire, U.S. *Ext.* 22 miles long, with a breadth of 10 miles.—Also a river in New Hampshire, which issues from this lake and runs into the Merrimac.

WINSTON, *win'-ston*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 720 square miles. *Pop.* 9300.

WINTERBORNE, *win'-ter-born*, the name of seven parishes of England, in the county of Dorset, none of them with a population above 3000. They are all distinguished by different affixes.

WINTERBOURN, *win'-ter-boorn*, the name of numerous parishes in the W. counties of England, none of them with a population above 3000.

WINTER-HARBOUR, a harbour where Sir Edward Parry wintered in 1819-20. It is on the S.E. coast of Melville Island, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 74° 47' N. *Lon.* 110° 48' W.

WINTERSWICK, *win'-ters-vike*, a town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, situated near the Prussian frontier, 33 miles E. from Arnheim. *Pop.* 3000.

WINTERTHUR, *win'-ter-toor*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 13 miles N.E. from Constance. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics, crapes, and yarn. *Pop.* 6523.

WINTON, the contracted name for Winchester.

WINTZENHEIM, *vin'-zen-hime*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. from Colmar. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, and soap. *Pop.* 3750.

WIRKSWORTH, *wirks'-werth*, a parish and market-town of England, in Derbyshire, 12 miles N.W. from Derby. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure of the 14th century. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, some almshouses, and a moot-hall. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, and hosiery. In its

## Wurtemberg

neighbourhood are some lead-mines, which give employment to many of its inhabitants. *Pop.* 7093.

WURTEMBERG, or WURTEMBERG, KINGDOM OF, *wer'-tem-berg*, a state in the S.W. of Germany, which was erected into a kingdom in 1806. It forms part of the old circle of Suabia, and is bounded by Bavaria on the E., Lake Constance on the S., and Baden on the N.W., W., and S.W. *Area.* 7495 square miles. *Divisions.* It is divided into the four circles of the Jaxt, the Neckar, the Black Forest, and the Danube. These are again divided into 12 small counties, each of which is subdivided into bailiwicks. *Desc.* Mountainous, except in the S. districts. The principal mountain range is that of the Suabian Alps, which enters the country on the E., and separates the basins of the Neckar and the Danube. The culminating points of this part of the range are not more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The W. districts are intersected by spurs of the Schwarz Wald or Black Forest. *Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Danube and the Neckar. Besides these the country is watered by the Enz, the Muhr, the Kocher, the Jaxt, the Fils, the Schusser, and the Tauber. *Lakes.* A portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Wurtemberg, and in the S. there are many small lakes, the principal of which is Fader-see. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy. *Pro.* The usual grain crops, with potatoes, which form the principal food of a fourth part of the population, beet-root, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. The chief fruits are grapes, apples, pears, cherries, and plums. The forests are extensive, and great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are fed on the meadows and pasture lands which occupy a large part of the kingdom, though by far the greater portion is devoted to tillage. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, lead, cobalt, silver, copper, and salt. Mineral springs are numerous throughout the kingdom. *Manf.* Important; comprising woollen fabrics and carpets, hosiery, linen goods, silk, porcelain, leather, tobacco, cutlery, and articles in cast and wrought iron. *Education.* Good. There is a school in every commune or parish under the control of government, and every child above six and under fourteen years of age is compelled to attend. The university of Tubingen is celebrated, and there are several gymnasiums or high schools in different parts of the kingdom. *Gov.* An hereditary monarchy, with two chambers of representatives. The executive power, according to the constitution of 1819, is vested in the monarch, while the legislative power is lodged in the sovereign and the upper and lower chamber of representatives, of which the former is hereditary and resembles the English House of Lords, while the latter is similar to our House of Commons. *Pop.* 1,720,708. *Lat.* between 47° 35' and 49° 35' N. *Lon.* between 8° 15' and 10° 30' E. The duchy of Wurtemberg was founded in 1494, when Eberhard V., Count of Wurtemberg was created a duke by Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany. In the wars of the French revolution, Wurtemberg was repeatedly traversed by hostile armies. The duke was aggrandized by Napoleon I., to whose alliance he was pledged, and who formed his territories into a kingdom in 1806. When Napoleon's power began to decline, the King of Wurtemberg went over to the allies. The country is traversed by several railroads.



## Wisbeach

**WISBEACH**, *wis'-beech*, a market-town of England, in Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, situated on the Nen, 32 miles N. from Cambridge. The town is well built, and contains two churches and a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, some chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a custom-house, assembly-rooms, which were formerly the corn-exchange, a mechanics' institute, public baths, and a free grammar school. *Manf.* Rope, twine, leather, whiting, and iron goods. There are also several malthouses, and yards for repairing and building ships. The town formerly possessed a castle, but this building has been destroyed, and a circus erected on its site. *Pop.* 11,157. It has a station which forms the junction of the East Anglian and Eastern Counties railways.

**WISCHNITZ**, *wish'-nitz*, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, 27 miles S.E. from Cracow. *Pop.* 2700.

**WISCONSIN**, *wis-kon'-sin*, one of the United States, in the N.W. part of the Union, having Illinois on the S., Iowa and Minnesota on the W., Michigan and Lake Superior on the N., and Lake Michigan on the E. *Area.* 54,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified, and intersected by a number of small lakes. The soil is for the most part fertile. *Rivers.* The Mississippi, which forms its W. boundary, the Wisconsin, the Fox, the Black River, the St. Croix, and the Chippewa. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, and maple sugar. Timber is plentiful. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, copper, zinc, silver, lead, and marble. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, iron goods, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 775,881. *Lat.* between 42° 30' and 47° N. *Lon.* between 87° and 93° 20' W. This state was admitted into the Union in 1848.

**WISCONSIN RIVER**, a river of Wisconsin, U.S., which joins the Mississippi in lat. 43° N., after a course of about 280 miles. By a canal which connects it with Fox River, steamboat navigation has been obtained from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, through the centre of the state of Wisconsin.

**WISHAW TOWN**, *wish'-aw town*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 14 miles S.E. from Glasgow. There are some large iron-works and coal mines in its vicinity. It has a station on the Caledonian Railway.

**WISINGSOE**, *vis'-ing-so*, an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. *Ext.* 10 miles long, and a mile broad.

**WISLOKA**, or **WYSLOKA**, *vis-to'-ka*, two rivers of Austria, in Galicia, neither with a length above 112 miles. One is a tributary of the Vistula, and the other enters the San.

**WISMAR**, *vis'-mar*, a fortified seaport of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the Baltic, 20 miles N. from Schwerin. It contains three churches, a town-hall, some schools and hospitals, and an orphan-asylum. Its harbour is safe, though not deep, and it is sheltered by the islands of Wallfish and Poel, which lie in front of the entrance and act as breakwaters. *Manf.* Tobacco, sailcloth, linen goods, beer and spirits. *Pop.* 13,128.—This town belonged for some time to the Hanseatic League.

**WISSEMBOURG**, *vis'-sem-boorg*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Lauter, 34 miles N.E. from Strasburg. *Manf.* Soap, bricks, earthenware, stockings, paper-hangings, felt hats, and vinegar. It also possesses a trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district,

## Wittstock

cattle, cloth, and iron. *Pop.* 5376.—In addition to its fortifications, works termed "the Lines of Wissembourg" extend along the Lauter to Lauterbourg, a distance of 12 miles.—It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

**WITEPSK**. (See **VITEPSK**.)

**WITHAM**, *wit'-ham*, a considerable river of England, which rises in Rutlandshire and flows through Lincolnshire. It passes Grantham; and, after various windings, takes a S.E. direction to Boston, and finally discharges itself into the North Sea at Boston Deep. *Total length.* 80 miles.

**WITHAM**, a pleasant market-town of England, in Essex, situated on a tributary of the Blackwater, 9 miles N.E. from Chelmsford. It contains two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists and some almshouses. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Pop.* 3455. The town stands on the Maldon branch of the Eastern-Counties Railway.

**WITHAM**, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 700.

**WITHINGTON**, *with'-ing-ton*, the name of three parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1000.

**WITNEY**, *wit'-ne*, a parish and market-town of England, in Oxfordshire, situated on the river Windrush, a tributary of the Thames, 11 miles N.W. from Oxford. It contains a large and handsome parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, a blanket-hall, a free grammar-school, and a market cross. The space below the town-hall is fitted up as a market house. There are also some almshouses and an atheneum. *Manf.* Woollen goods, felt, gloves, and malt. Witney has long been famous for its blankets and thick warm cloth. *Pop.* 5180.

**WITTEN**, *vit'-ten*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the government of Arnsberg, situated near the Ruhr, 32 miles W. from Arnsberg. It has a station on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. *Pop.* 2335.

**WITTENBERG**, *wit'-tem-berg* (Germ. *vit'-tem-berg*), a fortified town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 53 miles S.W. from Berlin. It stands on a level and sandy spot, which possesses but little beauty or variety of scenery to recommend it, since the avenues which formed pleasant shady walks around the town were cut down by the French for the purpose of defence in 1813. It is, however, a place of some antiquity, and its university, founded in 1502, is memorable as the cradle of the Reformation. In 1817 it was united to that of Halle. Luther and his milder associate Melancthon are buried in the university church. In 1821, a colossal statue of Luther was erected in Wittenberg, with great solemnity. The cell of Luther, in the Augustine convent, and the house of Melancthon, are still preserved. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, beer and spirits. *Pop.* 11,072, besides the garrison.

**WITTENBERGE**, *wit'-ten-bairzh-e*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Elbe, 65 miles N.W. from Berlin. It has a large trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 2680. It stands on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway.

**WITTON**, *wit'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2000. Some of these parishes are distinguished by different affixes.

**WITTSTOCK**, *wit'-stok*, a town of Prussia, in



## Witzenhausen

the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Dosse, 56 miles N.W. from Berlin. It has a large hospital for soldiers. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, beer, spirits, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 6400.

WITZENHAUSEN, *vit'-zen-hou-sen*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situated on the Werra, 16 miles N.E. from Cassel. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, and paper. *Pop.* 3300.

WIVENHOE, *wiv'-en-ho*, a maritime town and parish of England, in Essex, situated on the Colne, 3 miles S.E. from Colchester. It has a church, a chapel for independents, and a custom house. Oysters are shipped from this town for the London market.

WKRA, *vkra*, a river of Poland, which rises in the province of East Prussia, and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Bug 14 miles from Warsaw.

WOAHOO, or OAHU, *o'-a-hoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated between Kanai and Molokai. *Area.* Estimated at 530 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with many extinct volcanoes. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, sugar, and sandal-wood. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* 21° 30' N. *Lon.* 158° W. The capital of the island is Honolulu, which is also the seat of government for the whole of the Sandwich Islands.

WOBURN, *wo'-bern*, a market-town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire, 12 miles S.W. from Bedford. In June, 1724, the greater part of it was destroyed by fire; and the town was afterwards rebuilt in a more convenient and regular manner. The church is spacious, and has a fine tower crowned with a lantern and pinnacles. It consists of three aisles and a chancel. This town has been greatly benefited by the liberality of the Russell family, who have either built or improved the greater part of the public buildings in the place. It contains some chapels for nonconformists, a market-house, a free school, and numerous almshouses. *Manf.* Straw plait and lace. *Pop.* 2245.—About a mile from the town is Woburn Abbey, the splendid seat of the duke of Bedford.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, *wo'-king-ham*, a town of England, in Berkshire, within the precincts of Windsor Forest, 7 miles S.E. from Reading. Its market-house is an ancient building. It also contains a parish church, a spacious and handsome edifice, two chapels for nonconformists, a free school, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Silk goods, gauze, and shoes. The town also possesses a trade in malt and flour. *Pop.* 4144.

WOLFENBUTTEL, *vol'-fen-be(r)t'-tel*, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, situated on the Ocker, 7 miles S. from Brunswick, with which it is connected by railway. It is divided into three parts; the citadel, or fortified part, and two suburbs. The public buildings are the castle, or ducal palace, the public library, with a riding-school below it, the parish churches, four in number, the poor-house, the orphan asylum, the barracks, and the arsenal. It also possesses various schools and a Lutheran convent, and it is the seat of a superior law-court for the states of Brunswick, Lippe, and Waldeck. *Manf.* Lacquered and japanned wares, linen, gloves, paper-hangings, beer, spirits, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.

WOLGA, or VOLGA, *vol'-ga*, a river of Russia, which has the longest course, and, with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of

## Wolverton

water, of any river in Europe. It rises in Lake Selighen, among the Valdai Mountains, in *lat.* 57° N., and takes for the most part an E. direction, but with many windings, until it reaches the city of Kazan. Below Kazan it receives the Kama, and flowing to the S. with a great volume of water, it separates into several branches, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea, through 60 or 70 mouths, near Astrakhan. *Total length.* Estimated at 2400 miles. Its basin is supposed to contain 540,000 square miles.

WOLLIN, *vol'-leen*, the chief town of an island of Prussia, belonging to Pomerania, situated on the Divenow, one of the channels that connects the Stettiner See with the Baltic, 28 miles N. from Stettin. The channel is crossed here by a bridge which connects the island with the mainland. *Manf.* Woollen goods and leather. Shipbuilding is also carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 3500.

WOLMAR. (See VOLMAR.)

WOLMERSTADT, *vol'-mer-stat*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the Ohre, 8 miles N. from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Linen and leather. The town also contains some distilleries and sugar refineries. *Pop.* 3500.

WOLSHINGHAM, or WALSHINGHAM, *wol'-sing-ham*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, situated on the Wear, 13 miles S.W. from Durham. It contains a handsome parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar school. *Manf.* Woollen goods, edge-tools, and agricultural implements. There are some coal mines and iron-works in its immediate vicinity. *Pop.* 5531.

WOLSTANTON, *wol'-stän-ton*, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, about 2 miles N.E. from Newcastle-under-Lyme. *Manf.* Earthenware, bricks, and tiles. *Pop.* 32,029.—The Grand Trunk Canal passes through a tunnel in this parish a mile and a half in length.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *wol'-ver-hämp'-ton*, a market-town, borough, and parish of England, in Staffordshire, 12½ miles N.W. from Birmingham. It is a well-built and healthy town, notwithstanding the numerous coal mines in its vicinity. The buildings are tolerably good, and constructed, for the most part, of brick and tile, but they have a sombre appearance, and the streets are narrow and dirty. It has eight churches, some of which display considerable architectural beauty. The church of St. Peter, which is a collegiate church, is a stone building, consisting of a lofty nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a very fine tower, embattled at the top, and richly ornamented, rising from the centre. The church of St. John, which is also built of stone, is a modern building. The town also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar school, some charity schools, an exchange, a hospital, workhouse, town-hall, dispensary, news-room, library, assembly and concert-rooms, and a theatre. *Manf.* Locks, brass, japanned iron, and papier-mâché goods, tools of all kinds, guns, and railway carriages. *Pop.* 147,670.—Wolverhampton is a place of great antiquity, and originated in a monastery founded here by Wulfrana, the sister of the Saxon King Edgar. Two canals, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Grand Trunk, and the Birmingham Canal, pass in its immediate vicinity. It has a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

WOLVERTON, *wol'-ver-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a

## Wood

population above 2400.—At Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire, there is a station on the London and North-Western Railway, with large refreshment-rooms.

WOOD, *wood*, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the N.W. part of Virginia. *Area*. 475 square miles. *Pop.* 10,870.—2. In Ohio. *Area*. 610 square miles. *Pop.* 17,886.

WOODBIDGE, *wood'-bridj*, a market-town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the Deben, 8 miles N.E. from Ipswich. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but they contain many good shops and dwelling-houses. The market-place is a spacious square, surrounded with well-built edifices, and in the middle of it is an ancient shire-hall, with a market-hall immediately below it. The parish church, a large and imposing structure, built of black flint, is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with a lofty roof supported by some beautiful and well-proportioned pillars. It has a large quadrangular tower, 180 feet high, which forms a conspicuous object at sea. On the south side of the church formerly stood a priory of St. Augustine monks. The town also contains a district church and several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, some almshouses, a custom-house, a theatre, a lecture-hall, barracks, and a house of correction. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable up to the town for vessels above 100 tons burden. It has a considerable export and import trade in corn, coal, timber, malt, and flour. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent, and there are some convenient wharfs and quays by the river-side. *Pop.* 4513.

WOODBIDGE, a post-township and village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, U.S., 32 miles from Trenton. *Pop.* 5300.

WOODBURY, *wood'-ber-re*, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 4300.

WOODFORD, *wood'-ford*, the name of four parishes and townships in England, none of them with a population above 3000.

WOODFORD, a county in the central part of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*. 140 square miles. *Pop.* 16,500.

WOODHAM, *wood'-ham*, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3000. They are distinguished by different affixes.

WOODHAVEN, *wood'-hai-ven*, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

WOODSTOCK, *wood'-stok*, a borough and market-town of England, in Oxfordshire, situated on the Glyme, 9 miles N.W. from Oxford. It has a town-hall, with a market-place below it, a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, and several almshouses. *Manf.* Gloves. *Pop.* 7827.—Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough, is situated to the W. of the town.

WOODSTOCK, OLD, a hamlet lying to the N. of the above town, and immediately contiguous to it. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties there was a royal residence in this place, and King Alfred is said to have resided here while engaged in translating Boëtius.

WOODSTOCK, the name of several townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5000.

WOOLDALE, *wool'-dail*, a township of Eng-

## Woolwich

land, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles S. from Huddersfield. *Manf.* Woollen goods. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 5322.

WOOLER, *wool'-er*, a parish and market-town of England, in Northumberland, situated on Wooler Water, near the Cheviot Hills, 41 miles N.W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It has a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a library, and a dispensary. There are several British and Roman remains near the town, as well as the ruins of a very old tower or castle, and a stone pillar commemorating a victory gained by the English over the Scotch in the reign of Henry IV.

WOOLWICH, *wool'-idj*, a parish, town, and naval port of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Thames, 8 miles E. from London. This place was originally nothing more than a small village, inhabited by fishermen, and it owes its rise to the establishment of a royal dock in its immediate vicinity in the reign of Henry VIII. Since that time it has gradually risen to its present importance; but its progress has been more particularly rapid during the past century, in consequence of the establishment of the arsenal and the augmentation of the royal artillery and royal marines, for which corps Woolwich is one of the principal stations. Its dockyard is the most ancient in the kingdom, and is supplied with all that is necessary for building and equipping ships of war; but, from the shallowness of the water in the river, such ships are mostly built at other naval ports, and this yard kept for the construction of steamers. The government establishments are the Royal Artillery barracks, the Royal Marine barracks, the Royal Sappers and Miners' barracks, the Royal Arsenal, her Majesty's Dockyard, and the Royal Ordnance Hospital. The cannon foundry forms one of the principal departments of the royal arsenal, having four blast furnaces, in the largest of which 19 tons of metal can be melted at once. The model-room, another important department of the royal arsenal, contains a pattern of every article made use of in the artillery service. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious building of brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower at the west end. Besides this, there are two other churches and a proprietary chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, several schools, a mechanics' institute, reading-rooms, and public baths. Between the dockyard and the royal arsenal is an extensive building, about 400 yards in length, which is used as a ropewalk. The military and civil branches of the Board of Ordnance, which now forms a department of the War Office, have been established at Woolwich since the accession of George I. The original foundry which government possessed for casting brass ordnance was in Upper Moorfields, London; but in consequence of a serious accident which happened in recasting some of the guns taken by Marlborough, of which a German of the name of Schalek had given warning beforehand, he was offered a commission to make choice of any spot within 12 miles of London for the erection of a new foundry, and also to be made superintendent of the whole concern. He fixed on the Warren, at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. This arsenal is the grand national dépôt for every species of ordnance, both mili-



## Woolwich

tary and naval, covering more than 100 acres, and containing about 25,000 pieces of cannon of different kinds. It is the largest arsenal in Britain, and has extensive stores of gun-carriages, military waggons, and everything which appertains to the ordnance department. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and the royal sappers and miners, for whom, together with the corps of royal marines, extensive barracks are provided. To the S.E. of Woolwich Common is the Royal Military Academy, which was instituted about the year 1719, but not finally arranged according to its present constitution until 1741. It was built in 1805, from designs by Wyatt, and consists of a central tower and two wings, united by a corridor in front, with a range of buildings containing the hall and servants' offices in the rear. There is a parade in front of the barracks, on the east side of which is the Ordnance Hospital, an extensive edifice, calculated to contain about 700 men. Several detached buildings, for the use of the artillery, have been raised on different parts of the common; among which we may mention a veterinary hospital; but the most conspicuous of these is a circular building called the Rotunda, which is used as a repository for models and weapons of all kinds in use at various periods of English history. It is 120 feet in diameter, and was removed to its present site from the gardens of Carlton House, where it served as a banqueting-room, in which the Prince Regent entertained the sovereigns who visited this country after the battle of Waterloo. On the west side of the town there are some more barracks, and a handsome hospital. In the Thames, opposite the dockyards, are the hulks, for the reception of convicts sentenced to transportation and to hard labour for life, or any limited period. The men detained in these prison vessels are employed on government works. *Pop.* 41,695, chiefly depending on the government establishments.

WOOLWICH, NORTH, a town on the N. bank of the Thames, opposite Woolwich, which contains the terminus of the Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. It is proposed to extend the Victoria Docks as far as this place.

WOOLWICH, the name of two townships in the United States, neither with a population above 3500.

WOOSTER, *woos'-ter*, a post-town and capital of Wayne county, Ohio, U.S., situated on the Kilbuck, 45 miles S. from Lake Erie, and 78 miles N.E. from Columbus. *Pop.* 4100.

WOOTTON, *wool'-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2400. Several of them are distinguished by different affixes.

WOOTTON-BASSET, *bäs'-set*, a disfranchised borough and market-town of England, in Wiltshire, 17 miles W. from Swindon. *Pop.* 2191. It has a station on the Great Western Railway.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *un-der-edj*, a market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, 17 miles S.W. from Gloucester. The town is well built, and contains a handsome parish church. There are also several chapels for nonconformists, a free grammar-school, a town-hall, with a market-place below it, a mechanics' institute, a hospital, and some almshouses. *Manf.* Broadcloth of very superior quality. *Pop.* 3673.

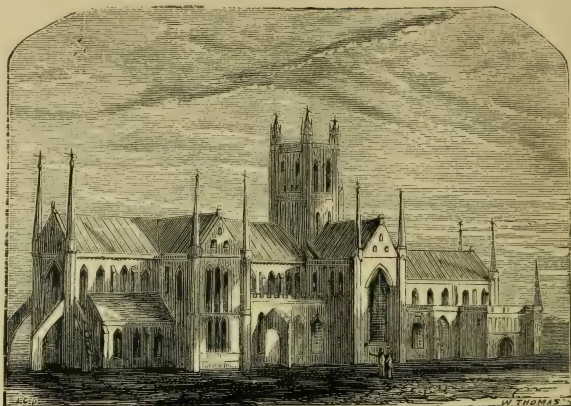
WORCESTER, *woos'-ter*, the chief town of Wor-

## Worcester

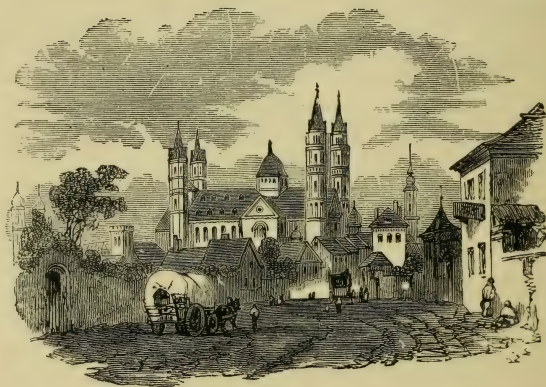
cestershire, and one of the most ancient cities in England, pleasantly situated in a beautiful vale on the E. bank of the Severn, from which it rises gradually, 25 miles S.W. from Birmingham. As it was a fortified place of some importance in olden times, it was surrounded by a very strong wall, of which some remains may yet be seen. The streets are for the most part broad, though some are not remarkable for regularity, and the town is generally clean and presents a cheerful appearance. The cathedral, which is built of red sandstone, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, but unlike the generality of buildings of this kind, the exterior is extremely plain, and devoid of all ornament. Its beauty consists in its height, and ample space within, and also in the lightness of its architecture, which is greatly aided by lofty pinnacles which rise from every part of the building on which they could be placed with propriety. The original structure was built by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 680, in connexion with a convent of secular priests. It was burnt down and rebuilt about 80 years before the Conquest, and it was again reduced to ashes in 1084. It was burnt down for the third time 1202, with all the adjacent buildings and offices of the monastery, and part of the city; but after it had been again rebuilt, and King John had been buried in the choir, it was solemnly consecrated in 1218, in the presence of Henry III., the son of the deceased monarch, and many bishops, abbots, and nobles, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Some years after this, those parts of the old edifice which had not been rebuilt were repaired, and a complete new front was subsequently given to it. It suffered considerable damage during the civil war in the reign of Charles I.; but it is still an object of great interest to architects and archaeologists. It is built in the form of a double cross, and displays all the best features of the Early English style of architecture. The proportions of the building are on a grand scale, its length from E. to W. being about 514 feet, including the West porch, while its greatest breadth along the transepts is 145 feet. The nave is 174 feet long, 67 feet high, and 30 feet wide, without including the aisles on either side, and the tower, which rises from the centre of the edifice, attains the height of 200 feet. The cathedral contains many handsome monuments, and is adorned with a variety of sculptures. On the S. side of the cathedral is College Green, an open airy place, which is surrounded by some well-built houses. One of the principal objects of interest in the city is Edgar's Tower, a part of the ancient castle, which is now partly occupied by the registrar's office. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral, in a most commanding situation on the banks of the Severn, which flows at the bottom of the garden. Besides these ancient buildings, Worcester contains several chapels for nonconformists, 13 parish churches, of which St. Michael's is a very ancient specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. St. Andrew's is remarkable for its lofty spire, which is considered to be one of the most perfect in the kingdom with regard to its form and proportions. All Saints is a handsome modern edifice. St. Martin's is a brick building, with a stone foundation. St. Nicholas's is a commodious structure possessed of considerable architectural beauty. The other public buildings are the guildhall, which stands on the W. side of the High-street; the county and city gaol,



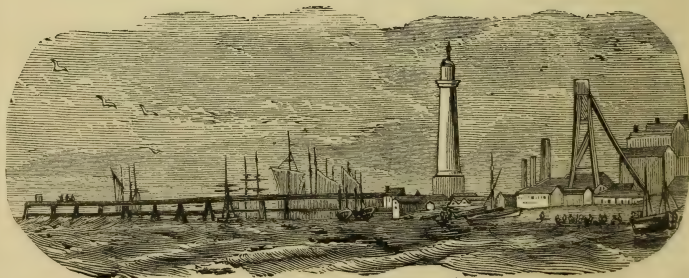




WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.



WORMS.



YARMOUTH, GREAT.

## Worcester

the market-house, county infirmary, county-courts, subscription-library, theatre, corn hall, skin hall, and the market-halls. Among the numerous educational establishments are the grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a government school of design. There are also various charitable institutions, and several hospitals and almshouses, including a lying-in hospital, an eye infirmary, and a female penitentiary. It contains an athenæum, and several literary and scientific societies, and a triennial musical festival is held in this city, in turn with Gloucester and Hereford, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy. *Manf.* Gloves, lace, porcelain, leather, spirits, nails, and turned wares. It is also the centre of a large trade in hops and corn. *Pop.* 31,227.—Worcester is said to have been one of the principal cities of England in the time of the Romans and Anglo-Saxons. Cromwell obtained a decisive victory over Charles II. in its neighbourhood in 1651. It is the birth-place of Lord Somers.

WORCESTER, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Massachusetts. *Area.* 1500 square miles. *Pop.* 159,659.—2. In Maryland. *Area.* 616 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

WORCESTER, one of the W. districts of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area.* 20,000 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000. Its **CHIEF TOWN**, of the same name, is in the S.W. part of the district, situated on the Hex river, 58 miles N.E. from Cape Town. *Pop.* Not known.

WORCESTER, a post-town of the United States, Massachusetts, 33 miles S.W. from Boston, with which it is connected by railway. It contains several handsome public buildings, including numerous churches, a court-house, a lunatic asylum, a Roman Catholic college, and the hall of the American Antiquarian Society. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, paper, and machinery. *Pop.* 24,960.—It is connected by railway with Albany, Concord, Hartford, and Providence.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, very near the centre of the kingdom, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Staffordshire and Shropshire, on the S. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by Warwickshire, and on the W. by Herefordshire. *Area.* 788 square miles. *Desc.* It is level in the centre and hilly on either side towards the E. and W. The scenery in some parts of the county is very beautiful, while the soil, especially in the central plain, is rich and productive. The air is generally pure and mild, though in some parts, as on the N.W. range of the Broadway Hills, it is so cold and bleak, and the appearance of the country so wild, that the traveller is reminded in some measure of the mountainous tracts of Derbyshire. The Malvern Hills, though nothing more than sheep walks, possess a most healthy climate; and the N.W. parts of the county, especially about Abberley, though of equal elevation to any other district, seem to have a much warmer aspect than either the Lickey or Broadway hills. The soil is various, consisting chiefly of rich loamy sand, mixed with a small proportion of gravel in those districts immediately N. of Worcester; while towards the E. the soil is sandy, and intersected here and there with districts of limited extent in which clay and peat-earth predominate. On the E. side of the county the soil is in general a strong clay; but the waste land, which at one time was very

## Workshop

considerable, consists for the most part of deep black peat-earth. In other parts a great deal of red marl and stiff clay is found, mixed with some sandy loam. *Rivers.* The principal are the Severn, Avon, Salwarp, Stour, and Teme. The county is intersected by several canals and railways, which are of the utmost importance in extending its export and import trade and commercial transactions with other parts of England. *Pro.* Wheat, hops, carrots, pears, and apples. Large quantities of cider and perry are made, and wheat is grown to a great extent. Cattle and sheep are imported from Herefordshire and South Wales, and fattened on the rich pasture lands of this county, or by stall-feeding, for the London market and other markets in the Midland and S. counties of England. *Minerals.* Coal is found at Dudley, and there is no scarcity of clay fit for brick, nor of limestone in the hills. Freestone fit for building is found in different parts. In Cleeve-Prior parish there are several quarries of very good stone fit for barn-floors and other uses; some of it bears a fine polish, like Derbyshire marble, and is not inferior to it. At Droitwich there are most productive salt-pits, from which great quantities of salt are taken every year. There are mineral wells at Malvern, and several useful chalybeate springs in Kidderminster parish. *Manf.* The commerce and manufactures of the county are very considerable. Large quantities of hops, fruit, cider, and perry are exported. It also exports a considerable surplus of its own manufactures, such as Kidderminster carpets, Worcester gloves, earthenware, nails, needles, and all the smaller articles of ironmongery; as well as bar and sheet-iron, which are chiefly sent to the N. parts of England. Great quantities of salt are exported from Droitwich, oil and oil-cake from Evesham, and clover and grass seeds, corn, beans, flour, malt, salmon, fat cattle, sheep, lambs, hogs, hay, and timber from all parts of the county. *Pop.* 307,397.—Worcestershire was known to the Romans, and formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia under the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. It is traversed by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

WORKINGTON, *wer'-king-ton*, a seaport and market-town of England, in Cumberland, situated at the mouth of the river Derwent, 30 miles S.W. from Carlisle. Many of its streets are narrow and irregular; but some are well built and present a handsome appearance. Its public buildings are modern. The parish church is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. The town also possesses a chapel of ease, several chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, a library and news-room, a dispensary, a small but neat assembly-room, and a theatre. The quays are good, and there is a breakwater at the mouth of the harbour. *Manf.* Sailcloth, straw-plait, cast-iron goods, nails, and cordage. The town has a large trade in timber, malt, flax, and flour, and there are coal-mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 6300.

WORKSOP, *werk'-sop*, a market-town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 24 miles N. from Nottingham, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest. There was a priory of Augustines in this town in olden times, of which a few remains are in existence at the present time. The parish church also formed part of the old priory church. Besides this there are some chapels for nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, a moot-hall, a corn exchange and market-house,



## Wormditt

and some schools. *Pop.* 8361. It is a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway.

**WORMDITT**, *worm'-dit*, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Drewenz, 42 miles S.W. from Königsberg. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and leather. *Pop.* 3470.

**WORMS**, *werms* (Germ., *worms*), a city of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, situated on the Rhine, 22 miles S.W. from Darmstadt. Its streets are dark and narrow, and many parts of the city within the walls, which are rapidly falling into decay, were destroyed by fire in 1689, and have since been converted into gardens and vineyards. It possesses a cathedral, a large but plain Gothic edifice, with towers at either end, and a cupola in the centre. It contains several other churches, and the remains of the episcopal court in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521. There are also several hospitals, a casino, and a gymnasium in the city, which is the seat of the superior law-courts for the province of Rheinhessen. *Manf.* Tobacco, leather, and beetroot sugar. It also possesses a trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. *Pop.* 11,399.—This was formerly an imperial city and is very ancient, having been one of the chief residences of Charlemagne and his successors. In the 13th century its population is said to have been 70,000; and in the 17th it was burned by the French. It is famous for the numerous diets which have been held in it, the most celebrated of which are the diet of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I., and that before which Luther appeared in 1521.

**WORSLEY**, *wers'-le*, a township of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles S.E. from Bolton. It has extensive coal-mines in its neighbourhood, and is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh Canal. *Pop.* 11,875.

**WORTHING**, *wer'-thing*, a maritime town of England, in Sussex, 10 miles W. from Brighton. It contains a church, a chapel of ease, some chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, market-house, theatre, dispensary, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, and a literary institution. The esplanade forms an agreeable promenade, and it possesses some fine sands, which extend for some distance into the sea. *Pop.* 5805. It has a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

**WORTLEY**, *wers'-le*, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles N.W. from Sheffield. It is the head of a poor-law union district. *Manf.* Woollen goods, fire bricks, and iron in bars, sheets, and hoops. *Pop.* 12,058.—It has a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway.

**WRATH, CAPE**, *rawth*, the N.W. extremity of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in *lat.* 58° 38' N., *lon.* 4° 58' 5" W.

**WREXHAM**, *wes'-ham*, a market-town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 11 miles S.W. from Chester, and 19 miles S.E. from Denbigh. Its streets are for the most part regular and spacious, and the buildings of which they are composed are good, and present a handsome appearance. The parish church is a large and imposing building, with a tower 135 feet in height, beautifully adorned with rows of statues placed in niches. The town also contains a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, a town-hall, a house of correction for the county, an

## Wusravee

infirmary, market-place, theatre, and literary and scientific institution. *Manf.* Flannel, in which it has a considerable trade, leather, and cordage. There are some large collieries and iron-works in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 7562.

**WRIEZEN**, or **WRIETZEN**, *reet'-zen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 37 miles N.E. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 6000.

**WRIGHT**, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area.* 1913 square miles. *Pop.* 4500.

**WRINGTON**, *ring'-ton*, a market-town of England, in Somersetshire, 10 miles S.W. from Bristol. Its streets are irregularly built, and most of the houses are thatched. The church is a stately building, 120 feet long and 52 wide. The tower, which is 140 feet in height, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It possesses some chapels for nonconformists, and a free school. *Pop.* 1617.—The philosopher Locke was born here.

**WUDWAN**, *wood-wan'*, a town of India, in Guzerat, the principal place of a subdivision of the same name, containing 30 towns and villages, 66 miles S.W. from Ahmedabad. *Pop.* 33,000. *Lat.* 22° 39' N. *Lon.* 71° 38' E.

**WURTEMBERG**. (See **WIRTEMBERG**.)

**WURZBURG**, *werts'-boorg* (Germ., *werts'-boorg*), a city of Bavaria, the capital of the province of Lower Franconia, situated on the Main, which is crossed here by a fine bridge, 600 feet in length, 133 miles N.W. from Munich. It stands in a hollow. The Main is a large and noble stream at this part of its course, and presents an animated scene with the numerous boats and barges that are constantly passing and repassing on its surface. On the left bank is a hill, with a castle which was formerly the residence of the prince bishop of Wurzburg, but which is now a citadel. The town itself is still surrounded with a wall flanked with bastions, and a moat. It is indifferently built, and the streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, but the houses of which they are composed are picturesque in character, having pointed gables, and each successive story projecting beyond the one immediately below it. The chief public buildings are the royal palace and the churches, among which are the cathedral, which was rebuilt in the early part of the 11th century, and the Marienkirche, a handsome structure, built in the 14th and 15th centuries. In addition to these, the town contains a town-hall, a large general hospital, richly endowed, a university with a medical school in connexion with it, and a library of 100,000 volumes, a gymnasium, and several schools, a polytechnic institution, and several charitable establishments. The royal palace was built by one of the bishops of Wurzburg as the episcopal residence, about 1730. *Manf.* Woollen goods, leather, paper, tobacco, and surgical instruments. The town has an active trade in wine, and the produce of the surrounding agricultural district. *Pop.* 36,119. This town was assigned to Bavaria in 1815.

**WURZEN**, *voort'-zen*, a walled town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, situated on the Mulde, 14 miles N.E. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Linen goods, tobacco, lace, and hosiery. *Pop.* 4165.—It has a station on the Leipsic and Dresden Railway.

**WUSRAYEE**, *woos-ra-ve'*, a native Bheel state

## Wusterhausen

of India, in Guzerat, under British protection. *Area*. 450 square miles. *Pop.* 33,300. *Lat.* between 20° 55' and 21° 33' N. *Lon.* between 72° 46' and 73° 51' E. It has a chief town of the same name, 60 miles S. from Baroda.

WUSTERHAUSEN, *woos'-ter-hou'-sen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 45 miles N.W. from Berlin. It stands on an island formed by the Dosse. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 2800.

WYANDOT, *wi'-an-dot*, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In Michigan. *Area*. 576 square miles. *Pop.* Not known.—2. In Ohio. *Area*. 350 square miles. *Pop.* 15,596.

WYBORG. (See VIBORG.)

WYCLIFFE, *wik'-lif*, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about 4 miles S.E. from Barnard Castle. *Pop.* 162.—It is supposed that Wycliffe the reformer was born here in 1325.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, or HIGH, *wik'-kum*, a borough and market-town of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on a small rivulet which falls into the Thames, 14 miles S.E. from Aylesbury. The town contains a fine old parish church, several chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall and market-house, a free grammar school, some almshouses, and a literary institution. *Manf.* Chairs and paper. *Pop.* 8373.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles N.W. from High Wycombe. The village is seated under a steep eminence, partly covered with a wood; from which the mausoleum, and the small tower of its beautiful but singular church, rebuilt in 1763 by Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer, seem to emerge. *Pop.* 2161.

WYRE, *wi*, a river of South Wales, which rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and, after a course of 130 miles, falls into the Severn below Chepstow.

WYK, *wike*, the name of numerous parishes and villages in the Netherlands, none of them with a population above 2500.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, *wind'-ham*, a market-town of England, in Norfolk, 9 miles S.W. from Norwich. It originated in the erection of a monastery here in the time of Henry I., about 1105. The parish church consists of a nave with aisles, a large tower at the west end, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. It once formed part of the conventual church attached to the monastery. The town also contains some chapels for nonconformists, and a free grammar school. *Manf.* Crape and bombazine, spindles, tops, and other articles turned in wood. *Pop.* 4952. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

WYNAAD, *win-ad'*, a small district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, comprised in the collectorate of Malabar. *Desc.* Densely wooded. *Pop.* Not known. *Lat.* 11° 30' N. *Lon.* 76° 20' E.

WYOMING, *wi'-o'-ming*, a name formerly given to a large tract of country in Pennsylvania, U.S., situated on the Susquehanna, with a fort about 2 miles N. from Wilkesbarre. In the year 1778, this fort was taken by a party of British and Indians, and the greatest barbarities were practised on the garrison.

WYOMING, the name of two counties in the United States.—1. In the W. part of New York. *Area*. 580 square miles. *Pop.* 31,968.—2. In

## Xeres de la Frontera

Pennsylvania. *Area*. 455 square miles. *Pop.* 12,550.

WYRE, *wire*, a river of England, in Lancashire, which rises near the borders of Yorkshire, and, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into Morecambe Bay at Fleetwood.

WYTHE, *withe*, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, U.S. *Area*. 578 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

WYTIKON, *vit'-e-koo*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles from Zurich. The French and Austrians fought a battle near this place in 1799.

## X

[For names not inserted under this letter, see the letters J, G, and S.]

XAGUA, or JAGUA, *ha'-gwa*, a river of Honduras, Central America. After a course of 120 miles, it enters the Caribbean Sea about 40 miles W. from Truxillo.

XALAPA. (See JALAPA.)

XALISIO, or JALISIO. (See GUADALAXARA.)

XALON, or JALON, *ha'-lone*, a considerable river of Spain, which falls into the Ebro about 12 miles above Saragossa.

XANTEN, or SANTEN, *xan'-ten*, a town of Rhinish Prussia, in the province of Dusseldorf, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, 33 miles N.W. from Dusseldorf. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, ribbons, stockings, and vinegar. *Pop.* 3080.

XANTHUS, an ancient city of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, 20 miles S.E. from Makri. It contains the ruins of several temples and tombs, adorned with carefully executed bas-reliefs, many of which have been removed and deposited in the British Museum.

XAVIER, SAN, *hav'-e-ai*, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Rio de los Dolores.

XAVIER, ST., a town of South America, in Bolivia, situated on the Rio Grande, in the department of Santa Cruz. *Pop.* 1750.—Also the name of various other small towns in South America.—Also an island on the coast of Chili, in the Gulf of St. Estevan. *Lat.* 47° 10' S. *Lon.* 74° 20' W.

XENIA, *ze'-ne-a*, a post-town of Green county, Ohio, U.S., on the Shawnee Creek, 53 miles S.W. from Columbus. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and an academy. *Pop.* 3500.

XENIL. (See GENIL.)

XERES DE BADAJOS, or XERES DE LOS CABALeros, *hai'-rais*, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 40 miles S.E. from Badajoz. *Manf.* Linen, leather, soap, and earthenware. *Pop.* 8295.—It is the native place of the navigator Vasquez de Bilboa.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town in the S.W. of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Cadiz, 14 miles N.E. from Cadiz, with which it is connected by railway. It is agreeably situated near the banks of the small river Guadalete. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and dirty, but those in the new part contain many handsome houses. There are several good squares in different parts of the town, which possesses a collegiate church surmounted

## Xeros, Gulf of

by a dome, seven other churches, some nunneries, an old Moorish castle, a town-house, a college, and some hospitals. *Manf.* Woollen goods and leather; it is also the principal depôt for the sherry wine made in the neighbourhood, of which large quantities are exported to England annually. *Pop.* 38,898.

XEROS, GULF OF. (See SAROS.)

XERTA, or JERTA, *hair'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, situated near the right bank of the Ebro, 7 miles N.W. from Tortosa. *Pop.* 2000.

XERTIGNY, *xair'-teen'-ye*, a village of France, in the department of the Vosges, 9 miles S. from Epinal. It has some iron and blast furnaces. *Pop.* 2000.

XILOCO and XILON, or JILOCO and JILON, *hel'-lone*, two rivers of Spain, neither with a course above 100 miles in length.

XIMO, or KIUSU, *ze'-mo*, the most S. of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from the island of Nippon by the sea called Suwonada and the Strait of Simonoseki. It is also separated from the island of Sikok, on the E., by the Boungo Channel. *Desc.* Mountainous, with several volcanoes. *Pop.* Not known.—Nagasaki, the chief commercial port of Japan, is in this island, and Kagosima, the chief town of the territories of the prince of Satsuma, is situated at the head of a bay which enters the W. coast.

XINGU, *zin'-gu*, a river of Brazil, which rises near lat. 15° S. and lon. 54° W. After a N. course of 1300 miles, it joins the Amazon in lat. 1° 45' S., lon. 52° W.

JUCAR, or JUCAR, *hoo'-kar*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Mediterranean about 25 miles S.E. from Valencia.

XULLA ISLANDS, *xool'-la*, a group of islands in the Indian archipelago, lying E. from Celebes at the S. entrance of the Molucca passage. The islands which compose the group are called Xulla Bessi, Xulla Mangola, and Xulla Saliabo. They produce fruits and spices. *Lat.* 2° S. *Lon.* 125° E.

XYNARA, *xe-na'-ra*, a village in the island of Tinos, in the Grecian archipelago. It is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, and it has a Roman Catholic seminary.

## Y

[For places not found under this letter, see I or J.]

Y, or IJ, *i*, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, on the S. shore of which stands Amsterdam. It is connected with the Leyden canal, and receives the waters of the Haarlem Lake.

YABLONOI MOUNTAINS, *ya-blon'-noi*, a mountain range in the E. of Asia, which separates the Russian territory of the Amoor from the government of Yakutsk.

YAFFA. (See JAFFA.)

YAKIMO SIMA, *ya'-ke-mo se'-ma*, an island of Japan, 40 miles S. from the S. extremity of Kiusiu. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 5 broad. *Desc.*

## Yarcand

Level and well wooded. *Lat.* 30° 24' N. *Lon.* 130° 30' E.

YAKUTSK, *ya-kootzk'*, an extensive province of Russia in Asia, forming one of the six governments into which the general government of Eastern Siberia is divided. *Desc.* Mountainous and well watered. In the N. it is a vast barren plain, and in most parts it is nothing better than a desert, the soil being frozen to a great depth. *Rivers.* The Lena, Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma. *Pro.* Rye, barley, and other grains in the S. districts. Large herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk, and game, salmon and other fish, are abundant. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, salt, and tale; but the principal trade consists in furs and the teeth of the walrus. *Pop.* About 220,000. *Lat.* between 54° and 74° N. *Lon.* between 103° and 172° E.

YAKUTSK, the capital of the above province, situated on the Lena, about 510 miles N.W. from Okhotsk. It stands on a level piece of ground, surrounded by high mountains, and contains about 400 wooden dwellings. It forms a depôt for all the furs collected in the extensive regions in the N. of the government; and the chief emporium of the Russian trade with Kamchatka and the N.W. coast of North America. The cold is excessive. *Lat.* 62° 2' N. *Lon.* 129° E.

YALABUSHA, *ya-la-bu'-sha*, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. *Area.* 898 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000.

YA-LONG-KIANG, *ya-long-ke-ang'*, two rivers of China, respectively 300 and 600 miles in length.

YANCEY, *yán'-se*, a county of the United States, in the W. of North Carolina. *Area.* 688 square miles. *Pop.* 8500.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, *yang-tse-ke-ang'*, a large river of China, formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang and Kin-cha-kiang rivers, which have their sources in the E. of Tibet. After the junction of these rivers the main stream flows onward for several hundred miles, under the name of the latter. In the middle part of its course it is called Ta-kiang, or the great river, and it is not until it reaches the Po-yang lake, with which it is connected, that it receives the name of the Yang-tse-kiang, by which it is known to Europeans throughout the whole of its course through China proper. After a course of 3600 miles, it enters the Yellow Sea in lat. 32° N., and lon. 121° E.

YANIK, *ya'-nik*, a fertile district of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, forming the E. part of the pachalic of Trebizond. Large quantities of leeches are exported.

YANINA. (See JANINA.)

YAPURA. (See JAPURA.)

YAQUI, or YACKI, *ya-ke'*, a river of St. Domingo. After a course of 100 miles, it falls into Mancenille Bay, on the N. coast, a little below Fort Maguaca.—Also the name of a river of Mexico, in the department of Sonora, which falls into the Gulf of California.

YARACUY, *ya'-ra-kwe*, a river of S. America, in Venezuela, in the province of Caracas. After a course of 80 miles it falls into the Gulf of Triste, in the Caribbean Sea, about 20 miles W. from Puerto Caballo.

YARCAND, or YARKAND, *yar'-kand*, a city of Cashgar, in Chinese Tartary, situated on the river Yarkand, or Yarkiang. It stands in a fertile plain; and is the residence of a Chinese governor, and an emporium for the inland trade



## Yardley

of Asia. *Pop.* About 150,000. *Lat.* 38° 20' N. *Lon.* 76° 7' E.—The River rises on the N. side of the Karakorum mountains, and, after receiving several other streams in a course estimated at 500 miles, it finally enters the lake of Lob-nor, in the desert of Gobi.

**YARDLEY**, *yard'-le*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4000.

**YARE**, *yair*, a river of England, in Norfolk, which enters the German Ocean below Yarmouth.

**YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH**, *yar'-mouth*, a seaport and borough of England, in the county of Norfolk, 18 miles E. from Norwich. It is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, extending more than a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. It stands on a peninsula, having the sea on the E., and on the W. the Yare and the Bure. The latter of these rivers is crossed by a suspension bridge, and the former by a handsome drawbridge which affords communication with South Town or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorleston. It contains four principal streets, running parallel to each other and to the course of the river, which are crossed at right angles by a great number of very narrow lanes, which are designated rows. The whole was formerly enclosed by a wall. The church of St. Nicholas, erected in 1123, is a large and handsome building in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire rising in the centre from the intersection of the nave and transepts. Besides the parish church, there are two others of modern date, dedicated to St. Peter and St. George, a Jews' synagogue, a Roman Catholic chapel, several chapels for non-conformists, borough gaol, theatre, custom-house, several large warehouses, a town-hall, guildhall, and assembly rooms, a club-house, two hospitals, baths, a proprietary school and other educational establishments, a public library, a lunatic asylum, which was built as barracks for troops, and a column to the memory of Lord Nelson, which stands on the beach to the S. of the town. Besides these public structures, there is the quay, which is justly the pride of the inhabitants, and affords a pleasant promenade, being planted with trees. Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. Its harbour is perfectly secure against every danger, and is provided with lighthouses. The coast upon which it is built is the most dangerous in Britain, and has been often the scene of the most disastrous shipwrecks. It is advantageously situated for commerce, especially with the N. of Europe, and it is the principal seat of the English herring-fishery, and also possesses a considerable trade in coals, timber, barley, salt, and the produce of the British colonies. *Manf.* Crape and silk goods, soap, beer, leather, malt, and cast-iron goods. The town also contains some large salt-works, and shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 30,338. *Lat.* 52° 36' N. *Lon.* 1° 43' E. The first mention of Yarmouth is in Domesday Book; whence we may infer that it was founded shortly after the establishment, in the early part of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. In 1235, walls were erected round the town, and the place was surrounded by a moat. Yarmouth is now defended by some detached batteries on

## Yellow Sea

the coast. It is the terminus of the East Suffolk and Norwich and Yarmouth railways, and communicates with London, Hull, and other parts on the E. coast by steam-packets.—There is a coast-guard station at this place.

**YARMOUTH ROADS**, lie between the coast and a line of outer sand-banks, about 2 miles from it, which are marked by buoys and floating lights.

**YARMOUTH**, or **SOUTH YARMOUTH**, a seaport and parish of England, on the N.W. coast of the Isle of Wight, 9 miles S.W. from Cowes. It has a parish church, some chapels for nonconformists, a town-hall, and a market-place, with a quay, where small vessels may unload. Its trade is mostly confined to the exportation of fine sand for making glass.

**YARMOUTH**, a seaport of Massachusetts, U.S., 77 miles S.E. from Boston. *Pop.* 3000, mostly employed in the fisheries on the coast, and the whale fishery.

**YARMOUTH**, a town on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, 140 miles S.W. from Halifax. *Pop.* 15,446.

**YAROSLAV**. (See **JAROSLAV**.)

**YARRA-YARRA**, *yar'-ra yar'-ra*, a river of Australia, in the colony of Victoria. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, and that city can only be reached by vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden.

**YARRIBA**, *yar'-re-ba'*, a state of Western Africa, in Guinea, near the Niger. It has been but little explored by Europeans. *Lat.* 9° N. *Lon.* from 2° to 6° E. *Pop.* 2,500,000.

**YARROW**, *yär'-ro*, a celebrated river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire. After a course of 25 miles it joins the Ettrick 2 miles above Selkirk.—Also a parish of Selkirkshire, in which Sir Walter Scott resided for ten years, and in which James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," died. *Pop.* 643.

**YASSY, or JASSY**. (See **JASSY**.)

**YATES**, *yails*, a county in the United States, in the centre of the state of New York. *Area.* 320 square miles. *Pop.* 20,290.

**YAZOO**, *ya-zoo'*, a river of the United States, in Mississippi, which enters the Mississippi after a course of 220 miles, just above Vicksburg.

**Yeadon**, *ye'-don*, a township of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N.W. from Leeds. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 4300.

**YECLA**, *yel'-la*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the province of Albacete, 50 miles S.E. from Albacete. It contains two churches, a town-house, a hospital, and some schools, and has a ruined castle on the top of a hill which commands the town. *Manf.* Soap, oil, and brandy. *Pop.* 9333.

**YEDO, or YEDDO**. (See **JEDDO**.)

**YELL, or ZELL**, *yel*, one of the most N. of the Shetland islands, Scotland, lying to the N. of the mainland of Shetland, and separated from it by Yell Sound. *Area.* 94 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. *Pop.* 2716.

**YELLOW CREEK, GREAT and LITTLE**, two streams of Ohio, U.S., which flow into Ohio river. Neither of them is more than 70 miles in length.

**YELLOWSEA**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia. It opens northward into the gulfs of Leao-tong and Pe-chi-li. It receives the rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, and all the chief rivers of Corea. *Lat.* between 30° and 41° N. *Lon.* between 118° and 127° E.

## Yellowstone

**YELLOWSTONE**, a river of the United States, which rises in *lat.* 43° 20' N., *lon.* 110° W., and, after a course of 700 miles, joins the Missouri at Fort Union.

**YEMEN**, *yem'-en*, a district of Arabia, occupying the S.E. extremity of that country, situated partly upon the Red Sea and partly on the Indian Ocean. The portion which lies along the Red Sea is called Et Tehama, or the plain. *Area*. Not known. *Desc.* It was celebrated by the ancients under the flattering title of Arabia Felix, or Happy Arabia. It is, however, by no means exempted from that curse of sterility under which Arabia generally suffers. The plain of the Tehama, which forms a broad belt along the whole of the coast, consists almost entirely of a waste of unproductive sand, except in places where it is watered by streams from the mountains. The Djebel, or mountainous district in the interior, presents, in many parts, a more agreeable aspect. The lower parts of the mountain slopes are covered with trees and aromatic shrubs; and the ranges are divided by fine valleys, which are watered by numerous streams, and can therefore be cultivated with advantage. *Pro.* The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra; the supply of water being insufficient for the culture of rice. The most valuable and celebrated products, however, consist of the aromatic plants which grow upon the sides of the hills. The coffee of Yemen has always possessed a flavour which that of no other part of the world can rival. Europe, indeed, is now chiefly supplied from the West Indies; but, in the East, the coffee of Mocha is always eagerly sought after. The balm of Mecca, and frankincense, the gum of a particular kind of tree, are also among the products of Yemen. *Gov.* It is one of the few parts of Arabia which have been formed into states under a settled form of government; it is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of imam, or doctor, but exercises almost absolute authority over his subjects. The principal cities are Sana in the interior, and Mocha and Aden on the coast, the last of which is now a British station. *Pop.* Not known.

**YENIDJE**, *yen'-id-je*, the name of numerous small towns of Turkey in Europe.

**YENIKALE**, or **ENIKALE**, *yen'-i-kail*, or *yen-i-ka'-lai*, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida, at the E. extremity of the Crimea, 125 miles N.E. from Simpheropol. It is defended by a strong citadel. *Pop.* 1700. —The STRAIT of YENIKALE or KERTCH connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Azof.

**YENISEI**, *yen'-i-se*, or *yen'-e-sai'-e*, one of the great rivers of Northern Asia, in Siberia, which rises in Mongolia, and, after a course estimated at 3400 miles between the Altai and Tangnon Mountains, enters the Arctic Ocean 200 miles N.E. from the mouth of the Ob or Obi.

**YENISEISK**, *yen'-i-seesk*, a government of Russia in Asia, in Eastern Siberia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the N., Tobolsk on the W., Chinese Tartary on the S., and Yakutsk and Irkutsk on the E. *Area*. Not known. *Desc.* In some parts mountainous, in others desert, and in others covered with dense forests. *Rivers*. The Yenisei traverses its centre. Its principal wealth is derived from the precious metals which abound in different parts of the government. *Pop.* 303,256. *Lat.* between 51° and 77° 30' N. *Lon.* between 75° and 106° E.

**YEOMADONG**, or **YOUMADONG MOUNTAINS**,

## Yonne

*yoo-man-dong'*, a mountain range which separates the province of Aracan, in British Burmah, from Burmah, and from the province of Pegu. *Height*, ranging between 2000 and 5600 feet.

**YEOVIL**, *yo'-vil*, a parish and market-town of England, in Somersetshire, 21 miles S.E. from Taunton. The town is well built, and contains upwards of twenty streets and lanes. The church is a fine old Gothic building, in the form of a cross, comprising a nave, a large chancel, north and south side-aisles, and transepts, all of which are covered with lead. It also contains several chapels for nonconformists, a grammar-school, a town-hall, and several almshouses. The market-house is a large open building, supported by two rows of stone pillars. *Manf.* Leather gloves. *Pop.* 8486.

**YESSO**. (See JESSO.)

**YESTE**, *e-ais'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the province of Albacete, 64 miles S.W. from Albacete. *Manf.* Woollen goods and linen. *Pop.* 6000.

**YETHOLM**, *yet-h'm*, a village and parish of Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Bowmont Water, 8 miles S.E. from Kelso. *Pop.* of parish, 1207. —**KISK-YETHOLM** about a mile and a half E. from Yetholm, is the head-quarters of the Scotch gipsies.

**YEU D'ISLE**, *yoo'-deel*, a fortified island of France, belonging to the department Vendée, about 11 miles from the coast.

**YEZD**, *yezd*, a fortified city of Persia, in the province of Irak Ajemi, 290 miles S.E. from Ispahan. Being the chief emporium of the trade between Hindostan, Bokhara, and Persia, it is large and flourishing, and is supposed to contain not less than 8000 houses. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia; velvets, cotton and woollen goods, arms, sugar-candy and sweetmeats. Among the population are many Parsees or Ghebers, fire-worshippers, this being almost the only place in Persia that they inhabit. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000.

**YOLA**, *yo'-la*, a town of Central Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Fumbina, about 230 miles S.W. from the S. extremity of Lake Tchad, visited by Dr. Barth in 1851, and again by the steamer *Pleiades* in 1854. *Pop.* Not known.

**YONNE**, *yon*, a department in the interior of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, and situated nearly half-way between Paris and the frontier of Switzerland. It is bounded on the N.E. by Aube, on the N. and N.W. by Seine and Marne, on the W. by Loiret, on the S. by Nièvre, and on the E. by Côte-d'Or. *Area*. 2870 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with rich pasture-lands. It is divided into five arrondissements, which are named after their chief towns, Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnerre. Auxerre is the capital of the whole department. *Rivers*. The principal is the Yonne. *Climate*. Temperate, and of sufficient warmth for the vine. *Pro.* The usual grain crops are raised, and large quantities of wine are made. *Minerals*. Lithographic stones and ochre. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, iron goods, leather, earthenware, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 370,305. The RIVER so-called rises in the department Nièvre, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Seine at Montcreau. It is connected with the Seine by the canal of Burgundy, and with the Loire by that of Nivernais.



## YORK

**YORK**, the former name of Toronto, in Upper Canada. (See **TORONTO**.)

**YORK**, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Maine, U.S. *Area*. 818 square miles. *Pop.* 62,107.—2. On the S. side of Pennsylvania, U.S. *Area*. 830 square miles. *Pop.* 63,200.—3. On the E. side of Virginia, U.S. *Area*. 132 square miles. *Pop.* 5000.—4. In South Carolina, U.S. *Area*. 830 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.—Also the name of several rivers in Maine and Virginia.

**YORK**, a seaport and capital of York county, Maine, U.S., situated on a river of the same name, 42 miles S.W. from Portland. Shipbuilding is carried on here to some extent. *Pop.* 3000.

**YORK**, a borough and chieftown of York county, Pennsylvania, U.S., 30 miles S.W. from Harrisburg. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a gaol, a market-house, an almshouse, an episcopal academy, and several churches. *Pop.* 6200.—It is connected by railroads with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore. The name of several other towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 3000.

**YORK**, a county in W. Australia, with a chief town of the same name, situated on the Avon, 58 miles N.E. from Perth. *Area*. 2250 square miles. *Pop.* Not known.—The name also of a CAPE and a SOUND, the first forming the N.E. extremity of Australia, and the second being on the N.W. coast of that country, in *lat.* 15° S., *lon.* 125° E.

**YORK, NEW.** (See **NEW YORK**.)

**YORK**, a city of England, and the chief town of Yorkshire, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Foss and Ouse, which, in point of rank, though not in commercial importance, is held as the second city in the kingdom, 23 miles N.E. from Leeds. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and entered by five principal gateways and five smaller ones. Of the five bridges of York, one only crosses the river Ouse; the other four cross the Foss, and both rivers traverse the interior of the city. At the head of the public buildings is the cathedral, which is justly esteemed the glory of York. The greater part of the present edifice was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is 524½ feet from E. to W. in length, and 250 feet in breadth along the transepts from N. to S. The great tower, which rises from the intersection of the nave and transepts, is 234 feet in height. It has a magnificent W. front, flanked by two towers 196 feet high, and the whole building is richly adorned within. The E. end, being of somewhat later date than the W., displays a more florid style of architecture, adorned with elegant niches and crowned with airy pinnacles. Over its incomparable window is seen the statue of the venerable founder of the choir, Archbishop Thoresby, who laid its first stone July 19, 1361. This window is unrivalled in magnitude and in beauty, and contains upwards of 200 compartments, which are filled with representations of the Supreme Being, of monarchs, mired priests, and saints, and of many of the principal events recorded in Scripture. The great tower, or lantern, supported within by four massive columns, is finished in a style very different from that of the western towers. The interior of the building perfectly corresponds with its splendid exterior. The nave and side aisles afford a superb specimen of the style of

## YORK

architecture which prevailed in the latter years of the reign of Henry III. The screen, which separates the nave from the choir, is a very curious piece of workmanship; but its history is unknown. The chapter-house is a magnificent structure. It is octagonal in form, with a diameter of nearly 61 feet measured through the centre from opposite angles, and about 62 feet in height from the ground to the boss in the centre of the roof. The vestry contains several antiquities; viz., silver chalices, found in the graves of archbishops; a wooden head, supposed to be part of the effigy of Archbishop Rotheham, who died of the plague in 1500; several ancient rings; a pastoral staff of silver, given by Catherine, queen-dowager of England, to her confessor, on his nomination to the see, in 1687, and wrested from him by the earl of Derby, on his way to the cathedral; a chair of the date of the Heptarchy, in which several Saxon kings were crowned, and other articles of interest to the antiquarian. But the most important relic is a large horn, made of an elephant's tusk, by which the see of York holds several lands of great value, bestowed about 1036 A.D. The library, originally founded by Archbishop Egbert in 740, was totally consumed by fire in the year 1069. A second met with the same fate. The present library was formed about A.D. 1628. The cathedral was set on fire by a lunatic named Martin in 1829, and suffered again from fire in 1840, through the carelessness of a workman who had been engaged in repairing the cathedral clock. The injuries, however, which the building received on this occasion have been fully repaired. The chapter of York, in addition to the archbishop, includes a dean, four archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, 29 prebendaries, a succentor, 5 vicars-choral, and other subordinate officers. Besides the cathedral, York contains 23 parish churches. The church of All Saints, in North Street, divided by pillars into a nave and two spacious aisles, has some well-preserved painted glass in the windows, and a fine spire. St. Mary's, Castle-gate, is chiefly distinguished by its lofty spire. All Saints, Pavement, is a very old building, which has been restored during the present century. Its tower is esteemed an exquisite piece of Gothic architecture. St. Dennis, Walmgate, is principally remarkable for its fine Anglo-Norman porch, and a large blue marble tomb bearing two effigies, with a brass inscription around it, which is now totally defaced. The church of St. Margaret, Walmgate, is celebrated for its singular Saxon porch. In addition to the parish churches, there are several chapels for Roman Catholics and non-conformists. The castle of York is of great antiquity. The present site was selected, according to some writers, in the time of William the Conqueror; but the fabric of that date having fallen into decay, it was repaired or rebuilt under Richard III. It was wholly taken down, and the existing structure erected in 1701. As a building designed for a county gaol and courts of justice for the county, it is scarcely equalled anywhere. The keep of the old building still remains entire. In the left wing is a chapel. The county-hall is a magnificent chamber, 150 feet in length and 45 in breadth. The other buildings are the mansion-house, the guild-hall, regarded as one of the finest Gothic edifices in the kingdom, the theatre, the assembly-room, concert-hall, subscription library, Yorkshire philoso-



## Yorke Peninsula

phical society, which possesses a fine building in the Grecian style of architecture, containing a lecture-room, theatre, library, and museum; the city gaol, the railway stations, the county hospital, the York lunatic asylum, the Retreat, another institution for the insane, managed by the Society of Friends, cavalry barracks, the residence of the archbishop, and the palace of Bishopsthorpe, the cathedral grammar-school, founded by Queen Mary in 1557, which is under the management of the dean and chapter; the York collegiate school, the diocesan training college for national schoolmasters, a school for the blind, an eye infirmary, a penitentiary, and a variety of educational and charitable institutions, including several hospitals, almshouses, and asylums for aged men and women, maiden ladies in poor circumstances, widows, and orphans. There are also several markets and baths, with a large swimming-bath having a superficial area of more than an acre and a half. *Manf.* Gloves, cast-iron goods, coaches and railway carriages, glass, combs, linen goods and bed ticking, cordage, soap, leather, and whips. *Pop.* 40,433.—This city is the Eboracum of the Romans, and was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine the Great, and some other Roman emperors. Severus died here in 212, and is supposed to have been buried on Severs-hill, W. of the city. Under the Saxons it was first the capital of Deira, and then the chief town of the provinces Bernicia and Deira united under the name of Northumbria. It suffered greatly by its opposition to William the Conqueror. In the wars of the Commonwealth it sided with the king, but the inhabitants subsequently showed great opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II. It is connected by railway, more or less directly, with most of the principal towns in the kingdom.

**YORKE PENINSULA**, a tongue of land in South Australia, between the Gulf of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulf, N.W. Adelaide. *Ext.* 100 miles long, with an average breadth of 17 miles. Cape Spencer is at its S. extremity.

**YORKSHIRE**, the largest county of England, bounded E. by the German Ocean; S. by the river Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Cheshire; W. by Lancashire and Westmoreland, and N. by the county of Durham. *Area.* 5983 square miles. *Desc.* It is divided into three Ridings, the North, the East, and the West, distinguished by such topographical peculiarities as entitle each of them to a separate description.—The North Riding extends from E. to W. about 83 miles, and has an extreme breadth from N. to S. of 4½ miles. It is bounded N. by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham; N.E. and E. by the German Ocean; S.E. and S. by the East Riding, the Ainsty or Liberty of the city of York, and the West Riding; and W. by the county of Westmoreland. *Area.* 2109 square miles. *Desc.* The face of the country, from Scarborough northward, is bold and hilly, the cliffs along the coast being generally from 60 to 150 feet high. At Stoupe Brow, about 10 miles N. of that place, they are said to rise to the height of 893 feet. Inland from these crags successive hills range one above another, until the elevated and dreary tract of the Eastern Moorlands is reached, which occupies a space of about 30 miles from E. to W., by 15 from N. to S., and is

## Yorkshire

intersected here and there by picturesque and fertile dales. Iron-ore is found in various parts of the district. The Vale of York, or Valley of the Ouse, with some irregularities of surface, slopes southward from the Tees as far as York, where it expands into a plain which is almost level in every part. Of this tract, the N. part is bounded on either side by the Moorlands, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is divided from Ryedale by the Howardian Hills. Within 10 miles of York, however, it expands into a wider breadth, extending eastward as far as the Wolds in the East Riding, and to the Humber on the S. The Western Moorlands form a part of the long range of mountains which stretch in a N. direction from Staffordshire to Scotland. These being chiefly calcareous, surpass those in the E. part of the riding in point of fertility; and various rich and beautiful valleys are found among the mountains in this part of the county. Among these the principal is Wensleydale, a tract abounding in fine pasture-lands, through which the Ure winds its way towards its junction with the Swale, forming, in some places, beautiful cascades. Next to Wensleydale in extent, and not much inferior to it in fertility, must be placed Swaledale; though, from the circumstances of its being much narrower, and bounded by hills of a much steeper ascent, it is considered by many to possess scenery of a far more romantic character. The smaller dales, which are numerous, exhibit the same general appearances. *Rivers.* The principal rivers of the North Riding are the Swale, the Ure, the Ouse, the Tees, and the Derwent, with their numerous tributaries. *Pro.* It is chiefly celebrated as a grazing country. *Minerals.* Of the different minerals of the North Riding, the alum-rock, on the E. edge of the Eastern Moorlands, and the lead in the district of Richmondshire, are the chief. A mine of fine copper was formerly worked in this part of the county. Several parts of these Moorlands appear also to contain large quantities of iron-stone, limestone, and freestone. *Pop.* 211,109. It is traversed by the Great Northern Railway, and the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough.—The **EAST RIDING** is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the little river Hertford, and the Derwent, which separate it from the North Riding, as far as the vicinity of Stamford-bridge. An irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing about a mile from that place, and joining the latter river a little below York, forms the remainder of the boundary on the N.W. between these two ridings. From that point, it is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Ouse, which divides it from the West Riding; on the S. by the Humber; and on the E. by the German Ocean. *Area.* 1201 square miles. *Desc.* This division, though far less conspicuously marked by the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county, contains scenery of extreme picturesque beauty and magnificence, especially where the sea or the Humber enters into the view. It may be considered as consisting of three different districts: the Wolds, a range of chalky hills which extend from N. to S. through nearly the whole of the riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the E. and W. of them respectively. In few parts of England has agriculture been conducted on a more extensive scale, or brought to a higher degree of perfection, than in this riding of Yorkshire, particu-

## Yorktown

larly upon the Wolds. *Rivers.* The Hull, the Ouse, and the Derwent. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, oats, and all the different kinds of green crops are produced in the highest perfection. Cattle and sheep are reared and fed on the Wolds and in other parts of the riding. Wool is supplied in large quantities to the West Riding clothiers; and great numbers of horses are purchased at York and Howden fairs by the London dealers. *Pop.* 274,425. Its S. extremity is traversed by the Hull and Selby Railway.—The WEST RIDING is bounded N. by the North Riding, E. by the East Riding and Lincolnshire, S. and S.W. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cheshire, and W. by Lancashire and Westmoreland. *Area.* 2669 square miles. *Desc.* This riding may be divided into three extensive districts, varying from a level and marshy tract on the E. to a rough and mountainous region on the W. The level part, of unequal breadth, extends westward from its E. side, along the banks of the Ouse, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. The district in the centre rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully diversified; after which, proceeding still farther in a W. direction, the surface becomes extremely rugged and barren. Beyond Sheffield, black moors, running to the N.W. unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; while the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains; among which, Pennin-gant, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale or Whern-side, stand pre-eminently conspicuous. Amidst these dreary regions, however, there are many romantic valleys, which present the most picturesque and beautiful scenery: the greatest part of them being inclosed, well wooded, and thickly studded with flourishing and almost continuous villages. *Rivers.* The Wharfe, Calder, Ribbles, Aire, and Don. *Pro.* Wheat is the principal crop, and timber is abundant. *Minerals.* In the middle and W. parts of the West Riding large quantities of coal, ironstone, and lead are found, with vast quarries of limestone. The soil in this extensive district includes almost every variety, from deep strong clay and rich loam to the most barren species of peat earth. *Manf.* This division of Yorkshire may safely be pronounced one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. On every side the raw materials abound; and coals, an article of indispensable necessity, are plentiful and cheap. These manufactures, carried on principally at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the neighbouring towns and villages, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery and plated goods are exported to all parts of the globe. In addition to the towns above mentioned, Knaresborough, Keighly, Barnsley, Rotherham, and Pontefract may be named as manufacturing places of great importance. The West Riding is intersected in every direction by railways, and the whole county also contains numerous canals, by which its produce is distributed throughout the kingdom. *Pop.* 1,530,007.

**YORKTOWN**, a post-town of the United States, a port of entry, and capital of York county, Virginia, situated on the S. side of York river, 60 miles from Richmond. *Pop.* Not known, but small. It is famous for being the scene of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his

## Yucatan

army by the Americans, on the 19th of October, 1781.

**Youghall**, *ya'-al*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the W. side of the Blackwater river, which forms its harbour, 27 miles N.E. from Cork, with which it is connected by railway. The town is for the most part irregularly built, and many of the houses of which the streets are composed, are old and mean in appearance. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which some parts, including the Clock Gate, still remain. It contains a custom-house, a fine old parish church, which once formed part of a church attached to a monastery built in the 15th century by one of the earls of Desmond, a Roman Catholic chapel adorned with a spire, some chapels for nonconformists, a prison, barracks, hospital, schools, and an old house said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was mayor of the town in 1583, which is preserved nearly entire. It has an export and import trade in agricultural produce, timber, coals, and earthenware. Coarse pottery and ropes are manufactured in the town, which also possesses some brick-works, and a salmon-fishery. *Pop.* 8378.—It is supposed that it was at Youghall that Sir W. Raleigh first introduced the potato to Ireland.

**YPERE**, *eepr* (Flem. **YPERN**, *i'-pern*), a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Yperlee, 40 miles S.W. from Ghent. It is connected by a canal with Bruges, Ostend, and Nieupoort, and is, on the whole, a well-built and thriving town, though the climate is somewhat unhealthy, owing to the swamps with which it is surrounded. Its chief structures are the town-hall, a building in the Gothic style of architecture, an exchange, a large and handsome cathedral, and several churches, which contain some good paintings. The other buildings of importance are the cloth-hall, the hospitals, the barracks, and the royal college or public school.—*Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, lace, thread, and, to a small extent, silk fabrics. *Pop.* 17,390. The term “diaper” applied to some kinds of table linen is said to be derived from the name of this town.

**YRIEIX**, *St., e-re-ai'*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, situated on the Loire, 23 miles S. from Limoges. It has several churches and an hospital. *Manf.* Linen goods, druggets, flannels, hats, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 7613.

**YSSENGRAUX**, *is'-sen-go*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, 14 miles N.E. from Le Puy. *Manf.* Lace and ribbons. *Pop.* 7971.

**YSTAD**, *u(r)-stat'*, a town of Sweden, situated on the Baltic, at the S. extremity of Sweden, 43 miles S.W. from Christianstadt. It has two churches, a market-place, town-house, barracks, and a spacious harbour. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, tobacco, snuff, chicory, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 5422.

**YUBA**, *yoo'-ba*, a county of California, U.S. *Area.* Not known. *Pop.* 13,668. It is traversed by a river of the same name.

**YUCATAN**, *yuk-a-tan'*, the most E. department of Mexico, Central America. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico from the mainland of the isthmus, and has on the N.W. the waters of the Mexican gulf, the Caribbean Sea on the E., Guatemala



## Yuen-yang

and Belize on the S. and S.E., and the Mexican departments of Tabasco and Chiapas on the S.W. It is connected with the continent on the S. by an isthmus of about 175 miles in breadth. *Area.* About 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is fertile and level, but deficient in regular supplies of water. *Pro.* Corn, maize, indigo, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, and dyewoods. *Pop.* 668,623. *Lat.* between 17° 50' and 21° 40' N. *Lon.* between 87° 20' and 91° 20' W. —This state declared itself independent of Mexico in 1846; but it subsequently rejoined the old Mexican Confederation, and now forms part of the Mexican Empire.

**YUEN-YANG**, *yoo'-en-yang'*, a city of China of the first rank, situated on the river Han-Kiang, in the province of Hoo-pe, 580 miles S.W. from Peking. *Lat.* 32° 50' N. *Lon.* 111° 5' E.

**YU-HO**, *yoo'-ho*, a name given to the Grand or Imperial canal of China.

**YUNNAN**, *yun-nan'*, the most S.W. province of China. *Area.* About 103,000 square miles. *Pop.* 5,679,128. It is traversed by the headstreams of many of the great rivers of Southern Asia. *Lat.* between 22° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 98° and 106° 20' E.

**YUNNAN**, a city of China of the first rank, and capital of the province of the same name. *Lat.* 25° 6' N. *Lon.* 103° 28' E.

**YUNG**, *yoong*, a prefix to the names of several Chinese cities.

**YUN-HING**, *yoon-hing'*, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Honan, situated on the right bank of a river called Yuh, 260 miles N.W. from Nan-king.

**YUTTA**, *yoot'-ta*, a town of Palestine, about 5 miles S. from Hebron. It is supposed the city of Juda to which allusion is made in Luke i. 39, the native place of John the Baptist.

**YVERDUN**, *e'-vair-du(r)n*, a neatly-built town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, situated at the S. extremity of the Lake of Neuchâtel, 18 miles N. from Lausanne. *Pop.* 3500. It was in this place that Pestalozzi established his famous educational institute in 1805.

**YVETOT**, *eev'-to'*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 20 miles N.W. from Rouen. *Manf.* Linen, muslins, druggets, dimities, hats, and hosiery. *Pop.* 9000.

## Z

[For names not found under this letter, see the letters C and D.]

**ZAAAB**, or **ZIBAN**, *zab*, a district of Algeria, in Africa, lying immediately S. of the province of Constantine, and consisting of a narrow tract of land under the Atlas. It is watered by the Jeddî and the Mahana.

**ZAAANDAM**, or **SAARDAM**, *zan'-dam'*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Holland, situated on the Zaan, near its entrance into the Y, 5 miles N.W. from Amsterdam. It consists properly of two great villages, called East and West Zaaandam, which are separated by the river. The houses are for the most part of wood, and are curiously painted on the outside. The one in which Peter the Great resided while

## Zalamea

working as an artisan in the dockyard, is still preserved. *Pop.* 11,963, chiefly engaged in shipbuilding and fishing, or as sailors. There are a great number of windmills in the vicinity of Zaaandam, which are employed in a variety of manufactures, and in working pumps to drain the land.

**ZAB**, **GREATER**, *zab*, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Kurdistan, in the pachalic of Van, which, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Zhazir, and their united streams fall into the Tigris about 32 miles below Mosul.—Another, the **LESSER**, in Kurdistan, which also joins the Tigris 80 miles S. below Mosul.

**ZABBAR**, *zab'-bar*, a village of the island of Malta, about a mile S.E. from Valetta. *Pop.* Not known.

**ZABLUTOV**, *za'-bloo-tof*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the province of Grodno, Poland, 10 miles S.E. from Bialystock. *Pop.* 2000.

**ZACAPA**, *za-ka-pa'*, a town of Central America, in Guatemala, situated on the Motagua, 85 miles N.E. from Guatemala. *Pop.* Estimated at 5000.

**ZACATECAS**, *za-ka-tai'-kas*, a department of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Durango and Nuevo Leon, on the E. by San Luis de Potosi, on the S.E. by Guanajuato, and on the W. and S.W. by Talisco. *Area.* About 32,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and arid in the N., with a cold climate. It is rich in minerals, having three extensive veins of silver, all of which afford large quantities of the precious metal. The country is divided into cattle-breeding estates, and is very thinly peopled. The S. part of the province, called Aguas Calientes, is a rich and productive agricultural district. *Lat.* between 20° 30' and 24° 50' N. *Lon.* between 99° 50' and 103° 30' W.

**ZACATECAS**, the capital of the above department, about 295 miles N.W. from Mexico. It is, after Guanajuato, the most celebrated mining-place in Mexico, and is built over a vein of silver. It is built in a deep passage between high hills, some of which are crowned with edifices. The streets are narrow and dirty. It has a cathedral in the principal square, which forms the market-place, and several churches. *Pop.* 26,000.

**ZAFARINE**, or **ZAPHRAN**, *zaf'-ran*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the coast of Morocco, 33 miles S.E. from Melilla. *Lat.* 35° 11' N. *Lon.* 2° 26' W.

**ZAGRAB**, or **AGRAM**. (See **AGRAM**.)

**ZAİKANY**, *zi'-ka-ne*, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 38 miles from Deva. It was here that Trajan won his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure was discovered, as it is supposed, in 1543.

**ZAIRE**, or **CONGO**, *zair*, a large river of Africa, which rises in the interior of Africa. On reaching the kingdom of Congo, it takes a S.W. direction, and enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° S., *lon.* 12° 20' E. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484, and explored for about 300 miles from its embouchure by Captain Tuckey in 1816. *Length.* Not known.

**ZAISAN LAKE**, *zai'-san*, a lake of Chinese Turkistan, in Dzoongaria, about 220 miles S.E. from Semipalatinsk. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles. *Lat.* 47° 30' N. *Lon.* 84° E.

**ZALAMEA**, *tha-la-mai'-a*, two towns of Spain, one in Estremadura, in the province of Badajoz, 72 miles S.E. from Badajoz, and the other in



## Zalathna

Andalusia, in the province of Huelva, 35 miles N.E. from Huelva. Neither has a population above 4000.

**ZALATHNA**, *za-lat'-na*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the county of Karlsburg, situated on the river Ompoly, 46 miles S.W. from Klausenberg. There are mines of gold and silver in its vicinity. *Pop.* 4000.

**ZALESZCZYKI**, *za'-lesh-che-ke*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the Dniester, 63 miles S. from Tarnopol. *Pop.* 5000.

**ZAMBESI**, or **LEEMBYE**, *zam-be'-ze*, a large river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean by several mouths. *Lat.* 18° S. *Lon.* 37° E. The greater part of its course has been traced by the African traveller Livingstone. *Length.* Not known.

**ZAMORA**, *tha-mo'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Leon, the capital of a province of the same name, situated on the N. bank of the Douro, 39 miles N. from Salamanca. The streets are narrow and gloomy, and the greater part of the buildings of which they are composed are in a very dilapidated condition. It contains an old but handsome cathedral, several churches, a court-house, bishop's palace, hospitals, and barracks. It also possesses a gymnasium or high school, to which a library and museum is attached. *Manf.* Serges, linen, gunpowder, and leather. *Pop.* 9926.

**ZAMORA**, a well-built town of Mexico, in the department of Mechoacan, situated on the Rio Grande, 76 miles N.W. from Morelia or Valladolid. It extends over an area about a mile and a half from N. to S., and somewhat less from E. to W. *Pop.* About 6000.

**ZAMORA**, a town of Ecuador, in the province of Assuay, situated on the river Zamora, about 240 miles S. from Quito. *Pop.* Unascertained.

**ZAMORA**, a river of Ecuador, which falls into the Amazon.

**ZAMOSC**, or **ZAMOSZ**, *za-mosh'*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the kingdom of Poland, in the province of Lublin, 50 miles S.E. from Lublin. It contains an arsenal, a cathedral, several churches, a town-hall, a gymnasium or high school, and a theatre. *Pop.* 5000. This place is strongly fortified, and has long been considered a military station of importance. In 1656 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes; in 1715 it was surprised by the Saxons; and in the civil contests of 1771 the Poles were defeated in its vicinity by the Russians. In 1812 it was one of the few towns in which the French left a garrison, after their retreat from Russia. The town and neighbourhood formerly belonged to the Zamoyski family, who still possess a magnificent residence within the walls.

**ZANESVILLE**, *zains'-vil*, a post-town and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, U.S., situated on the Muskingum, which is crossed here by two bridges, 50 miles E. from Columbus. It contains a court-house, a gaol, market-house, an atheneum to which a library is attached, and several schools. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, cast-iron and brass goods, paper, oil, and glass. *Pop.* 9229.

**ZANGUEBAR**, *zung-gai-bar'*, a term which signifies literally the "country of the Blacks," and is vaguely applied to a large extent of the eastern coast of Africa, between Mozambique on the S., and the Ajam and the country of the Somauli on the N. The interior is entirely unknown, as well as its limits towards the W. It is divided into a number of states, some of

## Zara

which are under native princes, while the rest are tributary to the Imaum of Muscat. The heat on the coast is excessive, and the climate unhealthy for Europeans. *Exp.* Rice, sugar, ivory, gums, and fish. *Imp.* Dates and manufactured goods.—In the 16th and 17th centuries the Portuguese had many settlements on this coast.

**ZANTE**, *zant*, or *zan'-te*, the ancient Zacynthus, an island of the Mediterranean, which formed a part of the republic of the Ionian islands under the protection of Great Britain until 1863, when that power ceded them to Greece. It is situated about 10 miles S. from Cephalonia, and about the same distance S.W. from the W. extremity of the Morea. *Ext.* 22 miles long, and from 6 to 11 broad. *Area.* 156 square miles. *Desc.* In its general aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the fort above the town of Zante, a beautiful prospect of vales and eminences, richly cultivated and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. *Rivers.* None, properly so called. *Climate.* Extremely hot in summer, but not unhealthy. Like the neighbouring islands, it is subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. *Pro.* Currants, olives, and other fruits that thrive in a warm latitude. Cotton is grown, and silkworms are kept for the sake of the silk they yield, to a limited extent; the pasturage is very scanty, in consequence of the droughts of summer. Goats are the only live stock. Bitumen is procured from pits in the S., and salt is made, principally for home use. *Pop.* 40,000. *Lat.* 37° 56' N. *Lon.* 20° 41' E.—This island fell into the hands of the British in October, 1809.

**ZANTE**, the capital of the foregoing island, is situated on its E. coast, about 25 miles N.W. from Cape Katakolo in the Morea. It stands in a pleasant position at the head of a small bay. In its appearance it resembles an Italian town. The principal street, which traverses the whole length of the town, is broad and handsome; it is composed of well-built houses, some of which are supported by colonnades, while others are provided with piazzas, which, in a sultry climate, are of incalculable benefit. The market-place, situated near the sea, is spacious and well laid out. The houses are built, partly of brick and partly of wood; but, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, they seldom exceed one or two stories in height. Of the churches, several are well built, but none are possessed of any great architectural beauty. The other public buildings of importance are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the theatre. The harbour is capacious. The environs of Zante are extremely pleasant and picturesque. It is the largest town in the republic, and is the see of a bishop of the Greek church, and a Roman Catholic bishop. *Pop.* 20,000. In October, 1841, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

**ZANZIBAR**, *zan'-ze-bar*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the E. coast of Africa. *Ext.* About 50 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. *Desc.* The town of this name, situated on the W. coast of the island, is the metropolis of the Imaum of Muscat's possessions, on the E. coast of Africa, and has a considerable trade with Arabia and the ports of the Red Sea. It is fertile, and produces spices and sugar. *Manf.* Inferior cotton goods and trinkets. *Pop.* Estimated at 300,000. *Lat.* of town, 6° 10' S. *Lon.* 39° 10' E. *Pop.* of town, about 60,000.

**ZARA**, *za'-ra*, a town of Austria, the capital of

## Zaragoza

Dalmatia, situated on the E. shore of the Adriatic, 128 miles S.E. from Trieste. It stands on a point of land which runs out into the sea, and forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet. It is strongly fortified, and possesses several handsome edifices, the chief of which are the cathedral and the churches. It also contains a gymnasium, and other schools, a naval and military arsenal, a seminary for Roman Catholic priests, a museum, several government offices, and the principal law courts of the province. *Manf.* Chiefly rosoglio, which is exported, with anchovies and fruit. *Pop.* 8350.

ZARAGOZA. (See SARAGOSSA.)

ZARAIISK. (See SARAISK.)

ZAREVO-KOKSCHAISK, *za-rai'-vo-kok-shaisk'*, a town of Russia in Europe, situated on the Koksaga, in the government of Viatka, 140 miles S.W. from Viatka. *Pop.* 5000.

ZARUMA, *za-ru-ma*, a town of Ecuador, in the department of Assuay, situated on the W. slope of the Andes, 23 miles N.W. from Loxa. There were several rich gold and silver mines in its vicinity, but they are nearly exhausted, and the town has greatly declined in consequence of this. *Pop.* 6000.

ZASLAV, *zas'-laf*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the government of Volhynia, situated on the Goryn, 80 miles W. from Sitsmir. *Pop.* 8200, many of whom are Jews.

ZBARASZ, *zba'-rash*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 12 miles N.E. from Tarnopol. It has three Greek and Roman Catholic churches, and an ancient castle. *Pop.* 5642.

ZEa, *ze'-a*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades, 16 miles E. from Cape Colonna, the S. extremity of the province of Attica, in Greece. *Pro.* Wine, fruit, barley, silk, and cotton. *Pop.* 5000. *Lat.* 37° 48' N. *Lon.* 24° 21' E.—This is the Coos of the ancients.

ZEALAND, *ze'-land* (Dutch, ZEELAND, *zai'-lant*), a province of Holland, which comprises the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders, and is bounded W. by the North Sea, N. by the province of South Holland, E. by North Brabant, and S. by Belgium. *Area.* 673 square miles. *Desc.* The chief part of this province consists of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt; viz., Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wolfersdyk. The continental part is merely a strip lying along the south bank of the Honde or West Scheldt. The surface is level throughout, and lies so low that it is necessary to protect the country from storms by large dykes, which run along the coast and the sides of the rivers, and are kept up at great labour and expense. Different parts of this province have been at times exposed to heavy calamities, from the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides, particularly in 1302, 1309, 1522, 1532, and 1548. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts were submerged and abandoned. *Pro.* The soil being a rich black mould, yields excellent pasturage, and such crops as madder, flax, and coleseed, which require a very heavy soil. Wheat is raised chiefly in South Beveland. The other products are cattle which are fed on the fine pasture lands and exported, sheep, horses, peas and beans, potatoes, hemp, and turnips. *Manf.* Woollen fabrics, spirits, beer, salt, and tiles. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and large quantities of corn, madder, flax, salt meat, linen yarn, rape-seed, and oil are exported. *Pop.* About 172,249.—During the French

## Zealand

empire under Napoleon I., this province formed the department Bouches d'Escaut. (See HOLLAND.)

ZEALAND, or SEELAND, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between the Kattegat and the Baltic, and is separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the arm of the sea called the Great Belt. *Area*, with several adjacent small islands, 2835 square miles. *Desc.* Level in some parts and undulating in others, and intersected by several canals. The soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and in rearing and feeding cattle. It is, however, the chief seat of the manufacturing industry of Denmark. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, gloves, cordage, leather, iron goods, earthenware, soap, hats, and tobacco. There are many breweries and distilleries in different parts of the island. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is on its E. side. *Pop.* About 512,000. *Lat.* between 54° 57' and 56° 8' N. *Lon.* between 10° 55' and 12° 37' E.

ZEALAND, New, the collective name of three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Tasman, and now a colonial possession of Great Britain, about 1200 miles S.E. from Australia. *Ext.* The entire length of the group is about 1200 miles from N. to S. The greatest breadth across North Island or New Ulster from Table Cape on the E. to Albatross Point on the W. is about 205 miles, but the mean breadth may be estimated at 100 miles. *Area.* Supposed to be about 70,000,000 square acres, or rather more than 109,350 square miles. *Desc.* The general face of the country is undulating or mountainous, the hills rising with a varied ascent, from inconsiderable eminences to lofty mountains, attaining, in Tongariro, an active volcano in the middle of North Island, a height of 6200 feet. Mount Egmont, an extinct cone, also in North Island, has an elevation of 8840 feet; but these are eclipsed by Mount Cook, in Middle Island, or New Munster, which is said to attain the height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the northern island, if we except a few spots on the western side, is admirably adapted for the purposes of cultivation. On the table-lands, and along the coasts, the soil is generally fertile and well wooded, and the harbours are good and numerous. Springs, rivers, and lakes are also abundant. *Climate.* Healthy: snow rarely falls, but gales and heavy rains are frequent; there is, however, no rainy season. *Pro.* The *Phormium tenax*, or wild flax, enormous ferns, the roots of which are fit for food, the sweet potato, the kauri-tree, and various timber trees, with a long list of shrubs, plants, and evergreens too numerous to mention, are the principal native vegetable products; but abundant crops of wheat, and other grains and vegetables, introduced by the colonists, are raised, and the extensive grazing-grounds supply pasture throughout the year. *Zoology.* The animal kingdom includes but few species, and the quadrupeds, in particular, are very scarce. Birds are numerous, and some of them possess both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. Bones of a gigantic bird, to which the name of Dinornis has been given, have been found in the alluvial soil. Around the coast there is a remarkable abundance of fish. Every creek swarms with different kinds of fish, crayfish, cockles, and rock oysters, which not only afford wholesome food, but are quite as delicious as those of Europe. *Pop.*



## Zebid

125,812, exclusive of the Maoris or natives. *Lat.* between  $34^{\circ} 12'$  and  $47^{\circ} 20' S.$  *Lon.* between  $166^{\circ}$  and  $178^{\circ} 30' E.$ —When Captain Cook first visited this island in 1769, he found the inhabitants nothing more than cannibals, but very susceptible of religious instruction. For many years afterwards it became the resort of whaling-vessels; but, in 1814, the first missionary settlers were established on the coast of the Bay of Islands, in the N. part of North Island, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, well known for his unwearied perseverance in this enterprise, and for the skill with which he conducted it. Many difficulties were encountered; but the new settlers continued to persevere in their endeavours to ameliorate the disposition of the New Zealanders. The settlements were again visited in 1819 by Mr. Marsden, when a tract of land, consisting of 13,000 acres, was purchased from one of the chiefs, and the missionaries were settled on it. He also undertook a journey across the island, on which he discovered a large river, making its way, with its tributary streams, into the sea on the opposite shore. This river he named Gambier. He subsequently visited the settlements, for the purpose of superintending and encouraging the missionaries. In 1840 it became a British colony, and, since that period, emigration under a regular system has advanced. In 1844 an insurrection among the natives occurred: but from that period till 1860 they remained tranquil. In that year another insurrection occurred, and assumed some of the features of a regular war, but it terminated in favour of the British in the following year. Measures were then taken by Sir George Grey, who assumed the reins of government in 1861, to induce the Maoris to resume their allegiance to Queen Victoria, and to abandon the wild project of setting up a native king, and it was imagined that the work of pacification had been effectually carried out, when the natives of Taranaki or New Plymouth, in North Island, again broke into open rebellion in May, 1863, commencing hostilities by the murder of two officers and six soldiers of the 59th regiment while proceeding on escort duty along the Taramakā road. This was followed, in July, by the murder of some colonists, and the colonial government, finding that a conspiracy of a formidable character had been made by the Maoris with the view of expelling the British troops and settlers from the island, or rather to bring about a wholesale massacre of the British residents, immediately took energetic measures to crush the rebellion, and sent General Cameron against those in revolt with all the troops and volunteers that could be placed at his command, who inflicted severe chastisement on the Waikato tribe, who had sprung to arms immediately after the murder of the soldiers in Taranaki, and drove them from the positions in which they had intrenched themselves with considerable loss.

**ZEBID**, *ze-bid'*, a fortified city of Arabia, once the capital of Yemen, situated on the river Zebid, 60 miles N.E. from Mocha. It is a town of great antiquity, and was formerly of much commercial importance. Owing, however, to the accumulation of sand at the mouth of its river, it has lately fallen into comparative insignificance. It possesses an active trade in coffee. *Pop.* 7000, exclusive of a garrison of 600.—The **RIVER** has a length of 80 miles,

## Zenta

and enters the Red Sea opposite the island of Jebel Zugar.

**ZEBU**, *ze-bu'*, or *thai-bu'*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Indian archipelago, lying between the islands of Negros and Iloilo. *Ext.* 138 miles long, with a mean breadth of 20 miles. Its capital is of the same name, and has a fort, a hospital, a bishop's palace, and a cathedral. *Pop.* 8805.—Magalhaens or Magellan was killed here in a skirmish with the natives in 1521.

**ZEDENICK**, *zed'-e-nik*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Havel, 30 miles N. from Berlin. *Pop.* 3000.

**ZEITUN**, **ZEITOUN**, or **ZEITUNI**, *zai-toon'*, a town of Northern Greece, in the province of Phthistis, situated at the head of the Gulf of Zeitun, 43 miles N.E. from Epakto or Lepanto. It is an open town, defended by a castle on an eminence above it, and has an export trade in silk, cotton, and corn. *Pop.* About 4500.

**ZEITUN**, a district of Persia, in the province of Fars. It is both fertile and populous.

**ZEITUN**, **GULF OF**, *ze-toon*, an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, communicating with the channel of Talanta on the one side, and with the Egean Sea on the other, by the channel of Trikeri.

**ZEITZ**, *zitze*, a walled town of Prussia, in Saxony, situated on the White Elster, 23 miles S.W. from Leipsic. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, ribbons, beer, spirits, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 11,100.

**ZELAYA**, or **CELAYA**, *ze-lá-a*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guanajuato, 116 miles N.W. from Mexico. Its contents are rich in works of art, and it possesses a fine cathedral and other handsome public buildings. *Manf.* Cotton goods and saddlery. *Pop.* 14,000.

**ZELL**. (See **CELLE**.)

**ZELL**, *tsel*, the name of two towns of Switzerland, neither with a population above 1500. —Also the name of a lake which forms the W. arm of Lake Constance, and lies between the Swiss canton of Thurgau and the S. part of the grand-duchy of Baden. Its shores are undulating and fertile. *Ext.* 12 miles long and 4 broad. This lake is sometimes called the Zellersee and Untersee.

**ZELLERFELD**, *tsel'-ler-felt*, a town of Germany, in Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, 47 miles S.E. from Hanover, and opposite Clausthal, from which it is separated by the Zellerbach. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the rich mines in its immediate neighbourhood. *Pop.* 4546.

**ZEMPLIN**, *zem-plin*, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, the chief town of a county of the same name, situated on the river Saros, 29 miles N.E. from Tokay. The town has a large trade in wine produced in the surrounding district. *Pop.* Not known.

**ZENG**, or **SEGNA**, *zeng*, a town of Austria, on the coast of Croatia, 32 miles S.E. from Fiume. *Manf.* Woollen goods and linen. *Pop.* 3500.

**ZENJAN**, *zen-jan'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, 130 miles N.E. from Hamadan. It is inclosed by walls, and contains a palace, a mosque, and some good bazaars. *Manf.* Carpets, arms, lead, and gunpowder. *Pop.* About 15,000.

**ZENTA**, or **ZSENTA**, *zen'-ta*, a market-town of Hungary, situated on the Theiss, 24 miles S. from Szegedin. *Pop.* 15,000.—The



## Zer-Afshan

Turks were signally defeated here by Prince Eugene in 1697.

**ZER-AFSHAN**, or **KOHK**, *zer-af-shan'*, a river of Independent Tartary or Turkistan, in Bokhara, which rises to the E. of Samarcand, and, after a course of 400 miles, enters Lake Dengiz.

**ZERBA**. (See **JERBA**.)

**ZERBST**, *tserpst*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, situated on the river Nuthe, 11 miles N.W. from Dessau. It contains a ducal palace, three churches, a hospital, a town-hall, a gaol, and a gymnasium called the Franciscan. *Manf.* Jewellery, tobacco, woollen goods, earthenware, and beer. *Pop.* 10,459.

**ZERNAGORA**, or **CZERNAGORA**, *zer-na-go'-ra*, a name sometimes given to Montenegro, having the same signification as the latter appellation, which means "Black Mountain." (See **MONTE-NEGRO**.)

**ZETLAND ISLANDS**, Scotland. (See **SHEETLAND**.)

**ZEULENRODA**, *tsoi-len-ro'-da*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss Greitz, situated on an eminence 10 miles W. from Greitz. *Manf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, beer, and tiles. *Pop.* 4881.

**ZIELENZIEG**, *tse'-len-tzeeg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 22 miles N.E. from Frankfort-on-the-Oder. *Manf.* Linen goods, hosiery, hats, leather, and gloves. *Pop.* 4500.

**ZIENG MAI**, or **ZAEN MAE**, *zeeng-ma'-e*, the chief town of the central division of the country of the Laos, a state of S.E. Asia, tributary to Siam. Its exact position and the number of its inhabitants are not known.

**ZIERIK-SEE**, *ze'-rik-se*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Zealand, situated on the S. coast of the island of Schouwen, 31 miles S.W. from Rotterdam. Its principal public buildings are the town-hall, the arsenal, and the churches. *Pop.* 7106.

**ZILLEH**, *zil'-la*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pachalic of Sivas, 16 miles S.W. from Tokat. It has a fortress and several khans or inns. *Manf.* Coarse cotton cloths; an annual fair is held in the town, which is attended by about 50,000 persons from the chief commercial towns of Turkey in Asia.

**ZINDER**, *zin'-der'*, a town of Central Africa, in Bornou, the capital of a province of the same name, 260 miles N.E. from Sokatoo. *Pop.* 10,000.

**ZITTAU**, *tsit'-tou*, a town of Germany, in Saxony, in the circle of Bautzen, situated on the Mandau, 26 miles S.E. from Bautzen. It is well built, and contains eight churches, a town-house, a large public library, a workhouse, an orphan-house, a theatre, a gymnasium, and several schools. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, paper, and earthenware. It is also one of the chief centres of the linen manufacture in Saxony. *Pop.* 10,000.

**ZIZ**, *ziz*, a river of Africa, in Morocco, which rises in the S. slope of the Atlas chain, and, after a course of 200 miles, loses itself in the sands of the Sahara.

**ZLOCZOW**, *zlot'-sou*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 38 miles E. from Lemberg. *Manf.* Canvas. *Pop.* 4000.

**ZNAEM**, or **ZNAIM**, *tsna'-im*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, the chief town of a circle of the same name, situated on the Thaya, 34 miles S.W. from Brunn. It contains some good public edifices, among which may be named the Carthusian

## Zug, Lake of

monastery, the abbey of Luka, the castle, on an eminence above the town, which is now used as a hospital, the theatre, an old round church, the church of St. Nicholas, and the town-hall, or council-house. *Manf.* Woollen goods, earthenware, tobacco, and mustard. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity. *Pop.* 5010.—A conflict took place here in 1809, between the Austrians and the French.

**ZOAGLI**, *dzo'-al-ye*, a parish and market-town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, 3 miles N.W. from Chiavari. *Pop.* 4000.

**ZOLKIEW**, *zhol'-ku*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 16 miles N. from Lemberg. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 4000.

**ZOLLVEREIN**, *tsol'-fer-ine*, "toll-union," the name of the confederation of German States, known in this country as the Prussian Commercial Union. It was renewed in 1841, and was to have ended at the close of 1853; but, at a meeting of the German diet held in that year, it was agreed that this commercial league should be continued until December 31, 1865.

**ZOMBOR**, *zom'-bor'*, a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, 60 miles S.W. from Szegedin. It stands near the Franzens or Francis canal, by which it communicates with the Danube. *Manf.* Silk goods; the town also possesses a trade in cattle and grain. *Pop.* 22,000.

**ZOPFINGEN**, or **ZOPFINGEN**, *zof'-ing-en*, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, situated near the river Aar, 9 miles S.W. from Aargau. Its chief public buildings are the parish church and town-house. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 3260.

**ZSCHOPPAP**, *shop'-pou'*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, situated on the Zschoppau, 25 miles E. from Zwickau. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, beer, and porcelain. *Pop.* 6300.

**ZUCKMANTEL**, *tsook-man'-tel*, a town of Austria, in Silesia, 31 miles N.W. from Troppau. *Manf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, paper, and scythe blades. *Pop.* 4200.

**ZUERA**, *thoo'-ai'-ra*, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in the province of Saragossa, 18 miles N. from Saragossa. *Pop.* 1500.

**ZUG**, *tsoug*, the smallest of the Swiss cantons, situated in the centre of the country, bounded on the N. by Zurich, on the W. by Lucerne and Aargau, and on the other sides by Schwyz. *Area.* 85 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile, containing extensive orchards, and fine meadows and pasture lands. The highest summit is the Kaiserstock, which is 8258 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Reuss and the Sihl. *Lakes.* The Zug and the Egeri. *Pro.* Grapes, butter, and cheese. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and in feeding and rearing cattle. *Manf.* Silk, paper, cotton goods, and leather. *Pop.* 19,608.—This canton joined the Swiss confederation in 1352, and now holds the eighth place in the Confederacy.

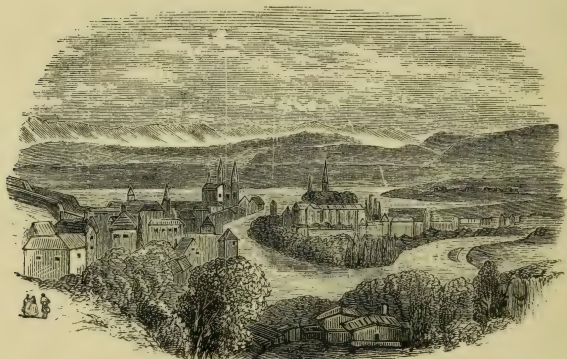
**ZUG**, the chief town of the preceding canton, is situated on the E. shore of Lake Zug, 19 miles S. from Zurich. It is surrounded with walls, and contains two churches, an arsenal, and a gymnasium. *Manf.* Paper, kirschwasser, cider, and dried fruits. *Pop.* 3854.

**ZUG, LAKE OF**, a lake situated in the S.W. of the canton of the same name. It receives the Lorze, which enters it from Lake Egeri, on the

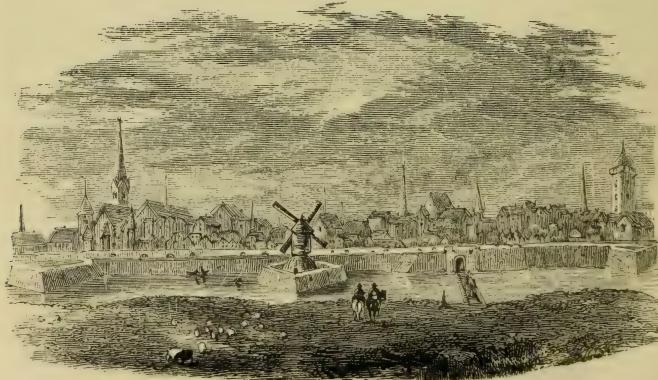




YORK.



ZURICH.



ZUTPHEN.



## Zuider Zee

N. *Ext.* 9 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile and a half.

**ZUIDER ZEE**, *zû-der ze*, (Dutch, *zoi-der-zai*), a gulf of the German Ocean, which enters Holland on the N., having Utrecht and Gelderland on the S., the province of North Holland on the W., and Overysel and Friesland on the E. *Ext.* 45 miles long, with a breadth of 35. Its fisheries are important. It was formerly a lake bordered by swampy marshes, but, by an inundation in 1282, it was united to the German Ocean.

**ZULIA**, *zoo'-le-a*, a department of the republic of Venezuela, S. America, having on the E. the departments Apure and Caracas, on the S. and W. the republic of New Granada, and on the N. the Caribbean Sea. It comprises the provinces of Maracaybo, Coro, Truxillo, and Merida. *Area.* 90,000 square miles. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing and feeding cattle. *Pop.* 154,000. *Lat.* between 7° and 12° 25' N. *Lon.* between 68° and 73° W.

**ZULICHAU**, *tsool'-le-kou*, an inland town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, situated on the Oder, 43 miles S.E. from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, starch, vinegar, and leather. *Pop.* 5000.

**ZURICH**, *zoo'-rik*, a canton in the N. of Switzerland, having Thurgau and St. Gall on the E., Aargau on the W., Schwyz and Zug on the S., and Schaffhausen on the N. *Area.* 685 square miles. *Desc.* The soil is not fertile, but the peasants are industrious and cultivate the ground with great assiduity. The general aspect of the canton is pleasing, though it is devoid of that bold and magnificent scenery which marks the interior and S. of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above the height of 3200 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. Rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye in every direction along the banks of the rivers. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Thur, Toss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. *Lakes.* A considerable portion of Lake Zurich, and several smaller lakes. *Pro.* Corn, potatoes, and fruits. Large herds of cattle and a few sheep are fed on the pasture lands. There are many mineral springs. *Manf.* Zurich is one of the chief manufacturing cantons of Switzerland. Cotton fabrics, silk and ribbon, are made in great quantities and exported. *Pop.* 266,265, chiefly Calvinists.—This canton holds the first place in the Swiss confederation. Its territory was the scene of important military operations in 1798 and 1799.

**ZURICH**, the capital of the above canton, stands on the river Limmat, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley inclosed by hills, 60 miles N.E. from Bern. The town is divided into two parts by the river Limmat, and is surrounded by a wall flanked with bastions, and a moat. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses and public buildings are for the most part old, though picturesque in appearance. It contains a fine old cathedral, two churches, one of which has a clock of great size, a town-house, orphan asylum, public library, casino, and arsenal. The scenery of the immediate neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, and there are a number of agreeable promenades in and around the town. Its university was established in 1832; and it has a gymnasium and other educational establishments, several charitable institutions, including some hospitals and asylums for the blind, and deaf and dumb, a botanic garden, and many learned societies.

## Zwellendam

*Manf.* Important: consisting of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons; the town also contains some dye-works and tan-yards. *Pop.* 19,758.—Gesner, Lavater, and Pestalozzi were born here. The Swiss defeated the Austrians near the town in 1443, and in 1799 the French defeated the Russians and Austrians before it. In 1859 a treaty between Austria, France, and Sardinia was signed here, and Lombardy sold by Austria to the king of Sardinia for £10,000,000.

**ZURICH**, a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the canton of Zurich, but partly, also, between the cantons of Schwyz and St. Gall. It is divided into the Upper and Lower by the strait at Rapperschwyl, which is crossed by a long wooden bridge, the breadth being little more than a quarter of a mile. *Ext.* 33 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. This lake, without rivaling the lakes of Geneva or Lucerne in sublimity of scenery, is still one of the finest in Europe, being surrounded by a populous and well cultivated country, while the views on its banks are marked by a pleasing variety of hill and dale, clothed with woods and vineyards. Fish are very plentiful in this lake, which receives the Linth and is traversed by steam-boats.

**ZUTPHEN**, *zoot'-fen*, an inland town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, situated on the Yssel, at its confluence with the Beukel, which fills the ditches and flows through the town, 16 miles N.E. from Arnheim. It is fortified, and rendered peculiarly strong by its situation, which is in the midst of drained fens. It contains several churches, the Gravenhof, or Palace of the Counts of Gelderland; a town-hall, gaol, barracks, and several educational and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Cotton, glue, paper, and tanneries. *Pop.* 13,973.—It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League, and was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672. The gallant and accomplished Sir Philip Sidney lost his life at the siege of Zutphen in 1591.

**ZUYDER ZEE.** (See **ZUIDER ZEE.**)

**ZVORNIK**, *zvor'-nik*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, built on a steep rock, on the left bank of the Drin, 78 miles S.W. from Belgrade. It contains some Greek and Roman Catholic churches, besides some mosques. *Pop.* 10,000.

**ZWARTE BERG**, *zwart baig*, a mountain range in Cape Colony, S. Africa, divided by the Gamka river into the Great and Little Zwarte Berg. In some parts of the range, the mountain peaks attain an elevation of 4000 feet.

**ZWEIBRÜCKEN**, *zvi-broo'-ken*, (Fr. **DEUX-PONTS**, *doo pon*), a town of Bavaria, in the palatinate, situated near the confluence of the Erlbach and Landau, 49 miles S.W. from Spire. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains three churches, one of which was formerly the palace of the dukes of Zweibrücken; a hospital, an orphan-asylum, a gymnasium, and some schools. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, cutlery, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7500.

**ZWELLENDAAM**, *zwell'-len-dam*, a W. district of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony; bounded N. by Worcester, from which it is separated by the Little Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountains, S.W. by Caledon, E. by George, and S. by the S. Atlantic Ocean. *Area.* About 7620 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous,

# THE DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY.

## Zwickau

and watered by the rivers Breede and Groote. *Pro.* Corn, butter, and wine of inferior quality. *Manf.* Soap and brandy. *Pop.* 13,000.

ZWICKAU, *tswik'-kou*, a market-town of Saxony, the capital of a circle of the same name, 59 miles S.W. from Dresden. It contains several churches, a gymnasium, and a library. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 9000.

ZWICKAU, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 48 miles N.E. from Prague. *Manf.* Cotton goods and glass beads. *Pop.* 3835.

ZWITTAU, *tswil'-lou*, a walled town of Austria, in Moravia, 35 miles N.W. from Olmutz. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 3699.

ZWOLLE, *zwol*, a town of Holland, the chief

## Zywiec

town of the province of Overysel, situated on the Zwartewater, 50 miles N.E. from Amsterdam. It is intersected by two canals, crossed by several bridges, and was formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. The town is well-built, and contains several churches, a town-house, a government-house, a prison, and several schools and charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, leather, cordage, salt, and sugar. Shipbuilding is also carried on here. *Pop.* 19,660.

ZYTOMIERZ. (*See* JITOMIR.)

ZYWIEC, or SEYBUSCH, *tsi'-veek*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, situated on the Sola, 43 miles S.W. from Cracow. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 2952.

## APPENDIX.

### Bokhara

#### CORRIGENDA.

- ABBOT'S LANGLEY.—*read Pop. 2400.*  
 ADAIR.—last line, p. 8, and line 1, page 9, for  
 "three-fourths are slaves" *read* "coloured."  
 BREMEN.—for "duchy of the Kingdom of Han-  
 over" *read* "division of the province of  
 Hanover, in the Kingdom of Prussia."  
 CARPENTARIA.—for "discovered by Captain  
 Carpenter" *read* "discovered by Tasman, and  
 called by him Carpentaria in honour of  
 Pieter Carpenter, president of the Dutch  
 East India Company."  
 CHAMOUNI.—line 3, for "Arve" *read* "Arve;"  
 line 6, for "Brevent" *read* "Breven."  
 CHELSEA.—line 23, for "connected with" *read*  
 "very close to."  
 CHESHIRE.—line 17, for 1300 *read* 13,000.  
 GALASHIELS.—A correspondent supplies us with  
 the following details: It has twenty woollen  
 mills, employing between 4000 and 5000  
 persons. It is famous for its tweeds. The  
 trade is little short of 1,000,000*l.* per annum.  
 LEWES.—for 53,895 *read* 9716.  
 LUCERNE, LAKE OF.—for "Waldstätter or Wal-  
 linstädter See" *read* "Vier Waldstädter  
 See," so called from the four cantons of Uri,  
 Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Luzern, which  
 form its shores.

**BOKHARA.**—Some very interesting information respecting this celebrated city was brought to Europe, by Signor Meazza, an Italian silk merchant. He states that cotton is cultivated here precisely as in Italy, but its quality is inferior. It is exported to Russia. At the fair at Nishni Novogorod, there was at least 300,000 poods (4,800,000 kilogrammes) of Bokhara cotton. Now on a rough calculation that in the Khanat of Bokhara and its dependencies, each person in a population of 2,500,000 consumes on an average three kilogrammes, it results that the total production is about 12,000,000 kilogrammes. The export trade of cotton with Russia has been very much injured by the dishonesty of the Bokharians in leaving a large proportion of the seeds in the bales, and in mixing with it old cotton which has been used. Besides cotton, they export to Russia a considerable quantity of common furs, silk and cotton stuffs, camels' hair gowns, turquoises, lapis lazuli, horses, &c. They import from Russia common iron-ware, copper, tin, refined sugar, dressed skins from Kushgur, damask stuffs of gold and silver from Moscow, tea urns, common porcelain, muslins, besides many other articles which the Russians themselves derive from other countries, such as Italian coral, gay Swiss time-pieces, German

### Bokhara

cloth of showy colours, especially bright blue, &c. The paper used in the country is mostly manufactured in Samarcand. 30,000 camels are employed conveying goods to Orenburg. The balance of trade is paid in gold and silver, and Russian gold and silver coins are the only money in circulation besides that of the country. All that is taken at the custom-house is quickly coined because the emir makes a large profit by it. The stamping of the coin is done by hand, as they have no machinery except mills and water wheels. It was noticed that a considerable quantity of English articles was introduced by way of India, and that they were preferred to those of Russia when the two came in competition. It is computed that there are from 2000 to 3000 natives of Hindostan in Bokhara engaged in various trades. The cutting weapons most esteemed are those of Kokand. A small quantity of gunpowder is manufactured in Bokhara, the sulphur being obtained from Samarcand, and the saltpetre from the mountains of Kokand. Glass is almost unknown and is seldom seen except in the form of mirrors. Notwithstanding all the pains taken, very little information could be gained by Signor Miazza respecting the fate of our unfortunate countrymen, Stoddart and Conolly. It is not true that Capt. Conolly embraced Mohammedanism. Of their papers nothing could be discovered. Vambéry describes Bokhara as occupying more ground than Teheran, though it is not so populous. Vambéry was informed that the circumference of the city of Bokhara was equal to a day's journey, but he found that it was actually not more than four miles. The environs of the city, though in a tolerable state of cultivation, were in this respect far inferior to the country around the city of Khiva. Some of the palaces and mosques are built of stone, but the large clumsy turrets produce a disagreeable effect. The whole Khanat of Bokhara, including Persian slaves, is estimated at two million souls. The reigning prince is Moozaffer-ed-din, son of the Khan who murdered Conolly and Stoddart. Bokhara has eleven gates, and is divided into two great parts, the inner city and the outer city. The Bokhariot boasts that his native place contains as many mosques as there are days in the year, but Vambéry declares he could not discover more than half that number. Of colleges there are eighty; the natives claiming three hundred and sixty-five, or one for every day in the year. In Bokhara the system of police is more strict than in any other known city of Asia; no one dare show himself in the streets two hours after sunset, and the Emir has declared that his police may arrest even himself



## Braintree

if found abroad after the prohibited hour. The Khanat of Bokhara, as is the case with that of Khiva, is divided into political divisions based upon the number of its large cities. Vambéry thus classifies these cities, according to their size and population: 1, Karakol; 2, Bokhara; 3, Karshi; 4, Samarcand; 5, Kerki; 6, Hissar; 7, Miyankal; 8, Kette Kurgan; 9, Chardjuy; 10, Djizzak; 11, Oratepe; 12, Sheri Selz. The standing army of the Khanat of Bokhara is computed at 40,000 horsemen, which may be increased to 60,000.

BRAINTREE, *brain'-tre*, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Essex,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Dunmow. It has important silk and crape manufactures. In this parish churches were first upset. *Pop.* 4620.

CANADA, DOMINION OF. In 1867, a final modification of the constitution which united the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Canada took place, on March 29 of that year, by an act of parliament. By this Act it was ordered that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one dominion, under the name of Canada." In consequence of this statute, a proclamation, dated May 22, of the same year, was issued, declaring the formation of the Dominion of Canada.

According to the Census of 1861, the population of Upper and Lower Canada was:—

Origin.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
England and Wales . . .	114,290	13,179
Scotland . . . . .	93,792	13,204
Ireland . . . . .	191,231	50,337
Natives of Canada:—		
Not of French origin . . .	869,592	167,949
Of French origin . . . . .	33,287	847,615
United States . . . . .	50,753	13,648
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	4,383	977
New Brunswick . . . . .	3,214	852
Newfoundland . . . . .	437	232
West Indies . . . . .	532	137
East Indies . . . . .	203	49
France . . . . .	2,389	949
Prussia, German States, and Holland . . . . .	22,906	672
Italy and Greece . . . . .	104	114
Spain and Portugal . . . .	96	55
Sweden and Norway . . . .	261	229
Russia and Poland . . . . .	161	56
Switzerland . . . . .	617	81
Guernsey, Jersey, and other British Islands . . . .	529	623
All other places . . . . .	541	128
At sea . . . . .	323	61
Not known . . . . .	1,395	414
Total . . . . .	1,396,091	1,111,566

According to the census of the same date, the population of Nova Scotia consisted of 294,706 natives; 16,395 Scotch; 9313 Irish; and 2993 Englishmen. In the province of New Brunswick, natives and aliens were in almost equal proportions. By selection of the crown, the city of Ottawa has been constituted the capital and seat of legislature of the Dominion of Canada.

## Italy

nadia, as also the Confederate States of British North America. The revenue and expenditure of Canada, for the financial year terminating June 30, 1866, were:—

	Revenue. Dollars.	Expenditure. Dollars.
Canada . . . . .	12,432,748	11,711,320
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1,665,071	1,600,201
New Brunswick . . . . .	1,212,021	1,081,047
Total . . . . .	15,309,840	14,391,568

ELORA, *el-o'-ra*, in the county of Wellington, province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. An important town on the Grand or Irvine river, and a station on the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce railway, 13 miles N.W. from Guelph, and 50 miles W. from Toronto. Very extensive water privileges, well, though not fully developed. *Manf.* Flour, leather, whisky, lasts, iron-foundry, flax-mill, &c. *Pop.* About 2000.

GONDOKORO, *gon-do-ko'-ro*, a village of Africa, situated on the White Nile. It consists of a few wretched huts only, but is a station of the ivory traders, who take possession of it during two months in each year. It is also the resort of gangs of slave-hunters. The country round about produces nothing, and the climate is hot and unhealthy. In February, 1863, Sir Samuel Baker here met Speke and Grant upon their homeward journey. Sir Samuel Baker, speaking of this village and the surrounding country, says: "Distant mountains relieve the eye accustomed to the dreary flats of the White Nile; and ever-green trees scattered over the face of the landscape, with neat little native villages beneath their shade, form a most inviting landing-place after a long and tedious voyage. This spot was formerly a mission station. There remains to this day the ruins of the brick establishment and church, and the wreck of what was once a garden; groves of citron and lime-trees still exist. There is no town. The thermometer from 90° to 95° in the shade." *Lat.* 4° 43' N. *Lon.* 31° 40' E.

HAYEL, or HAIL, a town of Central Arabia, and capital of the province of Jebel Shomer. It is surrounded with fortifications about twenty feet in height, pierced at intervals by wide folding gates. The ground covered by the city would be sufficient for the accommodation of a population of 300,000, but about one tenth of the space is covered by the palace and its pleasure grounds. The palace of Telal, the present monarch of Jebel Shomer, is situated in the N.W. part of the city, and is constructed of enormously strong earth walls some 30 feet high. Its principal gate is placed in a receding angle of the wall. The houses are chiefly built of sun-dried bricks, two stories in height and with flat roofs. Every house has a coffee-room standing apart from the main building, and facing the orchard, or else standing in the centre of one. It has a good market-place, tolerable shops. The population, which is increasing, is estimated by Palgrave at 20,000. It lies in a low valley at the foot of Mount Samra Hail. *Lat.* 42° 40' N. *Lon.* 27° 25' E.

ITALY.—The number of troops being held insufficient for the exigencies of the Italian Kingdom, a new organization was decided on by the Government, and came into operation 1st January, 1865. Under this organization the Italian army is thus composed, viz.:—

Infantry of the line, 80 regiments, including

## Italy

six of grenadiers; on the peace footing, 128,020 men;—war footing, 245,680 men

Bersaglieri.—40 battalions, comprising on the peace footing 16,165 men; on the war footing 26,495 men.

Cavalry, composed of 4 regiments of the line, 7 of Lancers, 7 light horse and 1 of guides; in all, 115 squadrons, and reckoning on the peace footing 18,167 men and 13,569 horses, on the war footing 19,000 men and 14,102 horses.

Artillery.—1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted with 80 batteries: in all, 9646 men and 4260 horses on the peace footing, and on the war footing 16,086 men and 11,234 horses.

Six artisan companies attached to the artillery; 1174 men on the peace footing, and 1589 in war time.

Two regiments of the sappers of the Engineers (36 companies); 4132 men and 48 horses on the peace footing, and on the war footing 6793 men, with 396 horses.

Three regiments of train corps (24 companies); in peace time 2460 men and 960 horses, in war time 9240 men and 11,340 horses.

One administrative corps of 7 companies; on peace footing 3173 men;—increase of strength in war time, uncertain.

One disciplinary corps, whose strength is not determined on.

Total of men on peace footing 189,541; in war time 335,870. Total of horses on peace footing 19,027; on war footing 37,562.

When the corps and staffs not on active service are reckoned in with the preceding the total force amounts to more than 200,000 men on the peace footing, and nearly 350,000 in war time. The Italian navy, at the time of the battle of Lissa, was divided into three squadrons of various classes. The first squadron was composed exclusively of iron-clads, eight in number.

The second squadron, numerically the largest, had eleven ships, and

The third squadron consisted of seven vessels of all sizes.

In all 26 ships were engaged, of which the two iron-clads, the *Rè d'Italia* and the *Affondatore* were destroyed, the former in the engagement; the latter sinking subsequently, at the entrance to the port of Ancona. The Italians also lost the *Palestro* man-of-war.

In the commencement of 1867, Italy possessed a fleet of 12 ironclads, eight frigates, four gunboats and four paddle steamers; manned as follows:—11,193 sailors and 660 engineers, stokers &c., with 673 officers of various ranks—viz. 2 admirals, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 22 captains of vessels, 36 captains of frigates, first class, 60 lieutenants of the first class, 90 lieutenants of the second class, and 150 second lieutenants. The complement of the fleet was also inclusive of 192 officers of marines, with 5683 privates.

The town population of Italy is small in proportion to the mass, of which the majority are devoted to agricultural pursuits. The numbers of the populations of the various towns in 1864 was as follows:—

Naples . . . . .	447,065
Turin . . . . .	204,715
Milan . . . . .	196,109
Corpi Santi . . . . .	46,343
Palermo . . . . .	194,463
Genoa . . . . .	127,986
Florence . . . . .	114,363

## Khokand

Bologna . . . . .	109,395
Messina . . . . .	103,324
Leghorn . . . . .	96,471
Catania . . . . .	68,810
Ferrara . . . . .	67,988

At the end of 1864 the population of Venice was shown by registers of the municipality to number 122,942.

In the spring of 1865 the seat of government was transferred, according to the treaty between France and Italy, of Sept. 15, 1864, from Turin to Florence, whereby the latter town gained an acquisition of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

JADE or JAHDE, a naval port of Prussia in the North Sea. This power purchased in 1854 the district of Morgue, with the harbour of Jahde, comprising an extent of 3154 acres, for the sum of 500,000 thalers or 74,800*l.* from the Grand Duke Peter of Oldenburg. Prussia has announced her intention of making this port the chief station of her navy. *Lat.* 53° 26' *N.* *Lon.* 8° 21' *E.*

KHIVA. The Khanat of Khiva is surrounded on all sides by deserts. The city of Fitneh forms its frontier on the S.E.; its most N.W. extremity is Kungurat and Köhne Urgendj, whilst Midemin and Köktehez form its extreme frontier on the S. It is traversed by many canals, and the fruitfulness of its soil is extraordinary. "The political divisions of Khiva correspond with the number of those cities having particular Beys or governors, this entitling them to the name of separate districts. At the present moment the following divisions subsist, of which the most interesting are Khiva the capital, Yenghi Urgendj the most manufacturing, Köhne Urgendj, famous for having long been the capital of the Khanat, but now only a miserable village."—*Vambéry*. The products of this fertile territory are principally corn, rice, silk, cotton, a kind of root termed Ruyan from which a red colouring matter is extracted. The fruits are of the most exquisite quality; the peach, the pomegranate, and the delicious melon are renowned as far as remote Pekin. The Russians pay a load of sugar in exchange for a load of winter melons from Khiva. Khiva is renowned also for some of its manufactures, the teliapani or coat which is made at Urgendj is of wool or silk, in shape resembles a dressing gown, and fetches a high price. It is famous, likewise, for its brass work and linens. The chief trade is with Russia. Every spring caravans consisting of from one to two thousand camels go to Orenburg, and to Astrakan in autumn, conveying coats for the Tartars, silk, cotton, skins, shagreen leather, and fruits. In return they bring pots, kettles, and other cast-iron articles, clothing muslins, calicoes, and small packages of fancy goods. The trade with Herat and Persia is inconsiderable. To Bokhara they export linen gowns; receiving in exchange paper, spices, and tea. The population of Khiva, according to Vambéry, consists of Ozbegs, Turkomans, Karakalpak, Kirghis, Sont, and Persians. The Ozbegs inhabit settled abodes, and are engaged in cultivating the earth. The Turkomans roam over the deserts. The Karakalpak are occupied in the breeding of cattle; the Kirghis have for the most part fallen under the dominion of Russia.

KHOKAND, or KOKAND, anciently Fergana. This Khanat has Chinese Tartary upon its E. front.

## Magdala

tier; Bokhara and the Jaxartes bound it upon the W.; on the N. it is enclosed by the great horde of Nomads, whilst Karateghin and Bedakshan lie upon its S. frontier. Its superficial extent is larger than either Khiva or Bokhara, and it is more thickly populated than the former. According to Vambéry the population of the Khanat, at the present time, is upwards of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, who are composed of the following races. The Ozbegs, who form that part of the population having fixed habitations. They form the dominant race in Turkestan. The Tadjiks, little less numerous than the Ozbegs, are of a primitive Persian race. The Kasacks lead a nomadic life in the mountainous districts between the Lake of Tehaganak and of Tashkend; the Kirghis constitute a tribe of the great Kasak horde, and dwell in the S. portion of the Khanat between the city of Khokand and Sarik Kol. They are said to number 50,000 tents. From their warlike character they are principally called upon to perform the work required of soldiery in the frequent revolutions which occur. The Kiptchak race, though once a mighty nation, number only some five or six thousand tents at the present time. "Notwithstanding their small numbers, the Kiptchaks continue to exercise, even at the present day, the greatest influence upon political affairs in Khokand. They nominate the Khans, and sometimes even dethrone them; and often five hundred of their horsemen have taken possession of a city without the Khan daring to resist them. In their slanting eyes, beardless chins, and prominent cheek-bones, they resemble the Mongols, and are for the most part of small stature, but extraordinary agility. In bravery they stand superior to all nations of Central Asia, and form incontestably the truest specimen remaining to us of the immense hordes that revolutionized all Asia."—*Vambéry*. Khokand, the capital, is situated in a beautiful valley, and is four times as large as Teheran, six times as large as Khiva, and three times as large as Bokhara. Only a part of the city is enclosed by a wall. In the bazaars are exposed for sale Russian merchandize, together with the native silk and woollen manufactures. The city also enjoys a high reputation for its saddles, whips, and other equipments for the horsemen.

MAGDALA, *mag-dal'-a*.—The amba or hill-fort of Magdala is situated in the province of Worihamanot, on the edge of the Wallo Galla country. It is distant about 465 miles from Massowah, and 180 from Gondar. By reason of the steep ascent and narrow precipitous ravines which lie between it and the rivers Bechelo and Jiddah and the plateau of Wallo, surrounded by gigantic masses of rock, it yet stands in complete isolation. Its shape, when observed from the westward, is that of a crescent. The extreme left of this curve is bounded by a small plateau named Fahla, which is connected with a second plateau by means of a narrow slip of land. This second plateau, called Selassie, is dominated by a peak still higher than the fort. Between Magdala and Selassie there is another large plateau called Islamgee, from which up to the fort the road is both difficult and steep. It was one of the strongest fortresses in Abyssinia, and by its position between the rich and fertile plateaux of Dalhonte, Dalantoo, and Worihamanot, was easily provisioned. The climate is magnificent, the broad plateau being upwards of

## Murchison Falls

9000 feet above the level of the sea. During the rainy season water is abundant, but between March and July it is obtained only with great difficulty. The emperor Theodore made use of Magdala as a gaol, a granary, and a place of refuge for his wives and family. The house of the monarch and the granary stood almost in the centre of the amba, surrounded by the huts of his chiefs, the officers of his household, and of his soldiery. Besides these were magazines, a prison, a church, and other buildings. In the granary was stored barley, beans, peas, and some wheat, which was all stored in leather bags, and there was sufficient grain stored up to last the garrison and other inhabitants of the amba for at least six months. The huts of the principal chiefs were all congregated together in one large enclosure, surrounded by a high and strong fence. The emperor had by degrees accumulated his treasures in Magdala, consisting of powder, shot, percussion caps, silk, muskets, pistols, books, carpets, &c., and it was the duty of the chiefs to make a personal examination of the treasure once or twice a week to assure themselves of the safety of their monarch's property. The church, consecrated to Midani Alum (the Saviour of the World), was a small and insignificant erection. Its mud walls had not even been whitewashed. The prison, which was a common gaol for political offenders, thieves, and murderers, comprised some half dozen huts inclosed in a strong fence. At the time of the captivity of the English, there were in these prison-huts, not less than 650 persons, of whom 80 died of remittent fever, 175 were released by Theodore, 307 executed, and 91 gained their liberty through the storming of the amba. The prison rules were in some particulars sufficiently mild, in others most severe. At sunset every prisoner was ordered into the central inclosure. As they passed in they were counted and their fetters examined. Women and men had at first been huddled together, but of late the former had a hut to themselves. The horrors of the prison have been described by one of its English inmates as follows:—"The space was very limited, and the prisoners were packed in like herrings in a barrel. Abyssinians themselves, hard-hearted as they are, described the scene at night as something frightful. The hut, crowded to excess, was close, the atmosphere fetid, the stench unbearable. There lay, side by side, the poor starved vagabond chained hand and foot, and often with a large forked piece of wood several yards long fixed about his neck, and the warrior who had bled in many a hard-fought fight, the governor of provinces, nay the sons of kings and conquered rulers themselves. In the centre the guards, keeping candles lighted all night, laughed or played some noisy game, indifferent to the sufferings of the unfortunates they watched." At dawn the prisoners were released, and were allowed to repair to their own tents. During two years the European captives had to undergo these miseries upon this sun-burnt arid rock.

MURCHISON FALLS occur on the Victoria Nile, about 25 miles from the mouth of the river, in the Albert Nyanza. On either side of the river, are beautifully wooded cliffs, which rise to a height of about 300 feet, and the river, contracted from a great stream, is here pent up in a gorge scarcely 150 feet in width. It plunges furiously through this rock-bound pass, in one leap of about 120 feet, into a dark



## Murchison Cataracts

abyss below. The fall of water is snow white, and has a superb effect in contrast with the dark cliffs, rising to the height of 180 feet, which wall the river. This was the greatest waterfall of the Nile, as seen by Sir Samuel Baker, who named it after the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society. *Lat.* 7° 17' N. *Lon.* 31° 47' E.

MURCHISON CATARACTS, are situated between the upper and lower Shire in S. E. Africa. There are five principal cataracts, called respectively Pamofunda or Pamoziima, Morena, Panoreba or Tedzane, Pampatamanga, and Papekira. In addition to these there are four smaller falls. These smaller falls descend at an angle not greater than 20°, whilst the larger ones descend at an angle of 45°, and in one instance, at an angle of 70°. The entire descent from the upper to the lower Shiri is about 1200 feet. The supplement to Blackie's Imperial Gazetteer thus summarises Dr. Livingstone's—the discoverer's—account. "Only on one spot in all the distance is the current moderate—namely, above Tedzani; the rest is all rapid, and much of it only 50 to 80 yards wide. Pamofunda, or Pamoziima, has a deep shady grove on its right bank. The rock lowest down in the series is dark reddish-grey syenite, which seems to have been an upheaving agent, for the mica schists above it have been much disturbed. Dark trappean rocks of hornblende have in many places burst through these schists and appear in nodules on the surface. The highest rock is a fine sandstone, quite metamorphosed when it comes in contact with the igneous rocks below it. It sometimes gives place to quartz, and reddish-grey schists much baked by heat. This is the usual geological condition on the right bank of the cataracts. On the other side are masses of porphyritic trap in contact with the same mica schists, giving the soil great fertility. The great body of the adjacent mountains is syenite. So much mica is washed into the river, that myriads of particles may be seen floating and glistening in the sun. These falls occur in *lon.* 34° 45' E., beginning in *lat.* 15° 20' S., and ending in *lat.* 13° 55' S., their entire length being a trifle under 40 miles.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—On the 16th July, 1866, Prussia addressed the German States, and requested them to participate in the formation of a new confederation. The previous confederation had been broken up in July, 1866, by the withdrawal of Prussia, which power demanded to be placed upon an equality with Austria. The unmentioned states accepted the invitation addressed to them by Prussia, and entered into an alliance offensive and defensive for the maintenance of their integrity and independence. The following countries, thus united, formed the new North German Confederation in 1866.

	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Prussia, with aggrandizements . . . . .	135,904	23,590,543
Saxony . . . . .	5,777	2,313,994
Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .	5,183	552,612
Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	1,052	99,060
Oldenburg . . . . .	2,428	301,812
Saxe-Weimar . . . . .	1,403	280,201
Brunswick . . . . .	1,124	292,708
Anhalt . . . . .	1,026	193,046

Carried forward . 154,202 27,653,976  
859

## Nyanza

	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Brought forward . . . . .	151,202	27,653,976
Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .	956	178,065
Coburg and Gotha . . . . .	759	164,527
Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .	510	141,839
Lippe Detmold . . . . .	438	111,336
Waldeck . . . . .	433	59,143
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt . . . . .	374	73,752
Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen . . . . .	332	66,189
Reuss (younger branch)		
Schleitz . . . . .	320	86,472
Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	171	31,382
Reuss (older branch) . . . . .	145	43,924
Hamburg, free city of . . . . .	136	229,941
Lubeck . . . . .	127	50,614
Bremen . . . . .	74	104,066
Oberhausen . . . . .	1,268	225,696
Total . . . . .	160,245	29,220,922

The treaty constituting the North German Confederation, under the supremacy of Prussia, was signed at Berlin upon the 18th of August, 1866. The following are its principal terms:—The governments of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg and Gotha, Anhalt, Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (younger branch), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, &c., conclude an alliance offensive and defensive for the preservation of their independence and integrity, as well as for the internal and external security of their states. The armed forces of the allied governments are placed under the supreme command of his majesty the king of Prussia, and their several services in time of war will be regulated by special agreement. The duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg are not included in the North German Confederation, neither are they classed under Southern Germany. The states of South Germany which have not joined the Confederation, are the Kingdom of Bavaria, the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Hesse (portion not included in the North German Confederation), and the principality of Lichtenstein; the total population of these states amounts to 8,524,460. The law respecting the election of representatives for the North German parliament passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Upper House of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Sept., 1866, declares: "Every man blameless in the sight of the law, who is a citizen and of the age of twenty-five years, is to have a vote. One deputy is to be elected for every 100,000 of the population, and any surplus of 50,000 or more is to be reckoned equal to 100,000; the voting is to be in public, and every vote is to be given personally by means of a voting card without signature, inclosed in an envelope and placed in an urn; and the election is to be decided by the absolute majority of votes." The first North German parliament assembled at Berlin on the 24th February, 1867.

NYANZA, ALBERT, called Lake Nzige by Captain Speke, a large fresh water lake of E. Africa, forming the head-water of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile. It was discovered by Sir Samuel Baker in 1864, who first met with it upon its W. shore near the village of Vacovia. The shores of this great lake are surrounded on the W. by the kingdom of Maligga, on the S.W. by Tori, and on the E. by Unyoro, Uganda

## Nyanza

Utumbi, Chopi, and Karagwe. The lake is a vast depression below the general level of the country, and is encompassed by high cliffs with great ranges of mountains in the W. and S.W. Sir Samuel Baker met with two waterfalls, and it is the opinion of this distinguished traveller that the most important affluent of this lake is the Victoria Nile, or Somerset River, from the E., which springs from the Ripon Falls of the Victoria Nyanza. The latter thus drains the Victoria Nyanza and all the country to the W. of it, thus forming the real head-water of the White Nile. The shore in some places is flat and sandy, in other parts stupendous cliffs spring abruptly from the water to the height of 1500 feet. These bold cliffs are nearly all primitive, often of granite and gneiss intermixed with red porphyry. The waters of the lake are filled with fish of very large size, some upwards of 200 lbs. in weight. The natives secure the largest kinds by an ingenious method. The ends of rows of tall bamboos are stuck firmly in the bottom, in a depth of about 6 feet of water, and about 5 or 10 yards apart. Surmounting each bamboo is a piece of *ambutch* wood, around which is wound a strong line with a hook attached, baited with a live fish. When the bait is taken, the ambutch knob, which has been lightly attached to its bamboo support, falls into the water and revolves in paying out the line in a way sufficient to detain and exhaust the fish. This lake is 100 miles N.W. of the Victoria Nyanza. Its general direction is from N.E. to S.W.; its greatest breadth 100 miles; its length about 400 miles; its height above the level of the sea, 2445 feet. It is situated between *lat.* 2° 5' S. and 3° N., and *lon.* (N.E. extremity) 31° 30' E., and (S.W. extremity) about 28° E.

At the present date (Oct. 1868) the announcement has appeared of Dr. Livingstone's near approach to Zanzibar on his homeward journey. Should this distinguished traveller be alive and well, and able to again reach his native land, the hopes of geographers as expressed by the president of the Royal Geographical Society, in his last address, may be realized. Sir Roderick Murchison said, "We have to learn whether Dr. Livingstone has traced the waters of Lake Tanganyika into those of the Albert Nyanza. If he did this he will have settled the great geographical problem of the true water-shed of S. Africa, and will have removed the sources of the Nile to a much more southern latitude than the great lakes discovered by Captains Speke and Grant and Sir Samuel Baker.

NYANZA, or VICTORIA NYANZA, a large fresh water lake of E. Africa, discovered by Captain Speke in 1859. It is the chief feeder of the White Nile, which issues from it by Napoleon Channel and Ripon Falls, both situated upon the northern shore. Upon its S. extremity it receives the Muungwira. Here it forms a creek almost choked up with rocky tree-covered islets, but immediately it expands into a magnificent sheet of water, estimated at 85 miles in extent. Its shores are flat and low, and its water is much esteemed by the natives for its lightness and smoothness. In the S.E. portion of the lake there are two islands, Masita and Ukerewe, by which name the water is sometimes designated. It is 3740 feet above the level of the sea; its total length about 250 miles. *Lat.* Between 2° 50' S. and 0° 20' N. *Lon.* 31° 40' and 35° E.

NYASSA, *ne-as-sa*, a lake of S.E. Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone at its S. extremity

## Nyassa

in 1859. In the succeeding year, a German traveller, named Dr. Roscher, reached some point upon its N.E. extremity; but he was unfortunately murdered on his homeward journey, and his researches have thus been lost. Through the Shire it is carried to the Zambesi. At its S. end it divides into two arms, from the S.E. of which the Shire issues. This arm is about 11 miles broad, and 30 miles long. The S.W. arm, of a mean breadth of 9 miles, bends towards the S. These arms give to the S. a forked appearance, with some resemblance to the boot-like conformation of Italy. The island of Chizumam is situated about two-thirds up the lake, and is a much frequented halting-place for the natives, as well as for the Portuguese and Arab slave-traders. Its shores are surrounded by beautiful tree-covered table-lands, and as is the case with all narrow seas encompassed by mountains, is subject to sudden and tremendous storms. During the rainy season the waters rise three feet; its banks are low and fertile, though sometimes marshy, and large flocks of crowned herons, crowned cranes, geese, ducks, and other birds tenant it. Rich plains and some well-wooded hills lie upon its S. portion, running parallel with its shore. Northward is a rich table-land, well adapted for agriculture and pasturage, which is possessed by a tribe of Zulus, who own large herds of cattle. To the W. there is a vast table-land, which forms the watershed of this part of the country, and whence issue the Loangowa, the Maravi, or Zumbo, which last flows into the Zambesi. The shores of this magnificent expanse of water are densely peopled. Says Dr. Livingstone,—"On the beach of well nigh every little sandy bay, dark crowds were standing gazing at the novel sight of a boat under sail, and wherever we landed we were surrounded in a few seconds by hundreds of men, women, and children, who hastened to have a look at the *chirombos*, 'wild animals.' The natives cultivate the soil pretty extensively, and grow large quantities of rice and sweet potatoes, as well as maize, mapira, and millet. In the N., cassava is the staple product, which, with fish kept till the flavour is high, constitutes the chief food of the inhabitants. During a portion of the year the natives have a harvest which supplies a most singular form of food. Vast clouds, as of smoke from burning grass, but in reality formed of countless millions of gnats and midges, fill the air to an immense height. These minute insects are gathered by night and boiled into thick cakes—millions in a cake—to be used as a relish. Its taste is not unlike carian, or salted locusts. Abundance of excellent fish are found in the lake. The *mpasa*, or *sanjika*, a kind of carp, is a splendid fish, and the best Dr. Livingstone had eaten in Africa. The lake fish are caught chiefly in nets, although men, and even women with babies on their backs, were occasionally seen fishing with hooks from the rocks. Fleets of fine canoes are engaged in the fisheries. The men have long paddles, and stand erect while using them. "The first impression one receives from the Lake Nyassa men is, that they are far from being industrious—or to be more explicit, are troubled with downright laziness. Groups may be seen during the day lying fast asleep under the shady trees along the shore, and apparently taking life very easily: but on a little better acquaintance this first impression is modified, and it is found that these forenoon

## Obbo

sleepers have been hard at work the greater part of the night. In the afternoon they begin to bestir themselves; examining and mending their nets, carrying them to the canoes, and coiling in their lines. In the evening, they paddle off to the best fishing station, and throughout most of the night the poor fellows are toiling in the water dragging their nets. Though there are many crocodiles in the lake, and some of an extraordinary size, the fishermen say it is a rare thing for any one to be carried off by these reptiles."—*Livingstone*. The women make their faces hideous through wearing a small tin dish, which is thrust through the upper lip, and their fine white teeth are notched and clipped to points like those of cats. All the natives are tattooed from head to foot. The worst qualities of these tribes are developed through contact with the slave-traders who infest the lake and country from the E. coast, principally from the slave-ports of Ibo and Kiwa. Elephants are found in numbers and are surprisingly tame, whilst swarms of hippopotami are seen in the lagoons, and even in the lake itself. The greatest breadth of the lake, in *lat.* 12° S., is estimated at between 60 and 65 miles; its total length is about 250 miles. *Lat.* Between 10° 24' and 14° 25' S. Its depth is from 15 to 100 feet; its height above the level of the sea, 1300 feet.

Obbo, *ob'-bo*, a country of Central Africa, situated between the Madi mountains on the N. and E.; the Attabi, an affluent of the Nile, on the S.; and the Bari, an African tribe, on the W. Its soil is exceedingly rich, and its plains covered with a vast abundance of Guinea grass. There are many kinds of good wild fruits; nine varieties of the yam; a fine quality of flax growing spontaneously; and the tobacco plant attains an enormous size. Were the country more populous, the climate would be healthy, but the rainfall which occurs during ten months of the year, gives rise to a vast mass of vegetation, formed of herbage, grasses, plants, and vines, so that a dense jungle is created, impenetrable to man, and populated only by buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and elephants. Except when they are going to war, the natives are not quite naked: then they paint themselves in red and yellow stripes. Their ordinary dress is the skin of a goat or of an antelope worn as a mantle. Their woolly hair is worked into a head-dress by thread into the shape of a beaver's tail, and bound with a fine thong of raw hide to keep it in shape. Their features are well-formed, the nose being peculiarly well-shaped. With the exception of tobacco-pipes and water-jars, which are of pottery, all their utensils are of wood, or formed out of gourds. Obbo is intersected by the parallel of 40° N. and the meridian of 32° 30' E.

OIL CITY, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., in Venango county, 8 miles N.E. of Franklin, at a short distance from the mouth of Oil Creek, which last is the E. terminus of the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It forms the chief market of the Venango oil district, and immense quantities of petroleum are sent hence by railway. There are numerous oil wells, one of which is stated to have been in operation since 1861. Anterior to this last date there were but a single store and two taverns in the town; but so rapidly did it increase, in consequence of the discovery of its petroleum trea-

## Oman

sure, that in two years it became an incorporated borough. At the present time it contains a great number of stores, several machine shops, four banks, five warehouses, twelve hotels, many oil refineries, and a population estimated at about 14,000.

OMAN, a kingdom of E. Arabia. On most maps the name is applied to the sea-coast district, which is comprised between Ras Mesandum and Ras-el-Had, the extreme eastern shoulder of the peninsula. According to the Arabs, however, Oman has a much wider range, extending from Abou-Debee, the village on the westerly limit of the territory now occupied by Benoo-Yas, to the neighbourhood of Dofar itself, far down the southern coast, with whatever lands lie between these points. Thus considered, Oman comprises the promontory of Ras-el-Had, and the entire district thence reaching to the "Pirate Coast," with whatever belongs to Ras Mesandum on either side. The Oman of Arabia consequently touches Hadramant on the S., and Katar, or at least its immediate vicinity, on the N., and forms a huge crescent, having the sea in front and the vast desert of Southern Arabia for background. In a political sense Oman has a still wider acceptance, since in addition to the above territory it likewise includes Benoo-Yas, Katar, The Akhaf, all the islands of the Persian Gulf eastward, besides the entire coast on the Persian side from Ras-Bostanah to Djask. Finally, the same rule is obeyed throughout a long strip of the African shore opposite to Zanzibar. The Arabian and Persian possessions of Oman are classified into thirteen distinct administrations more or less dependent on the central government. The least dependent are five in number. 1. Bahrein, which when Mr. Palgrave visited the country, had scarcely any link with the Sultan of Oman, beyond the payment of a single tribute and an equivocal alliance. 2. Katar, and the territory of Benoo-Yas, somewhat more closely allied than Bahrein. 3. Sharjah. 4. Ro'os-el-Djebal. 5. Kalhoot. Eight provinces acknowledge a more absolute subjection, and are strictly ruled by the sultan. 1. The Persian coast from cape Bostanah to Djask, including the adjacent islands of Djishm, Larej, and Ormuz, a region nearly two hundred miles in length, and of a breadth varying between ten and thirty miles. The territory is alone valuable for the long strip of harbours which are included within its bounds. 2. The Batinah, an entire plain comprehended between the gorge of Katan-al-Loha to the N., Barkha and the Muscat hills to the S., and the mountain chain of Djebel-Akhdar to the W. In length this province is equal to the former, but it is more fertile, and is the most thickly populated in Oman. 3. Djebel-Akhdar, comprised between Katan-al-Loha and Samad. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Bahrah, and upon the S.W. by Dahirah. The whole territory is mountainous, but somewhat thickly peopled. The chief political and military strength of the kingdom is in this province. 4. The Dahirah. 5. The province of Muscat, included between Barka and Ras Heyran. 6. The Belad Soor, from Ras Heyran to Ras-el-Hadd. 7. Djailan, which lies immediately behind it. 8. The thinly peopled tracts extending from Ras-el-Hadd to Dofar, principally peopled by Bedouin or negro tribes. The approximate population and military force of these districts are as follows:—



## Prussia

	Villages.	Pop.	Military Force.
1. Bahreyn . . .	60	70,000	3,000
2. Katar . . .	40	135,000	6,000
3. Sharjah . . .	35	85,000	3,500
4. Ro'os-el-Djebal	20	10,000	500
5. Kalhat . . .	40	60,000	2,000
6. Batinah . . .	80	700,000	30,000
7. Djebel-Akhdar	70	600,000	35,000
8. Dahirah . . .	40	80,000	20,000
9. Belad Soor . .	35	100,000	4,000
10. Djailan . . .	50	140,000	8,000
11. Persian Coast, &c.	—	300,000	—
Total . . .	2,280,000	112,000	

The district of Muscat is included in the above table, being partly comprehended in Batinah and partly in Jebel-Akhdar. Oman is governed by a limited monarchy, the title of the ruling prince being that of "Sultan of Oman," not "Imaum of Muscat, or Mascat," as he is erroneously styled by Europeans. The power of a large aristocracy limits the monarchy. Justice is administered by local royal judges. The annual revenue of the kingdom, derived from the pearl-fishery, commercial dues (including nearly 10s. on every slave imported), is estimated at £1,065,000. Out of this sum the Sultan keeps his court, and the army and navy and governmental officials are maintained. The inhabitants are described as the most hospitable and good natured of all the Arab races. The religious beliefs of Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Christians are allowed with the most perfect toleration. The bad qualities of these Arabs are principally displayed in their belief in sorcery, and their passion for the pursuit of the slave trade. Gold is believed to exist in the interior; traces of iron have been met with in certain localities, and salt mines are frequent. The people excel in the manufacture of gold and silver filagree ornaments for daggers, pipes, belts, &c. *Lat.* 22° 30' N. *Lon.* 56° 30' E.

**OUROUMIEH, LAKE OF.** This is the only extensive sheet of water in Persian Azerbaijan. It is about 80 miles in length, and has been computed to be about 300 miles in circumference, though this is probably an exaggerated estimate. The intense saltiness of its waters is its most remarkable feature, and so great is its specific gravity, consequent thereupon, that the human body is quite buoyant in it. Its waters are supposed to contain no living creature except a kind of polype. Fishes which are carried into it by the rivers perish, yet it is the resort of great flocks of the beautiful flamingo, which at certain seasons cover its shores, and may be seen wading far into the water, for the lake is very shallow at a distance from the land. Numerous islands, too small to be habitable by man, but grazed by wild sheep, wild asses, and oxen, stud its surface. In the largest island, that of Shishawan, the benneh or wild pistachio, and the sakkiz, grow luxuriantly. A huge mountain called Sháhee forms a peninsula on the E. side of the lake, and constitutes a district of the province (a Mahál), which contains six villages. The only boats on the lake are of rude construction, wedge-shaped and flat-bottomed, with one mast, and a heavy, cumbersome sail.

**PRUSSIA.**—At the commencement of the year 1866, the Prussian monarchy was composed of the provinces of Prussia, containing an area of

## Prussia

25,047 square miles, and a population of 3,014,595; Posen, containing an area of 11,401 square miles, and a population of 1,523,729; Pomerania, containing an area of 12,260 square miles, and a population of 1,437,375. Silesia, containing 15,771 square miles, together with a population of 3,510,706; Brandenburg, containing 15,609 square miles, and a population of 2,616,583; Saxony, with an area of 9794 square miles, and a population of 2,043,975; Westphalia, containing an area of 7823 square miles, and a population of 1,666,581; Rhenish Prussia, containing a population of 3,346,195, and an area of 10,358 square miles; Hohenzollern, containing an area of 451 square miles, and a population of 64,958; the territory of Jahde, containing an area of 5 square miles, together with a population of 1573. At this period the total area of Prussian territory was, therefore, 108,519 square miles, and its population (including military abroad, 28,869,) 19,255,139. To this must be added the province of Lauenberg acquired in 1866. Thus making a grand total of 108,923 square miles, and a population of 19,304,843. In consequence of the events of the war with Denmark, and the memorable seven weeks' war which culminated in the battle of Sadowa, so disastrous for Austria, the aggrandizements of Prussia were as follow:—

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
The Kingdom of Prussia, in August, 1866 .	108,923	19,304,843
Electoral Hessen . .	3,673	737,283
Duchy of Nassau . .	1,810	466,014
Free city of Frankfort	34	89,837
Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein . . . . .	6,809	960,996
Parts of Bavaria (Caulsdorf, Gersfeld, and Orb) . . . . .	214	32,976
Parts of the Grand Duchy of Hessen (Hessen Homburg, Amt Homburg, and Amt Meisenheim) .	423	75,102
The Kingdom of Hanover . . . . .	14,848	1,923,492
	135,904	23,590,543

Upon the 7th of September, 1866, the Prussian chambers passed a law respecting these annexations to the following effect. Art. first: The Kingdom of Hanover, Electoral Hessen, the Duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort are united for ever with the monarchy of Prussia, conformably to the second article of the constitution. Art. second: The Prussian constitution shall commence and remain in full force throughout these countries from the 1st October, 1867. The territory ceded by Bavaria was determined by the fourteenth article of the Prusso-Bavarian treaty of August 22, which was to this effect: A rectification of frontier having become necessary, both from a strategical point, and in the interests of general government, his Majesty the King of Bavaria cedes to the King of Prussia, the districts of Gersfeld, Orb, and Caulsdorf, situated between Saalfeld and the Prussian Canton of Zugenruch. On the 15th of October, 1866, a treaty of exchange of territory was signed between the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the kingdom of Prussia. According to the terms of this treaty, the Grand Duke of

## Prussia

Oldenburg ceded to the King of Prussia the principality of Birkenfeld, situate at a considerable distance from the rest of his estates; the principality of Eutin, together with some portions of territory necessary to complete the defences of the port recently created at Jahde. Per contra, Oldenburg received two fractions of the former kingdom of Hanover, situated on the left bank of the river Weser. This treaty gave Prussia the power of rectifying her frontiers, and of wiping away certain foreign possessions which were situated in the midst of her own territory. On the 24th of January, 1867, was promulgated the act of incorporation by which the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein became an integral part of the Prussian monarchy. The text of this treaty was couched in the following terms: We, William by the grace of God, &c., make known by these presents. The King of Denmark having renounced by the treaty of Vienna, dated the 30th October, 1864, all his rights respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein in our favour, as well as in that of the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Austria having transferred to us by the treaty of Prague of 23rd of August, 1866, all the rights which he had acquired by the treaty of Vienna respecting these duchies, we have resolved to unite them to our monarchy, and to this effect we have, with the assistance of the two chambers of our kingdom promulgated the law of December 24th, 1866. In consequence of this law we enter upon possession of the said Duchies of Holstein and of Schleswig, with all the rights of sovereignty, and incorporate them with our monarchy. We ordain that all the inhabitants of the Duchies of Holstein and of Schleswig shall be united to our monarchy, and shall henceforth recognise in us their legitimate King and sovereign, and shall render obedience to all our laws and ordinances." In the annexed table are given the principal stages of the development of the Prussian monarchy.

	Inhabitants.
In 1440, Prussia, then styled a Duchy, possessed	500,000
In 1683, under Duke Frederick William	1,500,000
In 1713, styled kingdom under Frederick I.	1,650,000
In 1740, at the death of Frederick William I.	2,240,000
In 1733, at the death of Frederick II., styled Frederick the Great, by the acquisition of Silesia, of W. Prussia, &c. &c.	5,430,000
In 1797, at the death of Frederick William II., by the acquisition of Anspach, Baireuth, and a portion of Poland	8,637,000
In 1840, at the death of Frederick William III., acquisition of the Rhenish provinces, &c.	14,991,241
In 1861, at the death of Frederick William IV.	18,491,220
In 1865, under William I., by the acquisition of Lauenburg	19,305,000
In 1866, by the acquisition of Schleswig Holstein, Electoral Hessen, of the Duchy of Nassau, of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of other states	23,590,543

We extract the following statistical details from the supplement to "Blackie's Imperial

## Prussia

Gazetteer:" Finance. The revenue, expenditure, and public debt of Prussia for the years 1862-65 are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public debt.
1862	£20,478,511	£20,986,261	£41,151,355
1863	20,661,622	20,976,622	40,499,578
1864	21,200,000	21,575,060	41,651,707
1865	24,537,009	25,389,043	42,112,275

Trade and Commerce. At the ports of Dantzic and Stettin the imports and exports in 1863-4, are stated as follows:—

Imports.	1863.	1864.
Dantzic . . .	£775,588	£609,602
Stettin . . .	7,053,432	3,398,810
Exports.	1863.	1864.
Dantzic . . .	£3,501,584	£2,481,633
Stettin . . .	3,968,206	1,957,509

The military organization of the kingdom of Prussia was founded in the year 1814. It exacts that every man capable of bearing arms shall receive military training and enter the army for a certain period. The principle upon which this organization is based, does not admit of substitutions, but in practice it has been found necessary to allow of certain exceptions. As soon as a Prussian subject attains his twentieth year, he must enter the ranks of the army and serve during seven years, three years in the regular army, and four years in the army of reserve. When he has completed this term, he is enrolled in the "Landwehr," or militia, for nine years, during which period he may be called upon for annual practice, as well as to serve in the regular army should a war break out, as was the case in the war with Austria in 1866. After leaving the "Landwehr," he is enrolled in the "Landsturm," in which he serves until he has attained the age of fifty. The "Landsturm" only enter upon active service in case of an invasion within the frontiers of the kingdom. With few exceptions it may be said that the whole male population of Prussia are compelled to bear arms, for offensive warfare between the ages of 20 and 36, and for defensive warfare between the latter age and 50. The mass of soldiers thus raised, is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of a Prussian battalion in peace is 518 men, raised in war to 1002 by calling in part of the reserves; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers, is attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of four field batteries and two mounted batteries. The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. Previous to the war of 1866, Prussia had, besides the guards, eight corps d'armée distributed through and

## Prussia

called after the eight provinces of the kingdom, as follows:—1. Prussia. 2. Pomerania. 3. Brandenburg. 4. Saxony. 5. Posen. 6. Silesia. 7. Westphalia. 8. Rhenish provinces. By the annexation of new territories two more corps d'armée were formed—viz.: 9. Hanover, and 10. Hesse. The strength of an ordinary battalion on active service consists of one field officer, four captains, four first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one paymaster, one quartermaster, 1002 non-commissioned officers and privates. When a war is imminent the government decrees the mobilization of the whole army, or of such a portion as may be deemed necessary. In preparing for the campaign of 1866 the whole field army and the first levy of the "Landwehr," were mobilized in about two weeks. Every commanding general mobilizes his own corps d'armée, and the commandant of those fortresses which are ordered to be placed in a state of defence, take their own measures for strengthening the fortifications and for obtaining, from the artillery depôts, the guns necessary for the armament of their parapets. All orders are sent by telegraph, wherever there exists telegraphic communication. The process of the mobilization may be classed under the following five heads. 1. The filling in of the field troops to their war strength. 2. The formation of dépôt troops. 3. The formation of garrison troops, and the arming of the fortresses. 4. The mobilization of the field administration. 5. The formation of the head-quarter staffs, who are to remain in the different districts to supply the places of those who march to the seat of war. The completion of the rank and file of the field troops to war strength is effected by drawing in some of the reserve soldiers, who supply half the total war strength of the infantry, one-third of that of the artillery, and one twenty-fifth of that of the cavalry.—*Martin*, "Statesman's Year Book." The organization of the Prussian army in 1866 was as follows:—9 regiments of infantry of the guard; on a peace footing 16,991, on a war footing 27,054. 72 regiments of line infantry; on a peace footing 116,208, on a war footing 216,432. 10 battalions of chasseurs and rifles; on a peace footing 5340, on a war footing 10,020. 8 regiments of guard cavalry; on a peace footing 4813, on a war footing the same number. 40 regiments of line cavalry; on a peace footing 24,000, on a war footing the same number. 12 regiments of Landwehr cavalry; on a peace footing 216, on a war footing 7200. 9 brigades of artillery; on a peace footing 13,194, on a war footing 42,502. Gunners; on a peace footing 432, on a war footing 864. 9 battalions of pioneers; on a peace footing 5400, on a war footing 9018. 9 battalions of train; on a peace footing 2097, on a war footing 29,034. Total of field troops; on a peace footing 193,259, on a war footing 370,073. Garrison troops: 36 regiments of infantry; on a peace footing 1972, on a war footing 116,232. Cavalry; on a war footing 800. Artillery; on a peace footing 4995, on a war footing 16,200. Pioneers; on a peace footing 350, on a war footing 1950. Total strength of the Prussian army; on a peace footing 203,576, on a war footing 609,669. In addition there is a reserve of 104,414 men. The navy of Prussia comprises three iron-clads, the *Kronprinz*, the *Arminius*, and the *Prince Adalbert*. 9 frigates and corvettes, the *Hertlin*, *Gazelle*, *Ancona*, *Vinetu*, *Elizabeth*, *Victoria*, *Augusta*,

## Spain

*Nymphe*, and *Medusa*. 8 first-class gun-boats, 16 second-class. 1 yacht, 3 corvettes, 3 sailing frigates, 3 brigs, together with schooners and rowing-boats. In 1867 this navy was manned by 2190 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 19 captains, 33 commanders, and 113 lieutenants. There were in addition five companies of marines, &c., amounting to about 1200 men. The navy is manned by conscription raised from among the seafaring population.

**SAMARKAND.**—*M. Vambéry* found the capital of Timour in a state of decay, and although he saw a few remains of its ancient glory, this celebrated traveller was convinced of the fact that the ancient reputation of the city was greatly exaggerated. The most remarkable of the ancient edifices were the medresses or colleges, one of which, erected by a wife of Timour, a Chinese princess, was a most splendid building; but the magnificent portico, one hundred feet high, inlaid with mosaic work in the shape of roses, is now all that remains of it. The palace of Timour, he described as very interesting, especially his tomb. "This monument consists," he says, "of a neat chapel, crowned by a splendid dome, and encircled by a wall. In the latter there is a high arched gate, and on both sides are two small domes, miniature representatives of the large one first mentioned. The space between the wall and the chapel is filled with trees and should represent a garden, but great neglect is now apparent there. On entering, one finds oneself in a sort of vestibule which leads directly into the chapel itself. This is octagonal, and ten short paces in diameter. In the middle, under the dome, that is to say, in the place of honour, there are two tombs, placed lengthwise, with the head in the direction of Mecca. One is covered with a very fine stone of a dark green colour, two and a half spans broad and ten long, and about the thickness of six fingers. It is laid flat in two pieces over the grave of Timour. The other has a black stone, of about the same length but somewhat broader." This is the tomb of the spiritual instructor of Timour. The tombs of his wives, sons, and grandsons lie about. The new city of Samarkand is distant a full league from the ruins of the walls of the old historical city. It has six gates, and a few bazaars, in which are offered at low prices wooden saddles, and manufactured leather of high repute. *Vambéry* estimates that the regular residents can hardly exceed from 15,000 to 20,000, though during his stay the bazaars and other public places and streets were constantly thronged in consequence of the city being filled with troops just returned from a campaign. The emir, whose ordinary residence is Bokhara, spends two or three of the summer months in Samarkand, the climate of this place being superior to that of the former city, where during summer it is insufferably hot.

**SPAIN.** On September 21st, 1868, a revolution broke out in this country of a far graver character than the many risings which marked the troubled reign of Isabella II. The leaders of this movement were men of the most contrary views. They were Reactionists, Republicans, Liberals, and Moderates. For the first time these parties sank their mutual differences, and agreed to wage war with the ministry and monarchy of Isabella II. The first outbreak took place at Cadiz. A number of generals who had been sent in exile to the Canary Islands, suddenly returned to Spain. Immedi-



## Tabreez

ately after the landing of the returned generals, the whole Spanish fleet, with Admiral Topete at its head, declared against the government. The command of the insurgents was assumed by Marshal Serrano, one of the returned generals. A proclamation was put forth in which the existing dynasty was denounced: a constituent assembly was demanded, as well as a provisional government. The principal Southern cities declared in favour of the new movement. The insurgents became masters of Seville, and the whole province of Andalusia; and the insurrection soon spread over Arragon and Catalonia. On the 28th September, a conflict between the troops under the Marquis of Novaliches, the general who fought for Queen Isabella, and those commanded by Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, at the Bridge of Alcolea, near Cordova—which is 200 miles from Madrid—having been followed by the surrender of the queen's army, the triumph of the revolution was secured. The news was immediately telegraphed to Madrid. A deputation from the revolutionary committee waited upon General Concha, the prime minister, and representing the hopelessness of resistance, requested him to surrender the government into the hands of Generals Serrano and Prim. The prime minister at once assented, and together with the Minister of Marine, proceeded to San Sebastian, where they made a formal resignation of their offices to the queen. The queen at first resolved to abdicate in favour of her eldest son, and proposed to confide the regency to Espartero. Nothing less than the banishment of Isabella II. and the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty would appease the injured Spanish nation. Isabella, with her favourite, Marfori, and her witless husband, accordingly crept out of Spain, and took up their residence at the Chateau of Pau, in the French department of the Lower Pyrenees. At the present moment [October 22nd, 1868,] the government of Spain is unsettled. Some of the leaders declare for a republic, some for a monarchy with representative government based upon universal suffrage. Meanwhile the great movement has proceeded with a moderation and steadiness which augurs well for future success in the cause of good and free government. The Jesuits have been expelled the country, and their property confiscated; capital punishment has been abolished; the establishment of a national rifle association has been decreed. Both Generals Serrano and Prim declare that the object of the revolution was to allow the people to assert their sovereignty, and to select that form of government which they might deem the most worthy.

TABREEZ, the capital of the province of that name, and in every respect the most important city, in the empire, is, in extent, now probably superior to Ispahan, and it is considerably larger than Teheran. No statistics exist of the population, which at a rough estimate may be put down at 150,000. It consists of a walled city, in circuit about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with very extensive suburbs. Its situation is at the S.E. corner of a vast plain, extending about 100 miles E. and W., and is picturesque owing to the outline and formation of the mountains in its vicinity, and the density of foliage of groves and gardens, but the town in itself has nothing to boast of. Its bazaars, though extensive and well supplied, are in general narrow and meanly

## Tanganyika

constructed; its streets, as in all Persian towns, confined, irregular, and abounding in holes and inequalities. Fifth of every kind is thrown into them, and those leading immediately along the ramparts present a spectacle at once of ruin and neglect, such as is not surpassed in any other Eastern town. The city is surrounded by a dry ditch, a glacis, and a low wall, and a second or inner wall and towers about 50 paces back. The city has been frequently injured by earthquakes, as many as nine shocks occurring in one night. Tabreez has now become the principal seat of commerce in all Persia, and is the mart from which nearly all the northern and midland countries are supplied with the produce and manufactures of Europe, conveyed to it chiefly by land transport from the Black Sea. These have been estimated at as high a value as £1,750,000 in the year, brought in about 87,000 packages or half mule loads; the value of the portion from England being probably full three-fourths of the whole. Since the commencement of the war in America, however, there has been a great falling off in the trade, English cotton manufactures being so much more difficult to procure, and so much more expensive than before. The place contains about 3100 shops and 70 caravanseries of every description. It is divided into 15 mahullehs or wards, and possesses 9 city gates. The population is chiefly Mohamedan, with a few Armenians. The place is resorted to by a few Europeans having commercial or other interests there, and there are English and Russian consuls-general. It is also the seat of an Armenian bishopric, depending on Etch Miazin. Within the enclosure called the "Ark," originally a mosque, rises a vast mass of beautiful brickwork, but the dome has fallen in, and the whole structure is seriously injured by earthquakes. Another beautiful structure known as the Blue Mosque, built by Jehan Shah, is now also in ruins, having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1559. The ruin consists of the principal arched entrance, of fine proportions, and ornamented in the richest manner with the blue glazed tile famous in Persia, which is wrought in devices of white, black, and other colours in excellent taste, and with Arabic inscriptions in large characters, beautifully adjoined. Behind this building are to be seen some of the finest specimens of the Tabreez marble, in enormous slabs. This city is situated at about 4330 feet above the sea, and some of the mountain ranges, &c., are as follows:—

	Feet.
Serhund (highest point) . . . . .	11,200
Passage across it to Maragha . . . . .	9,950
Hot springs of Leewan . . . . .	8,370
Mount Savalan, near Ardebul . . . . .	15,400
Limit of grain cultivation on that mountain . . . . .	8,200
Hot springs at its foot (31°·7 Réaumur). . . . .	5,530
Lake of Ouroumich . . . . .	4,200

TANGANYIKA, *tan-gan-i-i'-ka*, a lake of Central Africa. It is inclosed on all sides by an almost unbroken mountain chain, which rises between 2000 and 3000 feet above the water's edge. It lies about 400 miles E.N.E. of the Victoria Nyanza, and although it is upwards of 1800 feet above the sea level, it is almost 2000 feet below that of Victoria Nyanza. The Arabs maintain that no bottom has yet been found to

## Teflis

the water. The single great feeder of the lake yet discovered is the Malagarazi, which enters it from the westward, coming from the Unyamwezi plateau. "The water is fresh, and to the traveller arrived from the E. tastes deliciously sweet and pure after the salt and bitter, the putrid and slimy produce of the wells, pits, and pools in his line of route. The natives, however, complain that it does not satisfy thirst, and contrast it unfavourably with the water of the Victoria Nyanza."—*Blackie*. The water is well stocked with fish, and has a few islands in it. The low borders of the lake are covered with reeds. Immediately beyond this marshy fringe is a broad plain, upon whose fruitful soil springs up a dense vegetation. The higher ground between this plain and a background of mountains, produces large crops of manioc and cereals, whilst upon the mountain slopes giant trees of myale, bauhinia, and tamarind, as well as a species of cactus, are seen in luxuriant abundance. The commercial resources of this large lake remain as yet undeveloped. The traffic upon it lies in three main directions; one to the island depôts upon its W. shore, another to the land of Murangu, and the third and most important, the passage of traders to the ivory and slave marts of Uvira. The lake is often visited by severe storms. It lies between lat. 3° 25' and 7° 20' S. Lon. 29° 30' and 30° 35' E. Its length from N. to S. is 290 miles; its average breadth about 22 miles; its circumference about 650 miles; its area about 5800 square miles. The southern portion of the lake is of an elliptical form, but the northern portion is of diminished width, and its extremity terminates in a point.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, is the capital of all the Russian possessions south of the Caucasus. The old town is said to date from 469 A.D., and possessed a fort on the heights. The modern or Russian, is already a handsome place, and yearly increasing in size, but it possesses no objects of especial interest. There are hot springs used for public baths. The summit of the Kasbeg, the second highest peak of the Caucasus, is seen from the streets, and the Koor flows through the place in a deep channel and rapid stream, of width varying probably, according to the season, from 100 to 200 yards. The population of Teflis is credibly estimated at 70,000 or 80,000 souls, a mixed race of Georgian Christians, Russians, Armenians, and Mohamedans. Its climate is oppressively warm in summer, and fevers of a malignant kind are prevalent at that season and in early autumn. In winter it is variable, with cold searching winds. The city has now apparently great chances of rising into importance: an electric telegraph has been established between it and Poti on the Black Sea, and the line is being carried on to the Persian frontier of Azerbaijan. A fine macadamized road, leading for a great distance over a very mountainous and difficult country, has been established between the Black Sea and Teflis, and the scheme of a railway for the same line is under consideration; and English engineers employed for the survey, regard it as practicable, though at a great cost. The productions of Georgia proper appear to be of limited importance, serving only for local consumption; and such indeed is the general poverty of the Russian trans-Caucasian districts, that they do not produce sufficient for their thinly scattered population, augmented by the presence of the Russian

## Turkestan

troops; the latter are therefore supplied with food from Astracan. Dense forest commences some miles north of Teflis and extends to the mountains of Daghestan, and the country W. of the city is more or less wooded, to the confines of Ineritia, which with its sister provinces of Mingrelia and Gooriel is occupied to a great extent with dense jungle.

TURKESTAN.—For some time past the progress of Russia in the very heart of this region has been followed with our closest attention. Its immediate result has been to diminish the power of the petty princes and small tribes who have often ravaged those frontiers and pillaged the caravans. The Turcoman on the border who laid exactions on Mazanderan and Khorassan is no longer feared since the Muscovite cannon have crossed the Caspian Sea. In the interior of the country, the incursions, exactions, and cruelties of the Khivans, Khokans, and Bokharians, become less frequent in proportion as the authority which the Emir of Bokhara has apparently assumed over his neighbours, is kept in check. It is worthy of remark that it is a century and a half since the Russians opened the path which they are now following up. In 1717 the General Bekevitch was made prisoner, tortured, and put to death by the Khivans, which, however, did not prevent his expedition from being followed by many others, and finally by that directed in 1819, by way of the Caspian Sea, towards the E. shore of the sea of Aral, by Mouravief, who subsequently distinguished himself at the siege of Kars. It was not, however, till 1833 and 1840 that serious explorations were undertaken on the steppes beyond Orenburg, near the mouth of the Syr-daria, to the N. of the sea of Aral, after the complete submission of the Karakalpak tribes had followed that of Khorghiz. In 1847, General Obroutchef constructed the forts of Aral and Novo Petrovsk to overawe the Khokands and Khivans. Shortly afterwards, in 1850, the labours of MM. Karéline and Khanikove disclosed the hydrography of the sea of Aral and of the streams which it receives. Still later, the General Pérofski destroyed the hostile forts, and in their place constructed others, commanding the Syr-daria; and at length, in 1863, Rear-Admiral Boutakoff, having organized a steam flotilla, surveyed the course of the river to within 1000 miles of its mouth; having found an average depth of 19 to 40 feet, and a width of about 330 yards to 880 yards. He was only arrested by lack of fuel. The Syr-daria,—the Jaxartes of the ancients—takes its rise in China, in the Thian-chain range (or Celestial Mountains), in lat. 42° N., and waters a once populous valley, where are to be found the remains of many towns; among others on the left bank, 20 leagues from Fort Petrovski, that of Otrar, where Tamerlane died in 1405; and not far from there, those of Founecat, a city destroyed by that conqueror. The Amou Daria, the ancient Oxus, rises in the Himalayas, and is no less important than the Syr. It flows for a portion of its course by Bokhara, and afterwards by Khiva, and empties itself into the S. side of the sea of Aral. This river once flowed into the Caspian Sea. The traces of its ancient bed are readily discernible. General Mouravief explored them, and the re-establishment of communication thereby is by no means impossible. If this work should



## Turkestan

be executed, a direct route would be opened by way of the Volga, from India and China into the heart of Russia. The S. side of the Aral, lying between the Syr-daria and the Amou, is very fertile, and specially adapted for the cultivation of cotton, the rearing of cattle, and the production of silk. It is, in the first place, for the purpose of securing their frontier at Orenburg, that the Russians have advanced to the right bank of the Syr. They have occupied in succession Hayret in Turkestan (a place of pilgrimage for those Mahomedans who cannot visit Mecca), and the towns of Aoulieta, Tchekmend, Niasbek, and Tehinaz; and they have created the province of Russian Turkestan, which is, however, attached to the government of Orenburg. In 1866, the security of the province thus annexed, which was unceasingly attacked by the Khokands, obliged General Kryjanovski to march on Tachkend, a large city with a population of 100,000 souls, which he occupied on the 27th of June. On the 23rd September, after having installed a local native government, he proclaimed the independence of the state of Tachkend, thus confirming the declarations of Prince Gortschakoff's circular of 1864, to the effect that Russia had no scheme of aggrandizement in Asia. Furthermore, an ukase of 18th August, and a proclamation of 6th October, created Russian Turkestan a dependency of Tachkend. The emir of Bokhara, irritated by the capture of Tachkend, demanded that the Russians should retreat, and arrested their merchants in Samarkand. Subsequently he detained, in spite of their diplomatic character, the Russian envoys, and stirred up to hostility the Turcoman tribes under his influence. In the month of January, 1867, General Romanovski resumed the offensive; on the 14th May he captured the fortress of Faou; on the 20th he defeated the enemy at Irdjar; and on the 5th of June took by assault the city of Khodjend, with a slaughter of 25,000 men. This place, defended by a double line of fortifications, is situated on the left bank of the Syr-daria, it contains 80,000 inhabitants, and is considered the bulwark of Central Asia. It is the point of meeting of the principal routes followed by the caravans from Bokhara, Khokand, and Chinese Turkestan. In consequence of this defeat, the emir was fain to release the Russian envoys and traders, and to treat for peace. The countries of which the Russians are masters, offer great agricultural and industrial resources and rich mineral products. But it is as yet unknown what use the government of St. Petersburg intends to make of its new conquests in Turkestan; perhaps it may be induced to extend them yet further. For although the Russians are far removed from their base of operations, still they are masters of the Aral, as of the Caspian Sea, and their armed steamers can ascend the Amou as well as the Syr-daria. They possess, moreover, the art of colonization, and their Cossacks are at once good husbandmen, sailors, and soldiers. Besides, the pastoral and agricultural populations will gather for shelter round the fortified posts, established at intervals of ten leagues, and form an uninterrupted chain of centres of resistance. Thanks to this prudent, while progressive system, they may one day reach, through Khiva, the frontiers of Herat and India, without meeting resistance capable of staying them.

## Wahabite Government

UGANDA, *u-gän'-da*, a district of E. Africa, situated upon the N.W. part of the Victoria Nyanza, with the Victoria Nile on the N.E. It is a fertile country. The population of Uganda, called Waganda, live in well built huts, and their gardens are kept in excellent order. The Waganda are attired in neat clothing, and wear bark cloaks. Upon their heads they have polished boar-tusks, shells or beads. This territory formerly formed part of the larger dominion of Unyoro. It is at present under the sway of a despotic king. Captain Speke thus gives the traditional account of the rise of Uganda. "Eight generations back a sportsman from Unyoro, by name Uganda, came with a pack of dogs, a woman, and a spear and a shield, hunting on the left bank of Katonga valley, not far from the lake. He was but a poor man, though so successful in hunting that vast numbers flocked to him for flesh, and became so fond of him as to invite him to be their king, saying, 'Of what use to us is our present king, living so far away?' At first Uganda hesitated, but on being farther pressed consented. When the people hearing his name said, 'Well, for the future let this country between the Nile and Katonga be called Uganda, and let your name be Kimera, the first king of Uganda.' The report of these proceedings soon reached the great king of Unyoro, who in his magnificence merely said, 'The poor creatures must be starving; allow him to feed them if he likes.' Kimera, suddenly risen to eminence, grew proud and headstrong, formed a strong clan round him, rewarded well, punished severely, and soon became magnificent. Nothing short of the grandest palace, a throne to sit upon, the largest harem, the smartest officers, the best-dressed people, even a menagerie for pleasure, in fact only the best of everything, would content him. Fleets of boats, not canoes, were built for war, and armies formed. In short, the system of government, according to barbarous ideas, was perfect. Highways were cut from one extremity of the country to the other, and all rivers bridged. No house could be built without its necessary appendages for cleanliness, no person, however poor, could expose his person; and to disobey these laws was death. After the death of Kimera, the prosperity of Uganda never decreased, but rather improved." *Lat.* 0° 6' N. *Lon.* 32° 40' E.

UNYORO, *un-yo'-ro*, a territory of E. Africa, lying on the E. side of the Albert Nyanza. It is divided into three districts, the northern, the central, and the southern. The inhabitants of Chopi, the northern district, speak a different language from that of the other divisions; but the population of this tribe is not so well clothed as the southern. They are skillful blacksmiths, and make good earthenware. They dwell in large lofty huts, often 20 feet in diameter, and of a beehive form. The skins are here very beautifully prepared, and mantles, the texture of which is as soft as chamois leather, are made from them. The capital is formed of a large village of grass huts. It is situated at the junction of the Kafoor with the Somerset or Victoria Nile, in *lat.* 1° 40' N. *lon.* 32° 20' E. The name of the king is Kamrasi.

WAHABITE GOVERNMENT, THE, occupies nearly the whole of the interior of Africa, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the neighbourhood of Mecca. It does not come down quite to the Red Sea, because Mecca and the adjoining province of Hejaz are under the pro-



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tection of the Turkish government. With that exception, the whole of Central Arabia belongs to the Wahabites. With respect to this little known country, the celebrated traveller, Mr. Palgrave, thus speaks,—“Here we have a monarchy—and a monarchy of the most absolute form—a despotism, I might say, such as perhaps has seldom been seen in Europe. I could not have imagined such an entire political and religious system as that existing in the Wahabite country. It is at the same time a government perfectly well-organized, and divided into 11 distinct provinces with their separate governors, and subordinate governors under these, with a certain number of military men to be levied from every town and every village, with fixed taxes and duties, and whatever attends on agricultural and commercial life.” The principal towns or villages, their population, and the military contingent of the Wahabite empire, are as follows:—

Provinces.	Towns or Villages.	Pop.	Military muster.
1. Aared . . .	15	110,000	6,000
2. Yemamah . .	32	140,000	4,500
3. Hareek . . .	16	45,000	3,000
4. Affaj . . .	12	14,000	1,200
5. Wadi Dowasir .	50	100,000	4,000
6. Soley'el . . .	14	30,000	1,400
7. Washem . . .	20	80,000	4,000
8. Sedeyr . . .	25	140,000	5,200
9. Kaseem . . .	60	300,000	11,000
10. Hasa . . .	50	160,000	7,000
11. Kateef . . .	22	100,000	—
Total . .	316	1,219,000	47,300

ZAMBESI, a river in S. Africa, which pours its waters into the Mozambique Channel through four mouths—the Timbove, or Muselo, the Milambe, the Kongone, and the Luabo. The shores of the Zambesi are skirted by vast level plains of fertile soil. The natives live in huts built on piles and surrounded by gardens. Beyond Tette, the river runs through a bed scarcely a quarter of a mile wide, and between cliffs whose perpendicular sides tower to the height of between 2000 and 3000 feet. The Cataract of Morumbwa rushes through a cliff

Zambesi

500 or 600 feet deep in a perpendicular line; its fall is about 30 feet, and at an angle of 30°. The cataract is not visible when the river is full, owing to an increase of 80 feet depth to the water. As far up as Chicova the same deeply worn bed is found, with an average width of 250 feet, and interspersed with small rapids. From S.E. to N.W. well-wooded mountains extend on either side of the river's course, and are intersected by deep narrow ravines. At Chicova the stream re-assumes its previous appearance and dimensions, and here also a seam of coal, of considerable size, is exposed on one bank; the general soil of the adjacent country being rich, dark, and very fertile. A basaltic dam, with two openings of 25 or 30 yards width, crosses the stream at this point diagonally, but the said openings are sufficient for the passage of all the waters during the dry season. Beyond, the mountains are still lofty, well-wooded, and grassy, but separated from the river by fertile plains of various breadths. The ridge of Nyangombe, on the S., slopes thence from S.E. to N.W., past the Zambesi. At the junction of the Zambesi and Loangwa at Zumbo, is a Portuguese settlement and chapel, and at its junction with the Kafue, on the left bank from the W., is a high commanding ridge, beyond which on the N. and E. stretches away to the N.W. a lofty wooded mountain range, which skirts the river for some distance. Passing between steep banks, the river reaches the rapids of Kansalo and Kariba, similar to those of Chicova, and situate 30 miles from the junction of the Kafue. Here the banks change their character, and are composed of igneous and metamorphic rock, &c. The Zambesi now passes through the Kariba gorge between mountains to the N.E. and S.W. The confluence of the Zungwe with the Zambesi marks the bending of the latter's course westward, through a vast valley of forest and prairie, to the Victoria falls. Through its whole course the Zambesi is well supplied with coal, and receives numerous tributaries. N.W. of the Victoria Falls the Zambesi is called Lecambye, by which name it traverses the Barotse till its junction with the Leeba, after which, accurate knowledge of it is lost in the country of Cazembi.

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